

*The*

APRIL 1970

# Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



*Recently restored boxwood garden at the Mary Ball Washington House in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Garden restoration by the Garden Club of Virginia.*

*Photograph courtesy of Winchester Evening Star*

Edited Under The Direction Of  
**THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY**

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# The Boxwood Bulletin

April 1970

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EDITOR — MRS. EDGAR M. WHITING

## INDEX

10th Annual Meeting Program .....	49
Williamsburg Workshop on Boxwood .....	51, 52
<i>Admiral Phillips</i>	
Mary Ball Washington Garden .....	54
Plant Importing Procedures .....	55 - 58
<i>Plant Quarantine Div. U.S.D.A.</i>	
THE MAIL BOX .....	58
1915: Old Boxwood In New Gardens .....	59 - 61
<i>Burdette Crane Maercklein</i>	
Boxwood In Musical Terms .....	61
<i>W. H. Matthews</i>	
1925: Boxwood A "Must Have" .....	62, 63
<i>Joseph Hergesheimer</i>	
Boxwood Gardens Old and New:	
Spanish Gardens .....	63, 64
<i>Albert Addison Lewis</i>	
NEW MEMBERS .....	64

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Mary Ball Washington Garden .....	Cover
Oatlands Mansion .....	49
Workshop Group at William and Mary .....	50
Topiary Demonstration .....	51
Admiral Phillips and Mr. Eaton .....	52
Formation of a Topiary Spiral .....	52
B. s. pyramidalis on College Grounds .....	53
Workshop Group In Topiary Nursery .....	54
Long Island Garden in 1915 .....	59
160-year Old Box at Shaw-Perkins Mansion .....	60
Boxwood Hedge in New England .....	61
Oak Hill .....	Inside back cover
Heronwood .....	Inside back cover

**10TH ANNUAL MEETING**  
**THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY**  
**Wednesday, May 6, At Oatlands, Loudoun County, Va.**



*The stately mansion at Oatlands.*

*Photograph, Col. Donald W. Noakes.*

This great late-Georgian house was built by George Carter between 1800 and 1803, on a 5000-acre estate given him in 1798 by his father Robert (Councillor) Carter. At that time there were no nearby homes, and no roads or water transportation to the site. Everything needed for construction had to be made on the place. Trees were felled for lumber, and bricks were molded and fired on the place.

The handsome Greek-revival portico was not added until 1827. Its columns and capitals were carved to order in New York, brought by sailing ship to Alexandria, and thence by oxcart to Oatlands.

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis bought and restored the house in 1903. They planted nearly all of the extensive gardens, notable for their fine boxwood. Their daughters, Mrs. David E. Finley and Mrs. Eustis Emmet, have given the house with its furnishings, gardens and 261 acres of farm land, to the National Trust as a memorial.

Oatlands is open to the public from the 1st of April to the 31st of October; weekdays, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sundays, 1 to 5 P.M.

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Admiral Phillips extends a cordial invitation to all ABS members and friends to come by Heronwood on Wednesday May 6th, after adjournment of the meeting at Oatlands — for refreshments and to see the gardens. Road directions, inside back cover.

**Date:** Wednesday, May 6, one week earlier than announced in the January *Bulletin*. This change was authorized by a vote of the Executive Committee, as provided for in the ABS Constitution.

**Place:** The Carriage House at Oatlands (National Trust) on Rt. 15, about halfway between Leesburg on Rt. 7. and Gilbert's Corner on Rt. 50, both west of Washington, D. C. More road directions on Information page, inside back cover.

**Times** (all Eastern DST): 9:30 A.M. Registration begins.

10:00 A.M. **\*Tours:** By special arrangement, the grounds will be open in the morning to persons attending the ABS Meeting: House and gardens (see following) open in the afternoon.

11:00 A.M. Business meeting convenes.

12:30 P.M. Recess for luncheon. Please bring your own sandwiches; coffee and tea will be served. Box lunches will not be available this year.

1:30 P.M. Meeting reconvenes for unfinished business and a program of distinguished speakers.

Adjournment about 3:30 P.M.

**\*Tours:** Garden open from 10:00 A.M. to those attending the ABS Meeting. House and gardens open from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. at National Trust group rates, 80¢ per person. Admission to be paid directly to Oatlands staff, who will be on hand to issue tickets. National Trust members admitted by membership card.

ALL ABS members are urged to return their slips indicating whether or not they will attend the meeting, as soon as possible, not later than May 4th. While reservations are not necessary, we need to know approximately how many are coming, in order to provide adequate seating and enough coffee. If you are not already a member, please send a post-card noting your intention of attending to

THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

Box 85

Boyce, Virginia 22620



*J. T. Baldwin, Jr., College of William and Mary; Mrs. B. L. Frankelton, Fredericksburg, Virginia; Everett J. Raynes, Colonial Williamsburg, leading a Workshop group on the College Grounds.*



## WORKSHOP ON BOXWOOD HELD AT WILLIAMSBURG

*Report by ADMIRAL PHILLIPS*

The Garden Club of Virginia, under the sponsorship of their President, Mrs. Lucius J. Kellam, and their Horticultural Chairman, Mrs. D. H. Patten-Knight, held a workshop on boxwood at Colonial Williamsburg on Wednesday, February 25, 1970. About 95 members attended.

The workshop was conducted by Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr., of the College of William and Mary, and by Mr. Alden Eaton, Director of Landscaping Construction and Maintenance for Colonial Williamsburg. They were assisted by Mr. Richard D. Mahone, Assistant Director, and Mr. Everett J. Raynes, Landscape Superintendent, as well as by members of Mr. Eaton's highly skilled work staff. This meeting was of importance to ABS as evidence of the growing interest in boxwood, and the fact that both Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Eaton are officers of ABS, and Admiral Neill Phillips, President of ABS, was in attendance.

The workshop consisted of talks in an assembly hall by Messrs. Eaton and Baldwin, with an interesting display of pruning tools and equipment; and by guided tours and demonstrations of boxwood plantings and upkeep in the various gardens of Colonial Williamsburg, and in the grounds of the College of William and Mary.

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*Above: Richard Jones, Colonial Williamsburg, demonstrates and explains the art of topiary, using a slender boxwood column as his working example.*

*All Workshop photographs by  
Col. Donald W. Noakes.*



*Admiral Phillips and Mr. Alden Eaton.*

*Boxwood Miner.* Mr. Eaton's department has developed a very important but surprisingly simple technique for controlling this major boxwood pest. In late February or early March a boxwood plant that is infested, or suspected of being infested, is given an over-all clip two or three inches deep. The plant then is given a good shaking to dislodge all clippings and dead material held in the branches. All trash and clippings on the ground around the plant is then carefully raked up and burned (it might help to have a tarpaulin in place under the plant before the operation is begun.) The plant then is sprayed with lime sulphur at the first opportunity after clipping — when the temperature is at least 40 degrees F. Mr. Eaton states that, due to the fact that the boxwood miner infestation is, in late winter and early spring, concentrated in the outer leaves of the plant, this surface clipping destroys the infestation almost entirely. However, the plant must be carefully examined in late spring so that any residual infestation may be eliminated by conventional spraying.

It was noted with satisfaction that a large number of persons attending the workshop were ABS members. Many others expressed interest and made a note of the ABS address in order to apply for membership.

