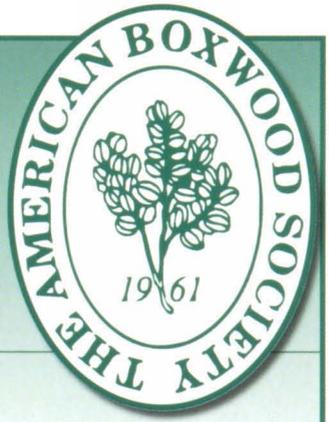


THE BOXWOOD BULLETIN



A quarterly of the American Boxwood Society
devoted to our oldest garden ornamental

Vol. 47 No. 1

July 2007



These Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa' (English Boxwood) are at Woodlawn Bed & Breakfast in Ridge, Maryland, an 18th-century manor with 180 acres next to the Potomac River and near the historic St. Mary's City in southern Maryland.

BARBARA WOODEL PHOTO

The American Boxwood Society

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Be part of *The Boxwood Bulletin*! Submit an article, photograph, question, idea or report of your own experience!

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Wing Haven Gardens and Bird Sanctuary

by Jeffrey Drum

Wing Haven has been a special part of Charlotte, North Carolina since its creation by Elizabeth and Edwin Clarkson in 1927. Thus, it is celebrating its 80th birthday this year. The gardens, enclosed on all sides by brick walls, encompass almost three acres in the heart of Charlotte and include lovely vistas, formal garden rooms, and woodland areas. Throughout, the emphasis is on plantings for birds and other wildlife - providing cover, nesting sites, food, and water. Plaques and statuary, integrated into the garden walls and paths, reflect the spirit and beauty of Wing Haven and its creators.

Boxwood are also an important part of Wing Haven Gardens. A recent inventory documents 1,672 boxwood growing in this three-acre garden!

Our oldest boxwood, four large *Buxus sempervirens*, are nearly 80 years old. Although they were near 7½ feet tall and 9 feet wide five years ago, a major pruning is completed each year in order to reduce their size and get them back into the proper scale. The boxwood have responded well to this pruning. There is abundant new growth on the inside, permitting further reduction of the shrubs each year! They have been restored to a height of 6 feet by 7 feet wide and look great, with full, vigorous growth.

In the Upper Garden there are long formal hedges of *Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'. These boxwood are 2 feet tall, being pruned one or two times per year to hold this very formal shape. These boxwood make for a lovely view and carry the eye all the way across to the back wall of the garden.

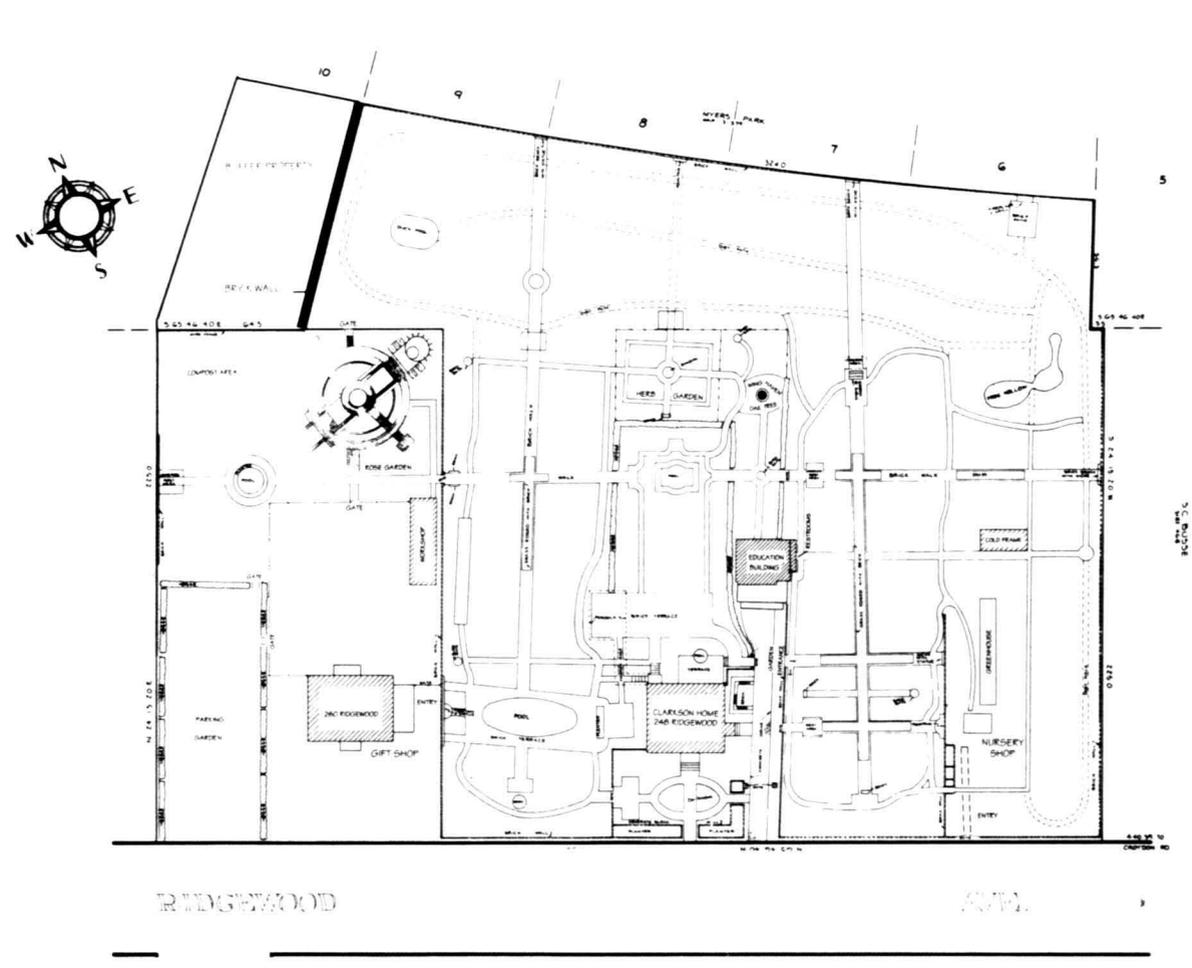
In the Woods Garden the same boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa') is grown, but these are round and form very natural, cloud-like billows. They were planted 70 years or more ago. Although there was probably more

