

# The BEGONIAN



FEBRUARY, 1971

*Devoted to the Sheltered Garden*

VOL. 38 NO. 2



*Begonia 'Colonel Gale'* (Page 34)  
Photo by Gene Daniels, Black Starr

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Views expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the Editors, the Society or its officers.

## ELSIE M. FREY, IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Elsie M. Frey, the first recipient of the Alfred D. Robinson Award in May 1954 for her *Begonia* 'Silver Star' hybrid, passed away on Sunday, December 27, 1970 after a brief confinement in a Santa Barbara hospital. One of the American Begonia Society's most talented hybridist, Mrs. Frey had to give up active growing in 1961 because of invalidism but she and her husband maintained her collection for several years. In 1962 she was awarded a Life Membership by the Santa Bar-

bara Branch of the ABS of which she was a charter member and was the subject of an article by Rudolf Ziesenhenné in The Begonian of November 1962 (V. XXIX, No. 11) in which 84 of her named crosses made between 1939 and 1961 are listed.

A native of Durango, Colorado where she was born October 4, 1899, Mrs. Frey was brought to Santa Barbara when she was only six weeks old. She attended school there and married William B. Frey on Novem-

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Left to right: Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Mrs. Elsie M. Frey and President Glenn W. Motschman (1954) on the occasion of the presentation of the Alfred D. Robinson Award for the outstanding *Begonia* introduction prior to 1942, May 16, 1954 in Santa Barbara, California.

Santa Barbara News Press photo

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### AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

The purpose of this Society shall be:

TO Stimulate and Promote interest in *Begonias* and other shade-loving plants;  
TO Encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants;  
TO Standardize the nomenclature of *Begonias* and companion plants;

TO Gather and Publish information in regard to kinds, propagation and culture of *Begonias* and companion plants;  
TO issue a bulletin which will be mailed to all members of the Society; and to bring into Friendly contact all who love and grow *Begonias*.

ber 8, 1920. They celebrated their 50th anniversary quietly with their family in November. Mrs. Frey is survived by her husband, a daughter, three sons and eleven grandchildren.

Mrs. Frey was president of the Santa Barbara Branch of the ABS in 1941 and 1942 and organized its first study club. She became a member of the ABS in the late 1930's, attending Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch before the Santa Barbara Branch was organized in May 1940.

Mrs. Frey's first hybrid, *Begonia* 'Elsie M. Frey' was introduced in 1939, a cross of *B. baumannii* and *B. limmingheiana*, which inherited the fragrance of *B. baumannii* in the pink female flowers. During the three years of World War II Mrs. Frey was employed by Rudolf Ziesenhenné to maintain his *Begonia* nursery and collection while he was in essential war work. A continuing relationship made possible the early availability of unusual seed parents, which Mrs. Frey selected from her own and Mr. Ziesenhenné's collection, resulted in important introductions. Mrs. Frey also produced rex hybrid seeds which Mr. Ziesenhenné distributed through his "Begonian" advertisement.

Among the outstanding hybrids which are still being grown in important collections in the United States and abroad is *B.* 'Silver Star' (*B. carolineaeifolia* x *B. liebmannii*), a rhizomatous plant with leaves moderately lobed, silver above, red beneath, flowers pale pink. This plant was exhibited last year in the conservatory of the Royal Botanical Garden at Meise, Belgium. *B.* 'Green Star', of the same cross, is also being grown.

Mrs. Frey's miniature rexes, *B.*

'Robin' and *B.* 'Thrush', which resulted from *B. dregei* pollen being used on unnamed rexes in her collection, have survived from 1948 in California collections, as have *B.* 'Prince Charming' a cross of *B. cathayana* and *B. rc* 'Countess Louise Erdody'.

*B.* 'Bob-o-link' ('Bobolink')\* *B. limmingheiana* x *B.* 'Richard the First' is a basket type plant with smooth, green leaves and salmon-rose flowers in drooping clusters, hardy in Santa Barbara gardens.

A tuberous hybrid, *B.* 'Aida' is still in California collections, being a cross of *B. micranthera* var. *fimbriata* and *B. mazae*.

Mrs. Frey's *B.* 'Little Jewel' (*B.* pink flowering 'Calla Lily' x *B.* 'Bijou de Jardin') had red double flowers and resembled 'Bijou de Jardin' in growth but had variegated green and white foliage. An outstanding plant, it won many prizes at Begonia Shows in the 1940's.

Mrs. Frey's talent for keeping careful records is a great boon for contemporary hybridist. The November 1962 "Begonian" article enumerates other named hybrids, but could not include the hundreds of crosses the dedicated Begonia Society member made and did not keep because they were not outstanding, Mr. Ziesenhenné says.

The Santa Barbara Branch of the ABS held a short memorial service for Mrs. Frey at their regular meeting on January 14th. The Santa Barbara Branch would like to suggest that donations by Branches and individuals be made to the Publication Fund for "The Begonia Catalogue of The American Begonia Society" as a memorial to honor Mrs. Elsie M. Frey.

\*Buxton Check List of Begonias

# BEGONIA KORTSAE

by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, *Santa Barbara, California*