*Mr. Jones shapes a boxwood spiral.*

The collection of boxwood rarities which Dr. Baldwin has assembled in the grounds of the College, and the fine boxwood hedges, parterres and topiary in the Restoration gardens were of immense interest; as were the technical demonstrations and discussions on various phases of care and upkeep of boxwood. The boxwood rarities and the phases of upkeep have been covered in issues of the *Boxwood Bulletin*, principally in articles by Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Eaton, and will not be described in this report; except to say that naturally the on-the-spot demonstrations were immensely valuable even to those who were familiar with the *Bulletin* articles. There were, however, the following new items of great interest brought out at the workshop:

*Buxus Sempervirens var. Pyramidalis.* This is a fastigate form developed by Mr. Henry Hohman which carries as a rule a single upright leader with very luxuriant foliage. It is invaluable for topiary shapes such as spirals and interrupted cones. When this plant is deemed sufficiently grown for being clipped into topiary (that is, when it is four to six feet tall) it is given an over-all smooth shaping into a slender column or cone, at clipping time in early spring. The next year, in early spring, the shaping is begun with the shears to form the design: Spiral, Interrupted Cone, etc. Some of the recently completed designs were excellent, the spirals in particular being outstanding.





*Buxus sempervirens pyramidalis* 'Hardwickensis' on the Grounds of the College of William and Mary. The building seen between the two pyramidal box plants is The Brafferton, built in 1723 to house the Indian school, founded 1700.

Photograph by Thomas L. Williams, April 1964.



*Topiary pieces in various stages of growth and shaping. The Workshop group visited the topiary nursery at Colonial Williamsburg to be shown how topiary pieces are planned and developed through several years' growth, until they receive the final touches that make them ready for final placing.*

## COVER PICTURE — MARY BALL WASHINGTON GARDEN

*On the cover:* The most recent garden restoration of the Garden Club of Virginia is the quaint garden of the Mary Ball Washington House in Fredericksburg. The restored garden was presented to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, owners of this historic house, in September 1969.

George Washington's mother lived in Fredericksburg from 1772 to her death in 1789. Her sun dial still stands in the garden, and boxwood planted by her still remains as mute testimony to her love of a garden.

At the time that Mrs. Washington moved to this house a path and a gate led to Kenmore, home of her daughter Betty Washington Lewis, wife of Colonel Fielding Lewis of Revolutionary War fame. In later years the two estates were separated, but

the gate remains as a reminder that mother and daughter shared their adjoining gardens 170 years ago.

The first garden restoration accomplished by the Garden Club of Virginia was that of Kenmore, in 1929; the latest is that of Mary Ball Washington. Over three-quarters of a million dollars, proceeds of their annual Historic Garden Week, has since been expended on careful and authentic restoration of grounds and gardens of historic buildings that are open the year round to thousands of friendly, appreciative visitors to the Old Dominion.

*Historic Garden Week* is the last week in April—18th through 25th. *Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage*—May 1 through 10. Chesapeake Bay Cruises May 23 and 24. Plenty of fine boxwood in Maryland, too.

# PLANT IMPORTING PROCEDURES AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PLANT IMPORTERS

What You Need to Know In Advance About  
Bringing Foreign Boxwood (Or Other Plant Ma-  
terial) Into the United States.

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*In the January issue, we reprinted, with permission, two U.S.D.A. Bulletins on Plant Quarantines, explaining the reasons for quarantines on both foreign and domestic plant importations, and giving a summary of their regulations and procedures. Since then, requests for more specific information on the subject have been received. We are accordingly reprinting, with permission of the Plant Quarantine Division of the Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A., their Bulletin Q. 37-2 (2-70).*

*On first reading, the processes of importation may seem discouragingly long and complicated; but, obviously, advance knowledge of what is required and what is forbidden is going to clear the way and eliminate many annoying delays and frustrations.*

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## BULLETIN Q. 37-2 (2-70)

1. To avoid delay in the clearance of importations of plant propagating material importers have four important responsibilities to assume. Failure to assume all of these may result in loss or deterioration of material.

These responsibilities are:

- a. To obtain, before placing order, an import permit or to make certain that an existing permit provides for the entry of the desired material. If in doubt, obtain written assurance from the Plant Importations Branch, 209 River St., Hoboken, N. J. 07030.
- b. To transmit appropriate instructions to the foreign shipper. Please read carefully #2 below and the paragraphs cited therein.
- c. To make advance arrangements for meeting all Customs requirements. See #14.
- d. To supply labor, materials, etc., through broker or agent, when necessary. See #17.

## WHAT THE FOREIGN SHIPPER MUST BE TOLD

2. The permittee should instruct the foreign shipper concerning the freedom from soil requirement; the use of approved packing materials; the prohibition on certain woody plants which have been or can be grown from seed; the size-age limitations; the defoliation requirement, when necessary; the need for labeling, invoicing and certification; and

the means by which shipment is to be made. Information on these requirements appears in #3 to 13 which follow.

3. **FREEDOM FROM SOIL.** All plant material must be free from sand, soil, and earth. Leafmold and other decayed vegetable molds are considered as soil. Plants arriving in or contaminated with sand, soil, or earth will be refused entry.

4. **PACKING MATERIAL.** (a) Only approved packing material should be used. Leaves, forest litter, woods moss, and any similar material taken from or out of the ground and dried grasses, weeds, hays, and straws are not approved. Among the commonly used packing materials which are approved are peat moss, sphagnum, pulp-free coconut or other vegetable fibers (excluding sugarcane and cotton), osmunda fiber, excelsior (woodwool), shavings, sawdust, ground cork, buckwheat hulls, and vermiculite. Willow withes should not be used to tie bundles.

(b) Nursery stock which has been wrapped, coated, dipped, sprayed, or otherwise packaged in plastic, wax, or other impermeable material that renders adequate inspection and treatment unreasonably difficult or impracticable may be refused entry if the objectionable condition is not corrected by the importer.

5. **WOODY PLANTS.** Only seed may be imported in the case of forest trees, woody plants used as understocks, and fruit and nut plants to be grown on for what they are, if such plants can be grown from seed. *For example:* hemlock trees, rose stocks, fig plants, and walnut plants which have been or can be grown from seed are not allowed entry. Exceptions can be made only if the applicant presents evidence in writing in advance that it is impossible or impracticable to obtain viable seed.

6. **SIZE-AGE LIMITATIONS.** (a) All restricted trees and shrubs to be imported shall be limited to the youngest and smallest, normal, clean, healthy plants which can be successfully freed from soil, transported to the United States, and established. Only plants no more than two years of age when they have been grown from cuttings or seeds (see #5) or having no more than one year's growth after severance from the parent plant when produced by layers, or having no more than two seasons' growth from the bud or graft when they have been produced by budding or grafting are admissible except that for rhododendron (including azalea) or other genera or species of similar slow growth habit, an additional year is allowed. The size-age limitations do not ap-

ply to naturally dwarf or miniature forms of woody plants not exceeding 12 inches in height from the soil line nor to artificially dwarfed forms of the character popular in parts of the Orient.

(b) Cacti, cycads, yuccas, dracaenas, and other plants whose growth habits simulate the woody character of trees and shrubs may not be more than 12 inches in height from the soil line, exclusive of foliage.

(c) Herbaceous perennials which are usually imported in the form of root crowns or clumps shall be limited to one year old plants produced from single propagating units, or, when consisting of divided clump material, such as Astilbe, to divisions comparable to one year old plants produced from single propagating units.

