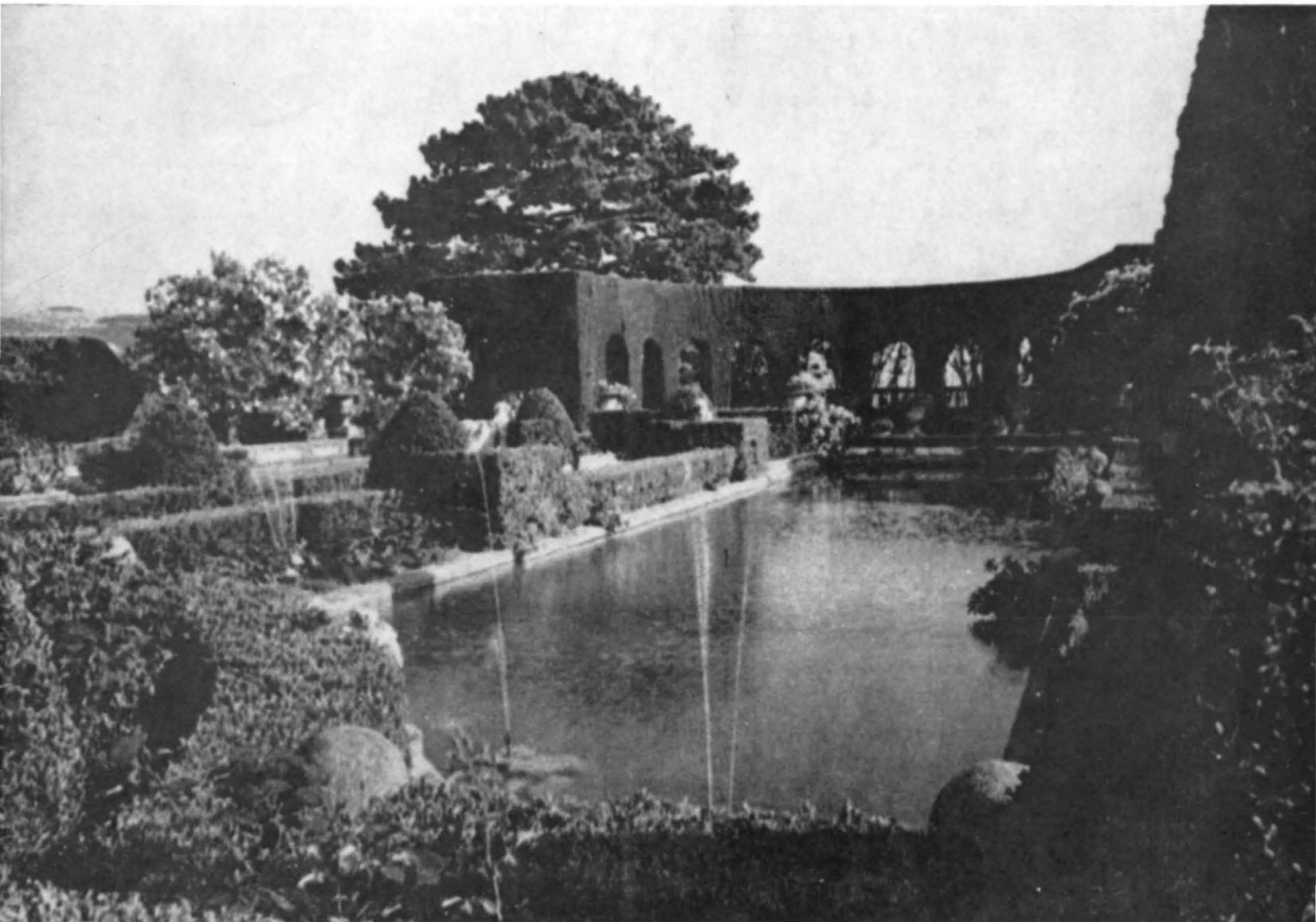


The

JULY 1971

Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



Villa Gamberaia, Florence, Italy, May 1970. A Renaissance villa and garden. Boxwood parterres ending in an arcade of clipped cypress.

*Photograph by Admiral Phillips
Article begins p. 5*

Boyce, Va.

Vol. 11 No. 1

Edited Under The Direction Of
THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

President ----- Rear Admiral Neill Phillips
 1st V. P. ----- Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr.
 2nd V. P. ----- Mr. Alden Eaton
 Secretary-Treasurer ----- Mrs. Andrew C. Kirby

Directors ----- { Mr. Alden Eaton
 Rear Adm. Neill Phillips
 Dr. Henry T. Skinner
 Dr. W. R. Singleton
 Prof. A. S. Beecher
 Mrs. Edgar M. Whiting

Ex officio, Mr. Alan C. Caspar, Director Blandy
 Experimental Farm.

Address: The American Boxwood Society,
 Box 85, Boyce, Virginia 22620

Headquarters, Blandy Experimental Farm (U. of Va.), Boyce,
 Va.

Please address all communications, including manuscripts
 and change of address to the Boxwood Bulletin, Boyce, Va.

The Boxwood Bulletin is published four times a year by the
 American Boxwood Society in the quarters beginning with
 October, January, April, and July.

A subscription to the Boxwood Bulletin is included as one
 of the benefits of membership in the American Boxwood
 Society.

The Bulletin is \$5.00 per annum to non-members in the
 United States and Canada; single numbers are \$1.50 each.

Reprints will be supplied to members and authors at cost but
 should be ordered at the time of an article's acceptance for
 publication.

Make cheques payable to the American Boxwood Society.

Except for material copyrighted by the author, or that used
 by permission of the original copyright holder, all articles
 and photographs in the Boxwood Bulletin are copyrighted by
 The American Boxwood Society.

The Editors solicit and will welcome contributions of articles,
 news notes, photographs suitable for reproduction, of box-
 wood specimens, gardens, and plantings, and other items of
 probable interest to readers. While every effort always will
 be made for the protection of all material submitted for pub-
 lication, the Editors cannot assume responsibility for loss or
 injury.

Entered as second-class mail matter at Post Office
 Boyce, Virginia
 Copyright 1971 by the
 American Boxwood Society
 Printed in U. S. A. by
 Carr Publishing Co., Inc., Boyce, Va.

The Boxwood Bulletin

JULY 1971

Vol. II No. 1

EDITOR — MRS. EDGAR M. WHITING

INDEX

Dr. Skinner Receives GCA Medal of Honor	1
B. s. 'Ste. Genevieve' Registered	1
<i>Dr. B. L. Wagenknecht</i>	
NEW MEMBERS	1
Minutes of 11th Annual Meeting	2, 3
Secretary-Treasurer's Reports	4
Boxwood In Italian Gardens	7 - 11
<i>Neill Phillips</i>	
Registration & Documentation of	
Cultivar Names	12, 13, 14
<i>Theodore R. Dudley & G. K. Eisenbeiss</i>	
Memorandum of Understanding —	
U. of Md. & A.B.S.	14
Boxwood — In Any Language	14
<i>Anne Kirby</i>	
B. s. 'Ste. Genevieve'	15, 16

ILLUSTRATIONS

Villa Camigliano, Florence, Italy	cover
Villa Mona Lisa	5
Lemon Garden & Secret Garden, Villa Capponi	6
Villa Garzoni at Collodi	8
Villa Mona Lisa	9
Villa La Pietra	10
Villa Camigliano	11
Twig of B. s. 'Ste. Genevieve'	15
B. s. 'Ste. Genevieve' — 60-yr. Old Plant	16

The American Boxwood Society

NEW MEMBERS

DR. SKINNER HONORED

(Added since April 1971)

BY GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA

Dr. Henry T. Skinner, Director, U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D. C., and a highly valued Director of the American Boxwood Society, was awarded the Garden Club of America Medal of Honor for Service to Horticulture at its annual meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 6, 1971. The citation which accompanied the medal to Dr. Skinner read: "Eminent biologist and horticulturist, Director of the National Arboretum, for his outstanding contributions to horticulture: The creation of the Plant Hardiness Map, and the collecting, development and propagation of azaleas and rhododendrons."

