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ANNUAL

Azalea and Camellia
Society of
America





Year Book
of the
Azalea and Camellia Society
of America

H. C. Conner, Editor

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How the Azalea and Camellia Society of America happened may interest some of our readers so I am going to tell you briefly how it began.

There are a lot of Camellias in and around Augusta, due to the work of our well known nurseryman, Mr. P. J. M. Berckmans, who belonged to a noble Belgian family and migrated to America, settling in Augusta, Georgia.

Recently Mr. Alonza Boardman, of Augusta, became much interested in these flowers and he and his friends decided to hold, on January 30, 1932, a private show. Mr. Boardman knew that Mr. H. T. Conner and I were interested and invited us to attend. The display was so attractive that we decided to hold a show upon our return to Macon, especially since there was a large number of fine plants in bloom in the city and still more in the adjoining towns of Perry, Marshallville, Hawkinsville, Americus, Ft. Valley, Milledgeville, Cochran, Montezuma, McRae, Lumber City and others.

Interest was at once aroused and flowers by the hundreds were brought in. The large attendance at the show surprised and convinced us that the Camellia had returned to favor.

A suggestion was made by Mr. H. T. Conner, that we organize a society, to be known as the Azalea and Camellia Society of America, whose purpose should be to promote a greater interest in these plants and to attempt to find correct names of many of the varieties, since there is great confusion.

The Society was organized with the following charter members:

Mr. T. F. Abercrombie	Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. H. D. Allen	Milledgeville, Georgia
Mr. James G. Bailie	Augusta, Georgia
Mr. R. C. Berckmans	Macon, Georgia
Mrs. Anson S. Blake	Berkeley, California
Mr. Alonza P. Boardman	Augusta, Georgia
Mr. Murry Brown	Birmingham, Alabama
Mrs. Rosa C. Burthe	Metairie, Louisiana
Mrs. Phinzy Calhoun	Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. John H. Churchwell	Jacksonville, Florida
Mrs. Clisby Clark	Macon, Georgia
Mr. H. T. Conner	Macon, Georgia
Mr. Charles K. Cummings	Boston, Massachusetts
Mrs. Dan DeBallion	LaFayette, Louisiana
Mrs. F. R. Doughtie	Columbus, Georgia

Mrs. Sterling W. Dudley	Columbus, Georgia
Mrs. Jule Felton	Montezuma, Georgia
Mr. S. H. Gowans	Washington, D. C.
Judge Henry Hammond	Augusta, Georgia
Mrs. J. E. Harper, Jr.,	Augusta, Georgia
Mrs. Hunt Henderson	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. S. C. Hjort	Thomasville, Georgia
Mrs. Dan Horgan	Macon, Georgia
Mr. F. Huber, Jr.	Jennings, Louisiana
Mr. Harold Hume	Gainesville, Florida
Mrs. M. B. Lane	Savannah, Georgia
Mr. W. G. Lee	Macon, Georgia
Miss Marion Levy	Columbus, Georgia
Mr. I. E. Marcuson	Macon, Georgia
Mrs. Oscar McKenzie	Montezuma, Georgia
Mrs. T. R. McKenzie	Montezuma, Georgia
Mrs. W. H. McKenzie	Montezuma, Georgia
Mr. H. G. Mealing	Augusta, Georgia
Mr. B. P. P. Moseley	Boston, Massachusetts
Olmstead Brothers	Brookline, Massachusetts
Mr. F. G. Peterson	Chico, California
Mr. James H. Porter	Macon, Georgia
Mrs. C. H. Price	Palatka, Florida
Mrs. T. E. Ryals	Macon, Georgia
Mrs. Remer Scruggs	Hahira, Georgia
Mr. C. T. Smith	Concord, Georgia
Mrs. Edgar B. Stern	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. T. J. Stewart	Macon, Georgia
Mr. G. G. Toole	Macon, Georgia
Mr. J. W. Trotter	Camden, South Carolina
VanHoven Nursery Company	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mrs. J. D. Wade	Marshallville, Georgia
Mr. R. L. Wheeler	Macon, Georgia

The following officers were elected:

President	T. J. Stewart, Macon, Ga.
First Vice-President	J. H. Porter, Macon, Ga.
Second Vice-President	W. G. Lee, Macon, Ga.
Treasurer	J. G. Bailie, Augusta, Ga.
Secretary	H. T. Conner, Macon, Ga.

Directors

Alonza P. Boardman	Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Phinzy Calhoun	Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. T. E. Ryals	Macon, Ga.
S. C. Hjort	Thomasville, Ga.
H. H. Hume	Gainesville, Fla.
G. Glenn Toole	Macon, Ga.

The next year, 1933 much larger shows were held in Augusta and Macon; Columbus and Norfolk, Virginia held their first show the same year. Mobile, Alabama, New Orleans, Louisiana, Charleston, S. C., Sacramento, California and many smaller towns are expected to be added to the list this year.

In the meantime, nurserymen began the propagation on a much larger scale and many thousands of Camellias have been planted out of doors in this section; where they are perfectly hardy and grow rapidly. In a few years we shall see the results.

In the long period when Camellias were not popular, their names became confused and our Secretary, Mr. H. T. Conner, has undertaken to clear as far as possible, the nomenclature. Fortunately, he found in Europe several volumes on Camellias, containing colored prints of many fine old flowers, with complete descriptions, and these have helped greatly. He has also imported many varieties from England, France and Belgium, with the hope that, as these bloom, further corrections in names may be made.

Owing to the peculiar habit the Camellia has of bearing flowers of different colors on the same bush, the naming, with certainty, is quite difficult, as many have several local names.

Progress is being made and we hope, as time goes on, to find correct names.

Azaleas make an amazing show when in full bloom and undoubtedly in mass they are the showiest of all blooming shrubs. They, too, have come into favor and add greatly to the beauty of many gardens.

The names of the varieties are now fixed and can be known with reasonable accuracy. They have a much larger range of hardiness than the Camellia and are planted over a much wider territory.

T. J. STEWART

AZALEAS

Azalea, from the Greek AZALEOS, meaning dry.

Linneus believed that azaleas required dry situations.

While correctly classed as rhododendrons, they are distinguished chiefly by the flowers having five stamens instead of ten. To better serve our purpose, we shall treat azaleas as a separate class.

In the year 401 B. C., the army of Zenophon, in retreat from Asia, partook of the wild honey collected by bees from azalea blooms. It is said that this caused stupification and delirium, which contributed to their defeat. Possibly this accounts for the state of ecstasy exhibited by visitors to gardens of these flowers.

Mother Asia has contributed by far the greater number of types of this beautiful, choice and profuse flowering shrub. What is more beautiful than an azalea plant in full bloom?

OBTUSUM

Azalea Mucronatum—A slow-growing evergreen shrub of from 5 to 8 feet in diameter. Leaves oblong-lanceolate; green above, pale green beneath; both surfaces are covered with fine hair. The corolla is widely funnel-shaped. The flowers are carried in small clusters at the end of the branches; they are pure white and fragrant. The flowers are similar to the single greenhouse "Indian Azaleas". Perfectly hardy and desirable for massed effects. A medium slow grower but very satisfactory.

Azalea Obtusum—This variety is a native of Japan. A densely branched evergreen shrub. In many varieties rarely growing more than 3 ft. in height. An abundant producer of blooms. Many varieties are what is known as double or hose-in-hose type.

Azalea Amoenum—Some of the colors in the more recently introduced forms are by no means pleasant.