7. **DEFOLIATION.** Certain material from several subtropical and tropical sources must be defoliated prior to shipment if the material is to clear through ports other than New York or Seattle. Full details on this requirement will be found in #19 of this circular.

8. **LABELING.** All material must be plainly and legibly labeled as to genus, species, and variety. Lack of labeling delays handling. Therefore, it is important that plants or bundles of plants be labeled, preferably with scientific names. If the latter are not available a good common name may suffice. When only a provincial common name is known, its scientific name should be determined from a competent horticultural authority near the source.

9. **INVOICES.** The copies of invoices required for plant quarantine clearance are in addition to those required by Customs, the broker, and the importer. *For cargo importations:* A copy must accompany the USDA Notice of Arrival filed at the time Customs entry is made. In addition, a packing list must accompany each container of material or a copy of the invoice must be enclosed within container No. 1. *For importations by mail:* One copy of the invoice must be enclosed within the parcel or within one of the parcels in the event of a lot shipment.

10. **CERTIFICATION.** Quarantine No. 37 requires that material be appropriately certified by the proper phytopathological official of the country of origin. *For cargo importations:* A copy of the certificate must be attached to the outside of each container and the original certificate must be submitted with the USDA Notice of Arrival when Customs entry is made. *For importations by mail:* A copy of the certificate must be attached to the outside of each parcel, and the original certificate must be enclosed within the parcel or within one of the parcels in the event of a lot shipment.

11. **MEDIUM OF IMPORTATION.** The importer may import material by any medium he wishes and should instruct the foreign shipper as to the means by which shipment is to be made. Mail shipments, whether by letter mail, parcel post, air parcel post, or other classes of mail do not require a bonded carrier to get the material to an inspection station. This does not apply to importations made by other medi-

ums. AIR EXPRESS AND AIR FREIGHT SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH AIRMAIL AND AIR PARCEL POST.

12. **MAIL SHIPMENTS.** (a) There are several kinds of mail service as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Not all countries offer air parcel post; moreover, the character of air parcel post service may vary with the country. From some countries air parcel post moves by air only to the United States port of first arrival and thence by surface transportation to destination; other countries provide air movement to final destination; still other countries provide both types of air parcel post service leaving the shipper to select the type desired. Information on air parcel post can best be obtained from the foreign shipper or at your local post office. Letter-rate airmail, sometimes used for seeds, valuable cuttings, etc., when air parcel post is not available, carries material through to destination by air. Shipments sent letter-rate airmail or first class mail should be marked "This parcel may be opened for inspection." Importers who plan importing by air will find that when air parcel post is not available, there will be times when even letter-rate airmail is as economical as air express in view of the savings of Customs brokerage and bonded carrier fees.

(b) After plant quarantine clearance at an inspection station, mail shipments are returned to the mails and go forward to destination under the original postage. If the value of the shipment is less than \$250, Customs duty, if any, is collected at the post office of destination. If valued at \$250 or more, the shipment goes to the Customs port nearest the destination post office where the importer must either employ a Customs broker to make a formal entry and pay the duty or attend to this himself. The importer is notified by Customs of the arrival of the shipment and the port at which entry must be made.

(c) *Addressing mail shipments.* When shipments are to be imported by mail, the permittee should request a green-and-yellow mailing label for each parcel involved. Instructions on their use appear on the reverse side of the label. The same instructions in French, Spanish, and German will be supplied upon request for transmittal to the foreign shipper along with the labels. For mail shipments, it is especially important that the permittee's name, address, and permit number be enclosed within each parcel. GREEN-AND-YELLOW LABELS ARE TO BE USED ONLY FOR MAIL IMPORTATIONS.

13. **SHIPMENTS OTHER THAN BY MAIL.** (a) Importations arriving by means other than mail require a Customs Entry regardless of value and must move in bond to an inspection station. The importer or his agent must make arrangements for this and for delivery to final destination.

(b) *Addressing other than mail shipments.* Each case, box, or other container of a shipment shall be clearly and plainly marked to show the general nature and quantity of the contents and the country where grown, bear distinguishing marks, be individually numbered, and be addressed in the following way:

"Bureau of Customs -----  
(Port where material is authorized to clear quarantine)

For delivery to Plant Quarantine Inspection Station.

For acct. of ----- Permit No. ---  
(Name & address of permittee)

From -----"  
(Name & address of foreign shipper)

Special labels (PQ Form 548) are provided upon request which may be used in addressing shipments entering under permit via cargo (air express, air freight, railway express, rail freight, and water freight).

14. **MEETING CUSTOMS REQUIREMENTS.** For *Non-Parcel Post Importations.* (a) Numerous delays resulting in loss or deterioration of material occur because importers fail to make arrangements in advance for a Customs broker or other agent to attend to Customs formalities in connection with freight, air freight, express, or air express consignments. Such shipments are in Customs custody at plant quarantine inspection stations and, unless under an IT entry, cannot go forward until all Customs requirements have been completed. **PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTORS ARE WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO ACT AS OR RENDER THE SERVICES OF A CUSTOMS BROKER.** Government employees cannot employ a Customs broker on behalf of an importer nor should they be requested to recommend one.

(b) All arrangements with the Customs broker or other agent should be made well in advance of importation. He will need to know the expected time of arrival and the vessel, train, or plane on which the material is expected to arrive, and should be supplied with invoices, other necessary documents, the importer's permit number, instructions on forwarding the importation, and the type of Customs entry to be made. The broker is in a position to arrange, on the importer's behalf, for bonded transportation to the inspection station and supply labor and materials, if needed. The inexperienced importer will do well to consult his Customs broker or agent ahead of time and ascertain what is expected of him (the importer).

(c) There are three kinds of Customs entries normally used for plant material imported other than through the mails. They are as follows:

(1) *Informal Entry.* This type of entry may sometimes be employed to advantage when the port of arrival is the same as the authorized port of plant quarantine clearance and the shipment is valued at less than \$250. The duty must be paid in cash or certified check to a Customs Inspector at the port of entry (pier, airport, etc.).

At times an informal entry, if allowable, may not be practical or convenient for the broker or agent.

(2) *Duty Paid Entry.* Here payment of duty is guaranteed by the broker's bond or is paid at the Customhouse. When the port of arrival is not the same as the authorized port of plant quarantine clearance, the shipment must move under a Customs Special Manifest to the port of plant quarantine clearance.

(3) *IT (In-Transit) Entry.* Under this type, the broker or agent (or carrier acting as such) merely makes the entry and arranges for handling at the inspection station and for movement onward towards destination. At the Customs port nearest to destination, the services of a Customs broker are again necessary to make a consumption type entry (an Informal or Duty Paid) and to pay the duty before the shipment can be delivered. The "double" service makes this a more costly type of entry.