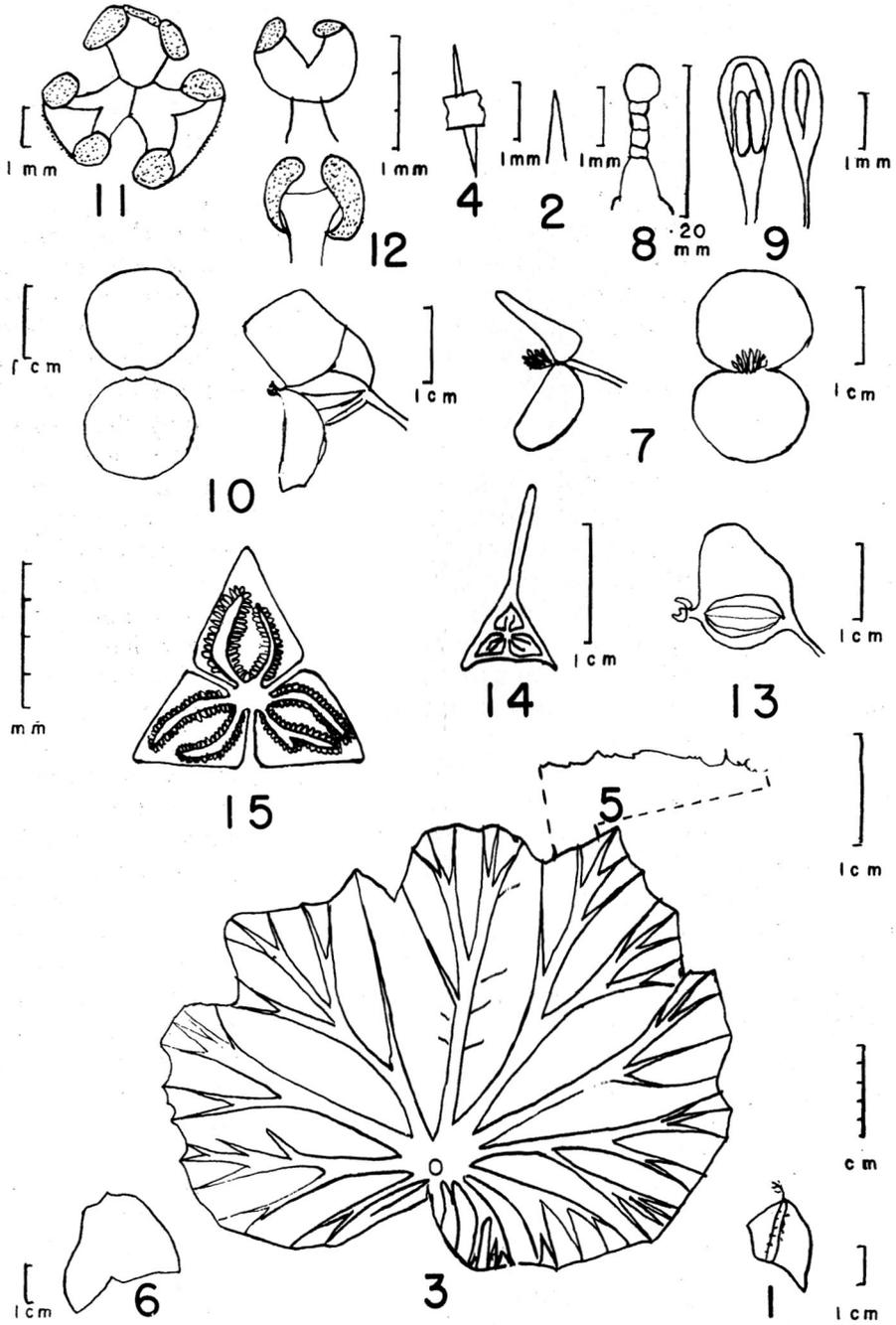
The velvet-leaved plant which is being here designated *Begonia kort-sae* was found on November 15, 1949 by the plant explorer, Thomas MacDougall, on a shady, rocky bank of a stream at about 3,000 feet elevation in the San Jose Chiltepec region of Yautepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, a somewhat dry climate. Mr. MacDougall gave this plant his number C. 79 and it seemed to fit the description of *B. fusca* Liebm. However, when Mr. MacDougall sent me a leaf of his *Begonia* numbered C. 156, it was found to be *B. fusca* Liebm. Further research failed to uncover a named *Begonia* fitting the description of C. 79 and as C. 79 differs in a number of ways from *B. fusca* Liebm., I am describing the new species and naming it, having earlier obtained her permission, for Mrs. Edna Korts, the recently deceased Past President of the American Begonia Society, who ably led the Society through two productive terms of office 1952-53 and 1960-61. She had been a member of the Society for 32 years, serving for 19 years in important capacities of the National Board.

*Begonia kort-sae*, a very beautiful *Begonia*, has large, green, velvety leaves, in a large specimen reaching 16 x 13 inches in diameter. The flowers are pink, the color being visible from the time the inflorescence sheds the bracts when the peduncle is only a few inches tall.

*Begonia* (section MAGNUSIA (Klotzsch) A. DC., subsection GIREODIA (Klotzsch) Wbg.) *kort-sae* Ziesenhenné, new species, herbaceous perennial; stem a rhizome, creeping 4 1/2 inches long, stout 1 1/2 x

1 1/8 inch in diameter, seldom branching, the tip tightly fitted with leaf stems, leaf stems arising from the upper surface, very little rhizome proper visible, deep green, few lenticles, leafstem scars closely spaced, almost touching one another, 1 inch wide, 1/2 inch deep, tan; stipules (figure 1) persistent, turning brown early, papery, heavily net-veined, egg-shaped blunt 7/8 inch long, 7/8 wide, a keel running the length of the outside of the stipule and extending 3/16 inch beyond the tip, covered with long, red, woolly 1/8 inch long hairs: petioles in cross section flattened to 1 inch x 3/8 inch at the base, becoming circular at the leaf 5/8 inch in diameter, dull, medium green, entirely closely covered with white hairs (figure 2) to 1/16 inch long: leaf blade (figure 3) papery, above medium green, dull, nerves depressed, entirely covered with short, less than 1/16 inch long, clear hairs (figure 4) which feel like velvet to the touch; below pale green, dull, nerves stout and very prominent springing from a swelling around the petiole, thickly set on the entire surface and nerves with short, white hairs 1/16 inch long; unequally shortly egg-shaped, blunt, basal lobes overlapping slightly, margin unevenly-moderately lobed, lobes blunt, some acute and undulate, hairy, reddish, finely-toothed (figure 5), each terminating in a hair white or reddish; 10 1/2 inches long, 13 inches wide; palmately 13-nerved, 10 major and 3 small ones; inflorescence a multi-flowered, equally divided cyme, winter flowering,

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# Begonia Kortsae Zies.

peduncles 15 inches long, light green, dull, thickly-hairy as the petioles; bracts (figure 6) light green falling quickly, shortly egg-shaped, blunt, outside covered with long, brown, woolly hairs, margin undulate, 1/2 inch long 5/8 inch wide; flowers pink, male (figure 7) tepals 2, circular, outer surface covered with scattered capitate hairs (figure 8) 2 mm. long, dull, about 5/8 inch long and wide; stamens 30, filaments free, 1 mm. long, anthers (figure 9) elliptical, tip blunt, 1/8 inch long, connective not noticeable; female flower (figure 10) tepals 2, thin, circular, outer surface covered with scattered, capitate hairs, about 1/2 inch long and wide; styles (figure 11) 3, two divided, base united 1.3 mm., free arms 2 mm. long (figure 12) one complete twist to the papillae; capsule (figure 13) 3/8 inch long, 1/4 inch wide, elliptical, thickly covered with capitate hairs; 3-winged, largest papery, uneven ovate, blunt, 1 cm. long, 1.3 cm. wide, covered with scattered, capitate hairs, two other wings marginal 1 cm. wide, 1 mm. long; ovary 3-celled, placenta axial (figure 14) two-divided, seed (figure 15) born on all surfaces. Type MacDougall C. 79. Mexico, Oaxaca, Yautepec, San Jose Chiltepec. November 5, 1949. On November 7, 1957 this plant was again collected as C. 200 at San Juan Ozoltepec, Oaxaca, Mexico at 7,000 ft. on a rocky riverbank. Again on November 9, 1957 this plant was collected as C. 201 at San Jose Zoltepec, Oaxaca but this plant had white flowers. On December 24, 1961 Mr. MacDougall collected specimen C. 226 of this species in cultivation at Jitolol, Chiapas, Mexico.

*Begonia kortsae* is most closely

allied to *Begonia fusca* Liegm., both being entirely covered with hairs, but differs in having two tepals in the female flower instead of three; it has capitate hairs on the backs of the sepals, on the wings and very thickly spaced on the seed pod and no setose hairs; the tepals are thin and papery, not thick and fleshy, with concave areas in order to accommodate the stamens; 30 stamens instead of 43; 13 nerves to the leaf and not 7-9; the leaf is shortly ovate instead of cordate; the margin is unevenly moderately lobate, the lobes obtuse, some acute, undulate and not angulate, with acuminate lobes.

