

The

OCTOBER 1975

Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



Are these the tallest Box trees in cultivation? Mrs. Henry T. Skinner was photographed against these giants in the gardens of Birr Castle, County Offaly, on a recent tour of Ireland. See pages 22-23.

Photographer, Sylvester March of the U.S. National Arboretum.

Edited Under The Direction Of
THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

President _____ Rear Adm. Neill Phillips
 Vice President _____ Prof. A. S. Beecher
 2nd Vice President _____ Mr. Alden Eaton
 Executive Secretary & Treasurer
 _____ Mrs. Andrew C. Kirby

DIRECTORS

	Term Began	Term Ends
Dr. Henry T. Skinner	1973	1976
Prof. A. S. Beecher	1973	1976
Dr. Ralph Singleton	1975	1978
Mrs. E. M. Whiting	1975	1978
Mr. Charles Otey	1975	1978
Mr. Richard Mahone	1975	1978

Ex officio, Mr. Thomas E. Ewert, Director Blandy Experimental Farm.

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

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia, December 14, 1967. Exempt for Federal Income Tax. Contributions deductible by donors. Ref. IRS District Director, Richmond, Va.; Letter 430/GBS dated Dec. 4, 1968.

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

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

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

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

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

Make cheques payable to the American Boxwood Society.

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

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

Entered as second-class mail matter at Post Office
 Boyce, Virginia
 Copyright 1975 by the
 American Boxwood Society
 Printed in U. S. A. by
 Carr Publishing Co., Inc., Boyce, Va.

The Boxwood Bulletin

OCTOBER 1975

Vol. 15 No. 2

EDITOR — MRS. EDGAR M. WHITING

INDEX

Mark Vizvary New Research Assistant	17
<i>Dr. W. H. Wills</i>	
The Ferrell Gardens of LaGrange, Georgia	18-20
<i>Mrs. Fuller E. Callaway, Jr.</i>	
Raising Boxwood In Piedmont Virginia	21
<i>Paul Saunders</i>	
The Boxwoods of Birr Castle, Ireland	22, 23
<i>Dr. Henry T. Skinner</i>	
MAIL BOX: Care Of Boxwood In Georgia	24-26
<i>Frances Welsh</i>	
Dr. Baldwin's New Cultivars For Memorial Garden	26
<i>Dr. Bernice M. Speese</i>	
Morven Park Boxwood	27
<i>Charles L. Otey</i>	
A Boxwood Garden On A Lilliputian Scale	28-30
<i>Mary A. Gamble</i>	
MEMORIAL FUND DONORS	30
NEW MEMBERS	30
Boxwood To Highlight Memorial Garden	31
<i>Arthur Dugdale</i>	
Pruning To Strengthen Mature Boxwood	32
<i>Tom Stevenson</i>	

ILLUSTRATIONS

Birr Castle Boxwood	cover, 22, 23
Ferrell Gardens	18, 20
Ms. Welsh's Georgia Boxwood	25
Lilliputian Garden, St. Louis	28

IT'S TIME AGAIN
TO REMIND MEMBERS
Who Have Not Yet Paid
1975-76 Dues

You will automatically cease to be a member of the American Boxwood Society, and your name will most regretfully be removed from the mailing list of the Boxwood Bulletin, if your dues have not been paid before January 1, 1976.

The Boxwood Society year runs from one Annual Meeting to the next; from May of one year to May of the following year. Those joining the Society at other times are sent all the Boxwood Bulletin issues for the current Society year, beginning with the July number. Their dues are then again due and payable in the following May.

This was voted by the Society in order to lighten as far as possible the heavy workload of our busy Secretary-Treasurer.

We would miss you very much. Stay with us, mail your dues today to Mrs. Andrew C. Kirby at Box 85, Boyce, Va. 22620.

**STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION**

1. Date of Filing: September 24, 1975
2. Title of Publication: The Boxwood Bulletin.
3. Frequency of issue: Quarterly.
4. Location of Known Office of Publication (Street, city, county, state, zip code): Blandy Experimental Farm, Boyce, Virginia, 22620.
5. Location of the Headquarters or General Business Office of the Publishers (Not printers): The American Boxwood Society, Boyce, Virginia, 22620.
6. Names and Address of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor: Publisher, The American Boxwood Society, Boyce, Virginia, 22620; Editor, Mrs. Edgar M. Whiting, Winchester, Virginia, 22601.
7. Owner: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other incorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual, must be given.) Name, The American Boxwood Society, Boyce, Virginia, 22620 (Incorporated; Non-stock, non-profit Organization.)
8. Known Bondholders, Mortgages, and other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 percent or more of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages or Other Securities (If there are none, so state): None.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

Mr. Charles Otey has referred your request for information about the boxwood disease research project to me for reply.

