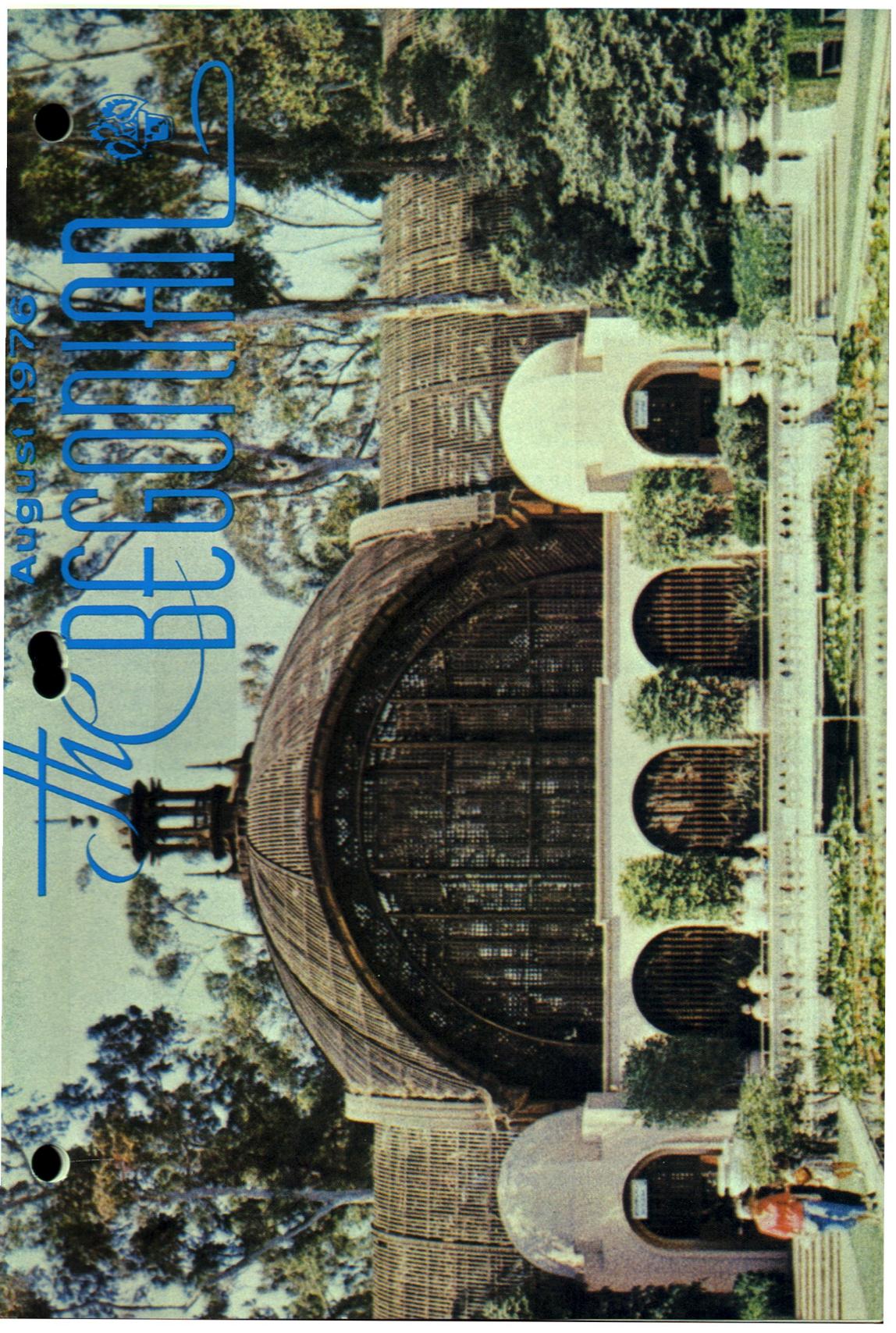


August 1976

The BEGONIAS



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

Front Cover:

BOTANICAL BUILDING, BALBOA PARK

San Diego, California

by Phyllis Bates, Encinitas, California

Photograph by Ed Bates

When out-of-town visitors attend the San Diego Convention, there will be a large variety of gardens — public and private — for them to survey in addition to the main event, the beautiful begonia show.

There are several sites in Balboa Park where the gardens are of interest. The Botanical Building, shown on the cover, is the only place in the park where begonias are maintained. At some seasons there are displays of brilliant tuberous begonias in addition to the permanent plantings nestled among other shade plants. A plaque at the entrance denotes the Alfred D. Robinson Memorial. It was his idea to have a large lath house as part of the Exposition of 1915. However, he did not approve of the final design of the Botanical Building which he predicted would not allow begonias sufficient light to do their best. Time has proven him correct. The begonias are seldom as spectacular as begonia fanciers know they can be. Never the less, the Botanical Garden is a pleasant place for a walk and the shallow Persia pool in front is lovely.

Also in Balboa Park, at the pedestrian overcrossing east of Plaza de Balboa, there is a rose garden of re-

cent origin. The year 'round climate of San Diego has been pronounced as the most favored place in the United States for growing roses. There are about 2 acres planted in patented varieties. An application has been made to have the Rose Garden designated as one of the AARS Display Gardens where the annual selections may be viewed and test plants grown.

The San Diego Zoological Gardens, also in Balboa Park, have an emphasis on the *Garden* part of the title. The plantings enhance the observation of the animals and even serve as food in some cases. There are a large number of genera representing world-wide origins. The plant collection is reputed to be twice as valuable as the animals!

The growth of the city and the passage of time has meant the disappearance of gardens and nurseries you may have read about in the early issues of the *Begonian*. The Montalvo Gardens, the nurseries of Eva Kenworthy Gray and of Connie Bowers no longer exist. In another article in this issue Alice Clark has written about the gardens which were once the home of the plants grown by A. D. Robinson.

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

The purpose of this Society shall be:

TO stimulate and promote interest in *Begonia* and other shade-loving plants;

TO encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants;

TO standardize the nomenclature of *Begonia*;

TO gather and publish information in regard to kinds, propagation and culture of *Begonia* 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 *Begonia*.

LIGHT FOR BEGONIAS

By Elda Haring, Flat Rock, North Carolina

Author of *Begonias For Beginners* soon to be published
by Bookworm Publishing Company.

Photographs by Walter Haring

The subject of light for begonias seems to be controversial and inconclusive but merely because growing conditions vary all over the country. Begonias are called "shade loving" because the majority of them are native to tropical forests where they abide in subdued light under trees. Some of them are known to thrive in a limited amount of direct sunlight but none of them when planted out-of-doors will tolerate sunlight from sun-up to sun-down. To define shade is most difficult. A better evaluation might be made by considering how much light an area receives rather than the amount of shade. Indoors the light at windows even on the brightest day is lower in intensity than outdoors in the light shade of high branched trees. Certainly no one would consider a location in the dense shade found under the low hanging branches of evergreens where little if anything will survive nor would they consider attempting to grow begonias in dark corners of their living quarters.

The plants in various ways will indicate their reaction to either excess light or light conditions so that by constant observation you can determine for yourself how much light is required by the various begonias you grow. Symptoms of too much sun are curled, browned and dry tips of leaves and branches. In some cases the leaves will appear papery and typical markings and shadings

will fade, with the leaves becoming yellowish or pale green. You can temper the sun by covering the window with a sheer curtain, or possibly moving the plant stand away from the window a bit to shorten the period during which the plants are fully exposed. Venetian blinds, bamboo or plastic shades that let in light but reduce the glare are most suitable for use on sunporches.

If light is insufficient the begonias grown at windows will lean toward the source of light and become lanky with elongated leaf stems and in the case of rhizomatous begonias the rhizomes stretch out in an ungainly fashion. Under these conditions and can, by giving your plants a quarter turn several times a week, keep them more shapely and compact. Start this procedure as soon as you have acquired the plant for if permitted to grow one-sided for too long the stems will harden, and when turned, the result will be twisted stems as shown in the photo of *B. 'New York Botanical Gardens'*. A table lamp close by, lighted in the evening will supplement the light requirements. There are available Gro-Lamp bulbs that can be used in a floor lamp to increase light for good growth.