The Medal of Honor was first awarded in 1920. It is irregularly awarded as merited, and there have been only 24 recipients of the Medal, including Dr. Skinner, since 1920.

ADDENDA TO THE REGISTRATION LISTS OF CULTIVAR NAMES IN BUXUS L.

A Letter From Dr. Wagenknecht:

Please include the following in the next issue of The Boxwood Bulletin.

ADDENDA TO THE REGISTRATION LISTS OF CULTIVAR NAMES IN BUXUS L.

The following cultivar name is to be added to the cultivar names cited in the Registration Lists published in this journal. (The Boxwood Bulletin 4(3): 35-41. 1965 and 7(1);L. 1967.

Buxus sempervirens L.

'Ste Genevieve' (Registered by the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri, May 19, 1971.) The mature plant is compact, mound-shaped, standing about 10-ft. high and measuring an equal distance across at widest point. Foliage is a bright, medium green. The narrow leaves are uniformly elliptical with slightly rounded tips, measuring about 3/4 in. in length.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Burdette L. Wagenknecht

Dr. Burdette L. Wagenknecht

Registrar of Cultivated Boxwoods

- Ball, Mrs. Frank L., 4527 North 17th Street, Arlington, Va.
Battle, Mrs. Lucius D., 3200 Garfield St., N.W. Washington, D.C.
Bell, Dr. J. Gordon, 915 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Bell, Mrs. J. Gordon, 915 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Blanton, L. W., 1 Oak Crescent, Great Notch, N. J.
Chaufournier, 5004 Nahant Street, Bethesda, Md.
Chingos, Theodore G., 818-20 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
DeCell, John E., 321 E. Madison St., Yazoo City, Miss.
Evans, Mrs. Thomas, Buckland Farm, Gainesville, Va.
Forbes, Mrs. John D., P.O. Box 3607, Charlottesville, Va.
Gott, John K., 4515 - 17th St., North, Arlington, Va.
Graham, Mrs. Alexander H., Hillsborough, N. C.
Hanes, Mrs. Ralph P., 2721 Robin Hood Road, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Helm, Dr. and Mrs. W. Jackson, 311 Fairmont Avenue, Winchester, Va.
Hilbert, Philip F., Hedgeland, Waterford, Va.
Hoffman, Mrs. C. M. E., 798 Oak Lane, Amberley, Annapolis, Md.
Howard, Robert E., Jr., 4106 Chesapeake Avenue, Hampton, Va.
Hunsaker, George, 307 Pine Street, Falls Church, Va.
Huntington, Mrs. Prescott B., St. James, Long Island, New York
McCahill, Dr. Thomas D., 2931 Second Avenue, Richmond, Va.
Massengale, Mrs. Robert N., 7 Cobb Terrace, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Miller, Mrs. James A., Merriman's Lane, Rt. 4, Winchester, Va.
Miller, Pierson K., 267 South College Street, Carlisle, Penna.
Millhiser, Ross R., Dawnmere, North Ward Avenue, Rumson, N. J.
Nagy, Richard, 283 Watchung Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
Powell, Capt. Lucien C., USN (Ret.), 406 Virginia Ave., Alexandria, Va.
Richardson, Miss M. L., 122 Westmoreland Avenue, Richmond, Va.
Scheetz, Mr. & Mrs. John F., Morrisworth, Leesburg, Va.
TeLinde, Dr. Richard W., 1013 Winding Way, Baltimore, Md.
Walter, Mrs. Charles W., Granite Road, Woodstock, Md.
Weld, Mrs. William G., 217 Riverside Ave., Riverside, Conn.
Wiley, Mrs. James L., Gordonsdale Farm, The Plains, Va. (Life Member)
Wilkening, Mr. and Mrs. Mark W., Dunkirk, Md.

Minutes of the Eleventh Annual Meeting

of the

American Boxwood Society

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Boxwood Society convened at 10:45 A.M., Wednesday, May 12, 1971 at the United States National Arboretum, Washington, D.C. Registration began at 9:30 A.M. with approximately 75 members and guests attending. The President presided. The minutes of the 1970 Annual Meeting were approved as published.

Dr. Henry T. Skinner, Director of the Arboretum, welcomed the members and guests. The program for the day was opened with Dr. Skinner explaining the progress and plans for the future of the Nutritional Studies Program in Boxwood at the University of Maryland under the auspices of the Society. He introduced Dr. Francis C. Stark, Head of the Department of Horticulture, University of Maryland, who explained various phases of the project. Dr. Stark then presented Mr. M. Wayne Hefley, the graduate student at the University who is directly responsible for the boxwood research program. Mr. Hefley gave a most impressive description of the work already underway at the University. In addition, he presented slides showing the actual workshop with various cuttings of box planted in crocks and the feeding procedures he is following. A transcript of his talk will be printed in the Bulletin. Mr. Hefley expressed the view that this project is a real challenge and thanked the Society for its support and stated he feels there will be very valuable information obtained as a result. The President thanked Mr. Hefley and stated how fortunate the Society is to have him undertake this project; and asked Mr. Hefley to furnish the Editor of the Bulletin with a progress report for future publication in the Bulletin. Dr. Stark extended an invitation to members of the Boxwood Society to come to the University at any convenient time to view the operation. This may be arranged by calling Dr. Francis C. Stark, Head of Department of Horticulture, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742 — Tele: (301) 454-3614. Mr. Hefley's name will be put on the mailing list of ABS and given a file of Bulletins.

Professor R. C. Lambe, Plant Pathologist, V.P.I., made a brief talk on the serious onslaughts of various forms of root rot now prevalent in boxwood. Professor Lambe will take up in detail the matter of boxwood disease with representatives of A.B.S.

Admiral Phillips stated that it was voted at the last Annual Meeting (May 1970 — Bulletin — Vol.

10, No. 1) to undertake the Program at the University of Maryland and it was agreed that the ABS would support the program to a total amount of \$3,000 which the Society is paying in accordance with a Service Contract signed by the University of Maryland and The American Boxwood Society. A copy of the Service Memorandum of Understanding is appended. The Advisory Committee responsible for working out this Program consists of Dr. Henry T. Skinner, Dr. J. Baldwin, Jr. and Mr. Alden Eaton. The President asked for approval of the action taken by the officers and directors in relation to this program. A motion was made, seconded and unanimously approved by the members that this action is entirely within the authorization granted at the Annual Meeting in May 1970. The President stated there is enough money in the Treasury to take care of the \$3,000 commitment, but an effort will be made to raise more to help with the program.

The program continued with Dr. Baldwin's presentation of Mr. Gene Eisenbeiss, who is International Registrar for Ilex and Chairman, International Check List Committee for Ilex; and Dr. Ted R. Dudley, International Registrar Committee for Hollies. Mr. Eisenbeiss gave an enlightening report on the procedures necessary for registering and documenting plants. Dr. Dudley spoke on the origin of cultivars, registration in general, practice and procedure of Nomenclature. An interesting question and answer period followed. The International Code of Nomenclature is available for \$1.50 from the American Horticulture Society, 901 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314. The Revised Edition of the Holly Handbook may be purchased from the Holly Society of America, Box 8445, Baltimore, Md. 21234 — Price \$5.50. The President thanked the two gentlemen for the detailed and informative presentation and stated that the Boxwood Society would be interested in preparing a set of instructions for registration of boxwood along the lines of the sample set circulated for registration of Hollies.

Dr. Baldwin reported on the progress of plans for an Identification Handbook on Boxwood, stating he had agreed to have an outline ready for this meeting. This is not completed, but he hopes this summer to get at the job of putting information together and come up with a Handbook following the same format as the regular Bulletin. He has a general plan in mind — including a survey of species, estimating size, geographic location, seed-

lings, soils and mulches, treatment, insect pests, diseases, etc. He will have something definite prepared by next spring. The need for preliminary financing for this project was discussed. A motion was made, seconded and unanimously passed authorizing Dr. Baldwin and his committee to have expense money of \$250 for the next year; and more if needed, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, for the initial work on the Handbook. The President expressed the gratitude of the Society to Dr. Baldwin for his work.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Andrew Kirby, for the year ending April 30, 1971, was presented and approved. The complete report is printed in this issue.