Azalea Japonicum (Kurume azaleas)—The most popular forms are Hinodegiri, carmine red, and Hino-mayo, light pink. The variety, Hinodegiri, is doubtless the most showy of the Kurumes. These are hardy, with the exception of the extreme cold sections of the United States. As this type is a most profuse producer of blooms, it is necessary that they be consistently fed, particularly during the period in which buds are set.

Azalea Kaempferi—Of all the varieties of *Obtusum*, these have the largest flowers. The colors are quite varied, usually a flaming brick red. Hardy, but requires the protection of light shade.

SCHLIPPENBACHII

Azalea Reticulatum—A deciduous shrub up to 15 ft. Densely branched. The leaves appear after the flowers fall and the leaves are formed in threes or pairs at the end of the branches. The flowers are usually in pairs and are purple. Planting can be made in either half shade or the open. A good bloomer; the color is fair and needs considerable pruning to make shapely bushes.

Azalea Schlippenbachii—Discovered in Korea in 1854 by Baron Schlippenbachii. A deciduous, densely branched shrub about 6 ft. high. The leaves are obovate, large for an azalea, and are produced in terminal whorls. The flowers, 3 to 6, are borne on terminal clusters. The color is pale rose spotted with red-brown. Should be planted in a sheltered position as the plants are not extremely hardy.

Azalea Weyrichii—The home of this variety is in the islands off the coast of Japan. Up to 12 ft. in height. The leaves are petiolate and bright green, which changes to a dull purple in the autumn. The flowers are carried 2 to 4 in terminal clusters and are brick red in color. Should be grown in half shade and thrives best in a moist situation, but must be drained.

Azalea Ghent—These azaleas are crosses between *Azalea luteum* with many others, such as: *arborescens*, *occidentale*, *nudiflorum*, etc; also between *indicum* and *molle*. There are numerous varieties.

Azalea Indian—Singles of this family are more hardy than the doubles and generally used in the favored sections for garden planting. The doubles, which are in some instances hybrids with other types, being tender are used almost entirely for florists' purposes. These are grown out of doors in the summer and wintered over in cool houses and brought in to bloom as needed. In the most favored sections these are grown out of doors.

Azalea Mollis—Very hardy, superb colorings and very popular. They grow well in full sun as well as in part shade. The colors are varied from yellow to red and intermediates, also orange pink. These lend themselves very nicely to mass planting.

CANADENSE

Azalea Canadense—A native of Eastern North America, including Canada, discovered in the 17th century. A small deciduous shrub up to 3 ft. high with slender branches. The leaves are elliptic, dull bluish-green above, and covered below with a thin tomentum. The flowers are rosy-purple and are borne 3 to 7 on the end of the branches. They differ from those of all other azaleas, by reason of the deeply divided corolla. This type is found in swamps but will grow in practically any soil, provided it is not too stiff. It requires fertilization during the period in which the buds are set. For a good display, it is necessary that these be planted in groups.

Azalea Vaseyi—Discovered in North Carolina in the year 1878. A bushy deciduous shrub, grows to 12 ft. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, shiny above, sometimes hairy beneath. Flowers carried 5 to 8 in terminal umbels, light rose-colored. Quite hardy and should be one of our popular flowering shrubs in gardens. However, it requires a moist soil in half shade. A dark background is necessary to show off its shimmering mass of pale rose.

LUTEUM

Azalea Arborescens—A fine plant belonging to the Appalachian mountains of Eastern North America. An upright deciduous shrub growing 9 ft. or more. Leaves usually obovate, bright green above, and fairly glaucous below. The flowers are carried in clusters of 3 to 6 and are funnel-shaped, white to pink in color. This charming azalea is deliciously scented, sturdy in growth, yet graceful. It is floriferous and will scent the air for quite a distance around the plant. It is perfectly hardy and should be planted with plenty of room for expansion as it is a fast grower. *Azalea Arborescens* is one of the parents of the famous "Ghent azaleas".

Azalea Calendulaceum—This variety is a native of Eastern United States and was discovered sometime in the 18th Century. Of deciduous habit but in most

instances does not exceed 8 ft. in height. The leaves are obovate, the upper surface is slightly hairy, the under surface more so. The flowers are carried 5 to 7 in umbels. The corolla is funnel-shaped, while the color varies from yellow through orange to scarlet. It is slightly scented. It is perfectly hardy. This variety is described by one of our leading authorities, as follows: "With its brilliant flowers ranging from yellow to scarlet, it enlivens the mountain woods in early summer; and in its natural habitat as well as in the garden, it must be considered one of the most gorgeous of American shrubs". It is a parent of some of the best of the Ghent azaleas.

Azalea Luteum—Originally discovered by Tournefort east of the Black Sea. This variety was introduced into England by Pallas, the famous Russian botanist. Broad, sturdy type, growing to 12 ft. in height. The leaves are oblong-oblongate. They are slightly hairy when young, but this disappears as they grow older. The flowers are flat, about 2 inches in diameter, and are borne in clusters of from 10 to 12 at the end of the naked shoots. It is very sweetly scented and the color is a soft yellow. It is absolutely hardy either in full sun or in half shade. Very easy of culture.

Azalea Occidentale—Discovered in California about 1825. This variety is practically the same as *Calendulaceum*. The flowers are white with a yellow blotch. This variety is only suitable for partial shade. It will not stand full sun.

Azalea Viscosum—Commonly known as Honeysuckle. A native of Eastern North America. It is very closely related to *Azalea Arborescens*, but the leaves are not glabrous. The flowers are carried in clusters of 5 to 9, and are white or pink in color. A very sweet smelling shrub and perfectly hardy. It flowers in June or July. It is one of the species used in the formation of Ghent Azaleas.

AMOENUM OBTUSUM

Amoenum (type)—Brilliant free-flowering scarlet.

Caldwellii—Pale pink.

Carminata Splendens—Deep pink.

Coccineum—Small crimson.

Daimio—Salmon red.

Forsterianum—Semi-double blood red.

H. O. Carre—Bright pink.

Hexe—Double crimson.

Illuminata—Rosy purple.
Mikado—Large single flame red, last of all to bloom.
Mrs. Carmichael—Rosy purple.
Princess Maud—Rich rosy-pink.
Splendens—Soft pink, distinct.

HARDY GHENT

Alba Grandiflora—White.
Anna Louise—Red.
Auguste Mechelynck—White.
Aurore de Royhem—Nankeen.
Beaute Celeste—Bright rose.
Bouquet de Flore—Salmon pink.
Brilliant—Deep red.
Bronze Unique—Carmine with orange.
Cardinal—Red.
Charlemagne—Soft orange.
Coccinea Speciosa—Orange red.
Delicata Nova—Rose.
Daviesii—The finest white.
Dr. Ch. Baumann—Dark red.
Fanny—Bright pink.
Prince Camille von Rohan—Light orange.
Geant des Batailles—Blood red.
General Drouet—Clear orange.
Gloria Mundi—Vermilion.
Grand Duc DeLuxembourg—Dark red.
Grand Monarque—Salmon.
Grandeur Triomphant—Violet red.
Heureuse Surprise—Salmon pink.
Ignaea Nova—Carmine.
Imperatrice—Yellow shaded salmon.
Marie Verschaffelt—Light red.
Melanie—Soft rose.
Minerva—Salmon rose.
Nancy Waterer—Yellow.
Nero—Deep red.
Pallas—Clear red.
Perfecta—Orange red.
Pucella—Bright pink.
Queen Victoria—Magenta rose.
Reine Louise—Carmine red.
Rembrandt—Red.
Roi des Belges—Pink.
Sang de Gentbrugge—Crimson.
Saturne—Dark Red.
Soleil d'Orange—Orange.
Tricolor van Aken—Rose.
Unique—Deep yellow.