I am happy to report that following a renewal of the grant from the Westmoreland Davis Memorial Foundation we have appointed Mr. Mark Vizvary to a graduate research assistantship effective in September, in the Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, VPI & SU to continue the program which we started with Dr. George Montgomery in 1972. Dr. Montgomery, incidentally, completed his studies in April of this year and has taken a research job with the Du Pont Company in Wilmington, Delaware.

His successor, Mr. Vizvary, has completed work for his M. S. in plant pathology at Purdue University. His undergraduate work was in forestry at the State University of New York, Syracuse and he is a native of Tarrytown, New York. He is at present developing a program of study and research on boxwood decline. We anticipate his efforts will be directed towards learning the role of soil moisture, especially under winter conditions in decline of English boxwood. There are several other "leads" produced by Dr. Montgomery's research which may or may not be developed.

We are happy to report that this project has been supported generously for two years now by the Westmoreland Davis Memorial Foundation and we are indeed grateful to Mr. Charles Otey and the Board of Trustees of the Foundation for this support. As you know, the ABS got this project under way with their generous support for two years also. We are searching now for other sources of further support.

W. H. Wills

Professor of Plant Pathology

For some mysterious reason, several of our readers found nothing to read in the envelope purporting to bring the July issue of the Boxwood Bulletin. We are grateful to those who took the trouble to notify us, and of course have sent replacements. If anyone else got an empty envelope, please let Mrs. Kirby know, and you will have your July Bulletin as soon as the mails can bring it.



Boxwood, beautifully clipped, circles the fountain on the lowest terrace of the Ferrell Garden. Taken from an upstairs window of the house.

Photograph by Mrs. Callaway

The Ferrell Gardens Of La Grange, Georgia

Mrs. Fuller E. Callaway, Jr.

The Ferrell Gardens were begun in 1841 by Sara Coleman Ferrell. The land on which it was planted was given to her by her Father, Mickleberry Ferrell, and was part of an original land grant. There has been only one deed recorded for the property since the land passed from the possession of the Indians to the Mickleberry Ferrells in 1832 and that was when Mr. Fuller E. Callaway, Sr., bought it in 1912 after the death of Mrs. Ferrell and her husband, Judge Blount Ferrell. The Ferrell house was torn down and replaced on the same site, but the garden was kept in its original design.

The garden covers a series of six terraces and was at one time known as "The Terraces." It is said that when Mrs. Ferrell started her work on the garden, that the land used was a terraced red clay cotton field adjoining the house. The stone for the steps and retaining walls was quarried on the land owned by the Ferrells and the work done by slaves. The boxwood used was largely rooted by Mrs. Ferrell.

At her death the box-bordered paths and beds covered five acres. They were kept and loved by Mrs. Fuller E. Callaway, Sr., who added to their

beauty until her death in 1916. It is now owned by Fuller E. Callaway, Jr.

Upon entering the upper terrace and walking to the left of the fountain, visitors may see boxwood mottoes planted by Mrs. Ferrell over a hundred years ago. For her motto she planted "God Is Love" and opposite it for her husband, who was a Circuit Court Judge and a Mason, is the Masonic Emblem heading the inscription "*Fiat Justitia*" (Let Justice be done). Going around the fountain and stepping down to the second terrace, one sees a long avenue bordered by azaleas with stone benches placed on one side, creating an Italian atmosphere.

Continuing down to the third terrace we reach Lovers' Lane, so called because through the years it has been a favorite spot for sweethearts to sit on the benches at each end, where statues of Socrates and Plato stand guard.

Stepping down again, one comes to the fourth terrace with its intricate box bordered paths and beds planted with azaleas and camellias. Following this terrace to the left we find an old well at the end. The well is now dry, but was one of the three in the garden used to water the garden by hand when it was begun.