Canes and *semperflorens* will tolerate more direct sunlight than most begonias yet a goodly number of the shrub-like and rhizomatous types will also enjoy a certain amount of

sunshine. Many of these, however, grow as well in bright light with no sun at all. Those of you who grow begonias indoors should determine by trial and error which windows will provide sufficient light for proper growth.



Begonia 'N.Y. Botanical Gardens'

As a general guide when growing begonias indoors the south, east and west windows are considered most suitable. But there are many variables to be considered. Are there nearby buildings to obstruct the light? Do overhanging branches of large trees diffuse the sunlight in winter but cast heavy shade in summer or is the exposure such that excess exposure to direct sunlight would prevail. In areas where there is a winter-long snow cover the combination of direct and reflected sunlight could create a condition that would damage leaves of some begonias unless shielded by sheer curtains. If you live in a large city where despite an abundance of large windows much light is reduced by the pollution of smoke and haze, or in a section of the country where foggy, overcast and rainy days are frequent, your choice of growing locations must take all of these variables into consideration.

I grew many lovely compact begonias at a large window wall on the north side of the dining room in my former home in Connecticut. This window faced a large lawn area which made possible the bright light conditions that prevailed. A south window that faced a large flowering crabapple tree received dappled winter sunlight and rather heavy shade in summer and it proved to be ideal for rex begonias and such exotics as *B. goegoensis*, *B.* 'Silver Jewel' and *B. cathayana*.



Begonia 'Silver Jewel' below east window out of the sun.

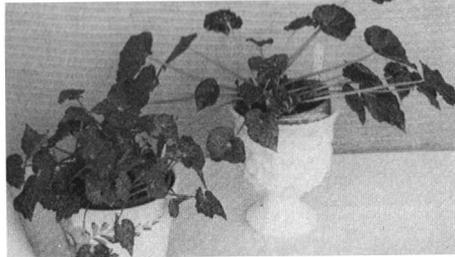
Canes and some varieties like *B.* 'Rutherfordiana' that are sun tolerant enjoyed a west window location until February when protection by means of sheer curtains became necessary.

If your house has window walls on the east or north you have an excellent place for growing begonias. Large windows facing south or west could possibly even during the winter months permit an excess of direct sunlight for many begonias. Here in North Carolina we have a glass enclosed porch facing due south. The

east windows receive about 4 hours of sunlight daily and are suited for growing many begonias. However, as shown in the photo of *B. 'Red Comet'* and *B. 'Squiggles'* growing side by side, *B. 'Red Comet'* shows its need for additional light as indicated by the overly long leaf stems whereas *B. 'Squiggles'* has remained compact. The brown flecks on the leaves of *B. 'Walter Haring'* completely disappear in this light with the leaves turning pale green. The south side of the porch is suitable to grow such begonias as *B. 'Weltonensis'*, *B. 'Richmondensis'*, *B. cubensis* and *B. serratifetala*. However, the North Carolina sun even in winter is so intense that the only begonias I can grow at the west end of the porch are *B. semperflorens*, *B. 'Charm'* and *B. schmidtiana*. In my workroom the windows receive unobstructed light and as a result it is ideal for growing compact plants of any of the rexes, *B. masoniana*, *B. 'Otto Forster'* and *B. bradei*.

In some sections of the South and West where begonias are grown out-of-doors all year they must have protection from drying winds as well as the hot sun. They are often grown in the shelter of large trees or in lath houses. Lacking these for protection, many begonias are grown in pots and tubs on covered patios and porches or in open end plastic greenhouses. Even in northern areas, if summered out-of-doors, only a few varieties of begonias can tolerate more than 4 to 6 hours of sunshine a day. Most are more satisfactory when grown in dappled sunlight under trees and ideally situated in protected gardens surrounded by trees

and shrubbery. The open area of such a garden will be flooded with sunlight for only a part of each day and has the added protection of sheltering the plants from desiccating winds.



Left — *Begonia 'Squiggles'*
Right — *Begonia 'Red Comet'*

If you grow begonias in a home greenhouse you must observe the effect of light intensity at various times of the year and take steps to shade those that thrive in good light but are damaged by too much. In northerly areas it is usually unnecessary to shade the glass during the winter months. Yet in our Connecticut greenhouse we found it desirable to keep a muslin canopy year round over the center bench to satisfy the lower light requirements of such begonias as the rexes, *B. 'Tingley Mallet'* and *B. 'Emerald Jewel'*. All others thrived and bloomed during winter on the east and west benches but by March when the sun was high the canopy was placed over all benches to moderate the sun's intensity. In summer although the house was shaded by large deciduous trees we found that additional shading was necessary. Here in North Carolina, where we enjoy many days of brilliant sunshine throughout the year, eaves of the greenhouse must

(Continued on Page 227)

BEGONIA MYSTERIES

I. The misleading red dot

By J. Doorenbos

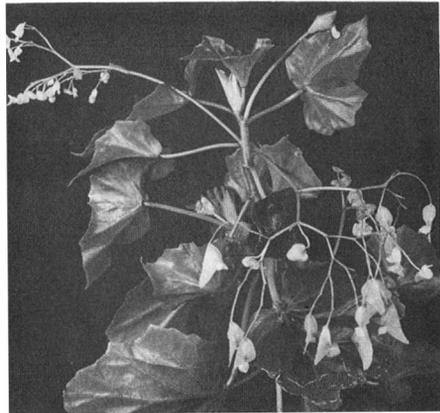
Dept. of Horticulture, P.O. Box 30, Wageningen, the Netherlands

According to a Dutch proverb, one fool may ask more than ten wise men can answer. In this series of articles I will be foolish enough — if the Editor will let me — to raise more problems than I can manage, hoping that wiser men will clarify the ones I leave unsolved. We will start with a case in which a red dot plays an important role.

In 1876 Regel described a new *Begonia* growing in the botanic garden at St. Petersburg (the present Leningrad). He named it *Begonia Roezli* (we now write *roezlii*) in honor of Benedict Roezl (pronounced rutzl) who had sent the seed from Peru. The picture in *Gartenflora* (vol. 25, plate 871) shows an upright plant with asymmetrical, ovate-cordate leaves with a red dot at the point where the petiole is attached to the leaf, pale pink flowers in a lax inflorescence, the male and female ones both with two tepals.

Three years later a short note in the *Gardener's Chronicle* shows that it had reached England. The anonymous author writes that he had received it from the firm of E. Benary at Erfurt, who had got it some years previously from Roezl. Curiously, the species is referred to as "the new Mexican Begonia." The short description shows the plant to be roughly the same as Regel's, but the leaves appear to be larger, the inflorescences more compact and the flowers darker colored.

This must have been the same plant as grown by the Rev. Law of Little Shelford, which was pictured and described by R. Irwin Lynch in the *Garden* of 1883 (vol. 24, t.402), and again by J. D. Hooker in the *Botanical Magazine* of 1884 (t.6758). Hooker noted the differences with Regel's *B. roezlii*: purplish red flowers in a large but compact inflorescence, 2-4 tepals and many-branched styles. The leaves were similar in shape to those of *B. roezlii*, but larger, and had the same red dot. Hooker considered these differences to be enough to erect a new species which he called *Begonia Lynchiana*, (we now write *lynchiana*).



Begonia "lynchiana" hort. non Hook. f.