The meeting recessed at 12:30 P.M. with everyone enjoying a picnic lunch at the Arboretum.

The meeting reconvened at 1:30 P.M.

Mrs. Whiting, Editor of the Bulletin, reported, stating "The Bulletin is my report." She reiterated the constant need of material for publication in the Bulletin, and suggested that members provide her with good original material, reports of any personal experiences, photographs (preferably black and white glossy, though others may be used), articles on pesticides, sprays, etc.

The Chair asked for special recognition of the "Three Musketeers" — Dr. Baldwin, Mrs. Whiting and Mrs. Kirby — who are mainly responsible for carrying on the work of the Society. Mrs. Kirby was cited for her great tact and civility in corresponding with people who write ABS for information.

The President reported the Board of Directors had decided it would not be feasible to hold two formal Annual Meetings a year as some members had suggested, but hope that members will invite others to come to their homes to see boxwood and thus have small sub-meetings and informal gatherings at any time during the year. In this connection, Admiral Phillips announced that Mrs. Frances H. Colbert, 4733 Old Dominion Drive, Arlington, Va. would welcome anyone who wished to stop by her residence to see the boxwood and azaleas. Also Heronwood, Admiral Phillip's residence, is always open.

Mrs. Miriam Rabb, Executive Director of Oatlands, Leesburg, Va. spoke on the uses of boxwood as a lumber material and recommended the salvaging of all limbs damaged or broken from boxwood. She displayed various types of jewelry and other articles that can be carved from boxwood (buttons, pins, cuff links, tie tacks, earrings, etc.). These items are on sale in the Exchange at Oatlands, Leesburg, Va.

The President reported on the Society's accomplishments to date:

1. It has promoted good fellowship and provided for personal exchange of ideas and interests.
2. There are two thriving collections of rare boxwood specimens maintained by the Society; one at Blandy and the other at Heronwood.
3. The Bulletin has provided a mine of information.
4. Our greatest technical accomplishment to date has been the Research Program started at the University of Maryland.
5. We are the International Registration Authority for Boxwood.
6. Some work on poisons and sprays has been done, but there is need for more information and a position to be taken on this subject.
7. Our finances are good and the money has been put to work in furthering the purposes of the Society.

The Election of Officers for 1971-1972 was the next order of business. The Nominating Committee consisted of Mr. Woodson P. Houghton (Chairman), Mrs. Edgar Whiting and Dr. W. Ralph Singleton. The Committee presented the following slate of officers: Rear Admiral Neill Phillips, President, Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr. 1st Vice President, Mr. Alden Eaton, 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Andrew C. Kirby, Secretary-Treasurer. By unanimous vote, the above-named officers were elected for the year 1971-1972. There were no vacancies in the Board of Directors this year.

The program continued with a talk by Dr. Frederick G. Meyer on "Boxwood in Europe." This was an excellent, interesting presentation illustrated with samples and specimens of various box and slides depicting famous European gardens and geographic localities.

Dr. Skinner, our host for the day, talked about the special features and purposes of the Arboretum and showed a 15 minute colored film of the Arboretum and its magnificent collections.

A resolution was passed thanking Dr. Skinner and the Arboretum staff for their hospitality and for the outstanding arrangements made for the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 2:45 P.M.. The members and guests were then given a guided tour of the Arboretum by the Director. The members were greatly impressed by the Arboretum collection of *BUXUS*; with its many rarities, its excellent arrangement and labelling, and the thriftiness and health of the plants. Mr. Douglas Anberg of the Arboretum staff informed us that their spraying program consists of one all-purpose application once a year (in April) using CYGON 2E, which is obtainable in most garden supply stores.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruby P. Dove, Recorder

Treasurer's Report for the year May 1, 1970
through April 30, 1971:

Checking account balance, May 1, 1970	----	\$2,103.17
<i>Receipts:</i>		
Membership dues & Subscriptions	--	\$2,942.00
Extra Bulletins and Wagenknecht Lists sold	-----	64.65
Interest earned on C.D. #1025	-----	100.00
Gifts to ABS	-----	125.00
		<hr/>
		\$3,231.65
		\$5,334.82
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
The Boxwood Bulletin		
Printing (4 issues)	-----	1,120.00
Copyrights	-----	36.00
Cuts, photos, etchings	-----	560.60
Mailing: Postage, plates, manila envelopes, changes of address, etc.	-----	143.47
		<hr/>
		\$1,860.07
<i>Office Expenses:</i>		
Stamps (Annual meeting notices \$36; "Final" notices, \$10; Extra Bulletins mailed, \$11) etc.		70.00
ABS Letterhead & envelopes	-----	23.00
Phone call; Rol-Labels	-----	2.03
		<hr/>
		\$95.03
<i>Honorariums:</i>		
Dr. Wagenknecht, plus travel	----	238.00
Mrs. Whiting, Editor	-----	150.00
Mrs. Kirby, Sec'y-Treas.	-----	150.00
		<hr/>
		\$538.00
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Rent (Carriage House) and coffee at Oatlands	-----	25.00
Secretarial Services (R. Dove)	-----	122.22
Holly Handbook for Editor	-----	5.50
Bank charge on Canadian M.O.	-----	.50
Printing (Carr Publishing Co.):		
Revised ABS brochure (1000)	---	27.50
"Final Notice" cards (1000)	----	16.50
1970 notices of annual meeting, plus folding & stuffing; remittance & Gilbert envelopes		69.58
1971 card notices of annual meeting, plus addressing; remittance & Gilbert envel.	---	65.08
		<hr/>
		\$331.88
		\$2,824.98
Balance on hand in checking account April 30, 1971	---	\$2,509.84
(Checks, 117, 118 and 119 are still outstanding)		
Savings, Certificate of Deposit #1025	----	2,000.00
Savings Account: \$800 plus interest from March 28, 1968-March 31, 1971	-----	907.05
		<hr/>
Total Cash Assets, April 30, 1971	----	\$5,416.89
(All accounts are at the Bank of Clarke County, Berryville, Va.)		

Report of the Secretary:

During the Society year of 1970-71 seventy-five new members were enrolled, 94 removed because of non-payment and eight resigned. I received notice of the deaths of seven members.

A recent count shows that THE BOXWOOD BULLETIN goes to

- 5 Honorary Life Members
- 13 Life Members
- 8 Sustaining Members
- 54 Contributing Members
- 445 Regular Members
- 33 Subscribers (non-members)

making a total of 558 memberships.

Twenty-seven free subscriptions (three being on an exchange basis) were sent to garden editors and agricultural institutions: 12 in the United States and Canada and 15 to foreign countries. Incidentally, the only acknowledgement we receive for free Bulletins comes from the Principia Botanical Garden of Moscow, USSR. A post card is received for each issue of The Bulletin sent to them. Our Editor had one of the cards translated for us last year.

In the course of the year 250 extra copies of the Boxwood Bulletin were sent out in 89 separate mailings from the Headquarters office. These were back numbers sent to new members, back issues sold, and the Editor's copies to contributors. Approximately one hundred and fifty copies of each issue are left over after all mailings are made for the quarter.

In late January notices were sent to 176 members whose dues were in arrears for 1970-71 (the grace period is three months), after a REMINDER about membership renewal had appeared in both the July and October (1970) Bulletins. The "final notice" was used as a last resort otherwise many long-time members would have had their names removed from the roster—perhaps unaware of the reason.

In March we made a revision of the original (1961) ABS folder or brochure and had a thousand copies printed. This was done to reflect the increase in dues (Regular), the price of back issues, the enrollment periods, etc., and to state in conformity with the ABS By-Laws that "All persons interested in any phase of boxwood are invited to join, subject to the approval of the Membership Committee."