*Begonia* (section MAGNUSIA (Klotzsch) A. DC., subsection GIREOUDIA (Klotzsch) Wbg.) *kortsae* Ziesenhenné *spec. nov.* *Herba perennis: caule rhizomate, repente, ovato latissime, 11 cm. longo, 4 cm. x 3 cm. crasso, haud ramoso, apice foliato, interpetiolis 2 mm., cicatricibus cinnamomeis, 3.5 cm. x 1 cm. diametro; stipulis persistentibus, papyraceis, 3 cm. longis, 2 cm. latis, ovatis, apice piliferis, extus hepaticis lanatis, carinatis; petiolis teretibus, 31 cm. longis, ca. 2.5 cm. x 1 cm. diametro ad basis, 1.5 cm. diametro ad lamina, omnino pilifero brevi; foliis supra obscuris, viridibus, piliferis albis; subtus dilutebus viridi, densis piliferis, albis 1 mm. longis; obliquis ovatis latissimis, obtusis; marginibus inaequalibus non profundis lobatis obtusis et acutis, denticulatis et ciliatis, ruberis; 26.5 cm. longis, 33 cm. latis; nervis 13 palmatim depositis: inflorescentia cymosa, flores multi, pedunculis axillaribus, 38 cm. longis, densis piliferis; bracteis primariis deciduis, viridibus, ovatis*

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*latissimis, obtusis, extus hepaticis and lanatis, 1.2 cm. longis, 1.7 cm. latis: tepalis masculinis 2, roseis circularis, extis dispersis pilis capitatis, 2 mm. longis 1.5 cm. longis et latis; staminibus 30, filamentis liberis, 1 mm. longis, antheris ellipticis, apice obtusis, 2 mm. longis: floribus feminis tepalis, roseis, circularis, extis dispersis pilis capitatis, 1.3 longis, 1.5 cm. latis; stylis 3, basi 1.3 mm. connatis, parte libera 2.5 mm. longis,*

*auriculato-bilobis, fascia papillosa circumcursis; capsula 1 cm. longa, 7 mm. lata, elipsoidea, densa pila capitata, inaequaliter trialata, dispersa pila caritata, ala maxima ovata, obtusa, 1 cm. longa, 1.3 cm. lata reliquis angustis carnosis; ovario 3 loculari, placentis bilamellatis, undique ovuliferis. MacDougall No. C. 79 typo. In herbario Rudolf Ziesenhenné, 1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103; U.S.A.*

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## BEGONIA FLOWERS by George Kalmbacher

*Taxonomist, Brooklyn Botanic Garden*

*Begonia* flowers stand out distinctly as different from other flowers, so can easily be recognized as such. One outstanding characteristic of the genus is that flowers individually are of only one sex, and usually both flowers, male and female, are to be seen seomtimes on a plant during its period of inflorescence. A great many other kinds of flowers have a green calyx and colored petals, so that calyx (the sepals) and the corolla (the petals) are easily differentiated, but in the *Begonias* calyx and corolla are so similarly colored it has been a question for several generations as to whether *Begonia* flowers have both a calyx and a corolla, and, if so, which is which. In botanical works this confusion and uncertainty are evidenced in such manner that sometimes all the floral parts have been called petals, sometimes sepals, and when divided into petals and sepals the distinction between the two have been inconsistent. Both sepals and petals have been called perianth leaves, and sometimes just leaves and also leaflets. To avoid the problem of designating sepals, from petals,

modern writers attack has been to call all floral parts "perianth-segments" or tepals.

However, if one examines *Begonia* flower buds, both male and female, there will be found a pair of white or colored valves, somewhat like the valves of a clam, enclosing the rest of the developing flower. This pair of valves are the sepals. In some *Begonia* flowers that is all there is to the flower, as far as floral parts are concerned, in both male and female. That is to say, in these flowers, there are only sepals — no petals.

A large number of male flowers consist of the two sepals and two petals, usually smaller than the sepals, attached inside the sepals at right angles.

Many female *Begonia* flowers have five floral parts. Two sepals, three petals. Two of the petals will be a pair, with the extra part more or less at right angles to the pair. In the same plant there may be a sixth part making four petals, in which case one can easily observe the pair of sepals and the two pairs of petals each at a different angle to the

other. In other words, although there are often five parts to the flower, one can consider them as a pair of sepals, a pair of petals plus one of another pair of petals that shows no sign of completeness. In order to comprehend this completely, one must know in advance that the *Begonia* flower with five or six perianth segments is a slightly twisted flower.

In some *Begonia* species, the males are of only two sepals, and the females also of only two sepals, as above mentioned, but in other species the male may have flowers of only two sepals, and the female of two sepals plus one petal, and there are other species, for example *Begonia wagneriana*, where the female has two sepals and three petals with the male flower of only two sepals.

The commonest combination is with the male flower having two sepals and two petals and the female having two sepals and three petals. There is plenty of variation in species of *Begonia*, so that of the following species: *xanthina*, *socotrana* and *sinensis*, each having males with two sepals and two petals, the female of *xanthina* and *socotrana* have two sepals and four petals, and *sinensis* sometimes has four petals and sometimes three. *Begonia rosiiflora* (*rosaeiflora*) has males and females with the same number of parts, each with two sepals and three petals. One species *B. octophylla*, has male flowers with eight and nine segments, and the female generally with six.

The above combinations are not to be considered as limiting the range of variety of floral parts of *Begonias* -- in other words, one can expect other variations than those above cited.

One feature of *Begonia* flower

structure to be considered is the ovary of the female flowers. This is the three winged structure on the bottom of the female flowers, which, if fertilized, will contain the seed of the next generation. One of these wings is often smaller or larger than the other two. The ovary is usually of the same general color scheme as the sepals and petals. So here you have the three kinds of organs producing a colorful whole, in contrast to the coloring of only petals in a vast number of other kinds of flowers. In other words, the whole of the obvious parts of a *Begonia* flower is a concentration or focus on the character of color.

Sometimes there are just below the ovary two insignificant parts called bracts. Although the green calyces of many other flowers are in the lowest ring of the flower, these structures are not of that nature. They fall off early.

Among plants much adjustment is constantly taking place, and this includes strange phenomenon in the sexual structures, sometimes appearing just once, sometimes being repeated occasionally. For an instance of plasticity in plants, in the genus *Kalanchoe*, flowers may be found with two, three or five petals now and then, whereas the typical number is four. Another example, apt to be more familiar, is the four-leaved clover instead of the usual three leaflets. In this case of the clover, leaves have been found of five leaflets, and even more.