"There is no reason to suppose that its origin was not Mexico as Hooker stated" wrote Dr. Bernice Schubert in the *Nat. Horticultural Magazine* of 1954 (p.248). I would

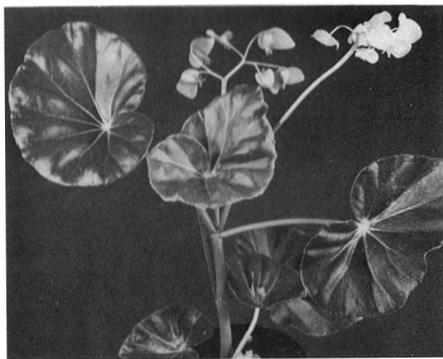
rather reverse the argument and ask which evidence Hooker had that this plant came from Mexico (where no similar plant has been found before or since). Mrs. Buxton wrote in her book: "Roezl sent seed of a Mexican begonia to Benary & Co., Erfurt, Germany, who named the plant *B. Roezli* in his honor." But all the *Gardener's Chronicle* of 1879 states is that it is a Mexican begonia, and that Benary had got the seed from Roezl. That Benary would have named it *B. roezlii* is highly improbable, as he cannot have failed to see the picture of Regel's *B. roezlii* in *Gartenflora*. He must have thought it was the same species.

Where then did *B. lynchiana* come from? Mrs. Krauss was of the opinion that it was a form of *B. roezlii*. According to her, the latter species (of which she had seen a later import) was so variable in habit and color that it comprehended both Regel's and Hooker's plant (there is no evidence that she ever looked at the styles). Irmischer also thought that the two species were synonymous.

It seems to me, however, that there is another possibility. About 1878 continental breeders, Benary among them, were busily hybridizing *B. semperflorens* with other species, also with *B. roezlii*. The most notable result of crosses with the latter species was *B. 'Rosea-Gigantea'*, raised by Lemoine in 1883, which was still around when Mrs. Buxton wrote her book in 1946. Could not *B. lynchiana* have been a similar hybrid? Mrs. Krauss mentioned this hypothesis in 1947, only to reject it, but to me it seems the most plausible explanation.

Apparently, *B. roezlii* and *B. lynchiana* soon disappeared from cultivation. In 1936, however, an expedition led by Dr. T. Goodspeed collected seed in Peru of a begonia which became known as *Begonia* 'Machu Picchu'. This is the very variable species Mrs. Krauss saw. She writes: "This begonia was identified at the New York Botanic Garden as *B. roezlii*. A similar begonia was erroneously determined elsewhere as *B. bracteosa*."

The botanist which Mrs. Krauss delicately leaves anonymous was not so far wrong as she thought, however. As Dr. Schubert has pointed out already in 1954, Regel's *B. roezlii* of 1876 had already been described in 1859 by Alphonse de Candolle as *B. bracteosa*, and as this is the oldest name it is the legitimate one.



Begonia bracteosa A.DC.

Begonia 'Machu Picchu' is still mentioned in the *Begonian* of January, 1958, and in Mrs. Krauss' book there is a picture of it (later copied by Graf) as *B. roezlii*. The photograph shows a plant very similar to Regel's but without the red dot on the leaves. Again the species appears to have been lost. In 1974, two

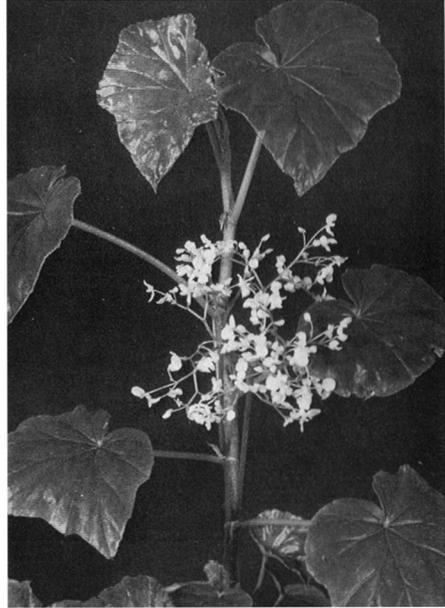
Dutch scientists hunting for wild potatoes in the Andes collected a begonia which I identified as *B. bracteosa* and subsequently distributed under this name (see the *Begonian* of June 1975). This is again very similar to Regel's plant but it also lacks the red dot.

We now have to return to *B. lynchiana*. I just wrote that it had disappeared but in the *Begonian* of November 1970 there is an offer of seed of it; 'flowers can be red or pink'. Well, perhaps they can, but in my seedlings they are pure white. The plants are 1 to 2 ft. tall, with large ovate leaves (up to 10 by 6 in.) with a wavy margin with 12-16 shallow triangular lobes, and a prominent red dot where the leaf is attached to the petiole. The flowers are only 2 cm across (3-3.5 cm in 'my' *B. bracteosa*). The styles have two branches and the spiral of the styles goes round 3 times (4 times in *B. bracteosa*). The fruits have two very narrow wings and one prominent, pointed one, which is ascending and may surpass the fruit by as much as 10 mm.

Which species is this? Not having seen herbarium material or other imports of *B. bracteosa*, I cannot state with certainty that it is not this species, which by all reports is very variable. Perhaps it would help if we knew the origin of this white flowering plant, which is certainly not *B. lynchiana* of Hooker.

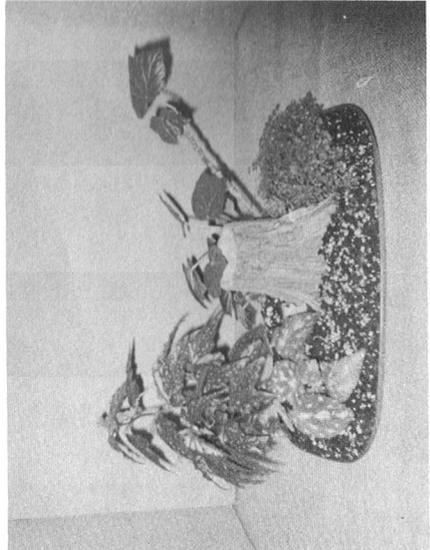
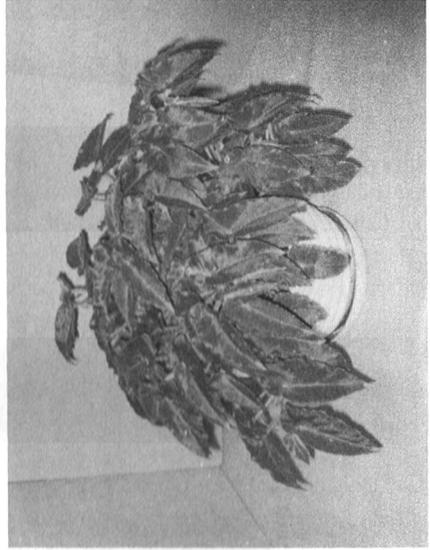
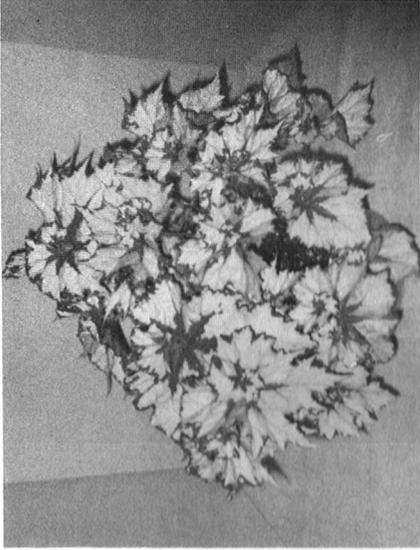
Finally, we have to discuss *Begonia roezlii* as described by Charles Chevalier in 1938. On page 129 in Mrs. Alva Graham's translation he describes it as a large plant (up to 5 ft.), little or not branched, covered

with russet hairs, with large, widely ovate leaves (7 by 5 in.), irregularly sinuate with a wine red spot at the base, and small white flowers with two petals. Only a few characteristics fit Regel's description, and one cannot help feeling that Chevalier when trying to identify this plant must have been carried away by the red dot.



Begonia lobulata A.DC.

Chevalier adds that this plant is grown in some gardens as *B. rubrosetulosa*, and I can testify that nearly forty years later this is still the case. When and by whom this name was coined I don't know, but it is superfluous. This plant was grown as long ago as 1854, when Klotzsch described it from living material as *Gireoudia lobulata*, and stated that its home country was unknown. According to Smith and Schubert, *Begonia lobulata*, as A. de Candolle
(Continued on Page 227)



BEGONIAS IN ALL THEIR GLORY

By Helene Jaros, Miami Begonia Society

Begonias were the stars at the Fourth Annual Miami Begonia Society Show, which was held at Fairchild Tropical Gardens.