AZALEA INDICA

These beautiful azaleas are invaluable for forcing. This list consists of those varieties best suited to greenhouse culture.

EARLY FLOWERING

- Albert & Elizabeth (New)**—Beautiful, large, semi-double; ivory-white, with frilled, deep pink edge. The most attractive of all the newer introductions.
- Blushing Bride**—Large; double; shell-pink.
- Christmas Star**—Semi-double; crimson.
- Dame Melanie**—Semi-double; pink, white edge.
- Helene Thelemann**—Double; light pink, lighter edge.
- John Llewellyn**—Double; light rose.
- Mme. Petrick**—Large; double; bright rose.
- Mme. Petrick Superba**—Double; variegated pink and white.
- Mrs. Fred Sanders**—Early; double; dark rose.
- Paul Schame**—Double; salmon-pink.
- Pres. Oswald de Kerchove**—Double; salmon-rose, with a white margin.
- Simon Mardner**—Large; double; light pink. Will not flower for Christmas.
- Triomphe**—Double; crimson. Early.
- Vervaeneana**—Large; double; salmon-rose, light border. Early.
- Vervaeneana Alba**—Large; double; pure white. Early.

LATE FLOWERING

- Empress of India**—Large; semi-double; rosy salmon.
- Emperor of Brazil**—Double; pink and white.
- Haerensiana**—Double; pink, white edge.
- Jean Haerens**—Very double; rosy carmine.
- Jean Peeters**—Double; bright red.
- Memoire de Louis van Houtte**—Double; rosy carmine.
- Mme. van der Cruyssen**—Semi-double; deep rose.
- Niobe**—Large; double; white. Compact.
- Princess Marie Jose**—Large; deep red; semi-double.
- Professor Walters**—Large; single; pink with darker center; fringed.
- Temperance**—Large; mauve; semi-double.
- Winifred Haerens**—Very large; double; deep rose.

HARDY INDIAN

- Alba Supreme**—Medium, pure white. Good foliage. Can be depended on to give a fine lot of blooms.
- Brilliant Red**—A very good light red. Compact. Hardy.
- Coccinea Major**—A fair size, rich red, glowing in sunshine. Compact growth, medium foliage.

- Cromenia**—A very good, soft pink.
Duc de Rohan—Light red, medium size.
Duke of Wellington—Good pink.
Formosa—Large flower of magenta pink. Foliage of largest size. The finest all-round variety grown.
George Franc—Low-growing and compact. Foliage fair, but blooms are of largest size and finest rich pink. From flower standpoint, one of the finest azaleas.
Glory of Sunninghill—Good flower of orange scarlet. Very bright.
Indica Alba (Ledifolia Alba)—Pure white flower, luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. Very hardy.
Indica Rosea (Magnifica)—Rose-colored flowers of great beauty. Very hardy.
Iveryana—A very unusual variety, having solid pink, solid white and variegated blooms on the plant at the same time. Colors: lilac, pink and white.
Lilacina—Very large, single, lilac flowers. Very hardy.
Miltoni—Pink.
Model de Marco—Pink.
Phoenicea—Similar in every way to Formosa, except the foliage and flowers are smaller. From reports, this variety seems to be best suited for full sun.
President Clayer—Medium size, brick red flowers, profuse bloomer.
Pride of Dorking—A good red, somewhat similar to Coccinea Major.
Prince of Orange—A medium, fine flower of orange scarlet color. Very bright.
Prince of Wales—A good, bright red of fine foliage.
Rosea Purpurea—Nearly the same as Formosa, flower and foliage not quite so good. Color: rosy-purple.
Triumph de Grand & Ladenburg—Bright salmon.
Violacea Rubra—Violet red.
Viscomte de Newport—Rosy salmon.
Vitate Fortunei—Rosy-lilac and white variegated. A sport of this variety has been fixed and can be purchased in solid rosy-lilac.

MOLLIS

- Albicans**—White, yellow blotch.
Alphonse Lavellee—Orange red.
Ambroise Verschaffelt—Fine orange.
Baron Const. de Rebecque—Nankeen.
Baron E. de Rothschild—Red.
Bouquet d'Orange—Orange.
Charles Kekule—Soft red.
Chevalier A de Reali—Nearly white.

Comte de Gomer—Rose.
Kerckhove—Light orange red.
Papadopoli—Red.
Quincy—Yellow.
 Consul Ceresole—Pink.
Pecher—Light red.
 Dr. Leon Vignes—Yellow.
 Ebenezer Pycke—Red.
 Elizabeth—Red.
 Emilie—Light red.
 Ernest Bach—Wax color.
 Isabella vanHoutte—Nankeen.
 J. C. VanTol—Superb red.
 Koningin Sophia—Soft orange.
 M. Koster—Carmine.
 Minister Thorbecke—Orange red.
 Mr. Arthur de Warelles—Cream.
 Mrs. L. J. Endtz—Fine yellow.
 Multiflora—Orange red.
 Ruby—Crimson.
 Prince Alexander—Light red.
 Prince Henri—Yellow.
 Therese—Orange pink.
 W. E. Gumbleton—Nankeen.
 William III—Claret.

To succeed well Azaleas need a sandy loam type soil to which should be added woods earth, well rotted animal fertilizer, or peat. It is well at all times to keep in mind that Azaleas are lime hating and if the condition of the soil is not sufficiently acid to permit good growing conditions, large quantities of leaf mold or peat should be added to bring up to the desired acidity. In cases where this is not sufficient to bring the soil to the proper condition, aluminum sulphate may be added to bring about the desired result. Avoid the use of bone meal as the lime content is too high. These subjects like a damp moist situation but will not tolerate wet, soggy conditions.

The root growth is always near the top of the soil and these subjects should be weeded by hand, as hoeing or similar types of cultivation only result in the destruction of the upper roots.

For fertilizing, well-rotted animal manure is unusually fine. The occasional use of cotton seed meal during the growing season is very beneficial.

Out of doors it is best to withhold fertilization after the buds commence to set, as late fertilization quite often results in vigorous growth just before the Fall season

sets in, frequently resulting in the loss of even the hardiest types. In doors, fertilization may be continued for a longer period.

Azaleas are propagated by seed, cuttings, grafts and layers. In propagating by seed, keep in mind that the flats or beds in which the seedlings are grown must be provided for quick and thorough drainage. Some growers prefer the use of sub-irrigation where the seed are grown in flats, using a container filled with water and placing the flat in the water until the moisture has penetrated the soil. Leaf mold mixed with sand is an excellent medium for seed flats, but be sure to use plenty of rough material in the bottom of the flat to provide quick drainage. After planting your seed, the use of sphagnum moss that has been screened through ordinary fly screen is an excellent coverage. In the use of flats, until the small seedlings appear, it is a good idea to cover with a pane of glass. This will create a moist and humid condition, resulting in quick germination. Place the flats in a shady position.

Most varieties can be propagated from cuttings, preferably using what is known as secondary wood. In testing the cutting, if it bends without breaking the wood, it is yet too green. As soon as the wood breaks while bending, the condition is then right. These should be placed in beds of sand, or sand and peat, half and half. During the summer months they should be shaded and kept as cool as possible. Deciduous types can also be propagated during the summer at the time at which the wood is similar to the above described.

