

The

April 1965

Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



*The Bishop's Garden,
Washington Cathedral*

Edited Under The Direction Of
THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

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The Boxwood Bulletin

April 1965

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Editors ----- Mrs. Edgar M. Whiting
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ANNUAL MEETING

May 12th

COMMENCING 10 A.M.

AT BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM

BOYCE; VIRGINIA

Box Luncheon Will Be Served

PLEASE PUT IT ON YOUR CALENDAR

Program On Inside Back Cover

Neill Phillips, President

The Blandy Experimental Farm will again give a rooted cutting of Boxwood to those in attendance at the fifth annual meeting of THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY which will be held May 12th. This year's cuttings are of *Buxus sempervirens glauca*, the original plant being of the weeping type with beautiful bluish-green leaves.

NEW MEMBERS

CONTRIBUTING (\$10.00)

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REGULAR

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Tillinghast, Mrs. Gardner, "Holly Point", R. D. 4, Easton, Md.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library, Blacksburg, Va. 24061

REGISTRATION LIST OF CULTIVAR NAMES REPRINTED IN BOOKLET

Before publication of Dr. B. L. Wagenknecht's Registration List of Cultivar Names in *Buxus L.*" in our January issue, we anticipated that the demand for it would exceed our usual number of copies, especially if it could be separately printed. In order to make the List available at as low a cost as possible, we held the type in form for an off-print booklet, which will be ready before the Annual Meeting in May.

This booklet will be priced at 25¢ a copy. If ordered for mail delivery, 5¢ a copy will be added for mailing costs; however, for an order of ten or more copies the price will be 25¢ each, postpaid. The booklet will be on sale at the Annual Meeting.

The American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta has already ordered 250 copies, for distribution to their membership.

Dr. Wagenknecht sends a correction which our members may wish to note in their copies of the January issue. (It will, of course, be corrected in the booklet.) He writes:

"Inadvertently I placed the cultivar 'Curly Locks' in the species *B. sempervirens*. Clearly this is an error, it should have been placed in the species *Buxus microphylla*."

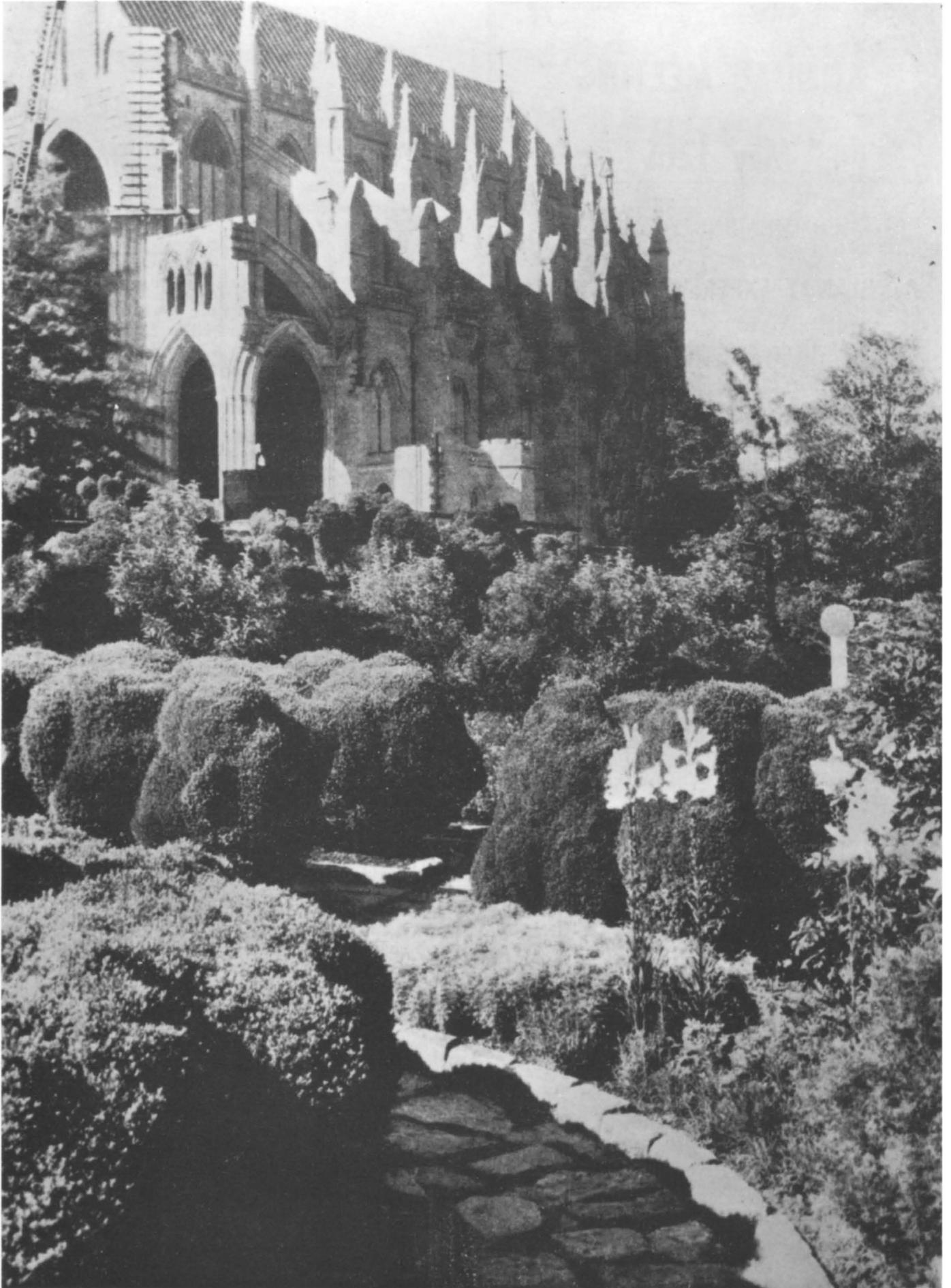
VISIT FAIRFIELD MAY 12TH

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Walter W. Crawford, one of the oldest and finest box gardens in Virginia will welcome members and friends of the American Boxwood Society after the Annual Meeting.

Fairfield in Clarke County was built by Warner Washington between 1764 and 1769. The latter date is established by an entry in George Washington's diary, recording a visit in that year to his cousin's new house. The terraced gardens are believed to have been laid out at about the same time. They are famous for the quantity and quality of the box plantings. The "Green Room" is an unusual circle, walled with tremendous box. Several of the original outbuildings remain — an old barn; a tall brick smokehouse; and a one-room, two-story brick house, believed to have been built for the overseer, and now the central part of Fairfield's "Rose Cottage".

The Richardson family has owned Fairfield since 1830. Mrs. John D. Richardson, Mrs. Crawford's grandmother, was a notable gardener who lovingly cared for and extended the gardens during her long life. The late Mr. Ralph R. Richardson, Mrs. Crawford's father, was a charter member of A.B.S. His death last year was a deeply regretted loss to our membership.

The present owners of Fairfield are Mrs. Crawford, her sister Mrs. Edward J. Winters, and their brother, Mr. John Richardson.



Washington Cathedral as seen from "Hortulus: The Little Garden", about 1930.