It was a fantastic show with tables of begonias bordering all around the hall. Down one side were the fancy rexes in their haloes of tattooed dazzling beauty. Making a large diamond were the hanging basket begonias, with a large Educational Display in the center, showing different species of begonias, seeds, different soil mixes, with our Jr. member Cindy Smith age 12, showing the different ways of propagating begonias from leaves, and how successful she is growing them.

There were 310 entries of begonias, with John Sousa winning general sweepstakes. He had 51 blue ribbons. He also won Best in Show by a Member with *B. macdougallii*, Best Rex with a rex hybrid *B. 'Mikado' x 'His Majesty'*, Best Spiral Rex with *B. 'Sunburst'*, Best Fibrous Rooted not Cane with *B. 'Concord'*, Best Hanging Basket with *B. foliosa*

and Best Semperflorens with *B. 'Love Me'*. Charles J. Jaros won Best Miniature with *B. 'Chumbow'*, Best Terrarium, and Best Dish Garden. Mrs. Georgia Humphries won Best Angel Wing or Cane with *B. 'Corallina de Lucerna'*. Mrs. Lucille Neuwirth won Best Rhizomatous with *B. 'Erythrophylla Bunchii'*. Susan Wylie won Best in Show by a Non-member with an unnamed red semperflorens. Helene Jaros won Best Unique Container with *B. Rex Cultorum 'Freude'* planted in driftwood. In all there were 14 beautiful pieces of silver and rosettes.

Over 1000 visitors viewed the show, with the Director of Fairchild Tropical Gardens, Dr. Poponoe commenting that this was one of the most successful shows we have had. Mrs. Alma Crawford was show chairman with Mrs. Helene Jaros and Charles J. Jaros as co-chairman. The staging was arranged by our President Mr. Raymond Weakley Jr.

Some Miami Show Stoppers

Photographs by Charles J. Jaros

upper left: Best in Show
Begonia macdougallii
exhibited by John Sousa

upper right: Best Spiral rex
Begonia 'Sunburst'
exhibited by John Sousa

lower left: Best Dish Garden
exhibited by Charles J. Jaros

lower right: Blue ribbon winner
Begonia 'Magdalene Madsen'

ABS NATIONAL CONVENTION AND SPECTACULAR FLOWER SHOW August 26-29, 1976 San Diego, California

Historical Interest — Modern Value

LES BEGONIAS

\$10. Order from ABS Library
Calif. residents add 6% sales tax

SIGHTSEEING FOR BEGONIACS IN PITTSBURGH

By Melissa Jones, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

The welcome mat is out for all of you at the 1976 ABS Regional Convention being held at Webster Hall in the Oakland section of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania this September. It really matters to the Edna Stewart Branch of the ABS whether you get the most out of your trip: see all your ABS friends, bring all the beautiful plants you can; participate in the programs, acquire new plants, and see some points of interest in our city.

Within a two-block area either west, south or east all sorts of fascinating places are here for you. Walk down Fifth Avenue from Webster Hall, just to the corner and cross Fifth and go down Dithridge St. You are looking at our great Carnegie Museum of Art and Natural History and Carnegie Library. The Museum contains the most famous single dinosaur skeletons in the world and many other collections. The Fine Arts Gallery, scene of the famous biennial Carnegie International, contains paintings and sculptures of all periods. Connecting is the comparatively new Scaife Gallery of Art done by Architect William Lariby Barnes — simply beautiful. Here, in September, you can see an exhibition of Rembrandt's prints in Gallery 10; in the Scaife Wing will be showing an exhibit of oils by Stephen Hankin, a very fine local artist. In the connecting Heinz Galleries that opened just last fall, you see New Accessions Part 1, Paintings, Drawings and Sculptures, that have been added to the Museum's permanent collection.

On the first floor is a cafe-type eatery, very cool, calm and a delightful place to sit and chat. Don't forget the great gift shop just next to the cafe. It boasts gifts from all over the world.

When you leave Scaife Gallery, go East on Forbes Avenue. At the next corner of Forbes and Craig there are two ways to go. You might want to continue up Forbes across a bridge and up a long-city block to Carnegie-Mellon Campus. There the most enjoyable thing besides the campus is the Penthouse at Hunt Library, Hunt Botanical Gallery. Mr. Gilbert Daniels, the Director, is always very gracious and anxious to show visitors the exquisite prints that are the permanent collection. Perhaps in September you will be able to view George Arrot's watercolors which were done in 1747-1750. Many of these are begonias. After this, it would be fun to leave Hunt Botanical and walk along Schenley Park just a short way to Phipps Conservatory. This world-famous conservatory is the second largest in the United States, has a wide selection of plants and flowers from many countries, including many species from the different tropical regions. By this time you have almost come full circle and you can see Carnegie Museum, your starting point, just a short distance away.

If you choose the alternate route at the corner of Forbes and Craig, cross Forbes and above Pappa Joe's is a new art gallery started by two young Pittsburgh artists, Abney and

Aberegg. Abney specializes in pastels and has his studio on the third floor. Aberegg is a film maker. Their gallery now has 45 artists showing and it is run as a co-op, very successfully. By the time you get here Pittsburgh Plan for Art may be in their new location just a few doors up the street. In its new home, PPA will not only continue its exhibition and rental programs for Pittsburgh art, but will be able to have studios, develop workshops and even intends to have a restaurant. Across the street is Virgil and Lucille Cantini's place. Virgil Cantini is a very well-known and gifted artist and sculptor. Lucille has a shop beside his studio.

You should now be at the corner of Winthrop & Craig. Withrop Street has some interesting businesses. Damianos and Pedone, Architects have taken an old unsightly warehouse/garage and made it into a functional and handsome office. I've heard you have to cross a slatted bridge built over a little brook (with goldfish) to get to the main office. Across the street the Byrn Mawr-Vassar Bookstore is always a drawing card. Dealing mostly in second-hand books, it is an enchanting place to browse. Next door is young artist, William Miller, who for several years had been earning his way by making frames for Kingpitcher Gallery. He now has his own framemaking business. He also sells supplies for book-binding. Back on Craig you may want to visit the Earthworks Exchange where much of the craft work of the Pittsburgh artists is sold. All handmade, beautiful and worth the time.

If buildings and architecture is

your thing, within these few blocks you should have viewed, the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, which boasts more floors below than above ground; the Cathedral of Learning on the campus of the University of Pittsburgh which contains the Nationality Rooms—a great program of international cultural and educational exchange. The rooms are decorated in the traditions of the ethnic groups that settled in Pittsburgh in the early 1900's. Also on campus is the beautiful Heinz Chapel, the Stephen Foster Memorial and the Hillman Library. At the rear of Hillman Library are two or three new buildings, still under construction, which are of the most modern architecture. In the same block on Fifth Avenue is Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall done by the great architect, Henry Hornbostel, and said to be his masterpiece.

A trip to Old Economy is in the planning stages. Originally, Old Economy was the third home of the Harmony Society, a religious group established by George Rapp in 1803. It was a self-sustaining village and an example of communal living. The residents died off by 1905 and the Village was obtained by the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania in 1919 and is now completely restored. Located in Ambridge, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles north of Pittsburgh on

(Continued on Page 226)

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ROSECROFT BEGONIA GARDENS

By Alice Clark, San Diego, Calif.

Those of us who knew Rosecroft Begonia Gardens on Point Loma when Alfred Robinson held forth there, will recall the fun of listening to the witty counsel of the "Dean of Begonias" in the midst of his inspiring gardens. How lucky we are that when he was gone and little was left of his dream the two people who bought it, using their own original ideas, brought it back again as a garden of charm and serenity.