## PARAGRAPH 12 EXPLAINS CUSTOMS PROCEDURES GOVERNING MAIL IMPORTATIONS

15. **BAGGAGE ENTRIES.** The importation of most plant material (except certain bulbs and flower seeds) by baggage may prove more costly than entry by mail because it may be necessary to arrange for a bonded carrier to transport the material to the nearest inspection station. Upon completion of the plant quarantine handling, someone will also have to care for the forwarding of the material to final destination and the costs attending such forwarding. For those reasons, travelers in foreign countries may wish to consider mailing plants to the United States whenever possible, thereby avoiding the inconvenience of having to make arrangements for bonded cartage to an inspection station and forwarding to final destination and eliminating the charges for such transportation. Inspection stations are generally open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

16. **PORTS OF QUARANTINE CLEARANCE.** Material may be offered for plant quarantine clearance at New York, N. Y. (including John F. Kennedy International Airport and Hoboken, N. J.); Miami, Florida; New Orleans, La.; Brownsville, El Paso, and Laredo, Texas; Nogales, Arizona; San Diego, San Francisco, and San Pedro, California; and Seattle, Washington, for mainland destinations; at Honolulu and San Juan, respectively, for destinations in Hawaii. Puerto Rico, and the American Virgin Islands. If your permit does not provide for handling of the importation at the logical point of plant quarantine clearance, application should be made to have it revised. When doing so, bear in mind that uninspected and untreated material may not move long distances overland for inspection and treatment but must be inspected and treated at the authorized point at or nearest the port of arrival. *For example:* South American material arriving by air usually clears at Miami. The same material coming by water would enter at New York and clear at Hoboken. Asiatic material coming via the Suez Canal and African material by water usually clear at Hoboken. Most Mexican material clears at Laredo

and Brownsville. Trans-Pacific material clears at San Francisco, San Pedro, or Seattle, depending upon the time and method of dispatch from origin. See #15 for hours during which inspection stations are open.

17. *LABOR, SUPPLIES, ETC.* Labor is usually required for the handling of shipments imported other than by mail. It is needed to unpack and repack material, to load the containers into and out of the fumigation chambers, and to move the containers into and out of the inspection station. Labor costs vary with the size of the shipment and the amount of work which may be involved. Customs brokers can readily arrange for labor. Supplies such as lumber, material for reconditioning, etc., may or may not be necessary depending upon the condition of the shipment.

18. *TREATMENTS.* It is the purpose of the Plant Quarantine Act to protect the United States against introductions of plant pests and that purpose must receive first consideration. To protect his country and himself against pest introductions, the importer should emphasize to the shipper the necessity for sending clean, healthy material. Treatments which are given as a condition of entry are those which, in the light of present knowledge, are deemed most effective for the pest concerned and least likely to cause injury to the plants involved. In those exceptional cases where injury might result from treatments given, the importer must regard this as the price of protecting himself and other plant growers against pest introductions. All treatments are given entirely at the risk of the importer. In most cases of alleged fumigation injury which have been investigated, the plant material reached the inspection station in a deteriorating condition because of too much or too little moisture, inadequate ventilation, or other adverse factors encountered in transportation. When the plants reach the inspection stations, the injury done to plants as a result of such adverse factors has not always run its course and the injury which subsequently develops is often erroneously attributed to fumigation. It is important to all concerned, therefore, that vigorous, healthy plants be shipped and that they be so packed as not to lose their vitality in transit. Suggestions on packing plants will be sent upon request.

19. *MATERIAL REQUIRING DEFOLIATION.* Because of the risk of introducing citrus blackfly (*Aleurocanthus woqlumi*), plants and cuttings of the following genera from all foreign sources except Canada, Europe, Asia Minor, and those countries in Afri-

ca bordering the Mediterranean Sea must be defoliated before shipment from the country of origin if they are to be imported through any port other than New York or Seattle. Defoliation is not required when plants and cuttings of these genera enter directly through New York or Seattle for plant quarantine clearance.

*Achras	#Cydonia	Myrtus
*Anacardium	*Diospyros	Parmentiera
*Annona	Duranta	*Persea
Ardisia	*Eugenia	Plumeria
Bouvardia	##Fraxinus	##Populus
Bumelia	##Hibiscus	*Psidium
Bursera	Hura	*Punica
Buxus	Ixora	##Pyrus
*Calocarpum	Jatropha	Sapindus
Capsicum	Lagerstroemia	Solandra
Cardiospermum	*Lucuma	*Spondias
Cedrela	Magnolia	Strelitzia
Cestrum	*Mammea	Tabebuia
Cnidioscolus	*Mangifera	##Vitis
Coffea	Melia	Zingiber
**Crataegus	Myroxylon	

\*Varieties cultivated for fruits or nuts are subject to growing in postentry quarantine.

\*\*Varieties of *C. monogyna* are subject to growing in postentry quarantine.

#Subject to growing in postentry quarantine.

##Prohibited from some sources; subject to growing in postentry quarantine from approved sources.

**MATERIAL ARRIVING IN FOLIAGE** contrary to the regulations will be refused entry and immediately become subject to the application of such safeguards as may be deemed necessary and prescribed by the inspector to prevent possibility of pest escape, including destruction if in the opinion of the inspector the circumstances warrant.

A limited supply of official application blanks for use in obtaining import permits will be available to ABS members at the Annual Meeting May 6th; also, copies of the *Bulletin Q. 37-2* to use as a check list if you do not want to mark up your *Boxwood Bulletin*.

## THE MAIL BOX - WOOD?

Mrs. Mariam Rabb, administrator of Oatlands, writing to Mrs. Kirby about arrangements for the ABS Annual Meeting, added:

"Our boxwood wintered very well, and is looking splendid. We did have one center section of an old American box near the driveway split off during the ice storms — now we have some very handsome

wood. Do you know anyone who would be interested in carving it or using it for inlay?"

Any sculptors or cabinetmakers among ABS members? If you would like to know more about this box wood windfall (or should we say icefall?) please see Mrs. Rabb at the Annual Meeting.

**ABS TENTH ANNUAL MEETING WEDNESDAY MAY 6TH AT OATLANDS**

# 1915: OLD BOXWOOD IN NEW GARDENS

*Satisfying the craze for immediate antique garden effects — the cost and process of transplanting — the normal growth — culture that insures longevity — some unclaimed specimens.*

BURDETTE CRANE MAERCKLEIN

Since antique boxwood is about the only "antique" which can be grown in our gardens, it is not strange that the quest for available bushes has acquired unparalleled impetus of late years. It has become the fad to pick up old box bushes, and many places have been shorn of their ancestral charm; but there is this consolation — it is being well cared for and appreciated in its new locations.

When a country place of any pretension is created nowadays it must be made to look reasonably old, and this applies particularly to the garden. The impatient owner will not wait for slow-growing things to mature. He wants them full-grown to begin with for immediate effects. Likely as not, if conditions are favorable, the garden designer will rely upon an antique boxwood bush or two, procured perhaps from some old homestead in the neighborhood, to give his garden the proper touch of age. And so it happens that bushes and whole hedges even, of antique boxwood, are in great demand today. The old-time gardens of Long Island are those along the Connecticut shore, long famous for their boxwood, have furnished many fine specimens to the great country places which have sprung up about them.

The prices for choice specimens are oftentimes fabulously high. For this reason, if for no other, antique boxwood should, if possible, be inherited. When you try to buy it at what seems like a reasonable price, ancestral boxwood is usually treasured so highly on the old places where it has grown for generations, almost like one of the family, that it takes a pretty good offer to arouse any desire to part with it. Why not? Besides being comforting, it is some little distinction to have growing in your back yard or before your doorstep an old box bush which your great, great, great grandmother planted there. This you may never be able to appreciate, but you will find it difficult to deprecate such sentiments. The age, size and beauty of the boxwood also enter into the transaction and make it more difficult to arrive at any uniform market value.