A Cathedral And Its Gardens

By FLORENCE BROWN BRATENAHL

SELECTIONS FROM "A CATHEDRAL AND ITS GARDENS, 1931 EDITION.

By permission of All-Hallows Guild of
Washington Cathedral.

The late Mrs. G. C. F. Bratenahl, gifted landscape architect and wife of the then Dean of the Cathedral, made the original design and plans for the Bishop's Garden even before the foundation wall of the great building began to appear above the ground. Her little book describing the inception and development of the gardens went into three editions, all now rare. In the January bulletin we gave her account of the completion in 1930 of the Pilgrim Steps and their boxwood plantings.

The first selection in this issue presents Mrs. Bratenahl's vision of our great capital city as it is today, rising to the Cathedral tower that crowns its heights; and expresses her desire for the close harmonious relationship between the building and its natural setting which is the supreme art of the landscape gardener. The later excerpts are those concerning the box plantings; and these are a large part of her book, for this is basically a box garden. It has a special interest for the garden designer as a most successful adaptation of box plantings, usually balanced and formal, to the difficult requirements of an irregularly shaped area on a sloping hillside.

A GARDEN FOR THE AGES

The Bishop's Garden of Washington Cathedral

There is a city beside a river that follows the curving levels of its shore. With rare classical beauty, the capital of a nation lies there in the radiance of a southern sun. Dazzling white, the brilliant marble of its arcaded outlines, structure after structure massing well in a definite plan, possesses the perfection of a great dome rising in its very heart. To the west, the tenets of its chosen architecture are forgotten for the moment in the sudden piercing of the sky—a shaft to a noble memory. There it all is, the city of Washington as you see it from the Virginia shore — the silhouette you remember; symbol of our country's maturity; law, order.

And yet this is not the entire picture. What of the background, beyond the chiseled clarity of

classical features? What of those heights in the distance, with their veils of mystery? No Grecian temples there, but lines that mount and soar and lose themselves above: walls, buttresses, Gothic towers. How far will they reach? Unguessed-of heights, a great Cathedral crowning the wooded slope of Mount Saint Alban. Below it, in the distance, far below beside the river, the city unfolds itself in a silvery light. Its secrets now are withheld as nearer things reveal themselves. The wonder of a matchless site. No higher in this district can one climb. Much natural beauty, old forest trees and undergrowth, with sixty acres and more set apart for 'a space of peace'; while a crowded city feels its way upward to what it craves.

Signs of creative work on every side, overpowering in their magnitude. Foundations with the strength of their convictions, buildd down deep into the security of a hill; while growing walls, with giant piers and portals still being wrought, even now frame vistas of service, east, west, north, south, the boundaries of our nation. Is there then a message to carry through the ages? Why else should these workers toil, 'building a vision in enduring stone?' Ceaseless activity and hammer strokes, the labor of varied tasks. And what is this? You become aware of other things — fragrance, the scent of box; and a garden gate! Other workers here, with another vision of creative work.

For is it not creative work to try to set free the best that lies hidden in the heart of this hill? The spirit yet imprisoned, to be released in outward and ever-increasing beauty, working out another enduring vision in this out-of-door world? A landscape development worthy of Washington Cathedral. Thus the wooded hillside will be preserved in all of its natural beauty; a great Pilgrim Road, as well as a Pilgrim's Way mounting the slope beneath ancient trees with a delicacy of undergrowth; dogwood, wild azalea, laurel, arbutus, like the *mille fleurs* of an ancient tapestry. While near the Cathedral itself and its adjoining buildings a landscape development in keeping with the Gothic of the fourteenth century—cloister garth and old-world gardens, gardens of yesterday that will refresh us today and tomorrow.

Can beauty then slip in unawares, the beauty of youth; young things with their promise of tomorrow? The beauty of age: other days adding centuries as it were by a touch. Box, yew, thorn, oak, holly, crepe myrtle, ivy, incense cedars; giant shafts



*Beginning the Bishop's Garden. One of the earliest plantings — the circle of box from "Hayfield". In the background, the apse of the Cathedral, with the south transept under construction; and the bare retaining wall, now almost hidden by beautiful plantings. From *The Cathedral Age*, Christmas, 1925.*

of green, far-flung shadows, density of leaf, picturesque growth, sweet-scented herbs and the fragrance of roses, the colors of flowers seen dimly; ancient stone, Gothic fragments of forgotten monasteries, mellow old brick, roughly hewn timber: youth is no rival but rather a complement in a Garden for the Ages.

In our love and absorbed study of old-world gardens we have had the joy of such delightful sources of guidance as old illuminated manuscripts and miscellanea, rare herbals and their crude woodcuts of early gardens, and the faded colors of worn tapestries. We tried to discover old plant lists, and literally devoured them from the fourteenth century downward. Then, when a wonderful gift was received, an ancient carved stone font of the ninth century, the epoch of Charlemagne, we searched and searched even further back until we found copies of two plant lists one thousand years old. One of them was Charlemagne's own, the list he used when he ordered his imperial garden. But somehow we couldn't help loving the other more, that modest one of Walafrid Strabo, monk, scholar, gardener, who loved and tended his little plot of ground in the wilderness of

those early years, writing down his joy in a tiny volume, *Hortulus*—"The Little Garden". What other name should our own "garden enclosed" be called? That intimate portion of the larger boxwood garden, which had been chosen as a beautiful memorial to a garden lover. So it was designated along the simplest lines of a medieval garden—a square enclosure of old boxwood, and at the intersection of cross-walks the ancient font of Charlemagne's time; an inner circle of boxwood with a curving walk, and in the wide corner spaces, beds for sweet-scented herbs.

The plans for the Bishop's Garden, terraced on that warm southern slope just below the Cathedral, called for a sweep of lawn near the house itself; a high enclosing wall dropping down to a pleasant level, the long line of it curving to a garden of boxwood, the wall terminating in a delightful structure as an outgrowth of the wall itself: a Garden House. We gave it the old medieval name of "Shadow House". From oak-framed openings there are enchanting vistas. The rich dark greens of long-lived material, such as yew, box, holly, were chosen for the lawn's enclosing borders, their irregular masses

and varying heights softening the lines of ivy-covered walls, framing with quiet beauty that unequalled view; in the distance, the river and the Washington Monument. In suitable places there's a touch of color, choice azaleas or the charm of perennials. Full sunlight on turf with long level shadows. On an abandoned estate was found the holly, its sweeping curves bright with berries. They say you can't move holly; yet all these large trees were happily transplanted. Ranging in height from twenty-five to thirty-five feet, they are as tall and as old as those treasured ones at Mount Vernon.