sun at the time of planting than now, these boxwood seem to thrive with only a little pruning from time to time. Because the plants are healthy, only minimal fertilization is done.

In the White Garden are more *Buxus sempervirens*. Unfortunately these plants suffer from *Phytophthora*. This soil borne disease is the most serious problem in our entire garden. As a bird sanctuary it is important that we remain chemical-free, an essential part of the garden management as a habitat, or sanctuary, for wildlife.

The Herb Garden was planted in the 1930's with 500 rooted cuttings of Korean boxwood (*Buxus sinica* var. *insularis*). The plants were purchased for 6 cents each and form four beds laid out in a very formal style. There is a circle of Korean boxwood in the center enclosing a sundial, a wedding gift in 1927. These boxwood are trimmed to maintain their shape and size twice a year and are easily maintained at a height of 15 inches tall. American boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) were planted on each of the four sides of the Herb Garden - the plants flank three gates and a sitting area. They had outgrown their space and were cut back drastically. Looking back, the best





beautiful style. They are about 9-1/2 feet tall and continue to grow, but pruned regularly to keep them narrow.

The Oval Pool area features a large reflecting pool that is surrounded by *Buxus sempervirens*. These boxwood give a nice dark green color to the garden throughout the year. The pool and surrounding shrubs are the focus from the dining room window of the Clarkson Home, and this is often the very first glimpse of the garden that the public sees upon arriving at Wing Haven. (Visitors are invited to tour the house before entering the garden.) The

choice for this space would have been the English Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'), or some other dwarf form that would not have overgrown its bounds and in the process damaged some of the neighboring *Buxus microphylla*.

Just outside the Herb Garden, in a more naturalistic setting, are some old pyramidal boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) which are left unclipped, for the most part. These are very healthy specimens at 16 feet tall and 8 1/2 feet wide. They were originally planted in the sun; shade eventually took the area. However, a few years ago, an ice storm damaged the shade-producing trees and the boxwood are now once again growing in the sun. They are doing fine!

The vista that carries the eye from the front of the Lower Garden to the back wall is a planting of *Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'. Unlike the clipped hedges in the Upper Garden, these are allowed to grow in their natural shape. These boxwood suffered a severe pruning 12 years ago, which concerned some very good gardeners! Despite their over-pruning, the plants recovered nicely and are in good shape.

Our Rose Garden, the only "new" part of Wing Haven, was designed and planted in 1994. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Pyramidalis' (one of my favorites) was used to give the space a much-needed upright effect along the center pathway. They now seem to point toward the sky in a

mass plantings of boxwood are repeated over and over throughout the garden.