Some idea of its appraised value may be gathered, however, by what it cost a Philadelphia man to transplant a century-old hedge. The hedge was twelve hundred feet long and it cost him nine dollars a lineal foot to move it, or \$10,800 for the whole job. The actual cost of the hedge cannot be definitely calculated, as it was there when the estate was purchased; but think what he must have capitalized its value at, to justify so large an expenditure for transplanting it alone!



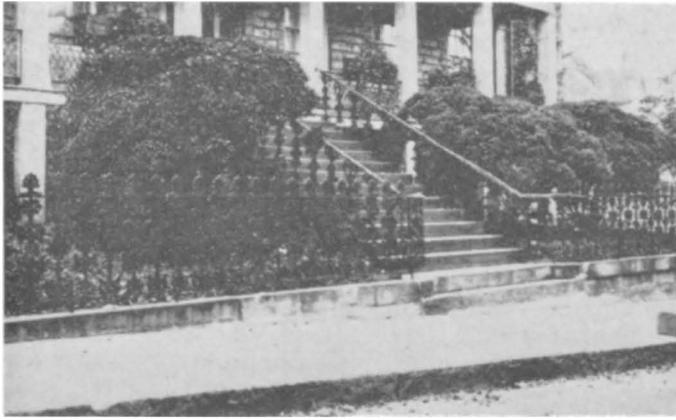
*Old and new combine well in the garden (1915) of Mr. James L. Breese at Southampton, Long Island. Fine old box hedges in a modern fountain.*

*Photographs courtesy of House and Garden.*

Nor is it at all strange that antique boxwood should be so highly prized by makers of gardens, for the available supply is limited and it takes box four or five generations to grow to maturity. Under the most favorable conditions, horticulturists tell us, boxwood grows not more than three inches in diameter in a quarter of a century. In other words, it takes eight years for it to add an inch to its diameter. Growing so slowly, at least a century is needed to make any sort of a showing with box, except of course in a small way.

In this country boxwood grows to be anywhere from twelve to twenty feet high. The average height of a full-grown bush would probably be about sixteen feet with a mean diameter of, say, ten and a half inches. This may seem like an enormous stem for a bush of that height, but old boxwood bushes almost always have trunks out of all proportion to their height. In full-grown bushes the stems will vary from six to ten and a half inches near the ground. This, of course, applies to the ornamental or common variety — the *Buxus sempervirens* of the horticulturists.

Despite the growing demands in many parts of the country for antique boxwood, the available supply seems to be still far from exhausted. Full-grown bushes of ancestral boxwood and occasional hedges flourish on many of the old places along the Connec-



*The box bushes of the famous Shaw-Perkins mansion in New London, Connecticut, almost hold the record (in 1915) for age with their 160 years. (Now 215 years, if still in existence.)*

ticut and Rhode Island shores and all through Long Island, where box grows more luxuriantly than anywhere else north of Philadelphia. Away from the seacoast north of Philadelphia box is not quite hardy, although it is grown with partial success in all the Northern states and in upper Canada as far north as 52° latitude. There is an abundance of luxuriant boxwood in most of the Southern states, where the mild climate just suits it. Native to Persia and the region around the Black and Caspian seas, boxwood is in general cultivation now in many parts of the world, both in temperate and in tropical climates. Our ancestors brought their first boxwood bushes from Europe — largely from England, but some probably from France or Holland.

What an interesting thing it would be to identify the oldest boxwood bush in the United States! Would it be found in New England, on Long Island, or in Virginia? No doubt there are boxwood bushes in New England over 200 years old, but this writer has not happened to locate or hear of any which he has reason to believe dates back of 1755. In New London, Connecticut, there is a group of six or seven fine old boxwood bushes at least 160 years old. They stand at either side of the entrance to the historic Shaw-Perkins mansion, a stately dwelling of gray granite built in 1755, and there is every reason to believe that the bushes are fully as old as the house. It would be hard to find a finer group of antique boxwood, or to imagine them growing in any other environment where they would fit into the picture so perfectly. Nor is it probable that they will ever be transplanted, for the mansion is now owned by the local historical society. The size of these box bushes is unusually large — the tallest being well over ten feet in height with a magnificent spread.

In Providence, Rhode Island, an ancient boxwood bush adorns the garden of the old John Brown place. It is known to be at least 150 years old and there is no telling how much older it may be. In 1766 this same bush was growing in the then famous gardens

of the George Rome mansion at Boston Neck, Narragansett, R. I. The bush has only been growing in its present location for a comparatively few years. It is a wonderful specimen, fifteen feet high and more than thirty feet around.

One of the tallest bushes which this writer has seen in New England is located in front of an old Connecticut farmhouse, about half way between Guilford and Branford, on the main turnpike from New Haven to New London. The house is probably between 150 and 200 years old; and, judging from appearances, the boxwood bush must have grown there ever since the house was built. It hugs the foundation and wall of the house very closely, reaching up to the sill of the second-story window. The stem is eight or ten inches in diameter near the ground.

In the old Connecticut River town of Essex there is a place which could supply an abundance of antique boxwood suitable for transplanting purposes. The house is literally surrounded by a dense growth. Along one side is a great, massy hedge four or five feet in height and on the other side of the house are several great, round, shrubby bushes, which would fill a striking place in a normal garden.

Hedges of antique boxwood are comparatively rare and the opportunity to buy up a whole hedge seldom occurs. The writer knows, however, where there is such a hedge on the Connecticut shore along the road over which one passes in going from New London to Waterford. Why it has not been bought up long ago one cannot help but wonder, for it has the appearance of being lost in its present location. It is four or five feet high, thick and perfectly formed, and runs along the road for a hundred feet or so, screening a plot of ordinary farm land. It would grace any garden, but apparently antique boxwood is not so much sought after in this locality, for there are a number of fine estates in the neighborhood whose owners would not hesitate to pay almost any price if they really wanted it.

Antique boxwood is probably more sought after and appreciated on Long Island than anywhere else in the neighborhood of New York. It has been used extensively and with exquisite results in producing immediate effects in many of the newly-made gardens on the country estates of wealthy New Yorkers. In fact, it is quite the thing today for their modern gardens to be built around antique boxwood. One of the finest examples is found in the famous gardens of Mr. James L. Breese on his country place "The Orchards" at Southampton, Long Island. The lavish use of old box, procured from places in and about Southampton, is one of the many things for which this garden is noted. In describing the beauties of the Breese gardens Mr. Wilhelm Miller aptly says: "The charm of the Breese house is partly due to these old specimens of box, because box is the one plant that commonly survives a century in gardens. Now the only way to get the effect of age without waiting for it is to have experts root-prune and move huge old plants to your place. Mr. Breese must have spent a small fortune on box, for it leads you

up the long path to his house, humanizes the portico, flanks the garden, and helps to tie the whole to the landscape."

Also in the garden of "Fleetwood", Mr. Robert Sewell's country seat at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the focal feature of the circus is an enormous bush of antique boxwood, transplanted from some old homestead nearby.

"Killenworth", the palatial country seat of Mr. James D. Pratt at Glen Cove, Long Island, was only finished in the spring of 1913, but so cleverly has all the planting and garden work been carried out that one would never suspect its unseemly lack of age. Great masses of antique boxwood flank either side of the entrance. This wonderful box was brought all the way from South Carolina. And what magnificent boxwood it is! One bush alone measures seventeen feet across.