Beyond the far borders of the lawn was developed an extensive garden of old English boxwood. The adventure of moving seventy-five miles an entire garden of ancient box was something we shall not forget. We found it at "Ellerslie", a ruined estate in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. Over a century old, these wonderful hedges, *Buxus suffruticosa*, in their unusual quality and character of growth, are considered by experts to be among the finest known. Just to feel of it all, its utter density and wholesomeness. The scent of the leaves. Each piece, cut as was for the transplanting in four- or five-foot sections, each section weighing half a ton, and numbered like the Cathedral stones, was intensely individual, modeled with an invention of no human hand, with shadow pockets, undercuttings, peaks, pinnacles and irregularities massed one upon another and against each other in compact green. As soon as planted, the separate fragment was at once absorbed in the long line of the hedge, losing its identity in the lights and shadows of the whole. About seven hundred feet were transplanted at this time but it would be difficult to compute how many thousand more feet of marvelous old boxwood we have acquired since then. None of it cut with classical precision, but having been allowed to grow with freedom into irregular forms, it is wholly Gothic in its feeling, in perfect sympathy with the structure it adorns. It is surprising, amazing, almost bewildering to find more of it and still more as one enters the garden. And yet there is only just enough to complete a wonderful composition drawn on a large scale. You never seem to lose sight of it, or the scent of it. Wholly encompassed by it, you fall under the spell of its great beauty.

And you feel this spell the moment you enter the Garden, through its main entrance from the roadway: a 12th century Norman Arch affording wonderful views of the boxwood garden below with distant glimpses of Maryland and Virginia. A curving stone paved walk closed in by boxwood and shaded by holly, leads to a Norman Court with a larger 12th century Arch, also of the Romanesque period. This little Court, developed here between two tall cedars of Lebanon, which were brought from the Holy Land and planted here many years ago, forms an inner entrance to the garden and its widespread lawn

Returning along the Entrance Walk, a by-path with low steps leads down to the Garden itself, with "Hortulus: the Little Garden" in the immediate

foreground. This little "Garden Enclosed", designed as it is along the lines of a 9th century Herb Garden, has a 9th century Font as its central feature. Of the epoch of Charlemagne this Font was obtained from France, from the Abbey of St. Julie in the Aisne. Besides outer hedges of old English boxwood, an inner circle surrounds the Font, having been transplanted from Hayfield Manor, Fairfax County, Virginia, where it formed part of an old maze garden, long since deserted, the house having been built by George Washington in 1761. Nearby on the lawn, a remarkable box of the dwarf type, though of mammoth size, required a ball of earth eleven and one-half feet in diameter for its safe transplanting. It was said to be associated with Lord Baltimore, though it is difficult to trace the land titles of a Maryland Cavalier of two hundred and fifty years ago. Experts consider it one of the finest specimens in America. How should one value boxwood? The charm of an Old Master? The rare beauty of a priceless portrait? How little the farmer from whom we purchased this superb box regarded it may be gathered from his remark: "Wish you would take it away next week. I want to build a new pigsty in its place."

As we already possess many trees and shrubs of historic interest, we are eager to add more material with this charm of associations. Undoubtedly the first box ever planted on Mount Saint Alban was that tall tree box by the roadside, transplanted by Thomas Jefferson himself from Monticello, when this hill was privately owned by some friends of his.



The circle of "Hayfield" box becoming well established. The bird bath was later replaced by the Charlemagne Font. Cedars of Lebanon, and the Bishop's house, in the background.



“Masses of most unusual boxwood, possessing great interest and character, some amazing forms overhanging the wall and softening it” Below the heavy stone retaining wall, a perennial border offers color and fragrance.

A few years later a small sprig of boxwood from Dolly Madison's inaugural bouquet was stuck in this ground and took root. It has since become a large and most beautiful specimen. A tree of great interest that has been flourishing here for some time is from the Holy Thorn of Glastonbury. A more recent treasure is a weeping box developed from Mount Vernon's rare specimen. And there are ivy plants from many sources, whose roots have had nourishment in ancient history.

The walk returning westward follows the length of a long perennial border. This flowering border, planted like many in England, has for a background a heavy stone retaining wall covered with jasmine, firethorn, ivy and roses. On its higher level above it is enriched by masses of most unusual boxwood, possessing great interest and character, some amazing forms overhanging the wall and softening it. . . .

A blind man was led into the Garden. Approaching the pungent fragrance of enclosing boxwood borders, he asked to feel of it all, following with

sensitive hands the modelled forms of its density of leafage. On and on, on and on, ever deeper into the garden's mystery. Murmuring, "How wonderful", he longed to know its color. But how could we describe it or the unseen beauty that he carried way in his heart?

TREMENDOUS TRANSPLANTING ADVENTURES

Difficult Problems and Giant Tasks, the Devotion of After Care — Ceaseless Activity and Toil, Strain, Pressure, Responsibility, Make a Great Garden

An utterly barren area, red clay, arid for many years, located just below the Bishop's Garden, immediately adjoining the Pilgrim Steps, is now (1930) under development, made possible by an anonymous lover of this Hillside advancing a fund to acquire rare plant material and historic stone as opportunities for possible purchase might arise. In this way individual trees and shrubs of untold value



"Modeled with an invention of no human hand, with shadow pockets, undercuttings, peaks, pinnacles . . . the separate fragment losing its identity in the lights and shadows of the whole."

have been recently transplanted, which will at once become available as new opportunities for gift and memorials.

As this planting really becomes a part of the Bishop's Garden, extending its beauty southward to the future Pilgrim Road as well as flowing eastward to the marvellous boxwood of the Pilgrim Steps, it creates a wonderful picture on a broad scale. This development, which at the present moment is another means of giving many men employment, includes several fine specimens of Irish yew.

Then, . . . such a happy circumstance! Just when, in our plan of it all, we were especially desiring a certain type of tree — the characteristic spread and maturity of an ancient English yew — a superb one came to us from Maryland as a thrilling surprise! A sunset photograph taken of it in silhouette just prior to its difficult transplanting shows the interest and beauty of its dark, far-flung branches. Eighteen feet high, with a spread of thirty feet, the adventure of transplanting this remarkable tree was memorable.

If the results prove worth while, what is the fatigue of a day? — a day which proved often enough to be for faithful men a whole day and a whole night and perhaps more of continuous labor. Why, just the single operation of placing our finest thirty-five foot magnolia, weight about twenty-five tons, in a reclining position on its trailer, after its

digging and crating, took, following their day of work, ten hours of dangerous labor throughout a bitterly cold February night. At last at 4 A.M. the tree was safely lashed back at the right angle, but instead of abandoning their task at this point for well-earned rest, the men chose this dark period before dawn as the best time for the tree's homeward journey: streets empty. Many hours later the groaning of their trucks was thrilling to our ears, as they climbed the Hill.

Another adventure, fraught with difficulties, as shown by the accompanying photograph, was the transportation 165 miles from Virginia of two of the oldest known tree box. Our Garden Committee discovered them growing in the midst of a corn field on a peanut farm: lonely, neglected sentinels of singular beauty, visible from a distance. As the centuries had passed these two trees had grown together, forming one mass, 25 feet in height with an amazing breadth of 37 feet. What is perhaps of most striking interest is their delightful clustered stemmage, revealed below the density of towering growth. Full of the character of great age, the wood itself is mellowed like ancient stone. Some day these two noble trees, regarded as one, will doubtless be chosen by some garden-lover as one of the most outstanding memorials on this hill. Other beautiful tree box, somewhat lesser in size, have recently been planted here, also some wonderful specimens of old English boxwood and crepe myrtle: 20 foot trees of crepe myrtle, so characteristic of the charm of southern gardens.