Of course the fern tree, *Podocarpus elongata*, on the western edge of the lathhouse, raises its boughs much higher now. This tree was grown from seed sent to Miss Kate Sessions by a collector on one of Theodore Roosevelt's African hunting trips. Over on the east the fronds of the palm trees are now soaring above what was known as the "Children's Patch" when the Robinson's five "did their thing." It now harbors an interesting collection of succulents and cacti.

When Donald and Kathryn Hunter assisted by their son, Jerry, took over, they created many outstanding features. Perhaps the most remarkable one is the Cork Oak Tree, *Quercus suber*, which has a "Believe It or Not" story. After the Theosophical grounds near Rosecroft were sold, the lovely trees and shrubs were cut down to make room for a street. Mrs. Hunter was distressed to see a healthy cork oak that had been left with a four-foot trunk and no roots. She persuaded her men to hitch their car to it and drag it back to the nursery. There a hole was dug deep

enough to bury the trunk to within a foot or so of its first limb. The miracle happened. The leafy branches of that beautiful oak have thrust themselves fifty feet into the sky. The glory of its crusted bark gets the instant attention of visitors. Not as noticeable, is a curious tree that spreads its many trunks against and over what used to be the Robinson library. At intervals long twenty-inch beards dangle down from its limbs, like old gray roots which they may well be. It is a rare member of the Schefflera family from South America, a gift from Miss Sessions to the Hunters.

When Jerry returned from the Korean War, he and Karl Sack, took up landscaping and made some effec-

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tive changes in the nursery. Confronting visitors at the entrance are cascading waterfalls that sing their musical ways to a pool that winds among unusual rocks and under a wooden bridge. Its borders are a happy mixture of many varieties of ferns and tropical foliage, spotlighted with colorful tuberous begonias. Over on the right is a "Circle Walk" where one can study some of a collection of large tree ferns or see the Japanese maple that escaped from a bonsai, or the black bamboo against the far wall. Over it is the wisteria vine that used to drape from the ceiling before it grew so large it had to be relegated to the corner.

As you walk to the east through the moon-gate, you will see an oriental statue against its camellia background. Go along about halfway and turn right to glimpse on the left a remarkable specimen of *Cibotium schiedii*, the Mexican Tree Fern, with a spread that is overwhelming. I remember that Jerry and his bride were married in front of it when it was much smaller.

Heading south you will enjoy the huge fuchsia blooms that dance from their baskets on either side. Look closely to see some very rare fuchsia species. Overhead, the sunlight shining through the red backs of the large-leaf hairy begonias makes them glow like a cathedral window. You will also be fascinated by the rosy flowers on the six-foot cane begonias beside you. Look for a shrubby-type begonia with hirsute leaves and bright red hairs on the blooms; it is *B. 'Maytime'*, Jerry's hybrid.

When you look straight ahead, you will be overcome by the sea of

tuberous begonias whose cresting waves of color are picked up by the hanging baskets above them. They are the Hunter specialties, collected over many years to highlight the summer season.

Kathryn Hunter's love of color is obvious everywhere. You may see many varieties of geraniums which enliven the gardens in the spring months, along with azaleas and camellias. The plants are not ticketed with names. They are chosen for their leaf patterns, color and scent, or all three. In one place you can find the fragrant Wax-flower Vine, *Hoya bella*, dripping its white stars from a basket; in another spot the greenish-white spathes of unusual calla lilies are emerging from their emerald leaves, which seem to have the flip of a jester's cap. The almost theatrical, red-orange blooms of the Blood Lily, *Haemanthus katherinae*, may be found near the bed of tuberous begonias. Don't miss the clean-cut oval leaves of the Smoke Tree, *Cotinus coggygia purpurea*, the joy of flower arrangers. It is fun to wander and make more discoveries for yourself in what could be called "Hunter's Paradise" in Rosecroft Gardens.

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TENDER LOVING CARE

By Herbert H. Warrick, Seattle, Washington

Reprinted from Southend Gardens, South Seattle Branch newsletter

T.L.C. represents a term that many people use, but what does it mean? Does it mean the same thing to all plant growers? Does it mean the same thing the year around? Is it the same in every climate? Is it the same for all plants? Are green thumbs or ten dirty fingers the principal factors in T.L.C.?

Some folks feel that T.L.C. means watching their plants daily. Well, commercial growers watch their plants daily but should we say that they give T.L.C.?

After talking to many people it appears that there are several factors in *Tender Loving Care*. Apparently one of the very important factors is the attitude of people toward their plants. Anyone can provide the *Care* part of *Tender Loving Care* if he has a sincere desire for it. The proper type of *Care* just requires knowledge, experience and effort. Commercial and professional folks and the amateurs alike can give identical *Care* and any of them can be a success or a failure according to their plant knowledge, experience and effort.

The words *Tender Loving* refer only to our feelings that go with our *Care*. This *Tender Loving* attitude is usually reserved for conversational purposes by the amateur growers but it does not always assure success in the growth of plants. Without knowledge of plant physiology, without experience with plants and without effort, no one will have success in growing plants, regardless of how much he *Loves* them or treats them *Tenderly*.

The experienced commercial, professional and advanced amateur growers can usually 'run circles' around the devoted or dedicated beginner and yet they may not be credited with providing *Tender Loving Care*.

A desire or an attitude toward researching or applying research efforts is really the most important factor in successful plant growing. The *Tender Loving* part of plant *Care* merely refers to the pleasure that we get individually or collectively from the applied research on our plants. Plant research need not be complicated nor have a monetary motive. A monetary motive is usually reserved for the commercial and professional growers. The average home grower or the dedicated amateur usually is motivated only by the pleasure of seeing plants grow. It is among these latter folks that the term *Tender Loving Care* is usually applied, whether or not they have success with their plants.

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To be successful, all classes of growers of plants must apply certain basic cultural principles. The following list provides a few of these principles —

1. Consider every plant as a small chemical factory that is always reacting to its environment. This factory is capable of increasing in size, changing color and providing many by-products.
2. Always study plant physiology and observe the reactions of the plant to such things that we provide for it as food, water, heat, light, humidity, etc.
3. Work around the plants frequently. We never know what a plant is doing unless we observe it almost continuously.
4. If we use a plant for decorative purposes we must provide extra attention to assure its continued high quality growth.
5. Always watch for parasites, diseases, weeds and mechanical or chemical damage from any source.
6. Provide a proper and adequate supply of plant food. Remember, a plant is a chemical factory and must have supplies on which to grow and to help present an attractive appearance.
7. We must provide adequate water and humidity to prevent wilting and drying of leaves, stems and roots.
8. Here are some of the signals and signs that all growers must watch for —
 - a. Watch leaves and branches for wilting.
 - b. Watch color of all parts of a plant. Vivid colors usually mean good growth.
 - c. Watch for balanced growth. Proper and adequate light gives good color, low and strong looking plants. Spindly growth usually indicates insufficient light intensity.
 - d. Watch for broken and distorted stems. Ungainly or thin spindly growth needs pruning.
 - e. Watch the quantity and quality of flowers. During the flowering season a lack of flowers usually indicates lack of food, light or proper temperature.
 - f. Watch for firm turgor in all parts of the plant. Firmness of the leaves usually means that the vascular system of a plant is functioning at full efficiency.
9. Here are some plant physiology items and associated features that we should study in order to better understand how our plants grow —
 - a. Photosynthesis. (How plants use light, how intense and for how long it is needed)
 - b. Transpiration. (How air and other gases and liquids are used)
 - c. Translocation of liquids in plants. (Upward, downward and sidewise)
 - d. How meristematic tissues function and grow.
 - e. How cuttings grow new roots and stem buds. (Where roots and stem buds originate.

- f. Structure of flowers.
- g. Nomenclature of all plant parts.
- h. General anatomy of all plant parts.
- i. Plant diseases and remedies.
- j. Plant pests, their damage and their control.
- k. Light intensity and its control for plants.
- l. Hybridization, seed production and production of new plant cultivars.