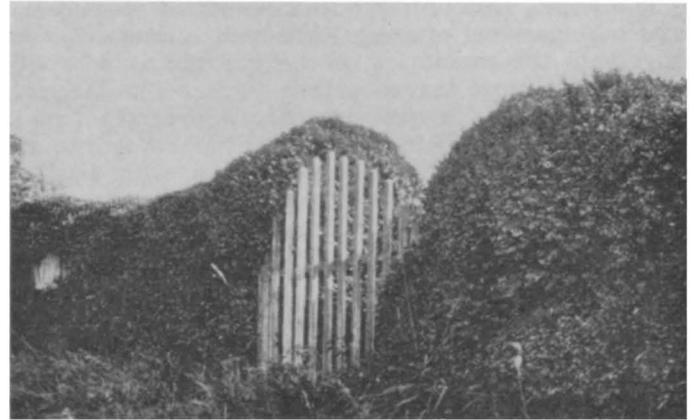
These isolated instances are mentioned merely to show concretely how the old boxwood of our ancestors is gradually leaving its humble surroundings on the farm for the great country estates, where it has become an important part of the garden picture. Many, no doubt, will deplore this, but in certain localities old boxwood has become so valuable that the natives, who formerly had a monopoly of it, cannot afford to keep it. And so it goes to grace the elaborate gardens of the proud newcomers, forsaking the simple dooryards of the old Colonial farmhouses, where it has grown for so many generations. And it is just as much at home in the one environment as the other.

To keep a garden plot intact for ages to come, there is nothing like slow-growing, long-lived boxwood. George Washington's flower garden at Mount Vernon was restored to its original plan largely by means of the box borders, planted under his direction over a century and a half ago. Had it not been for this abundance of boxwood the pattern of Washington's garden would have perished from the earth long since. As it is, the little box-bordered knots and parterres and the great hedges of clipped boxwood, which are so flourishing today, have preserved it for future generations.

The South has many other fine old gardens, which owe their existence today largely to their boxwood. One of the most famous, perhaps, is the Ferrell garden at La Grange, Georgia, which originally covered thirty acres. Wonderful box-bordered walks and great round shrubs, clipped in formal fashion, are the particular pride of this lovely old garden. There is no other green so facile under the shears as boxwood.

In moving antique boxwood an expert should always be employed. The secret of moving it is to lift it in such a way that all the roots remain undisturbed in their original soil. In box-bushes a hundred years old it has been found that the active roots, instead of going straight down as they do for the first twenty-five or thirty years, run out horizontally four or five inches under ground. The only way to locate these roots is to dig a hole about six feet from

the outer edge of the bush to a depth of, say, eight feet and then to run a tunnel under the bush, removing the dirt by hand from beneath. When the bush is lifted a board may be run under it so that the soil will not fall away from the roots. It is sometimes necessary to take as much as eight feet of soil with a bush. The proper preparation of the bed to which the bush is to be transplanted is of the utmost importance. Boxwood grows best in a light, loamy soil where the drainage is good. The ground should therefore be carefully prepared with six or eight inches of sand for drainage and with about eight inches of rich compost of sand and manure on top. A foot of rich soil should also be filled in around the roots. Box can be transplanted successfully from March to November.



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## BOXWOOD IN MUSICAL TERMS

"The dwarf box, although a favorite material for delimiting flower beds and edging plants, is merely a subordinate or "accompanying" instrument, so to speak, in the gardener's orchestra. Yet we do occasionally see it employed as a soloist, executing its modest little arabesques between the strepitant choruses of the chromatic parterres on the terrace of some stately country home. In such cases we see a relic of the 'knots' which formed an important feature in the gardens of our forefathers."

"*Mazes and Labyrinths*", W. H. Matthews; Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1922. And on p. 127 of the same book:

"Clement X took pleasure in watching the endeavors of his domestics to extricate themselves from the maze of tall box hedges which adorned his gardens at Alfieri."

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# 1925: Boxwood A "Must Have"

## For Joseph Hergesheimer

One of the privileges of living in Chester County (Pennsylvania), with its mementos of a green England, was the boxwood hedges and trees faithfully planted through the countryside; they were refreshing to see, and often they could be bought. Mr. Sears' plans demanded box, but that was no more emphatic than my determination to have it; nothing else planted, I thought, had its beauty of appearance and associations: the age to which, unimpaired, it survived, the memories of the gardens it adorned, the minute close leaves with a surface like lacquer, the scent, made it supreme. My appreciation of it was long delayed; little by little it had come into my consciousness; first by report, then with passing glances; and now, subjected, I was engaged in searching for it beside all the farmhouses, in all the lanes, I could trace.

Again I had been late — it could still be seen, enjoyed in its original settings, and, perhaps easier than ever before, purchased — the landscape architects for the great surrounding, or removed, estates had seen to that. The farmers, the dwellers in old stone houses along the old turnpikes, were in a state of amazement, and expectation, at what, they had heard, was paid for a hedge, a knot, of boxwood — a thousand dollars, two thousand . . . three thousand dollars had been given for the box in a churchyard of Nantmeal. This made it difficult for me; although, fortunately, the prices asked were so large that even my extravagance was saved. Mr. Sears, though, found me four bushes, glossy and symmetrical, that I could afford; and the Mr. Lewis whose avocation was exactly that gave me his expert assistance.

Dorothy saw some boxwood in a back yard in West Chester — we had passed it a hundred times — and it was moved to the Dower House; a wider bush, it now stood under the corner of the sleeping porch, we acquired while we were out for dinner; but Percy Darlington guided us to our most important discovery. He had seen a box hedge at Font, he told us, an exceptionally good one; and, if we cared to, we might drive there with them, look at it. His car dropped down a hill to a crossroads; and, reaching in a double row from a fence to a house of aged brick, the hedge appeared.

Let Percy do the talking, Dorothy warned me; he'd be better than you. We were getting out of the car and the owner of the boxwood hedge strolled forward to meet us. We wanted to see your hedge again, Percy explained; and we brought some friends. Already impatient I broke into this, Do you want to sell it? Dorothy made a restraining signal. Well, the man before me replied, it's been there a long while; we're used to it. But we need a bathroom right badly. Yes, I guess I'd sell it, if I could get what I wanted. Percy Darlington parted the

short stiff branches with a hand. How much would that be? Mr. Darlington, the other returned, I have to have four hundred dollars; that's what the bathroom would cost. I'll take it, I began to say, but I got no further than I'll — for Julia and Dorothy and Percy for a second concentrated on me their joined disapproval. Percy shook his head. I have to get that or there will be no sale. His assertion held a note of finality — in the end we paid more. The vendor of box who, in the past, had been huntsman for Bayard Kane, wanted a rabbit hound, and we promised him a young dog.

I had become the possessor of the thickest, the oldest, box hedge I had yet seen, but the problem of moving it remained, and that I delegated to Mr. Lewis. It was — there were eighty feet of the hedge — a heavy undertaking; the boxwood, on flat trucks, arrived in sections, its roots carefully bagged; and, shifted on platforms, it was set in a trench extending from the kitchen porch to the back of my ground, shutting away the vegetable garden from the grass slope which bound the garage court. On its inner side there was a sod walk that, leading through the wood house, carried the line of the terrace gates and the lower flagging.