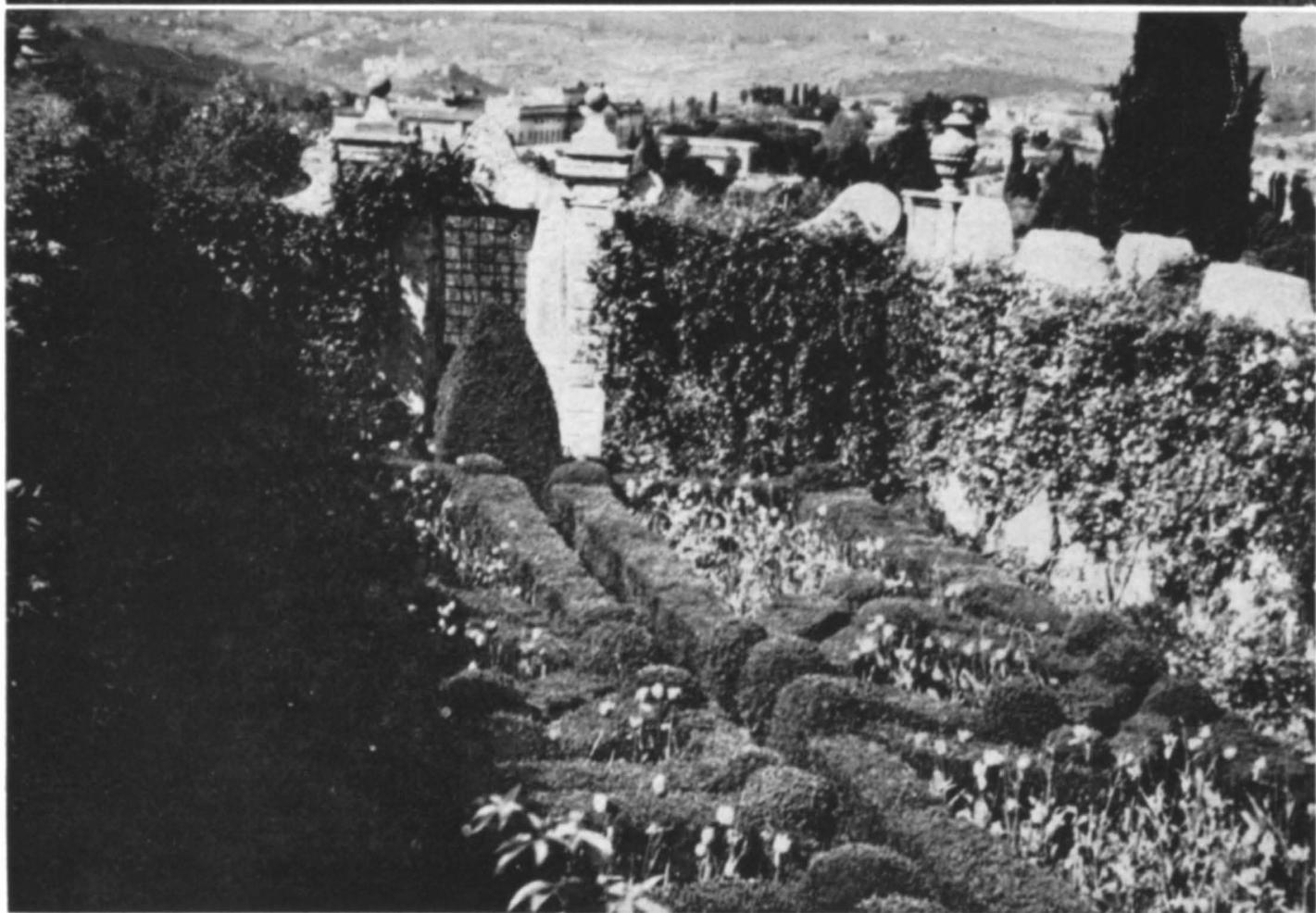
In mid-April a publicity article about the annual meeting to be held at the U. S. National Arboretum was sent to newspapers in nine cities in the East. As a result inquiries regarding membership have come from a number of people indicating they learned of ABS through the news media.

All back issues of The Boxwood Bulletin are still available and may be obtained by sending your order to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,
Anna C. Kirby



Villa Mona Lisa, Florence May 1970. 18th-century classic Italian enclosed garden with boxwood parterres and accents of cypress trees.



Boxwood in Italian Gardens

NEILL PHILLIPS

On the evening of Thursday, May 11th, 1970, at the close of the Garden Club of America's Annual Meeting in Boston, I took a non-stop flight on Alitalia (the Italian Airline) from Boston to Milan. It was a pleasant enough flight, smooth-riding and well-fed, but I never sleep well on a plane, and with the rapid and disconcerting changes in time, and my post-Boston weariness, I was groggy when the plane put down at Milan after some seven hours of flight.

I reached Florence from Milan barely alive that same afternoon, and was met at the airport by Kay Metcalf with her big, comfortable hired car and the excellent American chauffeur she had brought from Paris, and all was well. We drove into Florence, crossed the Arno by one of the picturesque Renaissance bridges, and curved up into the hills to the old suburb of Arcetri (pronounced Ar-chay'-tree) to the Villa Capponi. This showed a blank facade of tawny-colored stuccoed stone and a pair of great iron-bound wooden doors. The house, surmounted by an ancient fortified watch-tower, faced directly on a narrow, steep, cobbled lane that was hemmed in by high garden walls on both sides. Kay's chauffeur jerked on a heavy and ancient iron chain that dangled by the doors of the Villa, and a sweet chime-like peal of bells could be heard in the cavernous insides of the house. The doors opened with a rather Italian flourish and there stood Vittorio, the major-domo, very tall, very portly, grey-haired, and with the fair, ruddy complexion and blue eyes of many Northern Italians. Behind him stood Antonio, the second man; smaller, rounder, and darker. Both men-servants were in livery and wore white gloves. Magically my travel-wracked body and infernal heavy bags were installed in a vast, sumptuous chamber reached through a series of stone-walled corridors that were massed with tubs of brilliant flowering azaleas and rhododendrons, and hung with portraits of sharp-eyed Renaissance ladies and gentlemen in armor or stiff dresses. In a moment I was sound asleep in a four-poster bed the size of a week-end cottage.

The Capponis, who built Villa Capponi, were a prominent Florentine family for several centuries, roughly contemporary with the Medici. Many of them were outstanding civic leaders. They had a Palazzo in Florence and this Villa up in the hills outside the town, surrounded by gardens, vineyards and olive groves. Parts of the villa are very old, reaching back into medieval times, with a central square tower that was a fortified residence in the Dark Ages. During the Renaissance, as the Capponis flourished in wealth and importance, they enlarged the house into its present magnificence. I shall quote from Georgina Masson's standard work, "Italian Gardens:

"Villa Capponi at Arcetri is that rare jewel, a

Tuscan garden of the 2nd half of the 16th Century preserved in its original charm, and cared for to perfection. When on the 7th of February 1572, Gino Capponi bought a small house with a tower on the steep road leading up to the Pian de' Giullari, his choice may well have been influenced by the superb view over Florence. It is likely that a garden existed on the terrace behind the house, but we know that the enchanting walled garden on a lower level was his own creation and it is probable that he also laid out the lemon garden. The plan of the Villa Capponi gardens is simple and it is typically Tuscan; three garden rooms, the first and largest an open grassy terrace along the whole length of the back of the house, from which end Florence and the Arno Valley are spread out as in a 16th Century bird's-eye view of the city. Leading out of the upper end of the terrace and separated by a tall clipped cypress hedge and an important gateway, surmounted by stone griffins, is the charming secluded lemon garden; fragrant lemon trees in big terra cotta pots punctuating clipped box parterres. These parterres are planted with masses of blue forget-me-nots, the stone walls are festooned with wisteria and climbing roses, while ilex trees at the far end provide welcome shade. Below the western end of the terrace, a walled garden room is reached by descending a flight of beautiful stone steps. There you find flower-filled boxwood parterres, gurgling wall fountains, and battlemented stone walls covered with wisteria and roses. *This garden room is probably the most enchanting example of the Italian secret garden in existence.* The sun beating down into this enclosed space distills a bouquet of flower scents mingled with the spicy tang of box and cypresses whose dark spires frame the panorama of the Tuscan landscape and the marvelous view over Florence. Other terraced gardens with flower-filled boxwood parterres and clipped yew hedges have been laid out down the hillside with great sensitivity so that the 20th Century additions to the garden do not mar its beauty."