One of the two ancient tree box from Garysville, Virginia, crated for transportation by truck and trailer. Not easy to place a tree of this size in a reclining position.



A flagstone path curves downward to a wrought-iron gate almost hidden by boxwood. This gateway from the Bishop's Garden opens on a path leading to the middle landing of the Pilgrim Steps.

Since 1945, Mrs. James H. Douglas and Perry Wheeler have been the consulting landscape architects at the Washington Cathedral, cooperating with All Hallows Guild in additional planting, and in redesigning and replacing existing plantings as need arose. Some of the taller tree box lost height and suffered other damage in winter storms. The circle of dwarf box in "Hortulus" made such growth that it obscured the Charlemagne font and crowded the small space; it was moved, and replaced by lower-growing material. A great deal of additional landscaping has been and is being done around the other buildings of the Cathedral Close, and down the hill below the Bishop's Garden.

This garden is open to the public through the courtesy of the Bishop of Washington from 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. (6 P.M. in summer) every day. A visit is better than any description, but we hope that your visit will be enhanced and its value increased by your knowledge of part of the story of this exception and beautiful garden.

Of particular interest to the American Boxwood Society is the ancient boxwood from an old Virginia estate which forms the background of the equestrian stature of George Washington in the plaza below the Pilgrim Steps. This magnificent boxwood is the gift of Admiral and Mrs. Neill Phillips.

Planting and Care Of Boxwood

by

PROFESSOR ALBERT S. BEECHER

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

Location for Boxwood

Boxwood grows in full sunlight and will survive in heavy shade if it is planted in a suitable soil and proper cultural practices are followed. Avoid planting boxwood in soils that remain too wet, tend to bake or crack, or are too heavy. Soil filled from the cellar excavation is often not suitable for boxwood, especially if there is only a light layer of topsoil. Boxwood planted in full sunlight in a soil that does not hold sufficient moisture during dry and windy periods in late fall or winter may have its foliage injured. On plants located where they are exposed to the morning sun in winter, leaves may turn reddish-brown or yellow because they are subject to rapid thawing.

The ideal soil is fairly stiff clay, well supplied with organic matter. A sandy soil generally doesn't have sufficient moisture-holding capacity, and too heavy clay tends to bake or crack or lacks good drainage. Boxwood are rather indifferent to soil pH. If sufficient humus is present and the texture is suitable, boxwood plants will grow in an acid, neutral, or alkaline soil.

Planting or Transplanting

Many boxwood die because they are improperly planted.

Mistakes in planting and after-care which may cause plants to weaken or die are:

1. Planting too deep
2. Planting large balled and burlapped plants on filled soil which allows the plant to settle
3. Failure to cut back some top growth of non-nursery grown plants that have not been root-pruned to reduce top growth. This compensates for damage done to the root system in transplanting.
4. Fertilizer coming in contact with roots
5. Failure to water sufficiently during the year after planting
6. Overwatering poorly drained soil or soil where large amounts of peat or manure are used with filled soil
7. Failure to mulch
8. Excessive mulching

Unless fertilizer is well mixed with the filled soil at time of planting, it is best to wait until after the

plant is established before applying it. A 6-10-4 fertilizer can be applied when the hole is half filled, or bone meal can be worked into the bottom of the hole.

Clipping or Thinning

To grow healthy, strong boxwood, it is important to know how to prune. The center portion must receive air and light, or it will die back and the stems will become weak. Much of the poor or declining boxwood in Virginia is caused by lack of proper thinning over the years.

Once a year boxwood should be thinned by removing with pruning shears some of the branches in the upper portion of the plant. Height can be controlled by shortening the branches in the upper portion of the plant. A plant thinned properly over the years has green leaves all the way up the stem. This thinning can be done any time the weather is suitable for working outdoors, and is one of the major factors in growing healthy boxwood. Otherwise stems will be weak and more susceptible to breakage by snow and ice. Boxwood clipped year after year to control size or shape, but not thinned, will eventually be weakened.

Neglected boxwood which have not been thinned for several years can often be rejuvenated by thinning and cutting back a good deal of the top. Drastic cutting back of plants in a weakened condition because of winter injury or from other causes is beneficial. Heavy pruning should be done in early spring.

Feeding

It is not necessary to fertilize boxwood growing in suitable soil, with sufficient organic matter, every year. Appearance is a good indication as to whether plant food is needed. If plants not recently fed have off-color foliage and weak stems they need fertilizer. If thinning has also been neglected, it should be done at the same time of the feeding, and mulch should be applied if this has not been done.

Different fertilizer programs have proved successful for different growers. The maintenance superintendent at Colonial Williamsburg has been successful in applying bone meal in the planting hole and working it into the soil. After the hole is half-filled, a light sprinkling of 6-10-4 is applied. Good topsoil is added until the hole is filled. The plants are then mulched. When they begin to grow, the soil is drenched and the foliage covered with a

liquid soluble fertilizer (23-21-17 or 17-17-17). This is repeated in late May and early July. Plants fertilized later than early July may be too tender when cold weather arrives.

For established plants needing fertilizer, mix 6-10-4 with equal parts of rotted sawdust or peat moss and place in holes drilled at the outer foliage line. Depending on the size of the plant, holes vary from 8" to 15" deep. Placing the fertilizer in holes encourages the roots to be deep feeders. When available, a little rotted chicken manure and a light application of bone meal or superphosphate in early February or March is another fertilizer program.

Mulching

Suitable materials for mulching are sawdust, peanut hulls, peat, pine needles, or wood chips. Mulch to a depth of 1".

Watering

Newly set-out plants must be watered during the first growing season whenever necessary to keep the soil around the roots from drying out. Mulching will help conserve soil moisture. Frequent and light watering does no good and is often detrimental. Let the hose run slowly so that the water can soak completely into the root zone.

Established boxwood should be thoroughly watered at intervals during spring and early summer if rainfall is deficient. Plants that suffer from lack of moisture in spring and summer may produce an abundant amount of growth if fall rains are heavy and the wood may be immature when freezing weather arrives.

If there is a deficiency of fall rain, soak the ground just prior to freezing weather. Broadleaf plants like boxwood lose water through their leaves during winter. Having an adequate supply may help reduce winter browning of foliage.

Cultivation

Avoid digging around boxwood because the roots are shallow. Plants can be severely weakened or killed by too much cultivation. Use mulch to control weeds and eliminate the need for digging around the bushes. Boxwood used as edging for flower beds are often injured by cultivation of the flower bed area. Sometimes only a portion of the edging will show injury which can be traced to severed roots.

Protection for Boxwood

Newly set-out boxwood benefit from a temporary burlap screen or snow fence to help shade and provide wind protection. Do not let the burlap touch the foliage.

Mulch will help protect the soil against rapid temperature changes and lessen the depth of frost penetration in winter.

Heavy snows often crack the stems. Carefully brushing snow off will help minimize damage. Developing strong stems through proper thinning is also important because they are able to withstand heavy snows or sleet better than weak plants.

Propagation

Boxwood is normally propagated from cuttings although propagation from seed is possible. In fact, garden enthusiasts find the growing of boxwood from seed interesting because the seedlings produced would not be exactly alike. One never knows what type of plants will be produced from seed. The form might be upright, weeping, globe, or dwarf, and texture of the foliage will vary. Ability to withstand winter conditions also varies with seedling boxwood.