Walking down the steps to the fifth terrace and turning left, may be found GOD planted in boxwood, giving glory to him for its creation. Following the wide boxwood-bordered path, we walk under magnolia trees which were planted from seeds by Mrs. Ferrell, during the Civil War.

When the sunken garden with its fountain is reached, you can walk down steps to the left and reach the circular stone benches where a good view of the original old circular dry stone wall may be seen, and a look up to the house gives a fine picture of all six terraces.

Returning up the steps on the opposite side, and continuing along the magnolia walk to the left, one finds a huge bunch of grapes planted in boxwood. This represents the grapes brought back by spies sent by Moses to search the land of Canaan.

Following the path around the grapes we step down more steps and come to the church garden. There is planted here a lyre in boxwood. By walking around the old well, the greenhouse may be reached. Inside, the plants vary according to the season, but a permanent collection of *Adiantums* (maidenhair ferns) is housed in the center section. Adjacent to the greenhouse is the Herb Garden with a variety of medicinal, aromatic and culinary herbs planted.

Walking up the steps from here, we re-enter the old garden and continue to four levels of steps to reach the mottoes planted by Mrs. Fuller Callaway, Sr., in 1916 after the present house was built. They are taken from the Callaway Coat of Arms, and on one side is spelled "St. Callaway" and on the other "Ora Pro Mi" (Pray For Me).

Many have visited this garden and some have left with love for it, but no one could walk through it without feeling uplifted by its beauty in all seasons, and the religious significance expressed in the cherished old plantings of boxwood.

In correspondence with the editor, Mrs. Callaway wrote: "Thank you for the compliment of the smooth clipping of the Box (*around the fountain*). Actually, I learned to do this with a line level — from the BOXWOOD BULLETIN! We trim the Boxwood each year, beginning in February, and it takes three to four weeks, depending on the weather. Following this, we start fertilizing it with cottonseed meal; which is done by punching holes the size of a broom handle around each plant every 12," 18" deep. These are filled with the cottonseed meal and then covered. The tool we use is home-made with a piece of pointed pipe fitted with a grip handle on top.

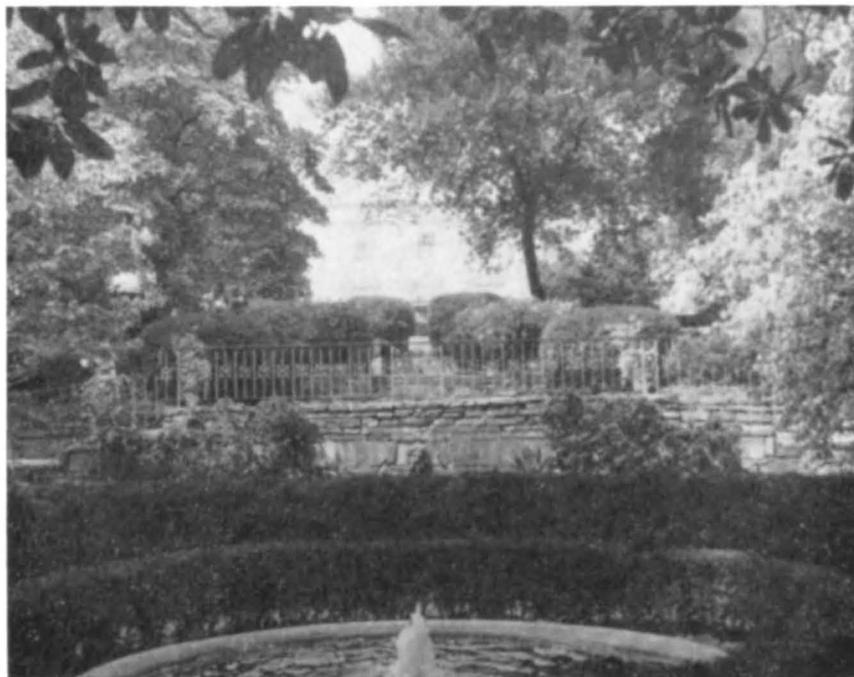
Spraying is done only when necessary, and watering is maintained during dry spells in the summer.

We do have brown spots appearing periodically but these are pruned out by hand and are to be expected with the number of plants in the garden. There are also some bare spots left each year where we have to prune down to hold the line, but these quickly fill in and are held to a minimum by doing only a few severe cuttings each season.