Vila Capponi now belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clifford of Philadelphia, who have restored it superbly, and who sometimes rent it to other people.

opposite page:

Villa Capponi, Florence May 1970.

The Lemon Garden—Parterres of B. suffruticosa, and lemon trees in terra cotta pots.

The Secret Garden described in Georgina Masson's "Italian Gardens". Parterres of B. suffruticosa planted with tulips. The parterres are becoming overgrown and badly need severe clipping back for two or three seasons.

Thursday, May 21 — Loafing around Florence in the morning with stops for small cups of strong Italian coffee at the sidewalk cafes and with a visit to the superb Cloisters of the Church of Santa Maria Novella, one of the glories of Florence. Lunch back at the Villa Capponi, a memorable meal in the outdoor loggia overlooking the gardens and the panorama of Florence in the valley below. In the afternoon visited Berenson's famous villa and gardens of I Tatti in the hills near Fiesole on the other side of Florence. The Villa I Tatti was left by Berenson to Harvard as a center for Renaissance studies. Our visit was on a day when the place was not open to the public. The Director, a great Harvard scholar, showed us around and we had the house and terraced gardens to ourselves.

From the tourist folder: "Perhaps no other owner ever brought fame to a villa in the way Berenson did to I Tatti. He bought it in 1905 and there he wrote the greater part of his literary work, received his cosmopolitan friends, and put together his wonderful collection of treasures. He had the Villa and the gardens restored to their original beauty (the Villa goes back at least to 1020). From 1908 to 1915 the English architect Cecil Pinsent worked on the driveway, the facade, the terraced gardens, and the oak wood. . . ."

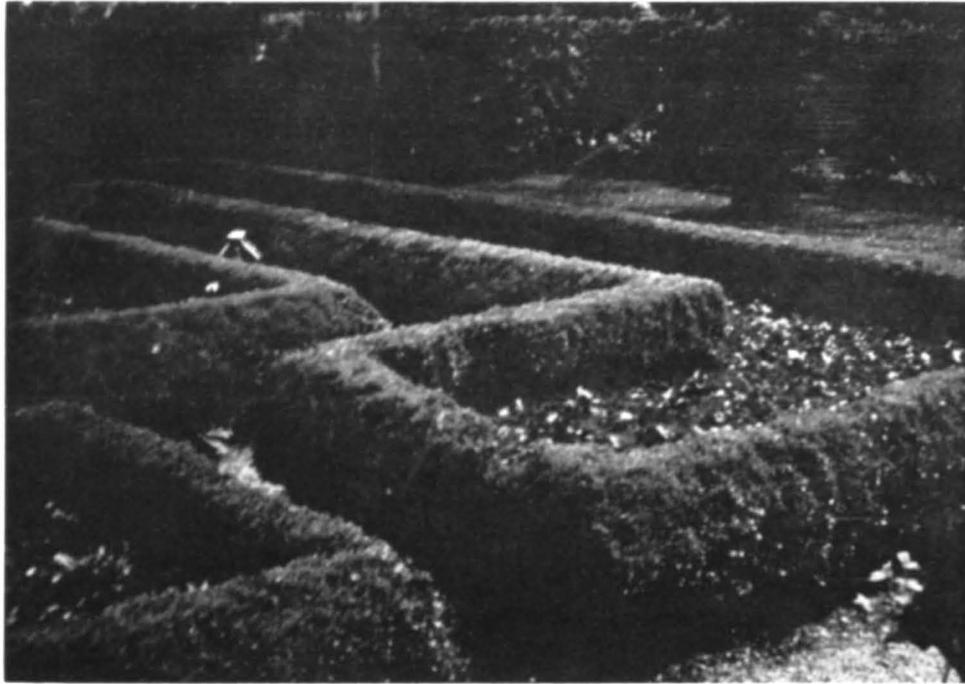
At I Tatti, I found the terraced gardens very handsome, with good plantings of cypress and boxwood. My favorite spots were the beautiful entrance courtyard at the top of the series of terraces; and the shaded oak wood at the bottom, where cleverly laid out walks opened up pleasant vistas.

Friday, May 22 — I have made contact with a Florentine guide recommended by the garden experts. She is Miss Maria Cristina Poccianti, 29 via della Colonna, telephone 28-17-00, and is a treasure of charm and efficiency. Her English is fluent, and her knowledge is extensive. Her guide fees, with a car and chauffeur, are reasonable. She comes from a distinguished family of Florentine professional people (her great-grandfather was Court Architect for the last Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the 19th Century) and she knows "everyone." This I am to find a great advantage because we do not have to wait for the public admission times to a villa or a garden or a palazzo. Miss Poccianti is a friend of the countess or the princess, or whoever the elegant owner is, and we go right in as personal callers.

Saturday, May 23 — Wednesday, May 27 — These days were taken up by a systematic schedule of visits to villas and gardens, to study architecture and garden layouts and to take photographs. My guide,



Villa Garzoni at Collodi near Florence. Renaissance. Boxwood parterres on hillside. May 1970.



Miss Poccianti, and her excellent chauffeur, were invaluable. I'll list the villas here with brief notes. They are mostly privately owned and lived in, but open to the public at scheduled times. Every day was enhanced by a luncheon at some interesting place and a dinner party at the Villa or a concert in the evening.

Villa Garzoni: at nearby Collodi. Fantastic and spectacular on a hillside, but rather like a Walt Disney amusement park. In the crowds of sight-seers in the gardens we ran into the owner, Countess Adriana Gardi, a friend of Miss Poccianti. She kindly invited us into the private rooms, splendid and rather shabby, of the Villa.

Villa Mansi: at Segromigno, near Lucca. A really fine Renaissance villa in a picturesque setting with mountains behind, but the park and gardens have been landscaped in so-called English park style and have lost their Italian character.

Villa Marlio: at Fraga, near Lucca. A superb series of garden rooms cut out of the thick mass of trees near the house, with magnificent artificial lakes. Rules for admission (a completely bored guide has to go with you everywhere) are inconvenient. No admission to the house.

Villa Torrigiani: at Camigliano, near Lucca. This place was sheer delight, and had a nice head gardener who seemed really to enjoy showing us around. Exquisite series of sunken gardens, with boxwood parterres, pools, and fountains on a cleverly designed small scale. The interior of the Villa very handsome, with fine frescoed rooms and superb furniture.

Villa Collozi: near Florence. Owned by an Italian industrialist. Rarely lived in. This surely is one of the most beautiful private houses in the world. It is believed to be from a design by Michelangelo, and definitely shows the hand of a supreme architect,

*Villa Mona Lisa, Florence, May 1970. Clipped parterres of *B. suffruticosa*, planted with pansies.*

with its superb proportions. One is not admitted to the house, but stands outside and admires. It is a vast stucco and stone tawny-brown pile set on a hillside with a spectacular view across a valley to a forest of cypress and umbrella pine that form a fascinating pattern. Gardens not important — one terrace well planted.

Villa Belloguardo: An interesting house dating from about 1300, with a fortified central tower. Built on a hillside with a fine view of Florence. The gardens are a series of small terraced boxwood enclosures, not well kept up, but worth seeing and full of charm. The Villa is now an English-language country day school.

Villa Mona Lisa: A fascinating place near Florence; owned by the Marchesa Grossi di Camposevoli. Parts of the gardens are the classical series of terraced boxwood enclosures. Parts are a very successful modern creation: wide lawns, rookeries, and ponds with an outstanding collection of lotus and water lilies. Not to be missed.

Villa L'Ombrellino: near Villa Mona Lisa, in a beautiful hilly suburb of Florence, where many famous people have lived. A romantic and fascinating park with thick trees, and terraces with boxwood parterres and handsome statuary and pavilions. Not open to the public. We got in by Miss Poccianti's nerve.

Villa La Pietra: This superb house and its vast, splendid Baroque gardens are owned by Mr. Harold Acton, the English author and historian whose family have been connected with Italy since the 18th Century. (You may look them up in the Encyclopedia Britannica.) He gave an afternoon to showing

us through the terraced gardens with outdoor theatre, grand topiary in yew and boxwood, and an important collection of Renaissance and Baroque statuary. The Villa itself very sumptuous, with fine frescoed rooms. Outstanding.