Wing Haven would not be a premier garden without the boxwood. These plants anchor the entire garden through all the seasons. They encourage a visitor to go from room to room within the garden and keep the visitor connected with the exquisite vistas - each accented with the boxwood. Throughout the garden, many of the same plants are used in different ways and to give the visitor a different feel and effect. The boxwood make a visit to Wing Haven a memorable event at any time of the year.

Having been around boxwood most of my life, I have a great admiration for them, but I don't consider myself a boxwood expert - instinctively knowing there's always a little more than can be learned. I have enjoyed reading about them in the *Boxwood Handbook* and the *Trial Reports*. If you have some comments regarding the culture of boxwood, I would appreciate you sharing them with me. We welcome all visitors to visit this lovely garden created by both Elizabeth and Edwin Clarkson.

The author, Jeffrey Drum, is the Garden Curator of Wing Haven Gardens & Bird Sanctuary. His contact information is: 248 Ridgewood Avenue, Charlotte, NC 28209; www.winghavengardens.com Hours: Tuesday 3 to 5pm; Wednesday 10 to 12pm; Saturday 10 to 5pm

Boxwood — A Good Ol' Bush with Pretensions

by Kate Meatyard

“One wonders how a seemingly prosaic shrub, one constantly described in the garden literature as easily rooted and passed on, becomes a member of the horticultural ancien regime.”

The scent of boxwood transports me to our colonial St. Mary's settlement. When I step between the shoulder-high boxwood lining the walkway to the State House, it is those bushes that first convey me to that earlier era. How could I have been so wrong? Landscape archaeologist, Kate Meatyard, finally clarified the conundrum for me. Now I have asked her to do so in public. Boxwood was not the colonial queen (or king). But, and perhaps I should not confess this to her, it still takes me back to 1634.

Boxwood, that hallowed icon of colonial revival style, is a topic near and dear to my heart. Women of indiscriminate age up and down the Tidewater—those whose shoes always match their hat and summer bag, who keep country ham wrapped in cheesecloth in the refrigerator, and always have sweetened tea—refer to these plants as box bushes. Their slightly fragrant shrubs are generally consid-



ered old, noble, elegant, and the backbone of the garden.

The American Boxwood Society reminds us that boxwoods are “man's oldest garden ornamental” and another source refers to Pliny as the original box gardener. Garden historians also note the use of boxwood by early European and English cabinetmakers and include oblique references to 17th-century imports to the Atlantic area—suggesting, for example, that the first boxwood in the colonies was imported to Sylvester Manor on Shelter Island in 1653. And, indeed, in the Tidewater region we have been programmed to think of *Buxus sempervirens* ‘Suffruticosa,’ or dwarf English Boxwood, as scented, silk-stockinged sentinels guarding the tidal parade

grounds of expansive colonial landscapes.

My own research shows, however, that 17th-century colonial references to boxwood are rare to the point of non-existence. This could be due to the fact that the majority of 17th-century settlers in the Tidewater were intensely focused on feeding themselves rather than planting what would become known in the following century as pleasure gardens, and I have yet to stumble across a historic recipe that includes boxwood as an ingredient. Or it could mean that boxwood were so unremarkable that there was no need to note their presence. There are, of course, exceptions as time marches on, and data indicate an exponential increase in the inclusion of ornamen-

[Shurcliff] found boxwood a constant in old plantation and town gardens of the Tidewater region, and it became the mainstay of the gardens in the restored colonial town of Williamsburg.

tal plants in domestic gardens by the end of the 1600s.

Earl Gregg Swem's 1949 edited volume of the John Custis-Peter Collinson correspondence, *Brothers of the Spade*, details the exchange of plants between Custis, an 18th-century gentleman gardener and Collinson, a British plant collector. In the first quarter of the century, Custis endeavored to re-create a garden of polite taste in Virginia and ordered shrubs from England on a regular basis. Other Tidewater planters followed suit, and as geometric pleasure gardens became the norm in Enlightenment households, so did box edging as a means to outline beds and borders.

Since gardening books were British rather than American in origin in the eighteenth century, most information on colonial gardens comes from almanacks or garden calendars and personal letters found in archives and special collections. Bernard McMahon's *American Gardener's Companion*, published in 1806, is often touted as one of the first published gardening books in the colonies and was sometimes found alongside Philip Miller's *Garden Calendar* in the libraries of notable 19th-century gardeners in Virginia and Maryland.

McMahon discusses at length the proper care of dwarf box as edging plants. That trend continued as more books were published and, over time, boxwood became the standard border of Tidewater gardens.