My help consists of two young white boys who have been with me less than a year, and two negroes, one of whom has been on the place for thirty years and the other for four years. I am the Work Horse.

The mottoes are done in Box and were planted prior to 1860. It is true Dwarf English Box (*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*). We do make cuttings when it is trimmed annually, and use them for replacement of any that die. They are uniform in growth, being the same variety.

The espaliered plants on the house are pears and were planted in 1936, so are quite old and large. I do have two lovely espaliered Box in another location, which are *Buxus Macrophylla* and were purchased from Mr. Henry Hohman before he died.



Looking up toward the house from the Lower Terrace (6th). The fountain in the foreground has been temporarily shut off to get a clear view.

Photograph, Katherine Hyde

Our garden is not open to the public but may be seen by appointment, and there is no charge except when a local charity occasionally is permitted to sponsor a tour. Any time that members of the Boxwood Society are in our area, I would be happy to have them visit our Garden (please telephone first). My heart is in this Boxwood Garden and I love to talk about it, read about it and work in it.

Alice H. Callaway

At the editor's request, Mrs. Callaway sent the following directions for reaching the Ferrell Garden:

The Garden is located within the city limits of LaGrange, Georgia. Upon reaching the city traffic, which from all directions comes to Lafayette Square in the center of the town, you follow Highway 29 South for one mile; turn in through white entrance gates on your right to enter our estate. Shortly after you have turned in, the road bears left leads to the entrance to the Garden, which is marked.

Raising Boxwood In Piedmont Virginia

Paul Saunders

My boxwood nursery began in the Spring of 1947 in a piney thicket. Another teenage boy and I set out some 72 boxwood slips. 26 survived! My mother and a high school science teacher told use the basic steps in propagation. I was encouraged and fascinated with the nursery. I bought out my partner with \$1.00 and a contract!

Since 1947 our nursery has grown until now it includes many thousand plants, principally English and American boxwood. We have our likes and dislikes — we have learned most of what we know by our experience. My way works for me — it may or may not work for all.

COMMERCIAL OPERATION:

We specialize in English and American Boxwood, hollies, hemlock, white pine, and azaleas.

In 1969 part of our nursery was wrecked by Hurricane Camille. Over 25,000 field grown plants were under water. Most of these were lost. We had been growing container plants since about 1960. and at this time in 1969 we began concentrating more on container plants.

Propagation of boxwood, some holly, we do ourselves. Other lines we purchase.

Over the past four years we have potted in excess of 60,000 containers each year. Over half of our total inventory of plants on hand are English and American boxwood. Probably 75% of our boxwood are English, propagated from plant material at our home. The boxwood remain in containers 2 to 5 years before sale.

Our business is about 90% wholesale and serves most of Virginia and the Washington, D. C. area.

Plants are sold in uniform lots of 25 to 400 or more and delivered to our customers in an insulated shelved van. We offer no guarantee to plant survival whatsoever. We guarantee a good plant. We have no control over what happens to our plants once they are in the hands of our customers.

Over the years we have learned the hard way some of the things to do — and many of the things not to do in raising boxwood.

Our nursery is really a family operation. My wife helps mostly with bookkeeping. Three of the older of the seven sons play major roles in the propagation, potting, loading and delivering. The nursery is part