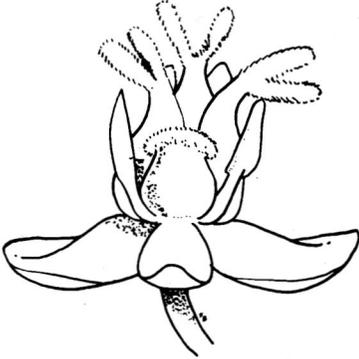
Not long ago I was shown a slide taken by Eleanor Yarrow of the New York Botanical Garden staff showing a cluster of three flowers on one *Begonia* plant, one flower a male, another a female, and a third with

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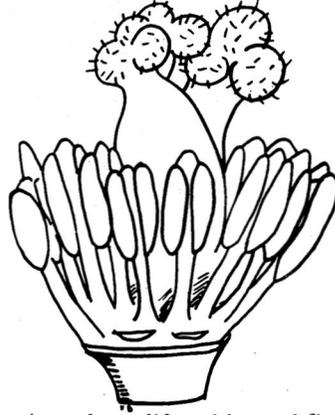
both stamens and pistil. She is an enthusiastic naturalist, but she forgot to get the name of the *Begonia*, probably being overwhelmed by her discovery, and the fact that it afforded a concise photographic record of a strange phenomenon.

A bit of research shows that bisexual *Begonia* flowers, while very rarely observed, have been a source of especial interest in the past, one -- one hundred and eleven years ago, and the other about 1896. These



*Begonia frigida*, bisexual flower  
(after Curtis' Botanical Magazine)  
Drawn by Frank Bowman

cases are to be found in the famous Curtis' Botanical Magazine, published in England. The first involved *B. frigida*, in which the plant was a sort of abnormal one. The second involved *B. umbraculifera*, in which



*Begonia umbraculifera*, bisexual flower  
(after Curtis' Botanical Magazine)  
Drawn by Frank Bowman

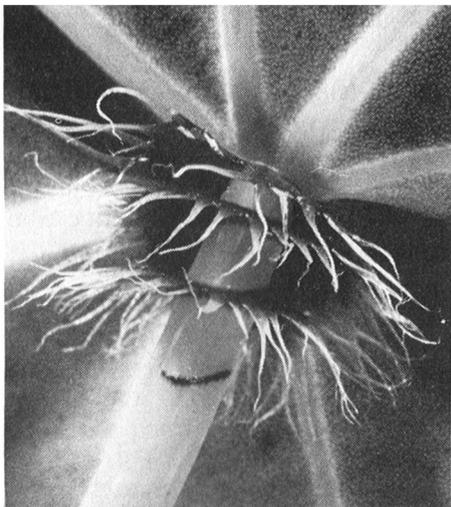
the plant had a great majority of male flowers, a small number of females, and a few bisexual kinds. Strangely, the ovaries, as will be seen in the accompanying sketch, did not have wings.

## BEGONIA 'Colonel Gale'

*Begonia* 'Colonel Gale' was named for a Past President, Lieutenant Colonel Carrol Morton Gale (deceased). He was President of the A.B.S. in '48-'49 and a member of the Glendale Branch.

Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger of Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, California hybridized this plant and released it to the public in 1952. The parents are two species *B. manicata crispa* x *kenworthyii*. These two plants are known to be temperamental and the hybrid is no exception. It inherits the upright rhizome from both parents and is considered a "leggy" plant. It would never

qualify in a beauty contest as the beauty is not centered in the "legs" but in the leaves which are broad, ovate, pointed. They are obscurely lobed into sharp points at the ends of the main veins. The leaf size is approximately 9" x 5½". The surface is smooth, a metallic green flushed rose in color with lighter green veins. The leaf margin is tipped with close set, short, red bristle-like hairs. The sinus, sometimes, has two to three ¼" long white, red tipped, stiff hairs. Underneath the leaf is smooth with elevated light green veins, rosy red flushed between the veins with three white



Close up of underside of B. 'Cal. Gale'  
Photo by Gene Daniels, Black Star

tipped red collars at the juncture of blade and petiole (see picture) with one fragmentary collar just below. Occasionally the veins may have small fragments of the red stiff bristle-like appendages on the veins and along the smooth light green petioles. The petioles are about 8" to 10" long, smooth and round. The stipules are very thin, almost transparent, about an inch long by 3/4" wide, white bearded along one edge only, tipped with one long stiff board like hair. They curl back on themselves and point downwards as the new leaf emerges, remaining green for a long time, gradually turning brown and seldom falling of their own accord.

The new leaf emerges pleated and folded, bright red, with one collar enclosing the petiole, the collar standing erect like the neck ruffs of the Elizabethian era. The collar gradually turn downward as if to protect the joining of the leaf and stem.

The plant flowers in early spring bearing small dainty pink flowers in profusion. The peduncles holds the

flowers on much divided pedicles, well above the foliage.

As with most "difficult" *Begonias*, the culture is not a problem once the requirements are met. It likes a well aerated potting mix, high humidity and watering only when the soil feels dry and then not watering again until the soil again feels dry. The plant has been grown on a shelf above the greenhouse benches with a maximum amount of light to bring out the rosy flush of the leaves.

Propagation by leaves is difficult, seldom striking due to their succulent nature. Rhizome cuttings being the only "sure" method of propagation and anyone owning a plant is reluctant to cut it up for propagation.

The plant in the picture is about five or six years old, two years from a bad freeze (in California!) where all the leaves froze and only the rhizome remained. Other rhizomatous *Begonias* froze the same year but "came back" and in August won ribbons at a local Branch *Begonia* show.

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### IT'S NOT EASY - - -

- To admit guilt.
- To break a habit.
- To love an enemy.
- To think logically.
- To confess ignorance.
- To withhold judgement.
- To grow old gracefully.
- To perseve without haste.
- To wait without impatience.
- To decide without prejudice.
- To suffer without complaint.
- To know when to keep silent.
- To be indifferent to ridicule.
- To hate the sin, yet love the sinner.
- To concentrate in the midst of strife.
- To endure hatred without resentment.
- To fraternize without losing individuality.
- To serve without compensation, commendation, recognition.

from *Sunshine Magazine*  
Litchfield, Illinois

## CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND

### Instructions —

“Begonias from Seed — Sowing and Growing” Gives step by step — easy to follow instructions and encouragement for beginning seed growers. Price 25 c.

### No. 1 — *Tuberhybrida*

Mixed colors of yellow, orange, satan (dark red) and picotees. There is still ample time to sow for summer blooming for beds, pots or greenhouse. Generous pkts of MIXED colors only which will be the last time offered until next season. Price 50c per pkt.

### No. 2 — *B. sc* ‘Butterfly’

Very large flowers with bright fluffy canary yellow stamens, resembles big, gay butterflies fluttering in the shade. They bloom in clusters on sturdy ten inch plants with shiny green foliage. In semi-shady beds or in pots or borders, they provide a mass of color for a long time. *Semperflorens* type in red only. Price 50c per pkt.

### No. 3 — *B. xanthina* India

Leaves are large, heart-shaped, dark green, coppery-red beneath, flowers yellow. Choice plant. Seeds have been offered several times during the past several months and a few who have gotten them failed to germinate them. The plant that produced the seeds offered here was grown from some of the seed and is now blooming and producing. It was grown by a member in Europe who has greenhouse facilities for growing. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 4 — *B. dregei*

Semi-tuberous, maple-leaf with

purple veins on bronze, red underneath; there are several acceptable variations and seedlings. Flowers are white. Grow warm and humid. Leaves thumb-nail size. Price 50c per pkt.

### No. 5 — *B. macbethi* Africa

Semi-tuberous, a *B. dregei* variation with smaller leaves, green veins. Price 50c per pkt.