One wonders how a seemingly prosaic shrub, one constantly described in the garden literature as easily rooted and passed on, becomes a member of the horticultural *ancien regime*. The answer may lie in the efforts of a Boston landscape architect, Arthur A. Shurcliff, who was hired by John D. Rockefeller in the late 1920s to wake up the sleepy town of Williamsburg and return it to its colonial splendor.

Shurcliff conducted surveys of colonial homes and plantations across Virginia and Maryland in the late '20s and early '30s in order to compile a synthesis of southern style. In 1933, he referred to his synthesis as "The Grand Manner" when presenting his findings to the restoration team in Williamsburg. He found boxwood a constant in old plantation and town gardens of the Tidewater region, and it became the mainstay of the gardens in the restored colonial town of Williamsburg.

At the same time Shurcliff was re-designing Williamsburg, the Tercentenary celebration of the settlement of Maryland loomed on the horizon, and in 1933, St. Mary's Female Seminary Junior College prepared to celebrate. Former principal M. Adele France enlisted her alumnae to help create a memorial garden on campus. She contracted with Mark Shoemaker, the University of Maryland Extension Horticulturalist, to design a colonial garden behind Calvert Hall. While I have yet to uncover a set of drawings for the garden, a 1932 letter found in the College archives from Shoemaker to France details the need for 400 boxwood plants for edging

and four specimen boxwood to place around the fountain.

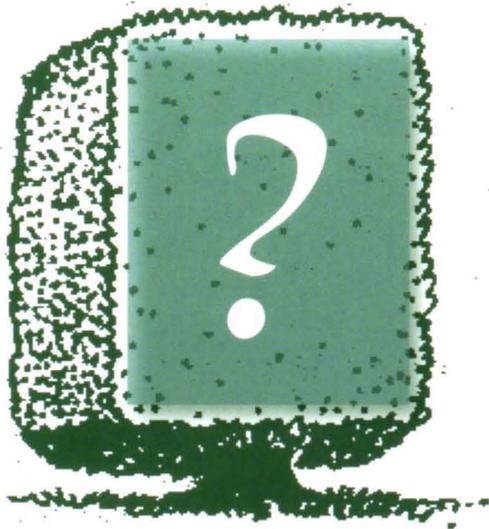
Miss France negotiated the donation of 221 boxwood plants from the Prince George's county garden club at nine dollars per 100 to line the four inner beds of the garden. Other alumnae offered to purchase specimen boxwood and donate them to the cause. Still other alumnae and friends donated plant materials and the cost of pillars, fountain, and pergola, and the Garden of Remembrance became St. Mary's own contribution to the colonial revival landscape.

When considering how boxwood came to be so revered in southern gardens, it seems clear to me that when first transplanted and firmly rooted in the Tidewater colonies, boxwood evoked a sense of home to colonists, especially 18th-century gentlemen gardeners who celebrated their British ancestry. In the nineteenth century, boxwood became a norm in landscape design, perhaps because it was an easy keeper and conducive to propagation. And, in the twentieth century, I suspect that my friend, Arthur Shurcliff, was responsible for its elevation, finally, to horticultural royalty.

Author's note: The author confesses that she has shoes that match her bags and hats, lives in an 18th-century white clapboard house—no ham (too salty) or sweetened tea (too sugary) in her fridge—and that there is one box bush on the property at Clocker's Fancy, the colonial property she is renovating.

The author, Kate Meatyard, is an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology at St. Mary's College of Maryland.

Reprinted with permission from the October-November 2006 issue of the *River Gazette*, a publication of St. Mary's College of Maryland. Photo credit Barbara Woodel.



The Question Box

Q: I just returned from visiting palaces in Europe and saw that they used a very small variety of boxwood to outline their flower boxes. Please can you tell me if you know the name of such boxwood. Very small leaves and they are planted very close together. They are not woody, but are all leaves hardly any branches or wood showing.

A: You might be surprised to learn that there are more than 1,037 different types of boxwood. Thus, unfortunately, it is not possible for me to make a name determination from the brief description provided.

In order to research the various boxwood possibilities, please provide a photo showing the entire plant (without much background) and a second photo showing an extreme close-up of several leaves. A more detailed description indicating the size (metric or standard measurements are fine) the city of origin (or the name of a specific palace), habit, culture, distinguishing characteristics are all essential information to assist me in this work.

Follow-up Q: Thank you for getting back to me on the boxwood plant. I was at the Schonbrunn Palace in Vienna, Austria, and a few places in Germany, but did not get a close up or detailed photo of the boxwood. Very small leaves, its branches were not visible, no woody stock. I tried to pull the hedge a part to see where the main plant began, but it was hard to determine where the main trunk began, it looked like one continuous plant.