Common methods for propagation by cuttings are:

1. In sand or sandy soil, in shade
2. In plastic-covered chamber
3. Under an outdoor mist system
4. In greenhouse, plastic house, or coldframe

In the first method, place cuttings of tree box up to 16" long in sand or sandy soil during summer months; keep area moist; protect from direct sunlight and wind. After a good root system develops, transplant to a row in the garden. A lath shade will be beneficial until the plant becomes well established in the field.

Propagating in a plastic chamber is a simple and inexpensive method. For this method one needs a flat or container, rooting medium, and a plastic cover.

1. Select a flat or #10 can.
2. Punch several holes in the can for drainage.
3. Put a 1/2" layer of fine gravel or stones in the bottom.
4. Fill container with medium, such as sharp sand or 50% mixture sand and peat moss, or vermiculite.
5. Collect cuttings and protect them from drying out. Remove leaves from lower 2" of base of cutting.
6. Dip cuttings 6" to 12" long in a rooting hormone powder.
7. Insert cuttings 1" to 1-1/2" in medium.
8. Soak medium well with water.
9. Cover the cuttings with plastic. Use a wire coat hanger or wooden arch to support the cover. Bamboo stakes are excellent if cans are used. Make sure the plastic is fastened to the container snugly.
10. Place in an area away from direct sunlight.

It may not be necessary to water the medium for several weeks. When there is no condensation of moisture on the plastic it is time to water. When cuttings become well rooted, transfer to pots or a planting bed area. Some shade is needed until the plants become adjusted.

The third method is home propagation by an outdoor mist system. This method is becoming popular with garden hobbyists, but it requires special equipment, and is more expensive than the other 2 methods. Instructions for setting up the mist system can be obtained from the Department of Horticulture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Homeowners who have a plastic or glass greenhouse can use these facilities for rooting boxwood. A coldframe is another structure that can be used.

The preceding article by Professor Albert S. Beecher, Extension Horticulturist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is reprinted by permission from "Circular 503 (revised July 1964), BOXWOOD IN THE LANDSCAPE", issued by the Agricultural Extension Service of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.



Thinning boxwood in the Bishop's Garden at Washington Cathedral. Box there is never sheared or clipped, but — as Professor Beecher advises — selectively and carefully thinned, a branch at a time.

Photographs on pp. 50, 53, 54, 55, 57 and 60 by R. J. Bonde & Sons, Inc., Washington, D. C.

All photographs used by permission of the National Cathedral Association and the Communications Warden, Washington Cathedral.

OUR FIRST COVER PICTURE IN COLOR is from the *Washington Cathedral Guide Book*, by permission and with the kind co-operation of the Communications Department of the Cathedral. We are also indebted to the Monumental Printing Company of Washington for the loan of the four-color plates, which enabled us to use color without exceeding our budget.

Some Large Buxus In The Middle Atlantic States

by HART M. DYMOND, SR.

Copyright, Hart M. Dymond, Sr., 1965

The following is a summary of a list of sites and a description of large *Buxus* observed at those sites between 1930 and 1937. It is intended as a preliminary report.

About 15000 items of *Buxus* were checked in the original records from which this data was taken—Dwarf Box over 2 1/2' high, and Tree and/or Common Box over 8' high. In these records were notes of about 2100 Dwarf Box over 4' high, 323 Tree Box over 8' high, and 3300 Common Box over 10' high.

The minimum sizes considered in the present listing are: Dwarf Box, 6' high or 8' wide; Tree Box, 12' high or wide; Common Box, 12' high or wide. The list considers observations on 898 *Buxus* at 411 sites in 46 counties of 5 states.

The classifications and nomenclatures of modern botany had not been started or had not become established when this old boxwood was planted. In the original records they were noted as Dwarf, Tree and Common; and this is continued in this listing in conformity with the records. Most of the Dwarf Box are *Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*, and most of the Tree and Common Box are now known as *Buxus sempervirens arborescens*. Prior to 1932 some important contracts named species and varieties as *Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*; commonly known as Dwarf or English Box; *Buxus sempervirens arborescens*, commonly known as Tree Box; and *Buxus sempervirens*, commonly known as Common Box.

The basic listing is by state and county. Studies may be made from this for many purposes. The sites are listed alphabetically by owners about 1932, under the county name. A standard form has been used to list all information known of the site and of the *Buxus* found there.

Hedges of two or more plants are listed as one item. All items were measured by the same person. Dwarf Box was measured carefully. Tree and/or Common Box was measured or estimated. Three grades were used for specimens and two for non-specimen material.

Mr. Hart Dymond of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, collected boxwood, mostly for government plantings in Washington, D.C., between 1930 and 1937; and was instrumental in locating much of the large boxwood which surrounds the Lincoln Memorial and the approach to the Memorial Bridge.

In an early number, Dr. Flory asked for pictures and articles from members who might know of box plants interesting for their size, rarity or history. Response to this request has brought many fine features (and we are still asking) but none more remarkable than the material offered by Mr. Dymond. He has records and photographs of hundreds of large old box plants throughout many eastern states; enough to fill a book, which he plans to do.

The accompanying article is only a preface which suggests the scope of Mr. Dymond's research and records. Mr. Dymond's desire and purpose is to promote the preservation of old boxwood — certainly an aim of the American Boxwood Society. He believes that the first step is to locate, identify and record old plants, to make as comprehensive a register as possible with all available documentation of age and history. This would become a basic tool, in his opinion, for the education of owners and communities in the value and significance of their living antiques.

Photographs made in 1930-1937 are available of about half of the 898 *Buxus* items listed. Unfortunately many pictures have been lost or misplaced. About 100 of the plants have been seen since 1937. It is thought that 60-75% are still in existence.

Charts and tables provide interesting information. One of these is included in this report. It shows an arrangement of Sites and Size Groups of Items and their distribution by counties. It will be noted that most sites are north of the Potomac where the majority of observations were made.

A diverting but serious development from the listing is a use for historical purposes. A fine old boxwood is more than a monument to some fine persons and families. It is a needed landmark to help establish lines of early surveys. (See "Wilderness for Sale" by Walter Havighurst, P. 87.) There seems to be no record of the exploration of most of Appalachia prior to 1720. Yet a map of 1736 shows several wagon roads to the upper Potomac. In 1740, probably there were no more than 25 homes in most of the frontier counties. Historians patiently document the history of these home-sites by tracing the chain of owners from deeds. Boxwood is a foreign tree planted in the yard or garden, and the old plant pinpoints the home-site — a place for the historian to start. Such investigations made so far have revealed some exciting histories.



Site 28. Maryland. Photo 1933. Tree Box — 25' high x 15' wide x 15' wide — S2. Slightly pendulous presenting a lacy effect. Shiny bronze leaves. A beautiful tree. Damaged 1935. Disposition unknown.

Measurements, notes & photographs by Mr. Dymond.



Site 319. Pennsylvania. Photo 1931. Dwarf Box — 10½' high x 19½' wide x 15' wide — S2. Said to have been destroyed in 1963. The widest Dwarf Box observed.