### No. 6 — *B. subvillosa* Brazil

Sometimes called “Scotch Luxurians”. Velvety, oval leaves, green over and under; flowers white or pink. Price 50c per pkt.

### No. 7 — *B. suffruticosa*

The smallest of the maple-leaf group; leaves smaller, thinner, lighter green, lobes blunter; flowers white. Price 50c per pkt.

### No. 8 — *B. dipetala*

Handsome plant with brown half heart-shaped leaves, spotted red where the stem ends; indented red veins gives a corrugated effect. Two petaled pink flowers. Likes warmth and humidity. Price 50c per pkt.

### No. 9 — *B. dominicalis*

Medium, erect, bushy; leaves large, obliquely ovate-pointed, smooth, glossy green, margins slightly toothed; flowers greenish-white. Price 50c per pkt.

### No. 10 — *B. bulbifera*

Bulb-bearing; 19th century Mexican species. Collectors like this one. Price 50c per pkt.

### No. 11 — *B. boliviensis*

Distinguished *tuberhybrida* ancestor with clusters of five-petaled

orange-scarlet flowers with golden stamens. Price 50c per pkt.

**No. 12 — B. heracleifolia**

Star-leaf plant, available in several varieties. Price 50c per pkt.

**No. 13 — B. semperflorens**

Species from Europe — no location given. Price 50c per pkt.

**No. 14 — B. sc 'Dwarf Carmen'**

Small, compact plant with bronze foliage and pink flowers. Excellent bedding plant for summer borders. Price 50c per pkt.

**PLEASE NOTE:** New Years Day has been spent looking through the Seed Fund files and we find many *Begonia* seed that you should be growing — so we have compiled a list of some of the best varieties and offer them to you at a very special price and hope you will help clear the files in order to make room for others later. They are as follows and as most of them have been described before, we can not take the time or space to repeat descriptions. (To distinguish from the numbers on the regular list we have used letters of the alphabet to avoid confusion).

**MID-WINTER SALE**

- A. — **B. paranaensis** — Beautiful species from Brazil.
- B. — **B. caragatatubensis** — Brazil — fresh seed.
- C. — **B. odorata** — Trailing plant, fragrant flowers.
- D. — **B. convolvulacea** — Vine type with white flowers.
- E. — **B. deliciosa** — syn. Bhotan sp. Deeply cut, spotted leaf — India.
- F. — **B. coccinea** — All time favorite cane type.

G. — **B. corallina** — Cane type, coral flowers.

H. — **B. 'Kallaking'** — variegated leaves, some green, pink flowers.

I. — **B. 'Pink Rubra'** — cane type, pink flowers.

J. — **B. 'Orange Rubra' x B. lubersii**. A cross by Chet Nave, California.

K. — **B. mollicaulis** — Brazil species.

L. — **B. richardsiana x B. dregei** — Cross made by Jane Neal, England.

The 12 varieties listed above may be yours for \$5.00 for the entire collection. Single pkts. 50c each; 6 pkts. for \$3.00.

**FREE SEEDS:**

**Gloxinias** — American Giant hybrids. Crimson red, blue shades, extra large dark crimson. Please send postage if other seed are not requested.

Please send request for seed to:

Mrs. Florence Gee  
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# BEGONIA BASICS

## *for Beginners*

BEGONIA TUBERHYBRIDA by Elda Haring, *Greenwich, Connecticut*

The beginner may not be aware that in the *Begonia* family there are a large number of tuberous and semi-tuberous species and cultivars that are quite different from *B. tuberhybrida*, commonly called "Tuberous-rooted *Begonia*". At a future date we will learn something about all of these. At this time of year, garden magazines and garden sections of newspapers are featuring advertisements for mail order of these *Begonias* and your garden supply nurseries are getting in supplies of the tubers for now is the time of the year to get these started for outdoor bloom during summer and fall. In this article we will try to cover their needs so that the inexperienced gardener might become successful with this handsome plant.

Essentially summering flowering, *B. tuberhybrida* is ideal for outdoor gardens in most sections of the United States except in very hot and humid or arid climates. Although they resent full sun, these plants bloom beautifully in light shade locations where they receive at least two or three hours of sunlight each day. They thrive under a canopy of tall trees or in the light shade of old apple trees and are particularly suited to the dappled shade of light and airy foliage like Mountain Ash, Moraine Locust and Albizzia. Contrary to general belief, deep shade is not conducive to good flowering. They can be used on the bright but shaded porch or terrace to provide colorfully pleasing accents.

Years of breeding by English and American hybridizers have resulted

in the many interesting forms and colors available today. The large flowers of the upright varieties are single with plain, scalloped or frilled edges. Double forms are also available and are designated most descriptively as camellia-flowered, carnation-flowered and rose-flowered. Some of which have petals edged with a different color or shade. They come in all colors except blues and lavenders. These large flowered varieties on heavy, brittle stems must be carefully staked for they become top heavy and will topple without support. They are most suitable for solid beds and borders and potted individually make handsome specimen plants.

The multiflora types are shorter with smaller flowers but most floriferous with fully double bloom. The compact plants are excellent for closely planted beds and are most appropriately used for edging beds of the large flowered varieties or for window boxes. The pendent varieties with double or single flowers are delightful subjects for hanging baskets. These are more susceptible to damage from over watering than the others but suffer if kept too dry. They are ideal for brightly lighted patios where there is little sun but should be placed in a location free of drying winds. All of these must receive some sun each day to prevent legginess.

Over the years with each purchase of tubers, I have received numerous instruction sheets and there are many variations of recommended soil mixes. No wonder the inexperienced

gardener becomes convinced that tuberous-rooted *Begonias* are difficult to grow. Some of my friends who specialize in these plants concoct elaborate mixes designed to produce breath-takingly beautiful specimen plants. The average beginner has neither the time nor the facilities to make up such specialized mixes. I have not found the cultural requirements of this lovely garden subject over critical as to soil mixes if the basic needs are supplied. Many years ago when we started our first garden, we purchased tubers from a local garden shop. There were no instructions for planting but we referred to and were guided by the one garden encyclopedia in our possession. The tubers were started indoors in March in an east window in pots containing the best soil we had in our garden which was mostly hard-pan as the top soil had been removed long before we had obtained the property and we had not yet learned to add compost and fertilizers to improve the soil. In May after danger of frost was past, the young plants were set out at the northerly foundation where they received early morning sun and indirect sunlight in the late afternoon. The only fertilizer used was a light monthly application of commercial fertilizer scratched into the soil and immediately watered after applying. The results were more than gratifying and we were very proud of our achievements.