Grafting is done generally of slow growing types, such as the double indicas, being grafted in the early Spring on varieties that are fast growing. Some prefer Azalea Coccinea.

Propagation by layering consists of bending down limbs of plants, removing portions of the bark from the under portion of the limb. This is then buried in the soil, the soil being pressed down and a stone or weight of some kind being placed over the soil so as to hold the limb in position until rooted.

CAMELLIAS

The Camellia, a species of the Thea family, was named by Carl Von Linnaeus in honor of Father George Joseph Camel, or Kamel, through whom it was introduced to Europe.

Father George Joseph Camel was born in Brunn, Moravia, now known as Czechoslovakia, on April 21, 1661. He entered as a layman in the Jesuit Order in 1682, studying until 1688, at which time he was moved to the Mari-
anne Islands. He spent considerable time there in the study of botany and pharmacy. Under the Jesuit order he founded stores in Manilla, Phillipine Islands, at which drugs were distributed free to the poor. Father Camel died in Manilla on May 2, 1706.

While engaged in assisting the poor, Father Camel found time to indulge in his hobby of botany, and took a great interest in many types of plants he discovered in his new home. For many years he sent descriptions and drawings of plants and animals he observed, to John Ray and James Petiver, fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society, in London.

In the Sixteenth and Seventeenth century, many English governmental officials, including one Premier, took great interest in the introduction of exotic plants. Often they visited the captains on their steamers at the dock, and in this way a great rivalry was aroused. As a result, England in most instances, was the first to receive new species of plants.

The records of the first arrivals of these plants in Europe are somewhat in doubt, as some claim the first plants introduced were by Father Camel in 1739, whereas the death of Father Camel was in 1706. At any rate, in 1702 there was recorded in *Gazophyllacii Naturae*, a short series of descriptions of exotic plants, about twenty of which were Chinese. In this work appeared for the first time *Camellia japonica*, under the name of *Thea Chj-nensis*. It is claimed that these plants were brought to England from the gardens of James Cunningham, an English doctor attached to the "factory" at Amoy.

James Cunningham's collection fell into the hands of James Petiver, Apothecary to the Charterhouse, a friend of Hans Sloane, and of other distinguished naturalists of the day. To England, therefore, fell the honor of introducing into Europe the first Camellias. They were thought to be the tea plants of China, but Linnaeus established the name of *Camellia* in honor of its introducer.

Before this date Kaempfer had observed the *Camellia* in Japan under the Japanese name of Tsubaki.

From the best information available, the first introduction was of three plants. It appears that Lord Petre received, if not the first, among the first plants to arrive. These were placed in the hands of his gardener, Gordon, for whom the genus *Gordonia*, nearly allied to the *Camellia*, is named. These plants were given a very warm situation in the greenhouse, as a result of which they died. Later, Gordon established a nursery of his own, and when able to procure additional plants, gave them cool treatment. The first plant set seed, thus enabling Gordon to raise the first English seedlings.

Later introductions were made in 1745 and 1769 by Linnaeus, who was trying to introduce the tea plant into Europe. In each instance he received *Camellia Japonica* instead. It is probable that the history of the *Camellia* in Europe is dated from these plants.

Double varieties had been seen in China by Thurnberg, and in his *Flora Japonica*, he mentions white and purple flowers.

In 1792 the first doubles arrived in Europe, brought by Captain Conner, about twenty varieties being introduced, these being the white and striped types. In 1794 the double red was imported and in 1806 arrived the Lady Humes Blush and the Anemone-flowered type.

The greatest progress in the improvement of the *Camellia* was in the period 1800 to 1860. In England the well-known nurserymen, Knight, Low, Henderson, Loddige and Chandler, cultivated the *Camellia* with skill and zeal; in 1831 Messrs. Chandler and Booth offered sixteen imported varieties and nineteen varieties raised in England. In 1837 Dean Herbert introduced many new seedlings of his own raising, and in 1844 one hundred and sixty varieties had been named. In 1861 more than a thousand varieties were offered by European nurserymen.

After the pioneer work in England, that of Italy comes next in importance. The fact that it seeded freely there led to Italy becoming the greatest producer of new varieties. The first *Camellia* was planted at the Palace of Caserta, which the Bourbon Charles II began to build in 1732, and to whose son, Ferdinand, it passed in 1759. From this tree at Caserta seeds were sent to Florence, to the garden of Count Bourtoutin, and so began the great contribution which Italy has made to our cultivated *Camellias*. From 1830 to 1860 many raisers were at work; Ridolfi, Ricardi, Pizzati and Franchetti at Florence, Sacco in Milan, del Grande at Rome, Camillo Brozzi in Brescia, with many

others who, together, raised more new varieties than any other European country. In 1878 Cavaliere Cesare Franchetti possessed one of the best collections' in Europe, numbering 30,000 plants. These Italian varieties passed quickly into the hands of the Belgian nurserymen and by them were distributed.

Belgium herself played a part in importing and raising new varieties, and Van Siebold in 1830 brought from China the variety which was later named after Doncklaar, Director of the Royal Gardens of Gand. This is still one of the hardiest and best for outdoor culture, and is the parent of many excellent seedlings both in Belgium and France. Belgium, however, owing to the skill of its propagators, will be remembered mainly as the principal distributor of the *Camellia*.

The leading enthusiast in France in the early nineteenth century was the Abbe Berlese, who in 1819 raised a hundred plants from seed from the famous tree at Caserta. His name is well remembered as the author of a remarkable monograph on the *Camellia*. In 1845 we find him considering the crossing of other species with *japonica*, as he concluded that the latter by itself had now produced all the varieties of which it was capable. The chief raisers in France were Bertin of Versailles, Paillet, Bour-sault, Cels, Truffault of Paris and Cochet and Leroy of Angers.

It was in France that the *Camellia* scored its greatest social success. What the *Gardenia* was to the 'nineties in England, so was the *Camellia* to the *jeunesse doree* of France in the 'forties and 'fifties. A fashionable dandy made all his public appearances with a *Camellia* in his buttonhole, and a *Camellia* at that date was an expensive decoration, costing some 5s. apiece.

North America could not help being affected by the great renown of the *Camellia* in Europe, and there is record of a planting of a single red at Charleston in 1804 by Colonel Lucas. In 1880 this was 10 feet high, and increased itself freely by seed. In 1816 Floy raised a giant from *japonica* which became the parent of many American varieties. Marshall Wilder, the well-known amateur, raised C. Abby Wilder, and Boll, Hovey, Chalmers, Harrison, Cherwood and Dunlop were also successful raisers of seedlings, particulars of which can be found in the horticultural literature of the 'forties, and in journals such as Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, etc.

In China and Japan there are many species of *Camellia*, five of which are of garden interest—*Camellia Japonica*,

Camellia Reticulata, Camellia Sasanqua, Camellia Cuspidata and Camellia Rosaeflora, notes on which follow.

Camellia Japonica—A native of both Japan and China and long in cultivation before introduction into Europe. This species is too well known to require a lengthy description. Leaves are thick, varied as to form and shape and of a very glossy, green color; in most instances dull underneath. The *Camellia Japonica* received, at the hands of the European growers, the greatest attention. As a result, this species has more varieties than all of the others and is the easiest grown and the most popular.