To summarize all plant culture for novice, amateur, commercial and professional growers: it is probably safe to depend on the old adage that says "our Creator helps those who help themselves." The more we study, watch, test and spend time with our plants the better they perform for us. Plants will grow well for everybody and anybody anywhere in the world at anytime if we provide for their needs. We all are supervisors of those wonderful little chemical factories and a very real technical knowledge and interest and willingness to work will make anyone appear to have a so-called 'green thumb' and to be a real provider of *Tender Loving Care*.

On the occasion of his 75th birthday on May 12, 1976, a few of his colleagues summarized the principle avenues of participation of Herbert H. Warrick, Sr. in the American Begonia Society.

He and his wife, Elizabeth, joined the ABS in November, 1954.

His first article for the *Begonian* magazine was written for the May, 1969, issue. In this story he extolled the virtues of both the *Begonian* and the whole ABS.

In January, 1964, he and Mrs. Nola Emrick reorganized the Eastside Begonia Club of Bellevue, Wash. as the Eastside Branch of the ABS. The club had been completely inactive for about ten years and never had been affiliated with the ABS.

He became the Northwestern Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the ABS in January, 1965.

In January, 1967, he and Phyllis Wright organized the South Seattle Branch.



Herbert Warrick, Sr.

He also encouraged the Portland, Oregon Branch to reaffiliate with the ABS in June, 1968, after their local Begonia Club had been unaffiliated for about eight years.

Following studies by the ABS Presidents, Muriel Perz in 1966 and

Everett Wright in 1967, Herbert and Elizabeth Warrick were directed to rearrange, retype and reprint on a mimeograph machine 100 full sets of the original mimeographed copies of the ABS Bulletins which were then out of print and no longer in the ABS Library. These were for the years of 1934 through June 1938 which preceded the letter press form of the *Begonian* magazine that was started by printers in July, 1938.

These 100 sets have long since been distributed by the ABS Library and more sets are now being photocopied by other dedicated ABS members.

Over the years Herb has been very active in the three Puget Sound Branches in club shows, plant sales, club publications and has served in many club officer positions.

The South Seattle Begonia Society honored him with a cake and surprise celebration at their branch board meeting.



Helmer Johnson — Palomar Branch, preparing plants for convention plant sale. Photo by Phyllis Bates.

OPERATION GRAND DONATION

With the addition of 100 plants from the Santa Clara Valley Branch the total of donated plants for the convention plant table has gone over the goal of 2225 plants set earlier in the summer. The plant sale committee reports that the selection available will be excellent.

All plants are to be delivered to the Royal Inn at the Wharf in San Diego on Thursday, 26 August, or at the latest Friday, 27 August, by noon. Also, remember that a list of participating members must be delivered to Gene Daniels, P.O. Box 83, Camarillo, CA 93010, by Friday, 20 August, in order for them to be able to take advantage of the pre-opening sale of plants on Friday, 27 August, preceding the preview showing.

The Plant Sales Committee is also asking for "almost" specimen size plants to be sold at auction. These can be donated or put on consignment with 50% of the proceeds going to the grower. They do not have to be show quality but should be presentable. A minimum price can be set if you wish. The plants do not have to be begonias.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Next month the American Begonia Society will have its new president, Charles A. Richardson, a person who has worked closely with me during the past two years and five months I have occupied the chair and supervised the affairs of the ABS according to our bylaws. Chuck comes well qualified for the position and will have the loyal support of all those who wish progress for the ABS.

We must have progress. The country is waiting for an organization whose stable administrative board can provide services within its corporate bounds; provide the impetus to expand research and nomenclature responsibilities of an organization which has carried the ball for *Begonia* for more than 40 years; organize branches within the continen-

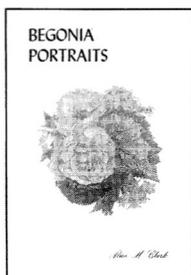
tal borders and without if desired; publicize activities not only through our monthly the *Begonian* but in all the media hungry for news of wholesome recreational doings and scientific discoveries in all lines of endeavor.

We should have 10 thousand members by the end of Chuck's term; we have that untapped area in middle United States where in the past few months two branches have been instituted — the Twin Cities Branch in Minnesota which our beloved late Gordon Lepisto organized, and now the Greater Chicago Area Branch which Philip Seitner, our public relations director for the North Central States, organized. Phil has made a study of population and ABS membership coverage for his district which has been most illuminating.

I say a sincere thank you to all who have supported me so faithfully during my term, especially my dear Rudolf!

Margaret B. Ziesenhenné

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Historian Betty Tillotson requests that you send to her articles about your branch, its activities, and its members that have appeared in your local newspapers. She compiles these into a book. She needs your cooperation so that your branch is included. Obviously she cannot scan newspapers for each and every locality. Her address is 3912 Wildrose Way, Sacramento, CA 95826.

ROUND ROBIN NOTES

Summertime! Not only are our begonias in their growing season, but robins are telling of the great food gardens they're growing. How about adding some begonia to your fresh salad?

Mae Blanton, Texas, says she got curious and decided to taste her begonia leaves and flowers. Her husband, she says, will eat most any kind of herb she puts in their green salads so he tasted it, too, and agreed it would add to the salad. Her grandsons got quite a kick out of eating begonias in their salads, too. (Oh, by the way, Mae only uses the PRUNINGS for salad!)

Martin Johnson, of California, said he read a 1941 article about begonias in the Philippines that stated, "some can be used as green vegetables and the leaves, stems and flowers are edible." He says, "they are tender and palatable and slightly sour like talinum . . . The begonia is not slimy like talinum and for that matter makes a good substitute for tomato and other sour things in cooking fish and the like. The acid stem of various species of begonia are eaten as a flavoring with meat and fish, claim some authorities. It is further claimed that the stalks of some species are used in the same way that the leaf stalks of rhubarb are used."

In another robin, Martin told of a recent trip to Costa Rica where, "It was interesting to see that begonias grow in small colonies with only one species to an area. This is not the

case with other species of plants such as orchids, bromeliads, peperomias, etc., which grow all over the trees there. Martin says you could start a nursery just by chopping down a tree!

Here's a hint from Dora Hale, California, that should be especially interesting to begonia growers who still have several more hot months ahead. Dora sets the timers on her lights to turn them on at about 12-12:30 a.m. This is the coolest part of the night. From then until dawn it is usually in the 50 degree or low 60 degree range even though it might have been between 95 and 110 degrees during the day. That way her plants can "sleep" during the day and get to work in the cool.

One of the most popular begonias, *B. masoniana*, is often difficult to grow. Elaine Ransom, Canada, tells us that every couple of years her *B. masoniana* ('Iron Cross') (after reaching total perfection) virtually gives up the ghost and retires to one or two leaves.

Another favorite, *B. 'Sophie Cecile'*, is often stubborn about blooming. Sandra Crowley, Florida, has found that sometimes rooted cuttings of this plant will bloom even if the mother plant won't.

I hope you've all had a marvelous summer, and are looking forward to a lovely fall.

Debi Miller

Round Robin Director

919 Hickory View Circle

Camarillo, California 93010

LES BEGONIAS, BY CHARLES CHEVALIER, TRANSLATED FROM FRENCH BY ALVA GRAHAM, CONTAINS REPRODUCTIONS OF OLD PRINTS, MODERN PHOTOGRAPHS, AND A WEALTH OF INFORMATION ABOUT BEGONIAS. AVAILABLE FROM THE ABS LIBRARY. \$10. CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS ADD 6% SALES TAX.

Life Membership Honoree

Ethel M. Arnold, treasurer of the Santa Barbara Branch of the American Begonia Society, was the recipient of a life membership in the national ABS at the recent meeting of the branch, June 8, 1976. Leo Price, president of the Santa Barbara branch of ABS, presented the membership in honor of Mrs. Arnold's outstanding services to the ABS.

A member since the mid-forties, Mrs. Arnold has served the local branch three times as its president, 1951, 1957, and 1961. She has served tirelessly, according to Mr. Price, as a member of the branch show committee, most often as co-chairman of the activity. Her outstanding services as national convention treasurer for the ABS national convention for two years was noted.