I live in San Jose, California, where the temperature is always mild. Could you suggest a very small, leafy, not

too woody plant that I could develop into a lovely, continuous hedge with small leaves and not too much wood or fewer branches that produce many leaves?

I would appreciate any name of boxwood that you think could work. I do want to line my flower beds and entrance to my home with boxwood.

Follow-up A: At the Schonbrunn Palace, between the Gloriette and the back of the palace, are “modest” seasonal plants with boxwood on either side of them in a long thin serpentine planting.

If you are referring to these boxwood, they are *Buxus sempervirens* ‘Suffruticosa’, what many refer to as English Boxwood.

We are familiar with the Palo Alto area, which is USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 10. In other words, it is frost-free. Unfortunately, English Boxwood can not survive under this climatic condition. Indeed, many boxwood require several weeks of 30°F (or lower) temperatures.

However, there are no less than 55 tropical species, or semi-hardy boxwood, able to grow in your climate. Perhaps the most successful of these is the Japanese Boxwood (*Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica*) however its habit is not even remotely close to what you require. In fact, none of the tropical boxwood, which would successfully grow in your climate, have the traits you desire in your box.

No doubt you are aware the climate in Vienna is different from that of Palo Alto or San Jose - thus it must be expected that the flora will also be different. It should be remembered as another great memory of a wonderful trip.

Follow up comment: Thank you so much for informing me of the climate conditions for such a plant. I did not realize that these plants do require extreme weather conditions. I thought “everything grows” in California. I will then look for boxwood that could grow best in our weather conditions (any suggestions?) and hopefully, it will resemble just a bit like what I had seen in Vienna. Again, many thanks for taking the time to answer my questions.

Q: I have a home on the East End of Long Island and have designed a boxwood parterre, which requires approximately 150 boxwood of 3 gallon size (or 15-18” diameter). Your fabulous book, *Boxwood: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* is so helpful, but I am having difficulty identifying the cultivar that is best for my conditions—sunny, southern exposure, 18” high at full height—in the quantity I need. A local nursery had a large

quantity of 'Green Mountain' (Sheridan series), but they had evidence of leafminer. (Thanks to your book, I could identify this!) I have irrigation and resources for maintenance, but I am finding little help from local landscapers in advising which species would be best for my garden. I have found a nursery in New Hampshire that has 'Winter Gem', but I do not want to take this further until I consult with you or another boxwood expert.

A: Selecting an appropriate box for you won't be difficult, but does require a few answered questions. That is:

- will the box be sheared or allowed to grow "natural"
- are you using them as specimens, or in a mass planting, or in a hedge row, etc...
- am I correct in thinking you have a sandy loam soil?
- what is the soil pH?

Q: I would like both the *Encyclopedia* and *Handbook* (one for my desk and one for my work truck!) Can I pick them up at Blandy, or are they stored somewhere else?

A: All the books and publications are kept in Roanoke, Virginia - not Blandy Farm. Thus, the only way to obtain these publications is to order them through the ABS website at: www.boxwoodsociety.org and have them mailed to you.

Q: Hello fellow members, I'm curious if there is a compilation of registered and or patented boxwood, or if someone could field my inquiry about a few individual species.

A: Please note the attachment with the complete *International Registration List of Buxus Cultivars*.

Follow-up comment: May I say I am honored to be corresponding with you, and thank you very much for the *List of Registered Buxus Cultivars*. I know that I, along with countless others, enjoy your work, so thanks again.

Q: We have two sections of boxwood in our garden. One section is doing fine and the other yellow is and not growing. Both are next to concrete. Can you please tell us what to do?

A: More information is needed in order to help determine this problem. If you could send several digital photos (overall and close-up) and describe how long the plants have been growing there, any treatments of fertilizers, sprays etc., watering schedule etc. we might be able to narrow down the problem.

Q: For the Pacific Northwest what is the best type of boxwood to plant for a hedge along a driveway, keeping in mind hardiness, fast growing and color retention year round. Two species I am considering are 'Green Beauty' and 'Green Mountain'. Thank you for your time.

A: Both are good boxwood, however, both are prone to pest infestations. It would be best to contact a garden center in your area that has a certified nurseryman on staff, and they should be able to help you with more specific advice for your area.

Q: Would it be fair to say that if I purchase the *Boxwood Encyclopedia*, I would not need the *Boxwood Handbook*? Or is there information in the *Boxwood Handbook* that can not be found in the *Encyclopedia*?