Villa Il Roseto: on a hillside near Villa Capponi, owned by a prominent industrialist, Mr. George Benelli. A series of terraces on the hillside, edged with cypress, boxwood, and olive trees, contains some 6,000 rose bushes, all of them in full and fragrant bloom when we were there. A memorable experience. The ancient house itself is fascinating, with a modern entrance court of great style and ingenuity. Do not miss seeing it. A very nice head gardener shows one through.

Villa Palmieri: near Fiesole, owned by Mrs. L. Bellandi. An interesting and important house and gardens, historically, with its connections with famous people from Boccaccio to Queen Victoria. But the extensive gardens have been altered and restored many times, with a rather consistent lack of taste. Important and yet (to me) disappointing.

Villa delle Rose: at Galazzo, near Florence. Not open to the public, as a rule. The house of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Boissevain. She was Jean Tennyson, a Chicago girl who was an opera star in the thirties, but who married and retired from the stage while still very young. The Boissevains gave a memorable lunch party for us in this really magnificent villa, perhaps one of the most splendid private houses in Italy. Great frescoed rooms furnished with a sheer grandeur so well handled that it never becomes oppressive or overdone. A long and delicious luncheon in a dining room with a high domed ceiling, the walls frescoed with fine paintings; the butler and the footmen in livery with white gloves; fruit, flowers, wines and cheeses all from the place and all superb.

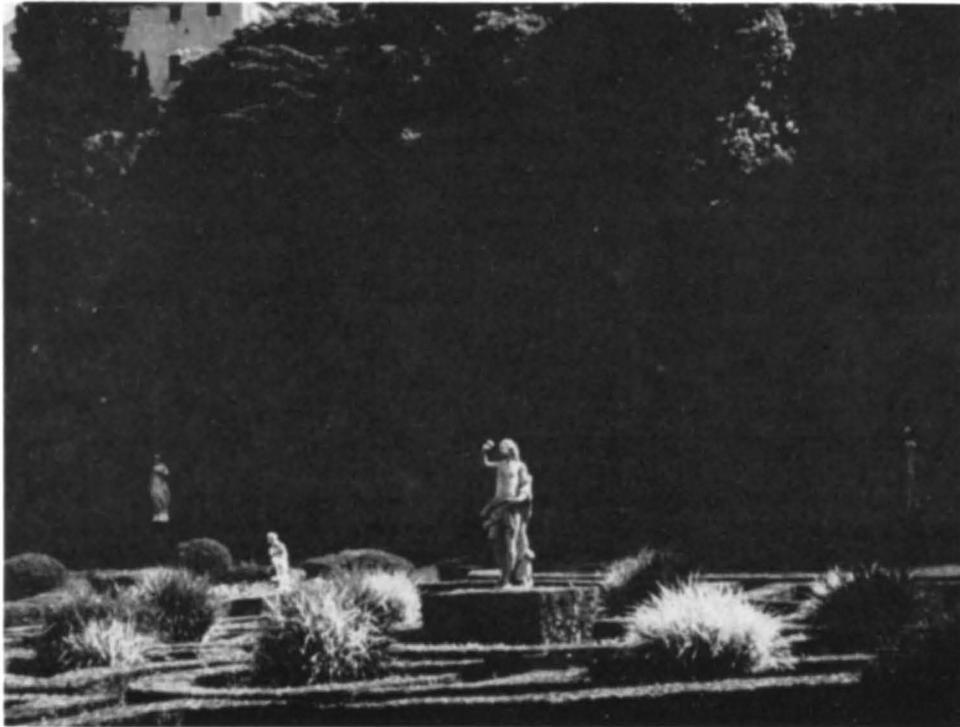
The grounds are notable for the long avenue of splendid and ancient cypresses leading from the entrance gates up to the villa. Below the house, across a wide lawn with herbaceous borders, there are interesting terraced gardens of fruit, flowers and vegetables, all together. The Boissevains are such nice, cozy people that the grandeur of the place becomes homey and relaxing.

Villa Gamberaia: near Fiesole, outside Florence, owned by a foundation. One of the loveliest gardens in Florence: grass terraces, pools, fountains, clipped cypress arcades and hedges, flowers and shrubs all assembled in divine harmony. This gets 4-star rating.

After leaving Florence I went north to base at Vicenza and see the glorious Palladian buildings. While staying at Vicenza I made some memorable excursions. One was to the **Villa Valsanzibio**, near Padua, the seat of the ancient Pizzoni-Ardemani family. A member of the family, Sergio Pizzoni-Ardemani, lives in Washington and he had given me a letter to his brother, who lives at the Villa and is an active farmer and horsebreeder. The brother was away but he had kindly arranged for me to be taken through the park and gardens by the superintendent, Mr. Biondi. Villa Valsanzibio is in all the guide books so I shan't do a lot of describing, except to say that it is fabulously romantic with boxwood hedges and parterres that no other place, including Heronwood, can surpass.

Another was to call on Countess Ida Borletti at her villa on Lake Garda, north of Verona. Sergio Pizzoni again had given me a letter. Countess Ida

Villa La Pietra, Florence, May 1970. Boxwood parterre (B. suffruticosa) and ornamental grasses.





Borletti is a fascinating woman; tall, slender, black hair streaked with grey, wearing slacks and shirt and every inch the great lady with a subtle aura of centuries of breeding, yet modern and lively and immensely able. Her Villa, a big, comfortable, red-stuccoed house in the hills looking down on the deep blue of Lake Garda, has fascinating modern gardens with sweeps of lawn and herbaceous borders and clumps of fine trees from all over the world. But its importance lies in the range of greenhouses, superbly amaintained; and the terraced commercial gardens of fruit and flowers, the walks all having arches where climbing roses and wisteria are festooned. Countess Borletti runs a school for gardeners and has a flourishing nursery shop in Milan. She also is active in the organization that is trying to save the Venetian Palaces from sinking into the sea.

We had lunch at a table under a tree with a fine view; after lunch she took me to **Villa Guarienti**, owned by an old local family; a handsome Renaissance house with boxwood terraces down to the lake. Then we motored to the town of Vallegio to call on Mr. and Mrs. Sigurta at their fabulous place. He is a self-made industrialist, a great pharmaceutical tycoon. There is a large and ornate 18th Century villa where the French Emperor Louis Napoleon stayed while directing his disastrous Italian invasion campaign in the 1860s, and then there is the park: a mile or two of lawns and great trees. clumps

Villa Camigliano, near Lucca. May 1970. Classic 18th-century enclosed Italian garden. Boxwood parterres.

All photographs by Admiral Phillips.

of grand boxwood clipped into wild surrealistic shapes that I found very interesting and impressive; and copses of Japanese maples in pastel colors — pink, salmon, cream — that from a distance look like azaleas in full bloom. I've never seen anything like them. The park is so big that Mr. Sigurta has laid a nine-hole golf course throughout the allees and avenues. There is a Beverly Hills type of swimming pool with cabana, a tennis court with the most up-to-date surface, numerous little ancient picturesque buildings that now are for picnics or parties, and in the distance a theatrical view of the ruins of an ancient Scaligeri castle; all of which belongs to Mr. Sigurta. We roamed this unbelievable place in a four-passenger golf buggy.

On Thursday, June 4, I left Vicenza on the early morning train for Milan, where I took the non-stop flight to Boston and then on to Dulles Airport that evening. On this same Thursday, I was at home in bed at Heronwood for the best night's sleep any wanderer ever had!

Registration and Documentation of Cultivar Names

by Theodore R. Dudley & G. K. Eisenbeiss¹

(Author's Notes: The following article summarizes the comments made by the authors, upon invitation from Professor Baldwin, to the Boxwood Society meeting held at the National Arboretum, on 12 May 1971. Although originally written to apply to the genus *Ilex* and the *Handbook of Hollies* — 1970 edition, this article has been amended for use by *Buxus* growers and enthusiasts. As one of the authors commented, if one is a Boxwood fancier and grower, one must also grow and enjoy Hollies! The procedures and methods of naming and registering cultivars of *Buxus* do not differ, in any way, from those used by the International Registration Authority for *Ilex* and the International Checklist Committee for cultivated *Ilex*.)