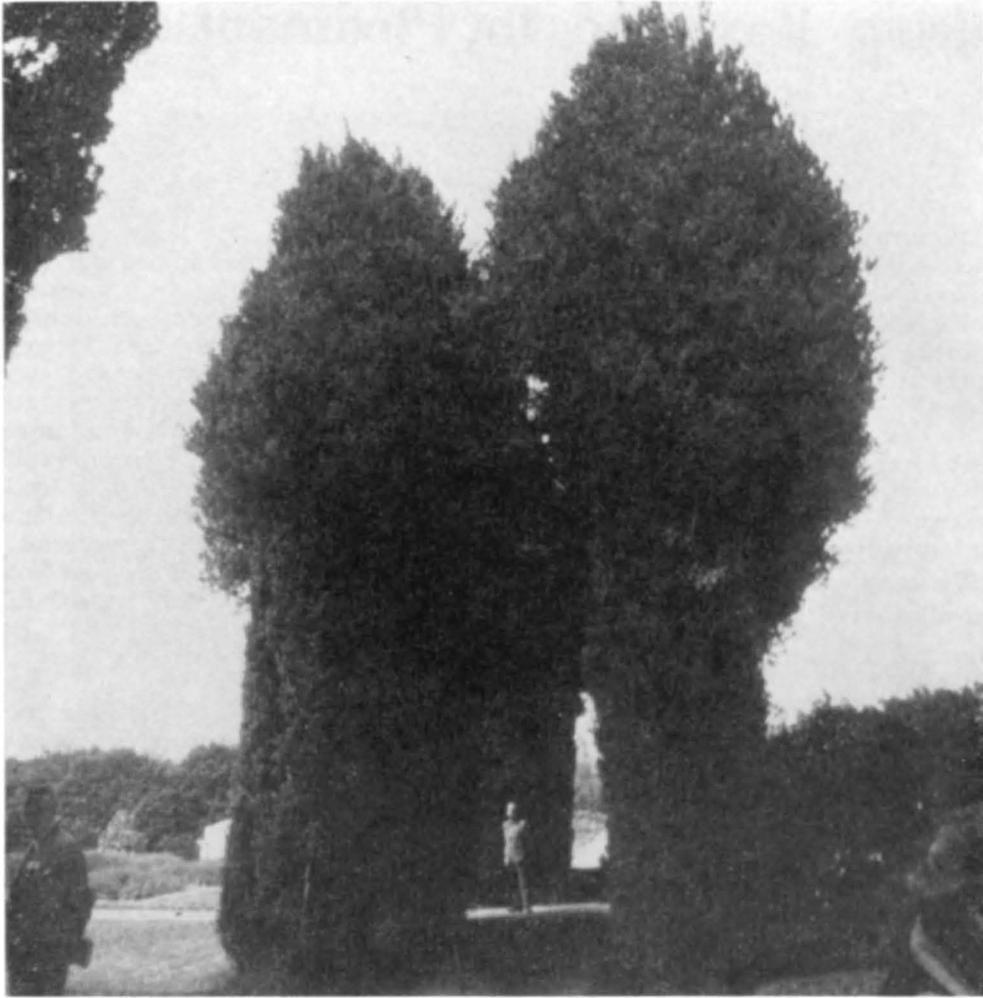
of our overall family business. We have about 140 acres of peaches and apples and a herd of registered Angus. Full time farm employees vary from about 5 up to 15 persons depending on the season of the year. Most of our help is near retirement age or high school students.

A few basic ideas about plants — Boxwood in particular — I shall tell you. My discussion is with English Boxwood since this is by far my favorite. We have raised Variegated Box and Vardar Valley Box and we have seen other species, but in our book there are only two good types of Box — English and American — and English is the Cadillac of the two!

These are my ideas:

1. Few, if any, plants inch for inch, can compare with English Boxwood in elegance when planted in the habitat that English Box likes.
2. English Boxwood likes some protection. Avoid windy spots and, where possible, hot or complete sunlight all day long.
3. The greatest enemy Boxwoods have is people: People who plant them in places unsuitable to box; people who try to grow them overnight with overdoses of fertilizer; people who give them a sip of water every day rather than a drink, then a break; people who plant them in poorly drained soils; People who hoe close to the root system on top.
4. Our nursery has in only very isolated cases had any spray placed on it. There has been no fumigation. We try to keep the plants in a healthy state. Dead or diseased plants are removed from the nursery to prevent possible sources of infection.
5. Plants are fed according to leaf color and are irrigated when they are dry.
6. Planting boxwood too deep is worse by far than planting too shallow. In fact we usually recommend in most cases that they be planted from 2 to 4 or more inches high, depending on the size of the plant. This guarantees that debris will not build up around the plant and strangle it.
7. Boxwood does not always suit every home. Probably this is why some people do not like them — because they have seen plants in a very unsuitable location, which look terrible.

Boxwood planted in the right environment and cared for properly is now, as in colonial Virginia, the "Aristocrat of Evergreens."