Also, is the *Buyer's Guide* one of the 10 appendices of the *Encyclopedia*? I am an enthusiastic novice where boxwood are concerned. I have been growing them for over ten years, at two different weekend homes where most plants are ravaged by deer. I did not have an inkling of the breadth of the genus until recently. I have become frustrated with the limited types on offer at most nurseries in my area and the limited information they provide on these types — very difficult to plan a proper use of materials in the landscape. I think your organization is going to be exactly what I am looking for.

A: The *Handbook* and *Encyclopedia* are very different books.

The *Handbook* is a complete treatment on box culture. It is a 6" by 9" softcover book with 123 pages and 91 color photos discussing boxwood culture, pests, diseases, pruning, landscape issues, propagation, etc.

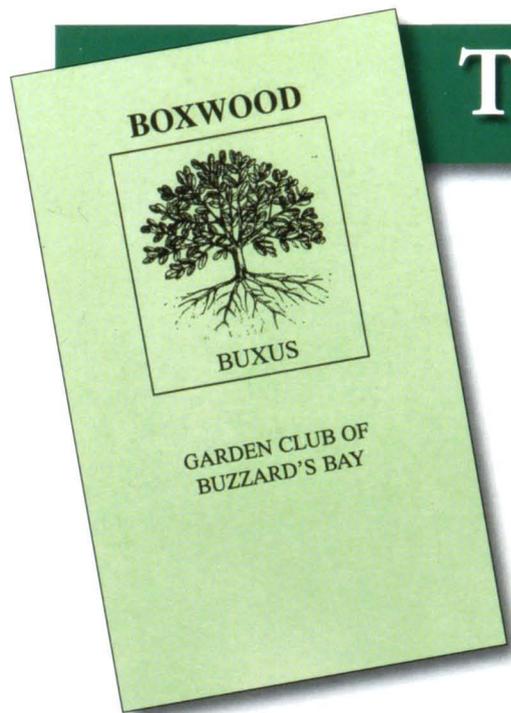
The *Encyclopedia* gives a comprehensive, detailed, authoritative explanation of the 1,043 different boxwood names. It is filled with detailed, botanical descriptions and 320 color photos of leaves and plants. It gives only a superficial treatment of box culture.

No, a *Buyer's Guide* is not an appendix in either book. This information changes very rapidly and would quickly render that part of the book useless. However, both books do tell the reader where to go to locate current box inventories.

The Appendices in the *Encyclopedia* are: summary of plant characteristics; glossary; resources; list of vernacular names; list of cultivar names; list of *Buxus* species; list of numbered boxwood; list of newly-legitimized cultivar names; list of excluded taxa; and finally, biographies. The *Encyclopedia* also includes 11 pages of references, an index of taxa, as well as European and N. American Hardiness Zone Maps.

THE BOXWOOD BOOKSHELF

by Lynn R. Batdorf



Boxwood, edited by Mrs. George Knowles, Jr., and Mrs. Barbara Warburton, was originally published in 1992, and slightly revised in 2002, by The Garden Club of Buzzard's Bay Boxwood Booklet Committee. This 5½" by 8½" soft cover booklet has 35 pages which include line drawings by Nancy Pantaleoni.

Written as a laymen's guide, it has an immediate and large audience of American gardeners who seek a reliable introduction to boxwood. The first chapter, "History of Boxwood," gives a rather complete seven page history of boxwood from ancient to contemporary times. It discusses uses of boxwood in the garden through history. Chapter Two, "Boxwood Notes," is a brief outline of general site conditions favorable to box. Chapter Three, "Some Physical Aspects of Boxwood," gives an authoritative explanation of the various leaf shapes and characteristics which various box may have. Chapter Four, "Natural Forms of Boxwood at 25 years of Age," has one page with eight drawings of the most often encountered box growth habits.

With 13 pages, Chapter 5, "Buxus Identification," is the largest chapter in the book. It is also very well written and is easily the most valuable and useful chapter in the book. It provides useful and individual plant characteristics in a nice logical progression for 38 appropriately selected taxon, primarily cultivars.