Camellia Reticulata—The individual flowers of this species are without doubt the finest, measuring from 5-7 ins. across, the wavy petals being of a lovely glowing crimson rose and sufficiently numerous to give fullness without producing in any degree the heavy, overfed effect that so many "double" flowers, as they leave the florist's hands, possess. Unlike most of the *Camellias*, the leaves are quite dull: this and their distinct netted venation make the species readily recognized at all times. The habit of growth is rather open and irregular, being long-branched between joints. The form, color and netting of the leaves is almost identical to the leaf of *Osmanthus Fragrans*. *C. Reticulata*, by test, has withstood 10 degrees above zero with safety. Ultimate height about 30 ft. The species is very difficult of propagation and requires grafting on *C. Japonica*. This variety was introduced from China to England by Captain Rawes for the Reverend T. C. Palmer of Bromley, Kent.

Camellia Cuspidata—This species was introduced from Western China by the late E. H. (Chinese) Wilson, in 1901. This species is represented by only one variety, bearing very freely in the leaf axils, small, white flowers about 1½ ins. across. The blooms are very easily bruised by rain and wind and really are at their best as a greenhouse plant. When quite young the leaves have a purplish hue, becoming bright green with age. It has narrow leaves and is of slender growth, but of beautiful appearance. Ultimate height about 7 ft.

Camellia Sasanqua—This species was introduced into England from Japan in 1811, being distinct from *Camellia Japonica* in that the leaves and flowers are smaller, the latter being only 1½-2 ins. across. This

species is very popular in Japan, where are cultivated a number of varieties, whose flowers vary in color from white to pale and deep rose; also in various degrees of doubleness. The leaves are of a dark, glossy green. The Japanese have done more to improve this species by increasing the varieties. *Camellia Sasanqua* appears to be as hardy as *C. Japonica*. Like *Camellia Cuspidata*, the flowers damage much easier from wind and rain than does *C. Japonica*. It is claimed by many that this species is practically immune to scale diseases. This, however, is yet to be fully proved, on account of lack of plants for observation. This species is preferred by many nurserymen as graft stock, on account of its rapid growth.

Camellia Rosaeflora—Is similar in general appearance to *C. Sasanqua*. It was originally introduced to the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick in 1822, in the shape of a stock on which another *Camellia* had been grafted and died. The single-flowered typical plant is figured in the *Botanical Magazine*, t. 5044, where the blossom is described as 2 ins. wide, and pink. At present the double-flowered variety only appears to be in cultivation. This species differs from *C. Sasanqua* in that the leaves are shorter and rounder. The growth is much more compact and lacks the general stiffness of *C. Sasanqua*. Frost 16 degrees above zero has been withstood successfully. Covered plants at 12 degrees above zero came through with the flower buds intact. While this is not conclusive, we have hopes that the variety is as hardy as *C. Japonica*. *C. Rosaeflora plena* is a very charming, cold greenhouse shrub with pretty blush pink flowers 2-2½ ins. across, produced in February.

The following are not in general cultivation, but are worth while and in the years to come will be available.

Camellia Speciosa—A native of Tibet and S. W. China, was introduced by George Forrest, who records that he found it on chalky hillsides as a shrub 6-12 ft. high. The leaves are dark green without the glitter of those of *C. Japonica*, and easily recognized among cultivated *Camellias* by reason of their exceedingly fine, regular toothing; the young shoots and leaf-stalks are rather hairy; the flowers 2-3 ins. across, of a soft, very pleasing shade of flesh pink with darker lines, the petals wedge shaped and notched at the end.

Camellia Yunnanensis—Flowers 2-3 ins. across. Found in China by Mr. George Forrest.

Camellia Taliensis—Another species collected by Mr. George Forrest in Yunnan, China.

Camellia Forrestii—A dainty looking shrub, with leaves about 1 in long and flowers less than 1 in.

Camellia Salicifolia—With willow-shaped leaves, 4 ins. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide and hairy underneath. This is a very curious, wild species; found near Hong Kong, China.

Camellias prefer a well drained, sandy loam type of soil, although they may be successfully grown in all other types. Drainage is particularly necessary in clay and other types of stiff soil. If only stiff soils are available, this may be relieved by sand and leaf mold and partly decayed leaves, which should be well worked in to a depth of 24-30 ins. You will be well rewarded for this extra preparation.

The different types of scale seriously injure camellias and if allowed to go too far result in the plant's destruction. Otherwise this genus is practically free from diseases and pests.

The different types of scales can be prevented by Ortho spray. Directions for use of this come with the containers, and caustic fish oil soap, which should be used in the proportion of 3-5 ounces of soap and 1 teaspoon of nicotine sulphate to the gallon. This is best prepared with hot water, but should never be applied until thoroughly cool. It is best to spray during the period in which your plants are dormant, as the young foliage quite often is injured where a strong spray is used. While in thoroughly dormant state, some use lime sulphur solution, which is very effective, although at times trying on the foliage. After being sprayed, plants should be shaded from the sun for a period of at least 48 hours. One of the scales sets up a protection in the form of a downy white covering. Quite often the spray does not reach the scales on this account and it may become necessary to treat the foliage by hand, with a cloth, so as to break down this protection and allow the insecticide to reach the scale. Some types of scale attack the foliage on the upper part, others underneath. As the foliage of the camellia often places the sprayer at a disadvantage, great care should be taken to see that the spray reaches the under part of the foliage.

Fertilization: There is nothing better than well rotted animal manure, to which can be added a small amount of cotton seed meal and murate of potash. Chemical fertilizers are just as effective, provided the fertilizer for the particular soil is correct. It is much better to practice the

use of a moderate amount of fertilizer over a longer period than one large, heavy dose. As a general rule, plants out of doors should not be fertilized after July 1. Some years late fertilization results in the plant putting forth vigorous growth in the middle fall. This does not allow sufficient time for hardening, resulting in the new foliage being destroyed. Again, whatever growth action the plant enjoys during the fall should go to the maturing of the bud rather than the foliage, resulting in much handsomer flowers. Avoid the use of lime or bone meal. Camellias prefer a slightly acid soil.

Pruning: Small plants should be pruned so as to form a compact growth. Some varieties have a tendency to be scraggly and open. The temptation is not to prune, but if a correct job is done you will have a handsomer specimen and will be rewarded for the attention.

Propagation. Camellias are propagated by cuttings, grafts, inarching, layering, and from seed. In general practice this subject is increased by cuttings, which may be taken from July through January, depending on the location and weather conditions. In striking by cuttings it is best to hold the temperature as nearly as possible to seventy degrees, using sand as a medium.

Grafting is best accomplished in late December and January, using seedlings of *Camellia Japonica* and *Sasanqua* as understock. It is claimed by some nurserymen that *Camellia Sasanqua* serves best as an understock.

Layering is accomplished by removing a small portion of the bark from the under part of a limb, bending this down and then covering with soil, and placing a stone over it to hold the limb in position.

In inarching, we remove the bark from the two plants, removing in such manner that the wounds on each subject will match. These are securely tied and covered with wax, and allowed to remain for about six months, at the end of which time, if a good job of matching has been done, the two plants will have united. The plants may then be separated by cutting below the scion.

If seed are to be employed, it is best to secure them as early as possible in the fall and plant immediately. If carried over until January or February a couple of hours soaking in warm water will greatly assist in the germination. In planting, press the seed in firmly and cover with about one inch of soil. It is very necessary that this amount of soil be used, else the seed will have a tendency, in hard soil, to force the bean out of the soil and expose the root, which will result in the loss of the plant. In the use of seed an occasional beautiful semi-double flower will reward your effort.