1975

The Boxwood of Birr Castle, Ireland

A tour of some outstanding gardens of southern Ireland was arranged by the International Dendrological Society for June, 1975. The mild winters and moist, cloudy summers of this horticulturally favored climate permit cultivation of a broad representation of eucalypts, palms, trees ferns and flowering trees of Chile, Australia and New Zealand in addition to the more familiar plants of northern American gardens. And many boxwoods were seen, some of them as evidently very old specimens of three, weeping and variegated forms. Most notable, however, were those of Birr Castle, County Offaly, the home of Lord and Lady Rosse. Coming upon a double row of tree or American box, *Buxus sempervirens*, below the Castle's very fine formal gardens, we were immediately impressed by their unusual height. Subsequent advice from their owner confirmed our suspicions. By last years measurement of approximately 35 feet, they are perhaps the tallest boxwoods in cultivation.

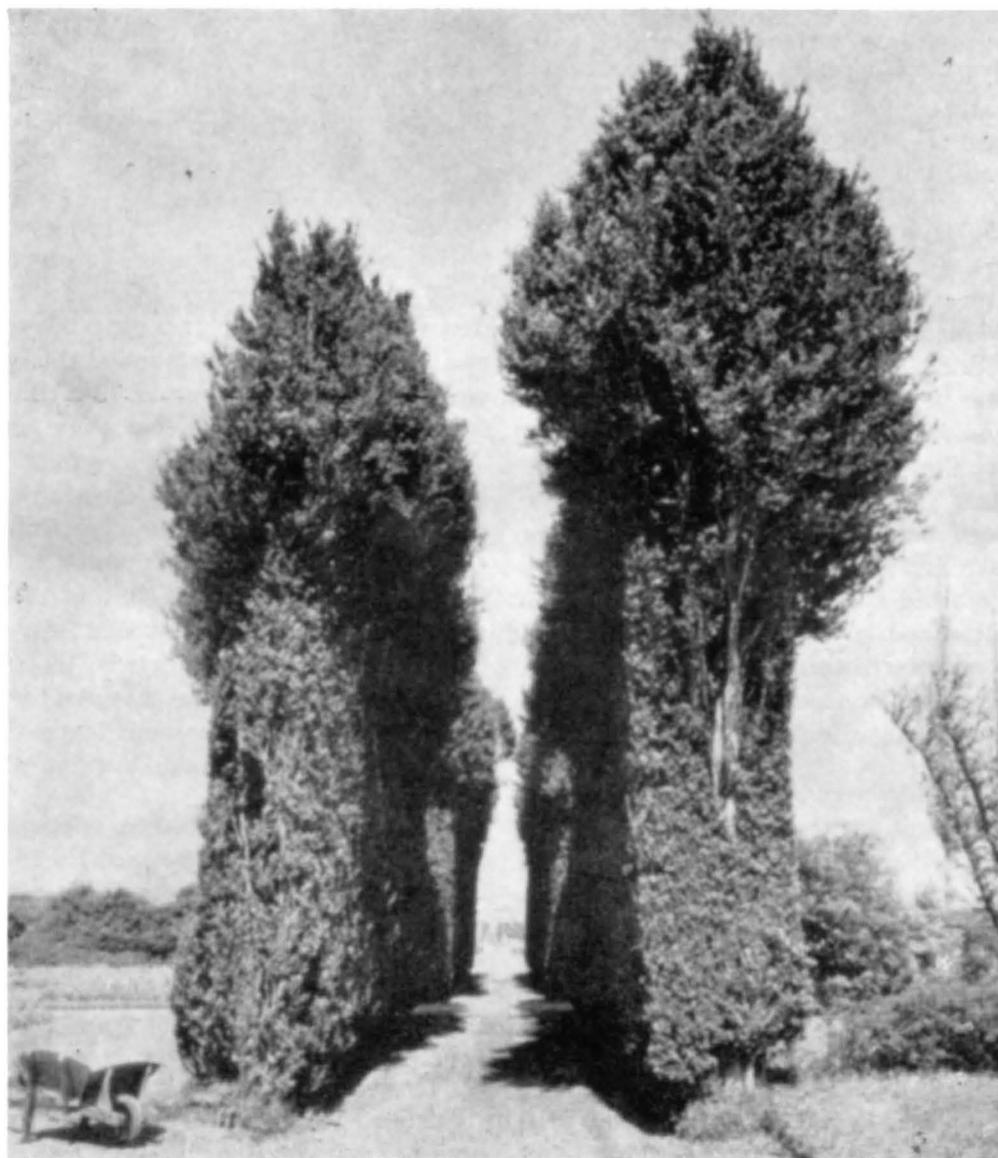
The maximum height of cultivated *B. sempervirens* is usually listed as 20 to 30 feet but old specimens are known to be larger than this in their native habitat. One of the more vigorous and famous stands of wild boxwood is found in the Caucasus inland from the Black Sea at an elevation of about 2500 ft. and a few specimens have been observed in this area from 30 to 40 ft. in height and with trunk diameters of 8 to 12 inches. Before the heavy cutting and export of boxwood from these forests to Turkey and western Europe in the late 1800s it was recorded that a few trees were as high as 50 ft., with trunk diameters of 24 inches.