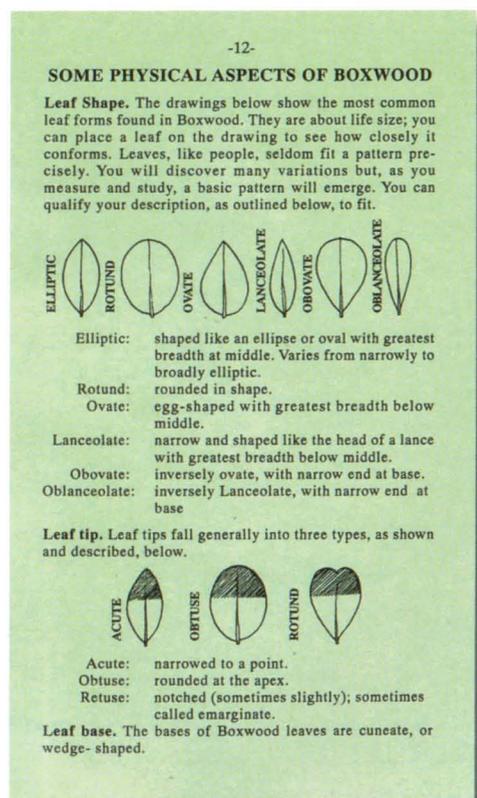
Chapter 6, "Propagation," discusses four different methods for rooting box cuttings. Chapter 7, "Pruning," provides brief information on proper pruning. Chapter 8, "Fertilizing," unfortunately, may mislead many novice gardeners. Its fertilizer recommendations are brief and have several major technical errors. This chapter finishes with brief notes on mulching and watering. With a variety of topics in this chapter, it would be less confusing to the reader if it were renamed, "Boxwood Culture."

The final chapter, "Disease and Insect Control," presents a strong and comprehensive introduction to the important pests and diseases of box. It is of passing interest to note that mites, discussed in this chapter on insects, are in fact not an insect. This could be easily remedied by titling the chapter, "Disease and Pest Control." Finally, an index to the boxwood cultivars and a useful bibliography follow.

Boxwood is an excellent and exciting introduction to boxwood. It is a useful book which introduces a large and important audience (the general gardening public) to this much beloved shrub. Necessarily brief, it is generally well-written with correct

and essential information. However, three small chapters (Pruning, Fertilizing, and Disease and Insect Control) have misleading and occasionally even incorrect information. Never-the-less, it is a desirable and important book and I encourage anyone interested in boxwood to obtain it.

The revised 2002 edition has made this out-of-print booklet available once again. Address requests to: The Garden Club of Buzzard's Bay, P.O. Box P-7, South Dartmouth, Massachusetts 02748. Please write "Attn: Boxwood" in the lower left corner of the envelope to direct the order to the appropriate department. Enclose a check to "GCBB" for US\$7.00 per copy for domestic shipments.



ABS Board Member Exhibits at Philadelphia Flower Show

Andrea Filippone, with her firm Tendenza Design, sponsored a booth at the world-renowned Philadelphia Flower Show. The show was held at the Pennsylvania Convention Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from March 4 -11, 2007. Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1827, it is the oldest and most respected flower and garden show in the United States. It is also the largest indoor flower and garden show in the world attracting more than 250,000 visitors from across the country and the world.

Ms. Filippone's 12 foot by 12 foot booth at this premier horticultural exhibit had four primary goals:

- 1) Illustrate solar panels on top of the pergola.
- 2) Display many different types of boxwood, which were well labeled.
- 3) Promote the ABS by distributing membership applications and selling boxwood books.
- 4) Selling Versailles box, for which Tendenza Design is a US distributor.

Dr. Manuel Lerdau

Dr. Manuel Lerdau officially assumed his role as Director of Blandy Experimental Farm and the State Arboretum of Virginia December 26, 2006 and is settling in to his new responsibilities. He becomes only the sixth Director in Blandy's 80-year history.

Most recently Dr. Lerdau was a professor in the Department of Ecology and Evolution with a courtesy appointment in Marine Sciences at State University of New York, Stony Brook. He joined Stony Brook after completing his Ph.D. at Stanford University, where he conducted his graduate work from 1988-1994. He received his A.B. in biology from Harvard in 1987.

Dr. Lerdau follows former Director Dr. Michael Bowers, who left Blandy after nearly 20 years for a position with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. Dr. Bowers resigned in December 2004, and a national search went into action to find a replacement. After a series of meetings between potential candidates and officials of the University, the Foundation, and Blandy faculty, staff, and volunteers, the search committee unanimously selected Dr. Lerdau for the position.



After an initial transition, Dr. Lerdau will maintain an office at Blandy as well as one in Charlottesville, where he will have additional laboratory facilities. Arboretum Curator Dr. David Carr assumed the role of Acting Director during the search phase, and spent many hours traveling between Blandy and Charlottesville to maintain his responsibilities. He and the rest of the Blandy faculty, staff, and volunteers extend a warm welcome to Dr. Lerdau, and look forward to working together.