We remembered, then, another boxwood hedge, planted fifteen years before by Martha Dunning, on the place beyond ours. We had bought the Dower House from George Dunning — he had lived above it on the hill — and I asked Andrew to negotiate with Mr. McCamant, who had succeeded the Dunnings, for the hedge. In this, it immediately developed, Andrew was successful, although Mr. McCamant hadn't been deaf to the rumours of a process which was transmuting an evergreen into gold. The trucks, the young men in khaki and powerful negroes, of the landscape gardeners, again appeared at the Dower House, and the box was put at the top of the long main terrace, where a walk broke through the shrubbery and curved around to stone steps.

At first, very privately, I had been disappointed in the scent of boxwood; I had read endless descriptions of its sharp magic, its power to stir the mind; but, sniff as I might, I could discover no moving odour. I found no scent and I did find large and displeasing black spiders. For spiders, certainly, it was ideal; but, as I had explained, I had no philanthropic impulses where they were concerned. Such a smell didn't, outside romantic pages, exist, I told myself; and then, skirting the vegetable garden on a hot, dry night, the odour of the box enveloped me in a magical cloud. It was a strange scent, like the odour of the past; its potency to stir the mind had not been exaggerated. Resembling nothing else it floated about me — the perfume, a camphor, of lost gardens.

I was flooded with inherited memories, the echoes of emotions both halted in death and perpetuated from life to life. It bore palpably, equally, the influences of life and death; its very longevity bound it to the mortality it had survived.

*An excerpt from a book by the late Joseph Hergesheimer, "From An Old House", published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., in 1925. Reprinted by permission of Mr. Dallett Hemphill, executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Dorothy Hergesheimer.*

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## BOXWOOD GARDENS OLD AND NEW

By Albert Addison Lewis

### Boxwood In Spanish Gardens

AMERICA'S rich heritage of Box came through many channels; English courtiers who were given great grants of land brought fine specimens from the formal gardens of their manor-houses; Puritans fetched slips from the pretty cottage gardens they were leaving "the better to worship God"; neat Dutch burghers carried roots of Boxwood from prim Holland flower-beds so that in the strange, new world tulips and hyacinths might spring up with a familiar border of evergreen about them; and, what people often do not realize, even the Spanish discoverers who came here first searching for the Fountain of Youth and the fields of gold, brought Boxwood from their luxuriant and colorful patios to beautify the courtyards of "New Spain."

Boxwood was introduced widely throughout Spain by the Moors who brought their exotic architecture and their Oriental shrubs with them when they swept from the East as conquerors. The Box thrived in the even climate and now there is not a garden in palace or monastery throughout Spain where hedges and knots and designs in Box do not grow abundantly, a shining green background for the flare of color that flames in every Spanish garden.

The Moors, being Mohammedans, would never carve their Box hedges into representations of beasts or men or any living thing, as did the French and English and Italians. However, they were fond of the most elaborate ornamentation and many of their parterres of Box-bordered flower beds were as complicated in design as Turkish carpets or as the rich mosaics of which the Moors were masters and which decorate their mansions and palaces. The most intricate Spanish heraldic symbols were marked out in their patios with Box and flowers.

Boxwood was also popular for the enclosures so dear to the Moor who loved the secret and the hidden. Every garden was enclosed by high walls, of course, and within these were concentric absolutely opaque hedges of tall Box, high and thick. The same principle determined the planning of creole gardens in New Orleans, where a stone wall too high to be scaled presents a hostile expense to the street,

and the only hint of the loveliness within is a green glimpse through the grilled opening in the iron-bound door, and the heavenly fragrance of Box and magnolia and roses that floats out over the wall and into the wide world.

Every Spanish garden had a fountain or pool, for as the Andalusian copla runs—

"Garden without water  
House without a roof,  
Wife whose talk is all  
Scolding and reproof,  
Husband who forgets his home  
In a tavern revel —  
Here are four things  
Ready for the Devil."

Around these pools, where of a summer's day the harem would come to bathe, high boxwood circled to keep them secure from curious eyes. One of the most beautiful of these pools is a great round marble one in the gardens of the Alcazar. It was made by Pedro the Cruel for his mistress, Maria de Padilla. A tall Box circle, perfectly symmetrical, stands round it, its dark verdure and the white marble gleamingly contrasted. A tortuous path, Box enclosed, led to the tiny entrance. Down this path the eunuchs would pass, one carrying high on his head a gold pitcher of perfume for the bath, another bearing a silver basket of rose petals to strew the ground beneath the feet of the beautiful Maria as she emerged from the pool. No other penetrated that secret place, kept inviolate by its great Box hedge.

The gardens of the Alcazar are of an unearthly and unbelievable beauty. They abound in giant Boxwood and in roses; climbing roses with trunks as large as a man's forearm, and rose bushes of every kind and color. Then there are fruit trees strange and pleasant, limes, figs, apricots, pomegranites, peaches, citrons, palms, and flowers that blaze with vividness, poppies and poinsettias and orchids. The flower beds are of intricate design, all edged with dwarf Box and filled with a tangle of bloom. Here Isabella sat to receive Columbus, five centuries ago, and forgot to ply her needle through the canvas of her tapestry for listening to the glories of the New World and its strange wonders. These are the very Box-edged paths that Phillip the Second trod, morose over the loss of England, diabolically planning for the Inquisition, amid the fragrance of jessamine and magnolia and orange-blossoms.

Helen Rutherford Ely, in her interesting essay on "Some Gardens In Spain," writes the following

description of the gardens at Escorial, thirty-one miles from Madrid:

"The first we saw of these was the garden of the Palacio Real, that part of the great Escorial built first by Philip the Second as a cell in which to die, but added to by succeeding Kings and converted into a palace, and decorated by them in the style of the Renaissance. These gardens were devoid of flowers and consisted only of hedges, parterres, circles and squares, and triangles of the most wonderful Box I have ever seen, with paths running around and between them.

"From the shape of many of these beds of Box I imagine that they had originally been planted as edging for formally shaped beds, but with the lapse of time, had grown to form these solid masses of green."

Such a green garden is, however, unusual in Spain where color, the most brilliant possible, is everywhere. The stucco and plaster of the palaces was often tinted, and Boxwood is especially impressive against the texture of those walls. A stucco house is cold without the warmth of evergreen to relieve it. Even the paths were often colored, of mosaics of shells, of pink sand, of white and blue cobblestones set in patterns. There is one Mosque garden near Madrid where the paths are paved with Moorish tiles, where the house walls are broken with irregular windows with warm brick sills, and where gutters end in grotesques and gargoyles colored weirdly. Opening directly from the sunny garden of Box and flowers is a cool kitchen, and walking through the paths one glimpses the gleam of copper and brass kettles and the shimmer of fine faience plates. It is very picturesque — Spain.

The monastery gardens were often centered around a pool, from which radiating paths led away through the formal Box-edged flower beds to a circular tall hedge of cypress or Box.

The palace gardens were often terraced, especially in the Hill country and near the Pyrenees. The gardens at La Granja, high in the hills, were laid out by Philip the Fifth in a series of terraces with Box-bordered beds in myriad designs and colors, with fountains spilling the crystal water of mountain streams down the falls and winding channels. They are one of the most gorgeous sights in the continent.

The Alhambra garden has a tremendous Box-maze, complicated and sombre and dark with age and long growth, which emerges suddenly on a parterre brilliant with poppies and phlox and oleanders.