LIST OF CAMELLIAS WITH DESCRIPTIONS

- Abate Branzini**—Full double, imbricated; color pure carmine; 8-9 rows of petals, flowers 3-3½ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Abate Nianci**—8-9 rows of petals. The outer and center rows of petals of vivid pink; intermediate petals lighter pink. Flowers 3½ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Abundance**—Double, rose color, a very large and bold flower. New Origination.
- Adele Torri**—Full double rose form; 4 in. flowers of blush rose with occasional specks and stripes of darker rose. Verschaffelt.
- Adelaide**—Double imbricated red flower 4 ins. across; with 9-10 rows of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Adonidea**—Three rows of outer petals flat; center peony formed. Beautiful soft rose colored flowers fading to white on edge of outer petals; 3½ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Adolphe Audusson**—Semi-double flowers, large striped petals; dark red, with long yellow stamens. Seidel.
- Adrien Lebrun**—Imbricated, double red. Bisschop.
- Aglæ**—Flowers about 3 ins. across, of cerise red color with occasional white stripes. Berlese.
- Ainfa Egeria**—A medium sized, imbricated, pure white; with slight yellowish cast towards the center. Bisschop.
- Alba Casoretti**—A very fine imbricated, pure white of good size. Casoretti.
- Alba Compacta**—Imbricated, pure white, of compact habit. Berlese.
- Alba Delecta**—Double white flowers 3½-4 ins. across; outer petals round, inner petals pointed and somewhat star shaped. 9-10 rows of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Alba Elegantissima**—A beautiful double imbricated white; perfect form, free bloomer; flowers full 4 ins. across with 7-8 rows of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Alba Fenestrata**—Double imbricated white with 8-10 rows of petals; flowers 4 ins. across, all petals distinctly veined; outer petals round and indented. Verschaffelt.
- Alba Illustrata**—Imbricated double white with pale yellow center; 7-8 rows of large petals; flowers 4-4½ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Alba Imbricata**—Double, imbricated, white flowers; 3½ ins. across with 7-8 rows of petals, center petals pointed. Berlese.
- Alba Insignis**—A 4 in. imbricated, double, white flower with 9-10 rows of petals; the outer petals rounded, the inner slightly pointed. Verschaffelt.

- Alba Latipetala**—A very large double white flower more than 4 ins. across; 8-10 rows of petals, the outer rows imbricated and regular, the inner petals small and irregular. Verschaffelt.
- Alba Lutescens**—Double white, 6-7 very irregular rows of petals, outer petals round and indented, inner petals are oblong and pointed. 3½ in. blooms. Verschaffelt.
- Alba Plena**—Double, full imbricated, pure white; many rows of petals; excellent early bloomer. Shape of flower when full open is slightly reflex. 3½-4 in. blooms. Verschaffelt.
- Alba Simplex**—Single white, slightly scented, of strong growth; good bloomer and free producer of seed. Berlese.
- Alba Speciosa**—Double, imbricated, white, with 6 rows of large, broad, round petals; the outer row of petals indented; blooms 4 ins. and more across; good bloomer. Verschaffelt.
- Alba Stellata**—As signified by the name, the petals of this variety are more or less arranged star-shaped; 10 or more rows of petals; flowers 3-4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Albani**—A beautiful imbricated, rose-colored bloom, center often light red; flowers 4-5 ins. across; 7-8 rows of petals, heavily veined. Verschaffelt.
- Albicans**—Pure white, imbricated, perfectly double, almost identical with Myrtifolia Alba in form, growth and shape. Verschaffelt.
- Alcinia Rosea**—Double, clear rose with white on tips of petals, rather irregular as a whole, with the outer petals imbricated. Flowers 4-4½ ins. across. 10 or more rows of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Alexina**—Flowers nearly 4 ins. across. Double, imbricated, pure white, with small stripes on the center of each petal. This variety shows a few yellow stamens. Verschaffelt.
- Altheaflora Alba**—Peony-white, with slight sulphur yellow tint in center. Two outer rows of petals flat. Inner petals short, imbricated and in close formation, similar to an althea bloom. Flowers 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Altheaflora Rubra**—Peony form, practically identical in every way with C. Altheaflora Alba. Color very dark red. This variety is suitable for green house culture. Berlese.
- Aluntii Superba**—This variety is also known as Aimet's Superba. Flowers of rose formation, 3 ins. across, petals regularly arranged and cerise red color. Berlese.

- Amabile**—This variety is also known under the following names: *Amabilis de New York*, *Amabilis Smithi*, *Amabilis d'America*. Imbricated, 7-10 rows of petals, the outer petals are rose-color, the center petals vivid rose, intermediate petals of a very light rose color. Flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Buist and Verschaffelt.
- Amadryos di Cusona**—10 or more rows of petals; the outer petals incurving; color, vivid carmine rose with white stripes in center of most petals. Flowers about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Amalia**—Imbricated, transparent rose color; 6 rows of outer petals flat, center petals imbricated, closely arranged. All petals are distinctly veined, with occasional small white stripes. Flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Amalia Melzi**—Flowers 3 ins. across. 10-12 rows of petals, outer petals vivid cerise red, inner petals rose, intermediate petals lighter in color than center, with white on the outer margin. Verschaffelt.
- Amalia Servi**—Uniform, clear cerise red, with about 10 rows of petals, flowers 3 ins. across, imbricated form. Verschaffelt.
- Ambrosii**—Pale rose color, some petals with center stripes of lighter rose. Perfect imbrication, with 7-8 rows of petals. Flowers 4 ins. across.
- Amelia Benucci**—Flowers $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. 8-10 rows of petals. Outer rows slightly incurving. Full double; rose color. Verschaffelt.
- Americana**—An American origination, of medium size. cupped form; generously spotted with rose; color, blush pink. Buist.
- Amertia**—A double variety of combined carmine rose and cerise red color. Berlese.
- Amoena**—Small, double, cerise red flowers; two outer rows of petals of regular form, center petals very irregular. Berlese.
- Anemoflora**—Another name for *C. Waratah*. Berlese.
- Anemona Mutabilis**—Flowers 3 ins. across. 8 rows of imbricated, dark red petals, outer petals very large. Berlese.
- Anemona Warrata Rosea**—Flowers more than 3 ins. across, spherical; cerise red color, shaded purple. Berlese.
- Angelica**—Peony formed, white, with a few petals tinted light carmine red. Two rows of outer petals imbricated. The center consists of numerous petals, peony formed. Blooms $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Angelo Botti**—Light imbricated pink. E.
- Angelo Cochii**—Imbricated, pinky white, with carmine stripes. E.

- Angelo Cochii Rouge**—Form similar to Angelo Cochii, except the color is light red. E.
- Anna Bruneau**—Medium size, imbricated, red. E.
- Anna Frost**—Imbricated, vivid, cherry red. E.
- Anna Zucchini**—Double, imbricated flowers, perfect form, of good size. This variety will have three distinct color types of blooms, pure white, pure soft rose and flowers with soft rose at base of petals, gradually changing to white at outer edges. Verschaffelt.
- Annette Franchetti**—Perfect imbricated, beautiful light rose color, each petal striped with paler rose. Flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. 10-14 rows of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Annibal**—Color brilliant poppy red. Imbricated form. 4 outer rows of petals large. Center rows of petals small and striped with broad bands of white. Flowers 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Antoinetta Bisi**—Imbricated white, perfect regular form, center tinted with very light yellow. 7-8 rows of petals. Bloom 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Antoinetta Casanova**—Perfect imbricated, outer rows of petals round, inner rows oval. Vivid cerise rose, lighter at center. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. 10-12 rows of petals, a few of center petals with white stripes. Verschaffelt.
- Antoinetta Lomellini**—A perfectly imbricated flower, of uniform carmine rose color, a profuse bloomer and a very desirable variety. 10-12 rows of petals. Blooms 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Appiani**—A large-petaled, imbricated flower of vivid carmine rose color. Many of the petals are striped through the center with broad bands of white. Of fine size. Verschaffelt.
- Apple Blossom**—A lovely single, blush and white, like a glorified apple blossom, with conspicuous yellow stamens. Delightfully scented. E.
- Archiduc Carlo**—Imbricated, vivid carmine rose color, 9-10 rows of petals, striped with white through the center. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. A very prolific producer of flowers. Verschaffelt.
- Archiduc Ferdinando**—Medium sized flowers, about 3 ins. across, of imbricated form; outer petals rounded; inner petals oblong. Cerise red and white. 7-8 rows of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Archiduc Giovanni**—A perfect imbricated flower of vivid cerise rose color. 7-8 rows of petals, the outer petals being rounded, the inner petals oblong. A few of the petals are striped with white. Blooms $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Verschaffelt.