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Register speaks at Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library

The Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library (WWPL) was privileged to host a lecture on the history and care of boxwood by **Lynn Batdorf**, the International Boxwood Registrar for the American Boxwood Society, curator of the National Boxwood Collection at the National Arboretum, and author of several books on the subject. Boxwood enthusiasts, including representatives from the Garden Club of Virginia, enjoyed the spring-like temperatures while observing Mr. Batdorf demonstrate pruning the boxwood in the historic Birthplace gardens. A box lunch was served outside on the Emily Smith Terrace adjoining the gardens.

Rick Potter, WWPL curator, also gave a brief history of the gardens. The Garden Club of Virginia has been involved with restoration and revitalization of the gardens beginning in 1932 when they retained Richmond landscape architect, Charles Gillette. The Victorian bowknot flowerbeds outlined by boxwood are the only known bowknot garden he created.

Future Annual Meetings

2008 - Charlotte, NC

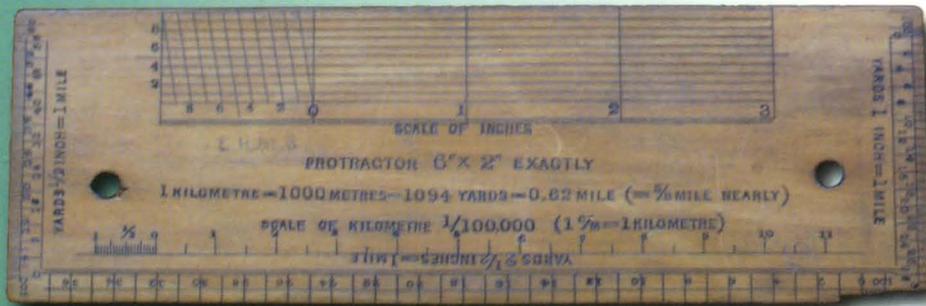
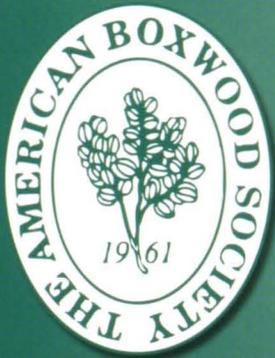
2009 - Atlanta, GA

2010 - Newark, OH

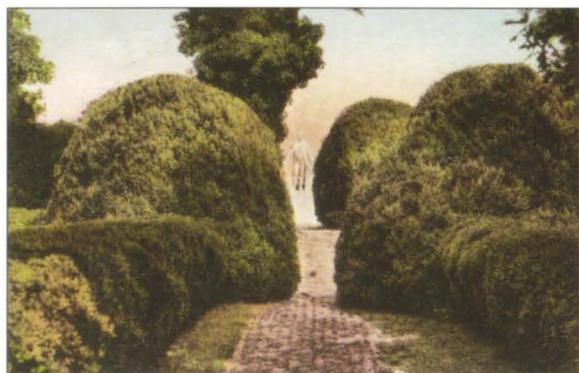
2011 - Boyce, VA

50th Anniversary of the ABS

Boxwood Artifact



This undated black and white photograph postcard notes that, "Here are the oldest and most beautiful Boxwood in America. These gardens were probably planned by Monroe while he was Minister Plenipotentiary to France; as they are distinctly French in design. Open daily from 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M."



This hand-colored postcard produced by the Albertype Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., was taken later and states, "Boxwood planted by Monroe 125 years ago forms the setting for

Historical Boxwood Postcards

Carrara marble Statue made and presented by the sculptor Attilio Piccirilli.

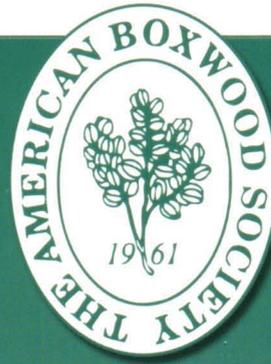
"Ash Lawn' home of James Monroe, revolutionary hero, signer of the Louisiana purchase, author of the Monroe Doctrine and fifth President of the United States. Planned for him by his friends and neighbor Thomas Jefferson and built in 1798, within three miles of 'Monticello,' Charlottesville, Virginia."

Note the appearance of the statue!

This third and still later postcard of the same site is a color photograph published by Ash Lawn in Charlottesville, Va., and notes, "World renowned Boxwood Garden at Ash Lawn, home of President James Monroe, Charlottesville, VA., showing famous Attilio Piccirilli statue of Monroe in the background. Open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m."



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