Old *Buxus* was found near old routes of travel where pioneers had settled. A "Map of the Travels of George Washington" published with the January 1932 issue of the National Geographic Magazine shows some of these. Main Indian trails — dry, level and direct, following divides and converging on mountain passes and fords, were marvels of engineering. They were widened for pack-trains then wagon loads, and are now basic routes for our transcontinental highways. Locations of old boxwood sites set down on a map disclose original routes now lost in antiquity. A main north-south route passed through the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys from Harrisburg to Roanoke.

No report of old *Buxus* in quantity has been made in any country, due to scarcity of material and lack of locations. Neither box nor walnut, our two most valuable woods, are being grown successfully for timber in this country. A report can be made on this subject.

More than a casual knowledge of early history, botany and horticulture is required to develop these matters. The scope is too large and too new to furnish more than fragmentary information at this time. It is planned to break down the research into comprehensive investigations of fifty or more sites. Consideration is being given to release of sources.

TABLE NO. I

This table was prepared from the listing described in the text. It shows the counties where 411 sites and 595 items of Buxus were located. The sites are arranged in size groups of kinds of box found there. The size groups are arranged as follows:

Groups	Kind and Size	Sites	Items
I	Dwarf Box over 9' high and 13' wide	40	54
II	Dwarf Box 8'-9' high or 12'-13' wide	46	77
III	Dwarf Box 7'-8' high or 10'-12' wide	78	126
IV	Dwarf Box 6'-7' high or 8'-10' wide	147	228
V	Tree and/or Common Box	100	413
TOTAL		411	898

V-1	Tree Box over 20' high or wide	11 sites
V-2	Tree Box 15'-20' high or wide	20 sites
V-3	Tree Box 12'-15' high or wide	11 sites
V-4	Common Box over 15' high or wide	22 sites
V-5	Common Box 12'-15' high or wide	36 sites

States and Counties	Sites and Size Groups										Totals
	I	II	III	IV	V-1	V-2	V-3	V-4	V-5		
<i>Georgia</i>											
<i>Clack County</i>	1										1
<i>Maryland</i>											
<i>Allegheny County</i>	1			1							2
<i>Baltimore County</i>				1							1
<i>Carroll County</i>	1	4	5	13	2	1	1		2		29
<i>Cecil County</i>								1			1
<i>Horchester County</i>	1			1							2
<i>Fredrick County</i>	7	2	12	15		1	3		4		44
<i>Howard County</i>		1					1	1			3
<i>Montgomery County</i>	3	1	1	1		3		2	2		13
<i>Prince George County</i>			1								1
<i>Washington County</i>	4	3	5	13		1	2	3	5		36
<i>Pennsylvania</i>											
<i>Adams County</i>	4	7	11	20		1		1	1		44
<i>Bedford County</i>		3	1	3							7
<i>Cumberland County</i>	1	3	3	12				2	2		23
<i>Franklin County</i>	5	10	19	33	2				5		74
<i>Fulton County</i>	3		4	10							17
<i>Levy County</i>	2	1		3							6
<i>York County</i>	3	6	8	13	1			1	1		33
<i>Virginia</i>											
<i>Albemarle County</i>				1							1
<i>Augusta County</i>				1							1
<i>Bathurstwick County</i>				1							1
<i>Buckingham County</i>					2						2
<i>Caroline County</i>						3					3
<i>Clark County</i>			1					1			2
<i>Cecil County</i>	1	1									2
<i>Fairfax County</i>										1	1
<i>Elizabeth County</i>						1			1		2
<i>Fredrick County</i>			2				1				3
<i>Woodland County</i>					1						1
<i>Green County</i>			1								1
<i>Hanover County</i>					2	4			1		7
<i>Isl. of Wight County</i>								1			1
<i>James City County</i>								1			1
<i>King and Queen County</i>	1										1
<i>Lancaster County</i>	1	1				1		3	1		7
<i>Louisa County</i>						1	2		4		7
<i>Lunenburg County</i>		1			1						2
<i>Mechlenberg County</i>				1							1
<i>Orange County</i>								2	1		3
<i>Pittsylvania County</i>						1		1			2
<i>Rockbridge County</i>	1										1
<i>Rockingham County</i>										1	1
<i>Shenandoah County</i>			2	2		1		1	2		8
<i>West Virginia</i>											
<i>Berkeley County</i>		2	1	1					2		6
<i>Jefferson County</i>			2	1				2			5
<i>Putnam County</i>						1					1
Totals	40	46	78	147	11	20	11	23	36	411	



Fig. 1. *Buxus sempervirens pyramidalis* 'Hardwickensis' frames a view of The Brafferton built in 1723 and "erected with funds from the estate of the Hon. Robert Boyle. It housed the Indian school, founded about 1700. The executors of the noted physicist had invested his residuary estate in the English manor, "Brafferton," whose rents supported the Indian school until the time of the Revolution."

Quoted from VITAL FACTS: A WILLIAM AND MARY CHRONOLOGY 1693-1963. Photo by Thomas L. Williams, April 10, 1964 .

Footnote by Dr. Baldwin: From a photograph sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, authorities there could not positively identify this plant. It may perhaps be properly referred to as var. *fastigiata*.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS PYRAMIDALIS HARDWICKENSIS

J. T. Baldwin, Jr.

In the fall of 1952 the College of William and Mary bought two specimens of *Buxus sempervirens pyramidalis* 'Hardwickensis' from Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Maryland. The plants were slender and about five feet tall. They are now fifteen feet, single-stemmed, and with a maximum width of three feet: they handsomely frame a view of The Brafferton — ancient Indian school at William and Mary (Fig. 1).

W. Dallimore stated in his book, HOLLY, YEW & BOX (1908), that the box variety *pyramidalis* "is distinguished by its stiff, pyramidal habit and formal outline. It is a green-leaved variety, and is used to some extent for topiary work; for ordinary decorative gardening it is not commendable." If "ordinary" be used here in the sense of "not distinguished by superior excellence or beauty", I would agree with Dallimore; otherwise, not. In the appropriate location, especially for accent plantings, specimens of *pyramidalis* 'Hardwickensis' are magnificent and irreplaceable. Landscape people are downright envious of our plants.

Henry J. Hohman of Kingsville Nurseries obtained his clone of *pyramidalis* from Ernest Hemming (now deceased) about 1930. Mr. Hemming and Elliot Wheeler established Canterbury Nurseries, Easton, Maryland, in 1921. They published a pamphlet entitled "Boxwood" in 1925, from a copy of which in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library I quote the following paragraphs:

"Before the arrival of the quarantine, Boxwood was almost entirely imported from Holland. Since that time the country has been faced with an ever increasing shortage of this invaluable plant, with, of course, resultant high prices. Due largely to climatic conditions, the Dutch were able to raise plants of superior grade and color.

The organizers of Canterbury Nurseries became imbued with the idea of growing Box in this country which would equal or surpass in quality that which was raised abroad. And to so modify European methods with American system, as to produce this one article in such large quantities as to bring the price within the reach of all. Which is the ideal of American production. Ambitious, yes. But it is being accomplished. Our plants, which have already passed the million mark, we truly consider "The Best in Boxwood".

It might be interesting to know why we are able to do this.

First is necessary a perfect climate; and second, skilled supervision.