- Archiduc Louis**—Petals rounded, sloping to the center. Full, double imbricated form. Color vivid cerise red, petals finely notched and bordered with white. Occasionally striped white. Medium sized bloom. 10-12 rows of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Archiduc Maximilien**—True rose color, of perfect imbricated form, outer petals being very large, 12-15 rows; blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Archiduchessa Augusta**—Double imbricated form, of rich, vivid crimson color, fading to violet on the old blooms. Six outer rows of petals flat, with two or more white stripes in the center of each petal. Many rows of inner petals of upright formation. Verschaffelt.
- Archiduchessa Isabella di Toscana**—A perfectly uniform, imbricated, red flower, and considered one of the finest of the imbricated types, having 10-12 rows of petals. Blooms $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. A very superb variety. Verschaffelt.
- Archiduchessa Marie**—A cerise red or rose colored flower, of perfect imbrication. Large stripes through the center of each petal. 8 rows of petals. A nice sized bloom. Verschaffelt.
- Arethusa**—A beautiful imbricated flower of uniform rose color, 7-10 rows of petals, blooms 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Armida Rosea**—Rich, vivid rose color, shading into darker rose at the base of petals. Perfect imbrication. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ins. across. 8-12 rows of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Arthur**—Regular imbricated form, vivid cerise red color. This variety is distinctly veined. 8 or more rows of petals. Medium sized blooms. Verschaffelt.
- Asmodee**—A perfectly imbricated flower of soft rose color, veined deeper rose. 9-11 rows of petals, blooms about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Asphasia**—A perfectly imbricated flower. 8-10 rows of petals, blooms $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Color vivid cerise red. Outer rows of petals rounded, center petals oval. Verschaffelt.
- Atrorubens**—(Also known as Loddiges Red) Color, dark red; outside petals large, inside small and irregular. A most excellent keeper. Berlese.
- Atroviolacea**—A large flower of regular form. Color, dark red. Berlese.
- Aucubaefolia**—Flowers 3 ins. across; color, cerise red. In form, similar to Coccinea. Berlese.
- Augusta**—Of beautiful rose color. Full, double imbricated. 9-11 rows of petals, center petals striped with white. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Verschaffelt.

- Auguste Delfosse**—Petals are arranged in star shape. Color, rich carmine, similar to *Leana Superba*, with occasional stripes of pure white. 12-15 rows of petals, blooms 3½-4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Augustine Superba**—4-4½ ins. across. Imbricated. 7-8 rows of veined petals. Rose color, mottled with white. Verschaffelt.
- Aulica**—Ranunculus formed, of beautiful rose color, veined darker rose. Full, imbricated. 7-8 rows of petals. Blooms 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Aurora Nova**—Pure white, with a few flecks of rose. Of peony formation, full, double. Blooms 4-4½ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Banksii**—This variety is the same as *Camellia Imperialis*, possibly a little more striped with red, depending on the vigor of the plant. Berlese.
- Barchii**—An imbricated flower of 9-10 rows of petals. Blooms 3 ins. or more across. Color, cerise red and vivid pink, the outer petals being red, the inner petals pink, with occasional stripes of white. Verschaffelt.
- Barnii**—A perfect imbricated flower, 6-7 rows of petals. Blooms 4 ins. across. Color, clear red, with darker red veins and white stripes through center of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Barnii Vera**—Imbricated form. Color, vivid rose. 10 rows of petals, the 3 outer rows of petals are incurving and solid in color, the 7 inner rows of petals are recurving and striped with white. Blooms 4 or more ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Baron Hugel**—An imbricated flower of rose pink. Outer petals very large, the inner petals, striped with white, are in the form of a rose. 7-8 rows of petals. Blooms 3½ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Baronne Caza**—An imbricated flower of 6-8 rows of petals. Color, vivid rose, with an occasional touch of white on the outer margin of petals. Blooms 3 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Baronne d' Udekem**—A regularly imbricated flower, 3½ ins. across, of 10-12 rows of petals. Rose color, with white stripes in the center of inner petals. All petals veined darker rose. Verschaffelt.
- Baronnessa Colli**—A regularly imbricated flower of vivid rose color. All petals are very large, the inner petals being striped white, somewhat pointed in shape. Blooms 3½ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Baumanni**—A very large double flower, of cerise color, the outer petals of imbricated form, the center petals small and somewhat twisted. Berlese.

- Bealii Rosea**—This variety is listed by Buist as Beliana. The blooms are 3-3½ ins. across, with 10 rows of petals. Of imbricated form and of uniform vivid rose color. An excellent bloomer. Verschaffelt.
- Beauty of Clapham**—Blooms 3½-4 ins. across. 7-10 rows of petals. Perfect imbrication. Rich, uniform color of vivid cerise carmine. Verschaffelt.
- Beauty of Hornsey**—3½ ins. across. 8-9 rows of petals. The color is rich, vivid carmine, with white stripes at edge of petals. The outer petals are imbricated, the inner petals striped. Verschaffelt.
- Beccaria**—A regularly imbricated form, with oblong petals. The color is vivid rose, with a little touch of carmine. The center petals are striped white. 8 rows of petals. Blooms 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Bella d' Ardiglione**—Color, uniform cerise carmine, of fine imbricated form. Blooms 4 ins. across. 12 or more rows of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Bella Carlotta**—This is a fine imbricated form, with blooms 3½ ins. across, and 7 rows of petals. The color is white, suffused with soft pink, and with small vivid crimson stripes. Verschaffelt.
- Bella de Firenzi**—Soft rose color, of perfect imbrication, with pure white stripes on each petal. Blooms 3½ ins. across. The outer rows of petals are rounded, the inner petals becoming oblong and in the center, pointed. Verschaffelt.
- Bella d' Etruria**—Blooms 4½ ins. across, with 10 rows of petals, carmine rose; lighter toward the center. Imbricated form. The inner petals are striped white. Verschaffelt.
- Bella de Pisa**—Color, rich cerise red. This flower is of unique arrangement. The outer rows are broad, round petals, blotched and striped white. The inner petals are rounded and indented and the center petals pointed. Inner and center petals are of solid cerise color. Verschaffelt.
- Bella di Livorno**—This variety is a fine bloomer, of beautiful pink color, with white stripes on the inner petals. Imbricated form, of 9-10 rows of petals. Blooms 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Bella di Ponte d' Era**—3½-4 ins. across. 6 rows of petals. Color pink. Large petals, striped white. Regularly imbricated. Verschaffelt.
- Bella Milanese**—12 rows of petals, blooms 3½ ins. across. Imbricated form. The base of the petals is soft rose, shading toward the edge to white, with small crimson stripes. Berlese.