Chicago Branch Affiliates

A new group of begonia enthusiasts has joined the ABS. In June, a charter was presented to THE GREATER CHICAGO BRANCH, making official a group who have been a working nucleus for the past year. Phil Seitner, its president, has already made several contributions to the *Begonian*.

Serving on the Greater Chicago Branch Board are: Phillip G. Seitner, president; James N. La Plante, vice president; Barbara Berg, secretary; Jane Cullen, ABS representative.

This very active fledgling branch promises to be another great addition to the ABS family.

Evelyn Cronin,
Branch Relations Director

SIGHTSEEING

(Continued from Page 217)

Ohio River Boulevard, Route 65. The tour will include luncheon besides visiting all the shops where the early-American crafts such as weaving, spinning, quilting, blacksmithing and almost any early craft you can think of are still taught. You can drool over the fine antiques — that you can't buy — maybe some you can.

We hope all of this makes you agree that Pittsburgh is Someplace Special when you come to the ABS Regional Convention in Pittsburgh in September, 1976.

CALENDAR

August 12 — Eastside Begonia Society announces "Bellevue, the Beautiful" in Bellevue Square Pavilion, Bellevue, Wash. Aug. 12, 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Aug. 13, 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Aug. 14, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

August 13-15 — Seattle Begonia Show at Northgate Mall, Seattle, Wash.

August 14-15 — San Gabriel Valley Branch Begonia Show, Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia, Calif. Open to public, no admission charge, plant sale. Entries, Aug. 13, 7-10 p.m. Show Sat. 1-5. Sun. 9-5.

August 20 — Redondo area — 7:30 p.m. at Dana School. Speaker, Elda Barry

August 27 — ABS Board Meeting — Royal Inn at the Wharf, San Diego, West Coast Room, 4:00 p.m.

September 9 — Westchester Branch — Birthday Pot Luck. Speaker, Rudy Ziesenhenne

MYSTERIES

(Continued from Page 213)
called it in 1859, is conspecific with *B. sartorii* Liebmann from Mexico and *B. cobana* C.DC. from Guatemala. The legitimate name is then the oldest, viz. *B. sartorii*.

To sum up:

— *B. bracteosa* A.DC. (1859) is the correct name for *B. roezlii* Regel (1876) and *B. 'Machu Picchu'* (1936)

— *B. lynchiana* Hook.f. (1884) may have been a hybrid of *B. bracteosa* and *B. semperflorens*

— the white-flowered *B. "lynchiana"* distributed by the Seed Fund in 1970 remains an unidentified species, although related to (possibly even a variety of) *B. bracteosa*.

— Chevalier's *B. roezlii* (1938) is *B. lobulata* A.DC. (1859), which is probably synonymous with *B. sartorii* Liebm. (1853).

For the moment, this is all the light I am able to throw on the question of *Begonia roezlii*, which has been puzzling me for years. In retrospect, it may seem that the red dot was not so misleading after all: the only person who was really misled by it was Charles Chevalier. However, it caused more mischief than this. As is fitting for a series of mystery stories, we will meet our villain again.

July errata

Pg. 191 the zip code for Paul Let should be 92102.

Pg. 193 the address for the hotel in San Diego is:

Royal Inn at the Wharf,
1355 Harbor Drive,
San Diego, CA 92101

LIGHT

(Continued from Page 201)
be shaded at all seasons and side windows heavily shaded throughout the summer months. In Florida, greenhouses need shading from the bright sun all year. When we visited Rudolph Zieshenne, nomenclature director of the American Begonia Society who lives in Santa Barbara, California he told us that due to the preponderance of foggy and overcast days during summer his greenhouse is not shaded, but in winter when bright sunny days prevail he must take means to shield his begonias from too much sun.

As conditions vary widely from one section of the country to the other the grower must be alert to make an effort to provide proper light to grow compact and beautiful plants.



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- 'Begonias from Seeds — Sowing and Growing'\$.25
 'Begonias in General — Basic Description of Classes
 and Culture50
- Ag 1 — *B. evansiana*: from China. Stems erect to one foot or more tall. Leaves are medium size narrowing towards pointed tips and are green with purple veining. Bulbils, which form in the leaf axils, will drop to the ground and form new plants in the spring. Flowers are bright pink in forked axillary and terminal clusters. Hardy type which may be grown in the ground outdoors as far north as southern New York in a protected location. per pkt. .50
- Ag 2 — *B. rosaeflora*: tuberous species with large pink flowers. Being one of the ancestors of our modern tuberous hybrids it is an 'oldie but goodie' per pkt. .50
- Ag 3 — *B. scabrifolia* A.DC.: from Venezuela 1864. Leaves roundish, ovate, asymmetrical, bright green, and rough-hairy, irregularly toothed. Large cymes of small, white, pearl-like flowers. Easily grown decorative foliage begonia. per pkt. 1.00
- Ag 4 — *B. sutherlandii*: beautiful species from South Africa, 1868. Slender stems; branches drooping; leaves lance-shaped. delicate green, toothed, sometimes red-veined; flowers orange to yellow. Graceful plant suitable for hanging containers. per pkt. 1.00
- Ag 5 — *B. veitchii*: tuberous species, not often seen. Low growing, closely related to *B. roseaeflora* but flowers are orange-red or vermilion; blooms in summer. per pkt. 1.00
- Ag 6 — *B. vitifolia*: according to the book "The Species of the Begoniaceae" by Barkley and Golding there are several different species called *B. vitifolia*. They were discovered in and around Venezuela in the mid-1800's. Which this is, is not known. They are thick stemmed upright plant to 3 to 4 feet with broad leaves. softly hairy on both sides. Blooms white in winter to spring. per pkt. .50
- Ag 7 — Mixed rex cultivars. This collection has produced some outstanding and very interesting plants. The seeds are chosen from reds, greens, multi-colored, curls, double curls, and frills. Lots of good reports from those who have grown these. per pkt. 1.00
- Other Seeds: *Platycerium grande* Spore. A very popular item I am pleased to be able to re-offer. This is the most requested of the staghorn ferns, easy to grow. per pkt. .50

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SEED FUND

(Continued from Page 228)

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CONDENSED MINUTES ABS BOARD MEETING June 28, 1976

The June meeting of American Begonia Society was called to order by President Margaret Zieshenne in South Gate Auditorium at 7:50 P.M. on June 28, 1976. Virginia Barnett recorded the minutes in the absence of Secretary Rochelle Rose.

President Zieshenne read the Seattle show dates of August 13-15 and invitation to attend was extended to all ABS members. Treasurer Jim Porter read his report. A motion by Rudolf Zieshenne to approve \$127.50 bill for printing the *Begonian* was approved.

Branch Relations Director Evelyn Cronin sent a charter for the new "Greater Chicago Branch" for approval. Motion to approve the new charter was carried. Congratulations to the new branch.

Business Manager Gil Estrada reported that ABS insurance covers any member while acting on behalf of the society.

Membership Secretary reported that there are 174 new members in the previous month and 4,232 members in good standing. Mrs. Edie Krupnick made a motion to approve \$60.00 for extra *Begonians* (200 copies) for the month of June. Motion carried. Ralph Corwin moved to give the Editor and Circulation Manager authority to increase the number of *Begonians* printed. Motion carried.

Research Director Carleton L'Homme-dieu reported that Suzanne Bonner of Alexandria, Virginia will be taking Ann

Council's place on the Cultivar Catalogue project.

Mr. Walter Pease reported that Barbara Neptune has offered to set up a memorial for Mr. Gordon Lepisto, who passed away. Mr. Lepisto was an active and much admired member of the American Begonia Society and had been serving as Slide Librarian.

The Show Chairman requested \$500.00 for the Show Fund, which was approved.

The special committee on officers' expenses made the following suggestions: 1) all officers cut telephone calls to those necessary to be handled by phone and not by letter, and 2) the minutes have a questionnaire asking the national representatives whether or not they wish to receive the minutes. Mr. Sullinger moved that the recommendations be accepted. Motion carried.