In the first instance, Talbot County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland was selected as the ideal. Many times likened to Holland, its innumerable estuaries of Chesapeake Bay and its flat fertile fields readily contribute to this illusion. This body of water tempers the climate the year around. And the large amount of atmosphere moisture gives us perfect growth and foliage color.

The clay loam soil is splendid for evergreen growth, and always permits of digging with plenty of earth about the roots — a very necessary condition to successful transplanting.

The thrift of the old Box gardens was another guide to the selection of this locality. Nowhere in America can be seen finer specimens and hedges. Centuries of growth have brought them forth into their full glory of maturity. From these plants have come Canterbury Box. Tested in this country for years, they are not of the modern melting pot — they are Americans in lineage, purely so, and proudly do they claim it.

Of the supervision, Mr. Ernest Hemming needs no introduction to those familiar with the business. A graduate of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, England, his experience in this country is over twenty-five years, devoted exclusively to the nursery business. He allows nothing to leave the nursery till, in his judgment, it is "The Best in Boxwood".

Every kind of Box is being grown and tested in our nursery. Although we are solely wholesale growers, and do not sell at retail, we welcome any correspondence whatever on the subject. It is not only our business, it is our hobby."

In 1929 Mr. Hemming independently started the Eastern Shore Nurseries at Easton, Maryland, which is still operated by his son, Sam. Henry Hohman vividly recalls the handsome pyramidal box at those nurseries in the early 1930's and informs me that the same variety is still grown at the Eastern Shore Nurseries in many sizes.

About a dozen years ago Mr. Gresham of Gresham's Nursery, Midlothian, Virginia, gave me an upright box that at the time seemed strange to me; I now think it is almost certainly *pyramidalis* 'Hardwickensis'. I planted it for protection — out of the line of traffic of students and tourists — in a secluded spot on the grounds of Brown Hall. That specimen has six stems, is ten feet tall, and is three feet wide at its broadest (Fig. 2). Mr. Gresham has some ten plants of the lot to which mine belongs and has recently made several hundred cuttings from them. He obtained his stock from Hoskins A. Shadow of the Tennessee Valley Nursery, Winchester, Tennessee.

Mr. Shadow in turn had obtained this clone from Fraser Nurseries, Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Shadow recently wrote me: "All the plants that we had were damaged so badly in the Thanksgiving freeze of 1950 and the February freeze of 1951, that we did not consider it hardy enough to continue to grow it." and Mr. O. W. Fraser informed me: "We got cuttings of this plant from an old home in the mountains of North Carolina. For a time we had a rather large stock of this variety, but they have not stood the cold weather as well as some of the other types and the freeze in March of 1955 destroyed practically all of the finished plants we had, most of which were in our mountain Boxwood nursery. We find that this variety is much more tender than the usual *sempervirens* and slightly more tender than variety *suffruticosa*, which we have been unable to grow in the mountains for a number of years now. We are propagating some of the upright type this year and will probably have lines available in the spring of 1965."

Mr. Hohman states concerning the hardiness of 'Hardwickensis': "I well recall the - 12 to 15 degrees which occurred here about 1934-35, and the fact that I still have plants of this *Buxus*, and it is the same with Eastern Shore Nurseries, is evidence that this clone lived through that extreme low temperature. In recent years I do know that we have had sub-zero temperatures, and the winter of 1960-61 was a real test for any plant." Our plants here at the College from the two sources indicated above have suffered no winter injury whatsoever. Indeed, with us, 'Hardwickensis' is especially noteworthy for keeping a dark green color throughout the year.

How, then, do we reconcile these conflicting reports on winter hardiness? Are we dealing with two different clones? I think not: I think all the plants in question are properly referred to 'Hardwickensis'.

The probability, it seems to me, is that a peculiar sequence of freezing and thawing or unseasonably warm weather followed by freezing in some years in some localities cause the damage. But the possibility of genetic differences between these plants does exist. Therefore, growers in different sections of the country might well exchange propagating material of these fastigate plants to insure their wide use.

Fig. 2. 'Hardwickensis' temporarily planted in a secluded place at Brown Hall. Photo by Thomas L. Williams, April 10, 1964.



BOXWOOD (*Buxus*) was used extensively in the marquetry and geometrical inlay of oak and walnut furniture, and in the later eighteenth century as inlay and border lines on mahogany and satinwood. Fig. 43 in the section on Cabinets affords an instance of cameo heads carved in this wood. (*) Box is the only European wood that sinks in water; it is of a yellow colour with a fine uniform grain. The tree seldom exceeds a height of 12 feet.

(*) Fig. 43. — Cabinet banded in mahogany and veneered with plum-pudding mahogany; the swags and cameo heads are of boxwood. c. 1770. (From Streatham Castle.)

John C. Rogers, in *The Dictionary of English Furniture From the Middle Ages to the Late Georgian Period*. Macquoid and Edwards, 1924.

Gifts Increase Society's Collection Of Boxwood Varieties

Ten new varieties of *Buxus* have been added to the Society's collection at the White Arboretum, Blandy Farm. This collection was begun in 1961 when the Society was formed. It then numbered 33 plants, gifts from the Arnold Arboretum, the National Arboretum, and Mr. Henry Hohman. It was planned to develop a collection of all species and types of boxwood, with new varieties added as they might appear.

The new acquisitions:

Buxus sempervirens "Belleville", from Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pa.

Buxus microphylla var. *Koreana* "Wintergreen", from Scarff's Nursery, Inc., New Carlisle, Ohio

and most recently, in March 1965, from Mr. Henry Hohman, of Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Maryland, the following:

- Reg. ✓ *Buxus microphylla* "Curly Locks"
 ✓ *Buxus microphylla* "Kingsville 2A"
 ✓ *Buxus microphylla* "Kingsville 4A"
 ✓ *Buxus sempervirens* aurea marginata '65 W (1853)
 ✓ *Buxus sempervirens* aurea pendula '65 W (K)
 ✓ *Buxus sempervirens* latifolia japonica aurea
 ✓ *Buxus sempervirens* varifolia
 ✓ *Buxus sempervirens* "Welleri"

Members who attend the Annual Meeting at Blandy Farm on May 12th will see these new plants with the rest of the collection in a display prepared by Mr. Clark Crabill, acting head of the Arboretum, who is in charge of the collection.

These recent contributions, as well as the earlier ones, are welcomed and most gratefully acknowledged by the American Boxwood Society.

"Belleville"

"The original plant, now 7'4" tall by 8'6" in diameter, has maintained a dense globular shape. The young foliage is blue-green, later changing to a rich medium green which it maintains throughout the winter. The foliage is remarkably resistant to winter injury. Seven-year-old plants, though completely exposed, showed no damage after the severe winter of 1962-63, in contrast to all other box. Perfectly hardy at Belleville, Illinois, and at Kennett Square, Pa." Dr. R. J. Seibert of Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, named it, but the original plant was obtained by Mrs. Erwin W. Seibert from the late Mr. Nick Bassler, a nurseryman near Belleville, Illinois, in 1931. The plant is still growing one-half mile south of Scott Air Force Base on Route 2, Belleville, Illinois. Registration received August 21, 1963.