Usually tubers are available at the garden supply shops in late winter or early spring. If it is possible to select your own tubers from your supplier, choose those that are already showing pink sprouts for it is at this stage that they are ready to be started in flats or pots indoors, placing them

where the temperature can be kept at 60 to 70 degrees in the brightest light possible. If tubers have been obtained by mail order, encourage the sprouts to start by placing them on moist sand, a mixture of  $\frac{1}{4}$  peat moss and  $\frac{3}{4}$  sand or in a mixture of  $\frac{1}{2}$  vermiculite and  $\frac{1}{2}$  perlite. Sprouting the tubers before potting is most important. Although peat moss alone is often suggested for starting, I find that it holds too much moisture and thus encourages rot and it is better to use a medium that will not retain excessive water. When the pink sprouts appear, pot or flat out in a good potting soil mix. If you are unable to mix up your own potting soil you will find that the packaged mixes are adequate but I prefer to add to these 1 pint vermiculite and 1 part perlite or sand to each 2 quarts of the mix. Redi-Earth or Sure Fire mix are excellent substitutes for soil mixes for they provide good drainage and contain all the nutrients needed for good plant growth. These mixes are based on the formula of the famous "Cornell Mix". When potting or flatting, place the tubers so that they are covered with at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of soil. Roots will form on top of the tuber as well as on the sides and bottom. Keep the top of the soil level within  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the rim of pot or flat. If potting individual tubers provide a pot which will accommodate the tuber with at least 2 inches of surrounding soil. The soil in the pots or flats should be kept moist but not saturated. Keep in the brightest light possible at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees.

Wait until the weather has warmed up and there is no danger of frost before planting out-of-doors. Several

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days prior to the chosen planting date, which in most areas is tomato planting time, gradually allow the plant to harden off by placing them in a protected spot but never in full sun or drying winds. If the night threatens to be chilly, return them to the indoor warmth for over night. In five days they will have become accustomed to outdoor conditions and will suffer no set back after being placed in a permanent location. Always place the pointed tip of the leaf facing you for the flower appears on that side of the stem. The ideal garden soil for tuberous-rooted *Begonias* is one which contains a large amount of humus, leaf mold and compost but which is well drained. However, if you cannot give them such an ideal soil environment they will grow satisfactorily in either light or heavy soils. If you plan to plunge the pots in a planting area, shift to 6 or 8 inch pots when the original pots are filled with roots. If you prefer to plant directly to the flower bed, prepare the soil carefully and add sand, compost and peat or leaf mold. Manure is often recommended but it will encourage stem rot particularly if you live where summers are likely to be very warm and humid. Manure and fish meal or cottonseed meal, about a handful of each may be used at the bottom of the planting hole but the roots of this plant should not come in contact with these materials. Place a ½ of plain soil over the fertilizers before setting the plant. If you have been troubled with rot, use a very limited amount of peat moss and never use it as a mulch. Try instead, a dry non-moisture retentive material like buckwheat hulls, shredd-

ed bark, pine needles or preferably cover the bed with a sand mulch. Keep the soil moist at all times and if the weather is hot and dry, mist daily with the fine spray of the hose. If the nights are humid in your location, mist at noon rather than late in the day for humid nights encourage fungus diseases when the foliage is wet. After plants are growing well pinch out the top inch or so of the pendent and multiflora types to encourage branching. Follow a regular feeding program until buds are formed, feeding with ½ strength fish emulsion or a water soluble fertilizer like Rapid-Gro or Hyponex.

If mildew is a special problem where you live, spray with Mildex or Mildone, both being trade names for Karathane. Dusting sulphur is also helpful if you cannot obtain these products as are Fermate, Captan or Ferbam. To prevent mildew it is very important to use the remedy before the disease starts.

Tuberous *Begonias* may be left in the ground until the first light frost but never delay until a series of hard frost. If you live where frosts come late, gradually withhold water when the leaves of the plant begin to turn yellow. This will encourage the corm to ripen. Within two or three weeks take up the tubers with stems and foliage still attached. Shake as much soil as possible from the roots but do not remove the stem. Put the entire plant in a warm place for approximately three weeks at which time the stems can easily be removed. Store tubers for the winter in dry peat, sand or perlite in a cool place where the temperatures range between 50 and 60 degrees. Examine the tubers now and then and if they

(CONTINUED AT BOTTOM OF PAGE 41)

## ROUND ROBIN NOTES

Winter is with many of us so it is a good time to write of our experiences in growing *Begonias*, take pictures of those looking their best and maybe do a little research of what others have done in the past.

### Kusler Hybrids:

B. 'Swirly Top' grows nicely for Hazel Snodgrass of Ventura, California but does not bloom. It does not bloom for Hazel Harmon of Ottawa, Kansas either but grows very pretty and makes a lot of cuts.

Hazel Harmon finds that B. 'Nancy Gail', 'Crispie' and the 'Stevens Sisters' are always problem children for her. B. 'Barbara Ann' is what Hazel Harmon would call a fast, somewhat leggy grower. She cut it four times in an attempt to slow it down, didn't kill it but for a time she wasn't sure.

Mae Blanton of Mesquite, Texas reported B. 'Gwen Lowell' bloomed through their extreme summer heat and in early September was putting out new growth. B. 'Sophie Cecile' budded and bloomed a bit but dropped the rest of the buds and many of its leaves when the extreme

heat came but put out new growth when it cooled in September. B. 'Laura Engelbert' constantly puts on buds and bloom. Mae has used the pollen on this *Begonia* on several other *Begonias* and has some interesting babies from her crosses. B. 'Delphine Fosmo' and B. 'Frances Lyons' took Mae's summer heat nicely but B. 'Anna Christine' was very unhappy with it. Mae lost her older plant of B. 'Victoria Kartack' but had younger ones coming along fine. B. 'Crispie' grew on the floor of Mae's greenhouse during the heat. In October Mae and Louis Uffelman of Tower Hill, Illinois reported B. 'Victoria Kartack' was budded, getting ready to bloom.

Ruth Wille of Jackson, Mississippi reported in November that her B. 'Esther Albertine' was very pretty, she loves the foliage. Ruth's B. 'Nancy Gail' was hanging heavy with bloom but the foliage was so pale green that it looked anemic.

Flossie Smith of Schenevous, New York reported in December that her B. 'Sophie Cecil' was blooming.

### From New Zealand:

Olive Lever of Tauranga wrote in October (which is their spring) that her *Begonias* were growing and enclosed photo in a flight. She reported a really lovely B. *versicolor* growing in a terrarium. She had a large B. 'Iron Cross' (*masoniana*) and twelve small ones, also, had several lovely plants of B. *goegoensis*. Her B. *serratipetala* was large and a mass of flowers. B. *manicata aureo maculata crispa* was lovely and the leaf edges were quite red. B. *kenworthyii* was a nice plant too. Olive was hav-

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are starting to shrivel, sprinkle lightly with a little water. Tubers grown in pots for the summer may be stored in the pots when stems have withered. Store where temperatures do not go below 50 degrees, a dark corner will do just fine. In February or March of the next year, place the pots where they receive light and morning sun in a warm room and keep the soil moist to encourage them to start to grow again.

ing a hard time to please *B. cathayana*.

**Bloom:**

Louis moved his big Swisher hybrid "Angel Wing" *Begonia* outside at the beginning of the summer into the bright sun. It put up new canes and soon after it was moved back into the greenhouse, it budded all over and bloomed in shades of pink. *B. evansiana alba* grew nicely for Louis and bloomed for a short time but produced no seed. Louis reported *B. lubbersii* was doing nicely in October with four large blooms.

**B. masoniana:**

Ray Sodomka of La Mesa, California reported it took 20 days for *B. masoniana* seed to germinate. Dorothy Snow of Savanna, Illinois put down a leaf of *B. masoniana* in May and by October she had six lovely plants. She had repotted the mother plant and it was really growing.