Mrs. Krupnick reported that Membership Secretary Garinger requested a contract dated September 1 during August, or the August magazine would be the last issue she will handle. Chuck Richardson requested that bids be sent in by the next Board Meeting. Motion carried.

Elda Haring requested that her new book "*Begonias for Beginners*" be sold at the ABS Show, with \$2.00 per copy sold going to the ABS. Mr. Porter moved to approve such a motion; motion carried.

Meeting closed at 10:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Rochelle Rose
Secretary

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BRANCH DIRECTORY

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BUXTON BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Nancy Wheatley, Secy
R. R. k, Foster's Pond, Andover, MA 01810

CONNECTICUT BRANCH

4th Sunday of each month
Mrs. Priscella Beck, Secy.
R D No. 1, Box 121,
Mystic, Conn. 06355

EAST BAY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 7:45 p.m.
Northbrea Community Church, Berkeley, Ca.
Julia M. Huwe, Secy
743 Albarmarle St., El Cerrito, CA 94530

EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
590 116th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, Washington
Douglas Hart, Secy
6005 121st S.E., Bellevue, WA 98006

EDNA STEWART PITTSBURGH BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Phipps Conservatory
Beverly Coyle, Corr. Secretary
144 McCurdy Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15235

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

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

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

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

GARDEN GROVE BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
New Community Meeting Center
11300 Stanford, Garden Grove, Ca.
Gil Estrada, Secy.
7194 Springer St., Downey, CA

GERALDINE DALY BEGONIA BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Arline G. Peck, Secy.
Eagle Peak Road, Pascoag, R.I. 02859

GLENDALE BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Glendale Federal Savings, 401 N. Brand
Mrs. Irene Grannell, Secy.
1431 Coronado Ter., Los Angeles, CA 90026

GREATER ROCHESTER BRANCH

Third Sunday, Members' homes
Thea S. Tweet, Secy.
280 Weymouth Dr., Rochester, N. Y. 14625

HAMPTON BRANCH

2nd Monday, 7:45 p.m.
Parrish Memorial Hall Southampton, NY
Katherine Sickles, Secy.
Locust Ave., Southampton, NY 11968

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

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

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Horticultural Society of New York
128 West 58th St., New York
Samantha G. Langer, Secy.
361 East 50th Street
New York, NY 10022

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m. Community Room,
Coast Federal S & L,
6241 Spring St., Long Beach, California
Mrs. Jan Iwanylo, Secy.
3459 Karen, Long Beach, CA 90808

LONG ISLAND BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Planting Fields Arboretum
Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.
Mrs. Michael Hecht, Secy.
2 Bonnie Court, Merrick, N.Y. 11566

MESQUITE BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 10:30 a.m., Members homes
Mrs. Mae Blanton, Secy.
118 Wildoak Drive, Lake Dallas, Texas 75065

MIAMI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
55 South West 17th Road, Miami, Florida
Mrs. Alma Crawford, Secy.
14250 Madison St., Miami, Florida 33158

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Friday, 11 a.m., Member's Homes
Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Glenn Lucas, Secy.
Kansas City, Mo. 64109

MONTEREY BAY AREA BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Lighthouse and Dickman Sts., New Monterey, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Peterson, Sec'y.
24522 Pescadero Rd., Carmel, CA. 93921

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Mercury Savings and Loan Assn.
4140 Long Beach Blvd., Long Beach
Miss Carol Ruane, Secy.
2133 Pacific Ave., Long Beach, CA 90806

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
First Christian Church,
1130 E. Walnut Street, Orange, California
Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Secy.
19151 Lomita Ave., Orange, CA 92669

PALOMAR BRANCH

2nd Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Oceanside Savings, 249 S. Indiana St., Vista, CA
Mrs. Ann Shore, Secy.
P.O. Box 828, Fallbrook, CA 92028

PORTLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Otelia Klobas, Secy.
35330 S.E. Dunn Rd., Boring, Ore. 97002

POTOMAC BRANCH

4th Sunday, 2:00 p.m., Falls Church
Recreation Cntr., Great Falls & Little Falls Sts.
Falls Church, VA.
Alberta L. Cooke, Secy.
1930 Kennedy Dr., Apt. T-1
McLean, VA 22101

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday, 7:30 p.m.
R. H. Dana School Cafetorium
135th St. and Aviation Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif.
Mrs. Susian Shaner, Secy.
5026 W. 122nd Street, Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 10:30 A.M. Homes of Members
Juana Curtis, Secy.
4107 Taos Dr., San Diego, Ca. 92117

RUBIDOUX BRANCH

4th Thursday, 7:30 p.m., West Riverside Memorial Hall
4393 Riverside Drive, Rubidoux, Ca.
Mrs. Cindy Gray, Secy.
22601 Whittier Street, Colton, CA 92324

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Sandra Graves, Secy
9 Rosemead Circle, Sacramento, CA 95831

SALINE COUNTY BRANCH OF KANSAS

4th Monday, 1:30 p.m., Homes of Mombors
Mrs. Jesse B. Harper, Secy.
Route 3, Salina, Kansas 67401

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
Golden Gate Park, 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way
Mrs. Kathy Donlin, Secy.
c/o 230 Jones St., #302, San Francisco, CA 94102

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 P.M.
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Evelyn M. Anderson, Secy.
450 Scholl Dr., Glendale, CA 91206

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 7:30 P.M.
Casa del Prado (Rm. 104)
Balboa Park, San Diego
Mrs. Ruth Gilbert, Secy.
4122 Mt. Bigelow Way, San Diego, CA 92111

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta Del Sol
Mrs. Patricia Hill, Secy.
6549 Huntington Dr., Santa Barbara, CA 93111

SANTA CLARA VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Security S & L Bldg.
Fremont and Mary Aves.
Sunnyvale, CA
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Sayers, Secy.
369 Ridge Vista Ave., San Jose, Ca. 95127

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:00 P.M.
Bethany Lutheran Church, 7400 Woodlawn Ave. N.E.
Judy Boling, Secy
10025 39th Southwest, Seattle, WA 98146

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Senior Citizens Bldg., 420 Santa Clara St.,
Ventura, CA
Dale Gaberson, Secy.
234 Corsicana Dr., Oxnard, CA 93030

SOUTH SEATTLE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Moshier Field House
430 South 156th Burien
Helen Harbord, Secy
17859 S.E. 196th Drive, Renton, WA 98055

TAMPA BAY AREA BRANCH

Mrs. Grace McDougall, Secy.
Plum St., Inverness Highlands
Inverness, Florida 32650

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m., Bank of Fort Worth
Mrs. Richard Ellis, Secy.
2117 Hillcrest, Ft. Worth, Texas 76107

TEXASTAR BRANCH

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

TWIN CITIES BRANCH

Pat Burdick, Secy
1910 Skyline Dr., Burnsville, MN 55337

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Citizens S&L Assoc.
5347 Sepulveda Blvd., Culver City, Ca.
Barbara Mack, Secy.
424 Oregon St., El Segundo, CA 90245

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday 11:00 a.m. every month
Northway Mall Community Room
North Hills, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Marie Trent, Secy
604 Nobletown Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15220

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center
6703 South Palm Avenue, Whittier
Miss Anna Rose, Secy.
14030 Ramona Drive, Whittier, Calif. 90606

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Noon Homes of Members
Mrs. Murdoch Davis, Sec'y.
286 Broughton Ln., Villanova, PA 19086

Note to branch secretaries: please promptly notify the editors of changes in meeting place, date, and changes in secretary's name and address.

Mini-Ads

The rate for advertising in this column is \$1 per line (about 36 characters) with a minimum charge of \$4. Payment for the ad must accompany order. Direct questions, copy, and checks to the Advertising Managers, Mabel Corwin or Edward Thompson.

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The Thompson Begonia Guide, First Edition:

Distribution of revision sheets for Volume I started July 30, 1976 to those who have Volume I, Volume II, and Volume III of the first edition. Volume I, Second edition is now being distributed. For further information write to E. Thompson, 310-A Hill St., Southampton, N.Y. 11968.

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