From *ARNOLDIA*, October 25, 1963. Published by the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University.



"Wintergreen"

New Carlisle, Ohio

Mr. W. N. Scarff, of Scarff's Nursery, Inc., writes: "This plant originated from a selection out of *Buxus koreana* seedlings and has all the growth characteristics of *koreana* except that it holds its green color in plantings throughout the year.

In our area the plant is sometimes winter damaged in the field (sometimes 20 degrees) but never has it shown any discoloration in a landscape planting. Its habit is slow, forming a globe or semi-globe shaped plant that adapts well to trimming, of course. Forms an excellent hedge and makes a fine facer or planter box plant."

"Wintergreen" (above) and "Belleville" (below), specimen plants in the Society's collection. Photograph by Frank Hupp, Strasburg, Va.





Photograph by Perry Pix, Salisbury, Md.

THE JOHN B. ROBERTS BOX GARDEN

By HELEN WATTS ROBERTS

My garden had a proper romantic beginning. It was planned and planted in the honeymoon hours of General George Handy and his bride in 1842. The garden extended from street to street; the front half, an area 90 feet square, was divided into charming parterres planted with tulips, anemones, Virginia bluebells and roses. There were flowering shrubs, two Temple Cedars, tree box and a magnolia. This half of the garden was centered by a wisteria-covered octagonal arbor from which a wide path led to another arbor in a box-bordered square planted with hundred-leaf roses used to make attar of roses in a still in General Handy's cellar.

Mrs. William H. Gale inherited the garden from her father, and it was maintained according to the original plan until her death in 1927.

The next owner, Dr. Alfred Pearce Dennis, installed a fountain in place of the arbor. He removed some shrubs, the better to see the hundreds of tulips he planted. He lived abroad while serving as Under Secretary of Commerce under Coolidge. During his absence the boxwood grew and grew. Paths were

obliterated, parterres were no longer discernible, so that by the time his widow (who is now Mrs. E. W. Clark, Sage Hill, Leesburg, Va.) sold it to my husband, John B. Roberts, in 1950, it was nearly impenetrable.

With the aid of faithful Sam, vines and trashy trees were dug out, the box carefully pruned and trimmed; and little by little the pattern emerged, a few tulips and some roses awoke to the sun, and the garden again assumed a certain dignity. It is vigorous despite the drastic cutting, and requires annual trimming.

True it is, "one does not own boxwood, but may be privileged to care for it awhile."

Mrs. Roberts, a charter member of the American Boxwood Society, writes that the houses and gardens of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, are opened annually on the second Saturday in October. A cordial invitation is extended to all A.B.S. members and friends.

THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

PROGRAM

Annual Meeting — May 12, 1965

at Blandy Experimental Farm — near Boyce, Virginia

Clarke County will still be on
STANDARD TIME
on May 12th.

Mr. Richard D. Mahone, Asst. Dir. Landscape Construction, Colonial Williamsburg.
“Boxwood in Tidewater Virginia”

Mrs. James E. Birchfield, Ashburn, Virginia
“Usefulness of Box — Outside and In”

10:00 A.M. Registration begins.

Observation of Boxwood; the Society's collection and other specimen plants.
Tours; Arboretum, Greenhouses and Radiation Facility.
Renew friendships and exchange boxwood experiences.

Adjournment (about 3 P.M.) ALL TIME EASTERN STANDARD.

11:00 A.M. Business meeting.

12:00 Noon. Lunch.

(NOTICE: Please write Box 85, Boyce, Va., not later than Monday, May 9, reserving a box lunch — again featuring Kentucky fried chicken. The luncheons will be \$1.50 each.)

VISIT TO FAIRFIELD: The drive is short and uncomplicated. Turn left on Rt. 50 from the Blandy gate, go 1 3/10 miles to the Waterloo crossing (first traffic light) and turn right on 340. Continue through Boyce and Berryville; Fairfield is 3 3/8 miles on Rt. 340 from the Berryville traffic light. It is on the right, the *second* farm with a dark board fence. The entrance will be marked.

All persons interested in any phase of boxwood are invited to this meeting. Members of the Society will welcome all interested non-members as guests, and as prospective members.

1:00 P.M. The Formal Program:

Rear Adm. Neill Phillips, U.S.N.,
(Ret.), presiding.

Speakers:

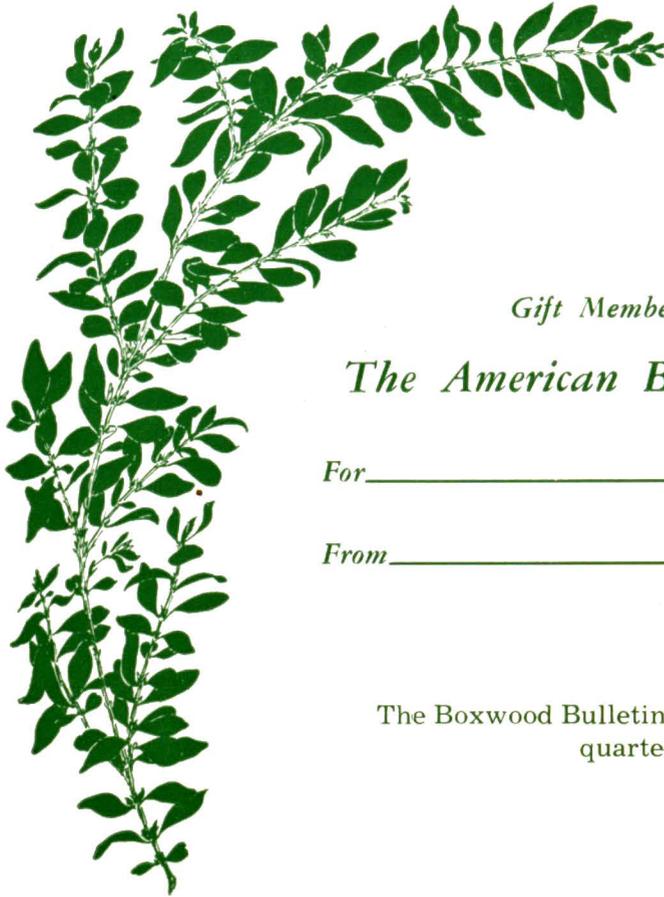
Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr., College of William and Mary,
Williamsburg, Va.

“Problems of Boxwood”

Mr. Wade E. Muldoon, Boyce, Virginia

“Experiences with Box in Northern Virginia”

BLANDY FARM is on Route 50. If you are driving west, it is about 2 1/2 miles beyond the Shenandoah River bridge, with the entrance to your left. From Winchester going east, drive 8 miles on Rt. 50 to the Waterloo traffic light, then 1 3/10 miles more to the Blandy entrance, on your right. Entrance will be marked.



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.

Regular membership dues at \$3.00 per year, of which \$2.00 are for a subscription to The Boxwood Bulletin. Other classes of membership available are: Contributing, \$10; Sustaining, \$25; Life, \$100; and Patron, \$500. The higher classes of membership provide income which permits the publication of more plates or of additional pages in the Boxwood Bulletin, as well as the expansion of other society activities. Names of those holding Contributing, Sustaining, Life, and Patron memberships will be published each year in the January issue of The Bulletin.