- Bella Toscana**—Form, color, practically the same as *Bella Milanese*, except the flower is slightly larger. *Verschaffelt*.
- Belle Henriette**—Full, double, imbricated flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Color, cerise red. *Berlese*.
- Belle Irene**—Perfectly imbricated flower, of 8-10 rows of petals, with raised center. Color, white. The small petals in the center, of slight sulphur yellow tinge. *Verschaffelt*.
- Belle Jeanette**—A vivid cerise rose flower, of perfect imbrication. 9-10 rows of petals, all petals having a large white stripe through the center. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. *Verschaffelt*.
- Belle Judita**—Perfect imbricated white, of medium size. *E*.
- Belle Romana**—Imbricated, pink, with vivid crimson stripes. Of medium size. *E*.
- Belle Lamberti**—A medium sized, imbricated red. *E*.
- Belle Rosalie**—This is only a fair variety. The blooms are $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across, semi-double. Color, carmine red, consisting of 25-30 large petals, mixed with many stamens. *Berlese*.
- Belliformis**—12-14 rows of petals, the bloom $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. A very regularly imbricated flower, of uniform pink color. The outer petals are round, the inner petals oblong and pointed. *Verschaffelt*.
- Beneyii**—Color, a most vivid cerise red. Blooms larger than $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. 8-10 rows of petals. Petals large, some striped white in center, faintly veined a darker red. *Verschaffelt* and *Buist*.
- Berencie**—This variety is of fair imbrication. Vivid rose color. The shape of plants is oblong and veined. Blooms 4 ins. across. *Verschaffelt*.
- Bergama**—Color, dark rose, 7 rows of petals and of medium size. Petals are incurving, with whitish stripes in the center. *Verschaffelt*.
- Berlesiana Fulgens**—Double, blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Rose colored, round petals. Especially suitable for cut flowers. *Berlese*.
- Berlesiana Rubra**—Double. Cerise red. Regularly imbricated. A little arched. *Berlese*.
- Bettegno**—Color, rich poppy colored crimson, veined violet. Imbricated. Blooms 3 ins. across. 7-8 rows of petals. *Verschaffelt*.
- Bicolor de la Reine**—Imbricated form. Color, pink ground, edged with white. *E*.
- Bijou di Firinzi**—Blooms $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ins. across. 7-8 rows of petals. The outer and center petals of vivid carmine. The intermediate are lighter in color. The center petals are striped with white. *Verschaffelt*.

- Binda**—A perfectly imbricated red flower, with rose cerise stripes. 9-10 rows of petals. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Bittiniana**—A perfectly formed flower, of 10 rows of petals, with slightly recurving effect. Color, crimson rose. The 2-3 center rows of petals, with faint white stripes. Blooms 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Blackburniana**—Color, dark cerise red. Large exterior petals. Center petals short, forming a raised center. Blooms 3 ins. across. Berlese.
- Blanda**—Large flower of cerise red color. Outer petals large, sometimes streaked with white. Berlese.
- Bonomiana**—White, blotched and striped with carmine. Form imbricated. 8-10 rows of petals. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ins. across. The formation of this flower is very similar to the variety "Caryophylloides." Verschaffelt.
- Borgia**—The flower is of rose formation, color, soft rose, with broad white stripes in the center of petals. 6-8 rows of petals. Blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Brillante**—A perfectly imbricated flower, of whitish color, with 10-11 rows of indented petals. Blooms about 4 ins. across. Verschaffelt.
- Briomarotti**—An imbricated red, with occasional white spots. This variety is especially suitable for greenhouse culture. E.
- Brocksiana**—A semi-double flower, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across. The outer portion of the flower is of rose color, deepening to cerise red in the center, with many stamens. Berlese.
- Brogii**—A small bloom, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ins. across, of imbricated form. 6-7 rows of petals. Vivid red, veined lighter red, with lighter stripes of red in the center of petals. Verschaffelt.
- Bronnoni Nova**—Of soft, tender rose color, deepening toward the base of petals, veined darker rose, with occasional stripes of darker rose. Verschaffelt.
- Bruxelliensis**—Small, semi-double red. Berlese.
- Buckliana**—Three outer rows of petals large and of cerise red color. Those of center numerous and small, blending gradually to soft rose, sometimes striped with white, again uniform rose color. Berlese.

VARIETIES BY FORM AND COLOR

DOUBLE IMBRICATED WHITE

Ainfa Egeria	Alba Plena
Alba Casoretti	Alba Simplex
Alba Compacta	Alba Speciosa
Alba Delecta	Alba Stellata
Alba Elegantissima	Albicans
Alba Fenestrata	Alexina
Alba Illustrata	Antoinetta Bisi
Alba Imbricata	Bella Carlotta
Alba Insignis	Belle Irene
Alba Latipetala	Belle Judita
Alba Lutescens	Brillante

DOUBLE IMBRICATED RED

Abate Branzini	Atroviolacea
Adelaide	Aucubaefolia
Adrien Lebrun	Auguste Delfosse
Aglae	Barchii
Aluntii Superba	Barnii
Tmalia Melzi	Baron Hugel
Amalia Servi	Beauty of Clapham
Amersita	Beauty of Hornsey
Amoena	Bella d' Ardiglione
Anemona Mutabilis	Bella de pisa
Angelo Cochii Rouge	Belle Henriette
Anna Bruneau	Belle Lamberti
Anna Frost	Beneyii
Annibal	Berlesiana Rubro
Archiduc Ferdinando	Bettegno
Archiduc Louis	Bijou di Firinzi
Archiduchessa Augusta	Binda
Archiduchessa Isabella	Blackburniana
di Toscana	Blanda
Archiduchessa Marie	Briomarotti
Arthur	Brogii
Asphasia	

DOUBLE IMBRICATED PINK

Abate Nianci	Augusta
Abundance	Aulica
Adele Torri	Barnii Vera
Albani	Baronne Caza
Alcinia Rosea	Baronne d' Udekem
Amabile	Baronnesso Colli
Amadryos di Cusano	Bealii Rosea
Amalia	Beccaria
Ambrosii	Bella de Firenze
Amelia Benucci	Bella d' Etruria
Angelo Botti	Bella di Livorno
Annette Franchetti	Bella di Ponte d' Era
Antoinetta Casanova	Belle Jeanette
Antoinetta Lomellini	Belliformis
Appiani	Berenice
Archiduc Carlo	Bergama
Archiduc Giovanni	Berlesiana Fulgens
Archiduc Maximilien	Bittiniana
Arethusa	Borgia
Armida Rosea	Bronnoni Nova
Asmodee	

DOUBLE IMBRICATED VARIEGATED

Americana	Bella Toscana
Angelo Cochii	Belle Romana
Anna Zucchini	Bicolor de la RReine
Augustine Superba	Bonomiana
Banksii	Bruckliana
Bella Milanese	

PEONY FORM WHITE

Altheaflora Alba	Aurora Nova
Angelica	Baumannii

PEONY FORM RED

Altheaflora Rubra	Anemona Warrata Rosea
Anemoflora	Atrorubens

PEONY FORM PINK

Adonidea

SEMI-DOUBLE WHITE

Adolphe Audusson	Bruxelliensis
Belle Rosalie	

SEMI-DOUBLE PINK

Brocksiana

SINGLE PINK

Apple Blossom