**Growing from seed:**

Louis reported he had four husky seedlings from ABS seed of *B. paulensis*. Louis also reported good germination on *B. wollnyi*. Dorothy reported germination on *B. taylori* seed and they bloomed in October.

Dorcas Resleff of Ridgefield, Washington planted *B. fagifolia* in early spring with no germination, she made a second planting in June and had good germination. Dorcas repotted three healthy plants of *B. lubbersii* from second planting growing under lights with pot set in a shoe box. She reported no germination from second planting of *B. richardiana* x *B. dregei* but had plants from first planting growing nicely. She hopes this cross will behave better than *B. dregei*. Dorcas had germination on *B. palmaris* but

went dormant when fall came. She had good germination and growth on *B. andersonii* but wondered if they would go dormant before she had a chance to transplant them. She reported good germination on *B. xanthina*, *B. wollnyi* and *B. plat-anifolia* but were still small under lights and on heat cable.

Dorcas reported all her rex growing in the greenhouse bloomed in August and September so she set two close together with their blooms touching. In October she reported she had found two ripe seed pods and planted them but had not had time for germination.

If you wish to be a part of these Robins, tell of your interest in *Begonias* and your choice of flights. Write to:

Mrs. Anita Sickmon  
Round Robin Director  
Route 2, Box 99  
Cheney, Kansas 67025

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**CORRECTIONS**

Please made the following corrections in the January 1971 issue:

Page 15 – Memoriam

Page 18 – sulphur

Page 18 – zinc

Page 17 – In compiling the list of the 5th Annual Eastern Begonia Show Trophy donors the Editor inadvertently omitted the Best in Show and the Sweepstake Trophies donated by the American Begonia Society and the Best Semperflorens Trophy donated by the Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch. The Editor regrets this oversight.

**VISIT A BRANCH THIS MONTH**

## WHAT IS ITS NAME?

The cover picture on the September 1970 issue was titled *B. sementacea*, tentatively, as the name was not authenticated. Since the article was printed, further search on the nomenclature of this plant disclosed that in Logee's catalog for 1962-63, *B. sementacea* was given as a synonym for *B. velloziana* Walpers. This plant was distributed in California in the '60s and people growing the plant say its name is *B. sarmentacea*. Further delving into the root of *sarmentacea* in an old Dictionary of Botanical Terms, published in England sometime in the 1800s by the Rev. J. S. Henslow M.A., the following excerpts were discovered (they describe the manner of growth of this plant).

*Sarmentaceous*, *sarmentaceus* (rather *sarmentitius*, belonging to twigs). When a branch approaches to, or assumes the character of a runner. *Sarmentiferus*, *sarmentosus* (full of twigs). Bearing long flexible branches which require support to prevent their trailing on the ground. *Sarmentum* (a twig). A runner.

Latin names are given to most species to describe the manner of growth or some other pertinent detail of the plant. *Sarmentosus* does describe this plants habit of growth because it does have flexible trailing branches although it does not branch freely. When it does the new branches grow upright at first but gradually assumes an horizontal position.

An error could have been made in reading an old dim label. Legibility is a must on plant labels to avoid misspelling or misnaming a plant.

The easy access to reference material on *Begonias* is sadly lacking and in some cases the material is printed in a foreign language. This

makes it doubly difficult to research the nomenclature on *Begonia* species because up to now, very little has been done to translate the foreign language material into English.

At times even authorities disagree on a plants name. *Begonia* species have been known to be lost to cultivation and on rediscovery given an entirely different name.

As seems likely, this is a comparatively "new" plant and no reference to its nomenclature or its origin is now available.

As this article was being written, word was received that the name *B. sarmentacea* has not been validly published in the 14th supplement to the Index Kewensis.

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## AQUISITION

HYDROPONIC CHEMICAL CO.  
ACQUIRES HOZON CO.

James D. Oatts, president of Hydroponic Chemical Company reports his firm has bought the Hozon Company of Cleveland, Ohio. According to Mr. Oatts, Hydroponic Chemical Company has acquired all Hozon equipment, patents, trade marks, inventory, business accounts and other assets.

The Hozon Company, founded more than 35 years ago, is well known for its line of siphon mixers for application of soluble fertilizers, insecticides and other chemicals. There are both brass and plastic models and they are sold in garden, hardware and department stores throughout America. Under the new ownership, the products will be known as SYFONeX HOZON Siphon Mixers.

All operations of the Hozon Company have been transferred to the

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headquarters of Hydroponic Chemical Company, Box 4300, Copley, Ohio 44321. The new owner is widely known for its extensive line of HYPONeX Plant Foods, sprayers growing mediums and insecticides, which have worldwide distribution. These are used for houseplants in millions of homes, as well as by commercial growers. The firm also lists more than 75 home and garden items in the Hydroponic Chemical Company product catalog.

### A.B.S. LIBRARY

Did you know that the ABS Library has a great many books to loan to members?

Postage to and from the Library is the only fee required to borrow a book on *Begonias* or other plants. Drop the Librarian a card or letter stating the subject matter or the title of the book desired and the Librarian, Mrs. Lydia Austin, 15329 Eastwood Ave., Lawndale, Calif. 90260, will mail the book to you (at book rate postage). The books are loaned for 30 days and when you return it, be sure to enclose the amount of the postage required to mail it to you in the pocket inside the front cover of the book.

If your local library doesn't have a particular book you want, take advantage of the services of the ABS Library, it is one of the advantages of belonging to the American Begonia Society.



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If you haven't sent in your list of the new officers of your Branch for 1971 to the National President, Secretary, Public Relations Director and Editor, please do so as soon as possible.

Also, please check the Branch Directory for any changes in time, meeting place, meeting place address and Secretary's name, address and zip code. The above officers are in need of this information.

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- \*Rex Begonias As House Plants . . . . \$1.00  
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- \*All About Begonias . . . . . \$5.95  
by Bernice Brilmayer
- \*So Say The Experts . . . . . \$2.00  
by Ruth Pease
- Classification Guide Compiled by . . \$1.25  
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- \*Ferns We Grow by Sylvia . . . . . \$3.85  
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- \*The Tuberus Begonia . . . . . \$10.80  
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## BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Herbert Hurley, Secy.  
11 Woodland Rd., Lexington, Mass. 02173

## CONNECTICUT BRANCH

4th Sunday of each month  
Nellie Radtke, Secy.  
24 Cooper St.,  
Norwich, Conn. 06360

## DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Monday, 10 a.m., Members' Homes  
Mrs. George W. Hopkins, Secy.  
1619 S. Beckley Ave., Dallas, Texas 75224

## EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School  
Telegraph at Stuart, Berkeley, Calif.  
Charles Badcock, Secy.  
2325 Esmond, Richmond, Calif. 94804

## EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
590 116th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, Washington  
Edith Lange, Secy.  
9905 Belfair Lane, Bellevue, Washington 98004

## EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. Gladys Mattuket, Secy.  
1801 Azalea Drive, Alhambra, Calif. 91801

## FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
First Methodist Church, Marshall Hall  
3205 D Street, La Verne, Calif.  
Mrs. Madge Borden, Secy.  
602 North Angelino, Azusa, Calif. 91740

## FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 1:00 p.m.  
Miss Lola Price, Secy.  
628 Beach Ave., Laurel Springs, N.J. 08044

## GLENDALE BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Glendale Federal Savings, 401 N. Brand  
Mrs. Frances Perkins, Secy.  
3712 Revere Ave., Lbs Angeles, Calif. 90039

## GREATER BATON ROUGE BRANCH

Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Secy.  
4177 Flannery Rd., Baton Rouge, La. 70814

## HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.  
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive  
Mrs. B. A. Russell, Secy.  
5926 Jackwood, Houston, Texas 77036

## INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Western Federal Savings Building  
355 E. Manchester Blvd., Inglewood, Calif.  
Lola Somes, Secy.  
4849 W. 130th Street, Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

## KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
McAlpin Hotel, New York City  
Mrs. Philip Sarna, Secy.  
37 East 30th Street, New York 10016

## LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m.  
Glendale Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.  
5535 Stearns St. Cor. Bellflower, Long Beach, Calif.  
Mrs. Bernita McClanahan, Secy.  
1020 Poppy Ave., Compton, Calif. 90221

## LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Sear's Garden Center  
6201 Florida St., Baton Rouge  
Mrs. John Blythe, Secy.  
1823 Madras Drive, Baton Rouge, La. 70815

## MESQUITE BRANCH

Mrs. Billie Lyles, Secy.  
928 Calle Reale, Mesquite, Texas 95149

## MIAMI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Simpson Memorial Garden Center  
Mrs. Marie Evans, Secy.  
610 63rd. Drive, Hialeah, Florida 33012

## MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 11 a.m., Members' Homes  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. Lynne K. Wood, Secy.  
626 W. Charles, Independence, Missouri 64055

## NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
American Legion Post No. 560  
East 59th and Orange, Long Beach  
Ruth Hurd, Secy.  
2942 Sawyer St., Long Beach, Calif. 90805

## ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
Mrs. O. L. Simmons, Secy.  
2611 Westhaven Drive, Anaheim, Calif. 92804

## PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. Anne Stiles, Secy.  
East Delaware Trail, R.D. No. 2, Medford, N.J. 08055

## PORTLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Lavene Jenkins, Secy.  
9920 S. W. 53rd Ave., Portland, Oregon 97219

## REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday, 7:30 p.m.  
R. H. Dana School Cafetorium  
135th St. and Aviation Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif.  
Mrs. Juanita Spunaugle, Secy.  
4248 Mentone Ave., Culver City, Calif. 90230

## RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Robert Northup, Secy.  
555 Kingstown Road, Peace Dale, R.I. 02883

## RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 6:30 p.m.  
Dales Recreation Center  
3936 Chestnut Street, Riverside, Calif.  
Mrs. Margaret K. Elmore, Secy.  
3935 McKenzie, Riverside, Calif. 92503

## ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 12 noon, Homes of Members  
Constance D. Bower, Corr, Secy.  
1609 W. Lewis St., San Diego, Calif. 92103

## SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center  
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.  
Mrs. Annette M. Winston, Secy.  
2519 Aramon Drive, Rancho Cordova, Calif. 95670

## SALINE COUNTY BRANCH OF KANSAS

4th Monday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members  
Mrs. Lyle Melvin Sr., Secy.  
131 Aspen Road, Salina, Kansas 67401

**SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center,  
Golden Gate Park, 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way  
Mr. Allen Sweet, Secy.  
303 La Serena Way, Sonoma, Calif. 95476

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH**

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.  
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum  
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.  
Mrs. Mabel Anderson, Secy.  
16609 Cypress St., Covina, Calif. 91722

**SAN MIGUEL BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, Porter Hall, 7:30 p.m.  
University & La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa  
Mrs. Maynette Hodgins, Secy.  
1829 Granit Hills Dr., El Cajon, Calif. 92020

**SANTA BARBARA BRANCH**

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History  
2559 Puerta Del Sol  
Mrs. Helen Yost, Secy.  
888 La Milpita Rd., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105

**SEATTLE BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., Loyal Heights Field House  
21st Ave., N.W. and N.W. 77th Street  
Virginia Level, Secy.  
13770 1st Avenue N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98125

**SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH**

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 5200 Telegraph Rd., Ventura, Calif.  
Mrs. Oakley Murphy, Secy.  
119 E. Simpson, Ventura, Calif. 93001

**SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH**

4th Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Members' Homes  
Mrs. Henry Flaherty  
606 South Third, Salina, Kansas 67401

**SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH**

Mrs. Leonard Thomas  
333 Harrow Dr., Columbia, S.C. 29210

**SOUTH SEATTLE BRANCH**

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Moshier Field House  
430 South 156th Burien  
Sally Harding, Secy.  
11632 1st Ave. S., Seattle, Washington 98168

**TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH**

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m., Members' Homes  
Mrs. R. M. Bennison, Secy.  
Rt. 2, Box 155 Dickinson, Texas 77539

**TEXAS STATE BRANCH**

4th Thursday, Sabine National Bank Bldg.  
Port Arthur, Texas  
Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Secy.  
4620 Evergreen St., Port Arthur, Texas 77640

**TEXASTAR BRANCH**

3rd Thursday, 10 a.m., Garden Center  
1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Texas  
Mrs. V. O. Harman, Secy.  
306 Cody, Houston, Texas 77009

**WESTCHESTER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's Club  
8020 Alverstone St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Barbara Mack, Secy.  
424 Oregon St., El Segundo, Calif. 90245

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m. every other month  
Pittsburg Garden Ct., 1069 Shady Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.  
Mrs. Irene Fediaczko, Secy.  
125 Arlington Ave., Butler, Pa. 16001

**WHITTIER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Palm Park Community Center  
5703 South Palm Avenue, Whittier  
Miss Anne Rose, Secy.  
14036 Ramona Drive, Whittier, Calif. 90605

**WILLIAM PENN BRANCH**

4th Tuesday, Noon Homes of Members  
Mrs. Murdock Davis, Secy.  
256 Broughton Lane, Villanova, Pa. 19085

**CALENDAR**

**February 12** — San Gabriel Valley Branch 8:00 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Irene Grannell, ABS Slide Librarian, Slides from the 1970 Begonia Show and past years.

**February 16** — Seattle Branch 7:00 p.m., Loyal Heights Recreation Center.

**February 18** — Foothill Branch, 6:30 p.m. Pot-Luck, 7:30 p.m. Meeting, Speaker Jean Kerlin "New Begonias".

**February 22** — ABS Board, 7:30 p.m., South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Ave., South Gate, Calif. Meetings are always open to members.

**March 4** — Westchester Branch, 7:30 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. G. F. Quiros, "Bromeliads", Hi-lites of a recent trip to Puerto Rico.

**March 4** — Whittier Branch, 7:30 p.m. Speaker, Wally Wagner, "Boweri Family".

**March 12** — San Gabriel Valley Branch, 8:00 p.m. Speaker, Gene Daniels, Editor of the "Begonia Boat", will show slides and lecture on his recent trip to Japan.



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