When one sees what ravishing beauty glowed in Spanish and Moorish gardens, one is not surprised that Mohamet's idea of the Paradise of the Faithful was a garden. There the blessed would repose on couches of white silk lined with crimson and drink wine that would not intoxicate them, "wine that shall have the odour of musk, in bottles none but themselves shall open, mixt with the water of the

fountain of Paradise, where the Cherubim do drink." Pages in shining green silk shall bring them rare fruits and lotus blossoms, and they shall be "adored by women as white as pearls with coal-black eyes."

Dion Calthrop, in the introduction to *Royal Palaces and Gardens*, writes: "In those great Spanish gardens I feel a little lost; they have in them the challenge of the East and its Profundity and its unfathomable secret. The Moor is there in those gardens, proud, reserved, polite, each man looking like an emperor. He holds the flower of a pomegranate in his hand, and smells it delicately."

I see the phantom of this Moor hovering near our clumps of Boxwood; and somehow, when one knows its history, the pungency of Boxwood seems laden with the aroma of the mysterious East. Surely every "Castle in Spain" has Boxwood growing in its courtyard garden.

*From "Boxwood Gardens Old and New"; The William Byrd Press, Richmond, 1924. Other excerpts have been reprinted in The Boxwood Bulletin in January, April, July and October 1963, January 1964, January 1965, April 1966 and April 1968.*

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#### NEW MEMBERS

(Added since January 1970)

- Arnold, Mrs. H. O., 3810 Thimble Lane, Richmond, Virginia.
- Belin, Mrs. Peter, 1923 28th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20007
- Boxwood Study Group, St. Louis Herb Society, 2315 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis.
- Gammon, Willard R., 122 Chichester Avenue, Hampton, Va. 23369
- Garden Club of Fairfax, 3610 Old Lee Highway, Fairfax, Virginia.
- Gillespie, Mrs. A. R., 2010 North Augusta Street, Staunton, Virginia.
- Hodges, Mrs. J. Barnett, RFD #2, Forest, Virginia.
- Hopkins, J. T., Jr., 736 White Oak Road, S.W., Roanoke, Virginia.
- Irelan, Miss Lola M., 1338 North Taylor St., Arlington, Virginia.
- Latham, Mrs. Robert E., 3601 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia.
- Lawler, Mrs. Edward Emmet, Jr., P.O. Box 327, Alexandria, Virginia.
- Mason, Max M., 304 Carson Road, Ferguson, Mo.
- Mrs. Karl B. F. Rauch, Stone House, Box 118, Rt. 1, Westminster, Maryland.
- Roper, Lanning Esq., 29A Clarendon Gardens, London W. 9, England.
- Traynham, Dr. Wade L., 103 South Boxwood Street, Hampton, Va. 23369
- Tucker, Mrs. Jas. T., 1312 Loche Lomand Lane, Richmond, Virginia.
- Williams, Mrs. Helen S., 3129 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.



### OAK HILL

Mrs. Thomas deLashmutt has kindly invited ABS members and friends to visit, after the meeting, the famous gardens of Oak Hill, once the home of President James Monroe. *As you leave Oatlands, turn left on Rte. 15, go about 5 miles to Oak Hill entrance on your right. Gilbert's Corner, intersection of Rtes. 15 and 50, is only a short distance beyond.*

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### FOR YOUR ADDRESS BOOK

If your letter is concerned with

Membership, new or renewal

Payment of dues

Change of address

Gift Membership

Ordering back issues of the Bulletin

Ordering Dr. Wagenknecht's List

General information about the Society

write to

Mrs. Andrew C. Kirby, Secretary-Treasurer,

The American Boxwood Society

Box 85, Boyce, Va. 22620

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

Rear Adm. Neill Phillips, USN Ret'd., President,

Heronwood,

Upperville, Virginia 22176

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

Mrs. Edgar M. Whiting, Editor,

The Boxwood Bulletin,

415 West Clifford St.,

Winchester, Va. 22601

## TENTH ANNUAL MEETING WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1970

*To reach Oatlands:* From Washington Beltway (495) take Exit 10 to Rte. 7, go 22 miles to Leesburg, turn left on Rte. 15, go 6 miles to Oatlands gate.

*From Rte. 50,* turn at Gilbert's Corner (traffic light) right if coming from Washington, left if coming from Winchester, on to Rte. 15; go about 6 miles to Oatlands.

*From Tidewater Virginia,* leave Rte. 95 at Falmouth and take Rte. 17 through the Warrenton bypass, take right fork (211 and 15) about 9 miles, turn left at Haymarket on to Rte. 15, go through Gilbert's Corner to Oatlands.

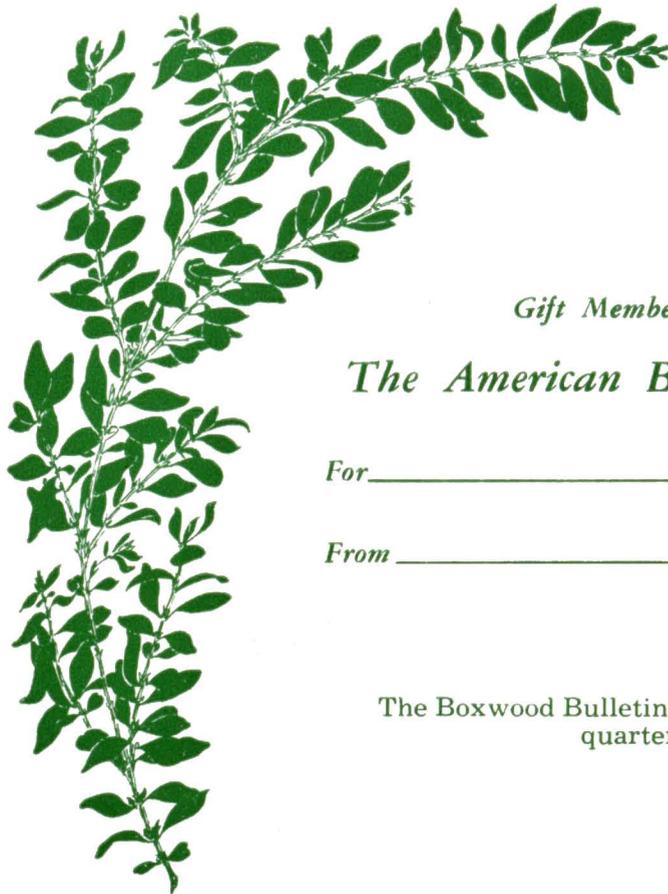
*From central Pennsylvania,* Rte. 15 south from Gettysburg through Frederick, Md. and Point of Rocks to Leesburg and Oatlands.



### VISIT HERONWOOD AFTER THE MEETING

Admiral Phillips, President of the American Boxwood Society, cordially invites all ABS members and guests to stop by Heronwood for refreshments and to see the gardens, on Wednesday May 6, after adjournment of the ABS meeting.

*To reach Heronwood:* From flashing light at Red Fox Inn, Middleburg, go west on US 50 for 6.1 miles, then turn left on County Road 623 and go 1.1 miles to entrance of Heronwood (stone gate posts, with sign).



*Gift Membership in*  
*The American Boxwood Society*

*For* \_\_\_\_\_

*From* \_\_\_\_\_

The Boxwood Bulletin will be sent to you  
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**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.

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