Perhaps the greatest bone of contention for amateur and professional horticulturists and plantsmen is the seemingly never-ending changing of names of plants which are of horticultural and economic importance. Botanists and taxonomists often incur great wrath when they publish name changes and alterations, even though done in good faith and strictly within established and internationally accepted rules and procedural boundaries. And even when names are changed with the strongest of justifications, it often takes years for the new names to be accepted and substituted in literature or conversation for the incorrect names. Difficulties accrued for decades between botanists and horticulturists before coming to terms with the development and adoption of feasible and commercially acceptable procedures for the naming of cultivated plants. Paramount has been the international recognition and acceptance of the Official International rules of nomenclature.

In publications, lectures and in conversation it would make for clarity and understanding if, consciously and consistently, we use the term "cultivar", where applicable. Every possible effort should be made to update and correct cultivar and botanical names for *Buxus*, as well as for other genera.

The compound word cultivar, which is applied exclusively to named selections of cultivated plants, was derived from the English words "cultivated"

and "variety". This coined word is well known and extensively used in international botanical and horticultural parlance. It is fully defined in the *International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants* — 1969 and in Article 28 of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, 1966 (both of which were published by the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Utrecht, Netherlands). The term cultivar is synonymous with "horticultural variety" or "cultivated variety", and several other ambiguous terms combined with horticultural and cultivated, such as "type," "form," etc. The concept and the usage of the word cultivar have been formally adopted as an editorial policy by the American Horticultural Society, as well as by all International Registration Authorities, and most plant societies.

The horticultural term "cultivar" is reserved strictly for individual cultivated selections, or individual plants which may or may not have been originally discovered in the wild and subsequently brought into cultivation and propagated. It may not be applied to plants occurring in their natural habitats. The term "botanical variety," designated by the abbreviation "var.," equates to the Latin term "varietas" which is not homologous nor synonymous, nomenclaturally or biologically, with horticultural variety or cultivar. "*Varietas*", in the singular, (*varietates* in the plural) and several other botanical terms, such as "forma" and "subspecies" specifically designate and identify normally sexually reproducing populations or assemblages of individuals which possess definite, or at least predictable, natural distribution patterns.

The genus *Buxus* essentially has a world-wide distribution and contains approximately 70 distinct species native to temperate Eurasia, tropical and South Africa, Madagascar, the Malaysian peninsular, the Philippine Islands, Borneo, the Lesser Sunda Islands of Java, Central America and the West Indies. Each of these species may be regarded as a sexually reproducing population in the wild which maintains the morphological characteristics distinguishing all individuals of the population as members of the particular species.

There are approximately 100 named cultivars of *Buxus* to date, but by no means should it be interpreted that all of these named clones are currently available in cultivation.

Two typographic devices may be used to designate cultivar names. The name may be enclosed in single quotation marks (with the comma outside the quotation marks), such as *Buxus sempervirens* L. 'Belleville', or the name may be preceded with

¹ Research Botanist and Horticulturist and Propagator Extraordinary, respectively, National Arboretum Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

the abbreviation *cv.*, such as *Buxus sempervirens cv.* Belleville.

The International Registration Authorities for most woody plant groups, such as for *Buxus* and *Ilex*, define a cultivar as a "clone" which *must* be originally propagated asexually by cuttings, divisions, or grafts from a single, selected individual, i.e. vegetative propagation. It is also stressed that a single, designated clone may have only one valid and legitimate cultivar name.

Some cultivar names of *Buxus* have been indicated by B. L. Wagenknecht (Registration Lists of Cultivar Names in *Buxus*—1965; and in the subsequent supplements) as being "invalid", or as synonyms of "valid" names. In order for "new" cultivar names of cultivated *Buxus* to be regarded as *valid*, they must fulfill the following requirements and precepts as set up in the *International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants*—1969.

1. Since January 1, 1959, a cultivar name may be in any *modern* language, but may *not* be in Latin, nor have a Latinized ending.

2. Since January 1, 1959, it must consist of not more than three words.

3. It must be suitably published and must be accompanied by a description or a reference to a previous description, either at the cultivar rank or at any botanical category.

The Code further strongly recommends that, when possible, an illustration should be provided with the description and that an illustration and/or an herbarium specimen be deposited in an herbarium.

Obviously, before January 1, 1959, numerous *Buxus* cultivar names were published without a description, and in Latin. Fortunately, these earlier names are not invalid. Some readers may regret that some of the cultivar names of *Buxus* in current usage are invalid. However, international stabilization of cultivated and botanical nomenclature serves the very best interests of present and future generations who regard plants as a professional avocation, or ephemeral interest.

For more information on the proper and internationally accepted construction and publication of cultivar names, we advise readers to refer to the *International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants* — 1969, available at a modest price from the American Horticultural Society, 901 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Virginia, 22314.

A frequent source of confusion to the layman is the difficulty, possibly delusionary, of distinguishing between common, botanical, and cultivar names. A common name is a colloquial or local name applied

to a plant native to a particular geographical area. While common names may have some importance when applied to native plants of a limited area, the identical common name often applies to different species of plants which may occur in widely separated geographical areas. Conversely, the same species of plant may grow in different areas and have different common names.

Since common names have little scientific basis in origin or usage, attempts to standardize them nationally or internationally have been notably unsuccessful. In contrast, Latin botanical names were originated for the most part with great care, are universal in application, and are documented and published according to the rules and recommendations of the prescribed International Botanical Code. Cultivar names are likewise distinct from and must not be used interchangeably with, common names. It is imperative that common names be clearly identified as such to avoid fallacious application of common, botanical, and cultivar names.

The process of recording and establishing correct and valid names for new cultivars of *Buxus* is international registration of all new names with the American Boxwood Society, which is the appointed International Registration Authority for cultivated *Buxus*. The main objective of registration is to stabilize and standardize naming of new cultivars. This goal is accomplished by recording, documenting, and publicizing the origin and the discoverer, namer, and introducer of new cultivar names. The meager information extant for older cultivar names in many languages is scattered in multitudinous nursery catalogues and in horticultural and botanical literature. Such information is often of dubious authenticity, with the unfortunate result that the names of most individuals who discovered or originated Boxwood selections are lost to posterity. Likewise, the history of introduction and origin of many cultivars and their names is so obscure that numerous nomenclatural conflicts may never be satisfactorily resolved. Registration gives permanent recognition to persons involved with the discovery and introduction of new cultivars by documentation and publication of their names. It also preserves the cultivar names and guarantees, in good faith, that the names of originators and selectors or introducers will always be associated with their valid and registered cultivar names. The practice of registration prevents the confusion that results from duplication of cultivar names and also prevents the application of two or more different names to a single cultivar. Registration clearly distinguishes cultivar names from botanical names and common names.

International Registration of cultivar names is not intended to judge the ornamental or horticultural merits of the plants. Registrars are instructed by the International Code to avoid any judgment regarding the plant. The only judgments that should be made by an international registrar are those relating directly to the validity and applicability of the cultivar name. The procedure of International

Plant Registration is not binding in the legal sense as is the case with National, Regional or State Plant Patents or Trademarks; however, International Registration of cultivar names is supported in theory and practice by botanists, horticulturists and plantmen the world over.

Inquiries concerning registration of names of cultivated *Buxus* are invited by the American Boxwood Society and should be directed to the International Registrar for that Society. Dr. B. L. Wagenknecht, Department of Biology, William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, 64068.

SERVICE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION,
DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

And

THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

Subject: Boxwood Research on Mineral Nutrition

Purpose: To conduct boxwood responses to fertilizer elements and possible air pollutants related to growing problems.

Provisions:

First: Tests shall be made in conformance with established research procedures of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Second: Funds made available shall be used for the purpose(s) indicated. Engagement of personnel, purchase of supplies and equipment, and miscellaneous expenses incident to the work including clerical assistance and travel shall be recognized as appropriate expenditures.

Third: Station and Society will designate personnel having responsibility for the conduct of the studies.

Fourth: Such tests on Boxwood shall be conducted as may be mutually agreed upon by Station and Society personnel responsible.

Effective Date and Duration: 1 April 1971 for 36 months

Location: University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland

Financial Consideration: 1971—\$700 (calendar yrs.)
1972—\$1,500
1973—\$800

Approvals:

For the University of Maryland

Date 3/26/71 I. C. Haut

Director, Agricultural Experiment Station

Date 18 March 1971 F. C. Stark

Prof. & Head, Dept. of Horticulture

For American Boxwood Society

Date 23 March 1971 Neill Phillips
President

BOXWOOD — IN ANY LANGUAGE

ANNE KIRBY

To me it is simply amazing
That so many people really care
About a little evergreen plant
That will grow 'most anywhere.

'Twas known in far-away countries
In ages of long ago;
It has names in many languages,
Such as *buis*, *bsa*, and *buxo*.

In Germany 'tis known as *buchs*,
As *puxari* to people in Greece;
Italians call it *busso*
And it's *ojo* to Japanese.

Perhaps this small evergreen speaks
In a language of its own
To you, and to all concerned people,
Of the love our Creator has shown.

The miracle of its evergreen leaves
Gives joy when all else is drear —
Not for just one short season
But each day throughout the year.

Do you listen the while you look?
Does it speak in a still, small voice.
Of things like faith, hope and love —
To make the spirit rejoice?

Ah! it is such a wonderful gift
From the Giver of all things good,
Enriching the lives of all who care —
A plant we simply call boxwood.

BUXUS sempervirens 'Ste. Genevieve'

MARY A. GAMBLE

Much of the handsome boxwood seen in St. Louis, Missouri, gardens belongs to what often is referred to as the Ste. Genevieve strain; in other words it came from that Mississippi River town or has been propagated from plants which have been growing there for a hundred years or more. No one knows their origin; whether they were grown from seed brought from France to Missouri's oldest settlement (founded in 1735) by its original French settlers who came up the river from New Orleans or down it from French Canada; whether small plants or cuttings were brought by later settlers moving westward from Virginia, Tennessee and other boxwood strongholds and drawn to Ste. Genevieve by the area's "lead rush" in the early 19th century; or whether a distinguished citizen, seeking to improve his grounds, brought *Buxus* plants back from Beauvais, France, in 1839. This last is a theory advanced in the March 1944 BULLETIN of the Missouri Botanical Garden by Mr. A. P. Beilmann, then directing extensive study of *Buxus* at the Garden's Arboretum at Gray Summit, Missouri.

The route by which this *Buxus* reached Ste. Genevieve remains a mystery; the fact of its presence, beauty and area hardiness makes it of special interest to St. Louisans and other Midwesterners. It is recorded in Arboretum files as *B. semp. Ste. Genevieve*, Mo. Six-ft. specimen plants were brought from the town to the Arboretum in 1934. Today two of the plants at the Arboretum gate house have attained truly majestic proportions; in the same area there is a 100-ft. hedge of plants all propagated from the Ste. Genevieve plants. In recognition of the character and significance of this strain to boxwood planting in our area, the Boxwood Study Group of the St. Louis Herb Society, through the offices of the Missouri Botanical Garden, is taking steps to register the name Ste. Genevieve and has started this year (1971) to develop a clone from the most beautiful of the plants.

Our experience in rooting cuttings from this individual plant is not yet established; but with other plants from the Ste. Genevieve area it has been good, with a yield of about 90%. Generally speaking, the Ste. Genevieve *Buxus* appears moderate in rate of growth, around 3 to 4 in. annually.



Photo by Claude Johnston

This cultivar has now been registered — see letter from Dr. B. L. Wagenknecht, International Registrar for Boxwood, on page 1 of this issue.

This life-size photograph was made by Claude Johnston, staff grower and photographer at the Missouri Botanical Garden. It shows the density of the foliage, the thick, upright branching pattern, and the shape and size of the leaves. The leaves are narrow and uniformly elliptical with slightly rounded tips; a mature leaf is about 3/4 in. in length.



This is the 60-yr. old plant chosen to be registered as *Buxus sempervirens* 'Ste. Genevieve.' It stands on the east side of the gate house at the entrance to the Missouri Botanical (Shaw's) Garden Arboretum at Gray Summit, Mo. It is subject to the south-east wind, shows virtually no weather damage, but would profit from careful pruning. It is mound-shaped; stands about 10 ft. high and measures the same distance across at widest point. Its dense foliage is a bright, medium green.

Photograph from Missouri Botanical Garden Arboretum

THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

INFORMATION

DUES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Regular membership dues of The American Boxwood Society are now \$5.00. This includes a subscription to *The Boxwood Bulletin*, to the publication of which the Society allots about 2/3 of the money received from dues.

Non-member subscriptions are for groups and institutions such as botanic gardens, libraries, etc. These are \$5.00 a year, and run by the calendar year.

The Boxwood Society year runs from one Annual Meeting to the next; from May of one year to May of the next year. Those joining the Society at other times are sent all the *Boxwood Bulletin* issues for the current Society year, beginning with the July number. Their dues are then again due and payable in the following May. This was voted by the Society in order to lighten as far as possible the heavy work load of our busy Secretary-Treasurer; who, like all other officers of the Society, is an unpaid volunteer.

Price per single copy \$1.25 plus 5¢ postage to members; \$1.50 plus 5¢ postage to non-members. Orders of five or more copies are sent postpaid. At the present time any or all *Bulletins* are available, back to Vol. 1, No. 1 (Vol. 1 consists of three issues only, there was no Vol. 1, No. 4.)

Besides regular membership dues at \$5.00 per year, there are other classes of membership available: Contributing, \$10.00; Sustaining, \$25.00; Life, \$100.00; and Patron, \$500.00.

Gift memberships are announced to the recipients by boxwood-decorated cards which carry the information that *The Boxwood Bulletin* will come as your gift four times a year.

Members of The American Boxwood Society are reminded of the 1968 IRS decision that contributions to and for the use of the Society, are deductible by donors as provided in Section 170 of the Code.

If your letter is concerned with
Membership, new or renewal
Payment of dues
Change of address
Gift Membership
Ordering back issues of the *Bulletin*
Ordering Dr. Wagenknecht's List
General information about the Society

write to

Mrs. Andrew C. Kirby, Secretary-Treasurer,
The American Boxwood Society
Box 85, Boyce, Va. 22620

If you have something of real importance — a question of policy, a new project for the Society, a matter which needs top-level consideration, write to

Rear Adm. Neill Phillips, USN Ret'd., President,
Heronwood,
Upperville, Virginia 22176

If you have contributions for the *Boxwood Bulletin* — articles, news notes, photographs, suggestions of anything of probable interest to boxwood people, it saves time to direct them to

Mrs. Edgar M. Whiting, Editor,
The *Boxwood Bulletin*,
415 West Clifford St.,
Winchester, Va. 22601

This applies to criticisms and corrections, too — “We regret errors; we welcome corrections.”



Gift Membership in

The American Boxwood Society

For _____

From _____

The Boxwood Bulletin will be sent to you
quarterly.

GIFT MEMBERSHIP IN
THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

Above you see a reproduction of our gift card just as it would go to one of your friends announcing your gift membership to them for one year. The Society year runs from May 1 to April 30, or from one annual meeting date to the time of the next annual meeting.

THE BOXWOOD BULLETIN
ADVISORY BOARD

- Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr., College of William and Mary,
Williamsburg, Va.
- Prof. Albert S. Beecher, Virginia Polytechnic
Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
- Dr. George M. Darrow, Olallie Farm, Glen Dale, Md.
- Dr. Walter S. Flory, Jr., Wake Forest College,
Winston-Salem, N. C.
- Dr. George H. M. Lawrence, Rachel McMasters
Miller Hunt Botanical Library, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Dr. Conrad B. Link, University of Maryland,
College Park, Md.
- Dr. Ralph W. Singleton, University of Virginia,
Charlottesville, Va.
- Dr. Henry T. Skinner, U. S. National Arboretum,
Washington, D. C.