The boxwoods of Birr Castle were obviously originally planted as a double hedge. Their age is uncertain, but they certainly date from before 1800; may be well over two centuries old and are still in vigorous condition.

Henry T. Skinner

The April 1966 issue of the Boxwood Bulletin (Vol. 5, No. 4) carried an article by Mr. Lanning Roper, a distinguished English garden writer, which we reprinted with the author's permission and assistance from the English COUNTRY LIFE ANNUAL. In this article, "Boxwood In Gardening History," Mr. Lanning wrote: "The largest box trees I have seen are in the gardens of Birr Castle, County Offaly, in Southern Ireland. Here there is an avenue of trees each well over 40 ft. in height, with silvery gray boles several feet in diameter. The branches have been clipped to make a green aerial hedge, but at the top they feather out to form a lofty Gothic arch. Their exact age is not known, but they are believed to be at least 150 years old, and there other bushy specimens along the river bank and in the arboretum.

Dr. Skinner writes: "A check of the 1965 report on the trees reveals an interesting point — that Lanning Roper gives a height in 1965, of 40 feet; whereas in 1975 I say that it is approximately 35 feet. Judging by appearance I very much doubt whether any height has been lost (and I would expect a gain of perhaps up to 1 foot over a 10-year period). I can only surmise that Roper's was perhaps a guesstimate rather than actual measurement; but at approximately 35 feet, as measured in 1974 by Mr. Alan F. Mitchell of the British Forestry Commission, they are perhaps the tallest boxwoods in cultivation."



1965

THE MAIL BOX:

Caring For Boxwood In Georgia

Frances Welsh

95 Whitlock Avenue
Marietta, Georgia 30060
October 16, 1975

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

I was flattered by your letter of September 29 asking me about my boxwood — *suffruticosa* (Old English, dwarf). I have about 450.

My mother rooted all our boxwood in the 1930's (some probably earlier and some later) from cuttings taken from my Grandfather's place next door. Now the home of Randy Anderson — he still has the boxwood. My mother and I lived together. I worked and since the yard was her domain I never did any gardening.

I retired in 1967 and my mother died in that year. I did not notice the boxwood for about four years, then it dawned on me they did not look well. I had the leafminer. Monroe Landscape Gardeners of Atlanta sprayed with cygon in April 1972 and now I do not have leafminer in the old English box. I also used Ortho Rose Systemic in January 1972 and have used it off and on since then. At that time (1972) Monroe delivered fertilizer (\$75 worth) consisting of cow manure, cottonseed meal and 5-10-10, but while they intended to return and "put out" the fertilizer they never did. So I started sprinkling the fertilizer, especially the cottonseed meal, around the box. It seems to me the only fertilizer my mother ever used on the boxwood was cottonseed meal, but then she never talked about her gardening.

Monroe understands boxwood, but they will not help me — they cannot get the help and won't take on new customers. Also they are perfectionists and it would take a fortune to get my yard in perfect condition. They are not too many people in this area who understand *suffruticosa* box. We have a lot of the other kind. I cut out a lot of my American box when I had the leafminer.

I have a yardman, Roosevelt Snelson, who comes once a week to do yard work and we transplanted two of my boxwood in August of 1974 to the Methodist Church in wooden boxes beside a bench against a brick wall in memory of my cousin, and they are still living — 14 months now. Monroe had told me there was no way they'd live because they are in the sun, and Monroe would not transplant them for that

reason. I really think the Lord is keeping them alive. I sold five to Mayes Ward Funeral Home here (he has other boxwood my mother raised) in the fall of 1973 (Nov.) and they died. His gardener dug them up and planted them.

I have depended on your bulletins to guide me in caring for these plants. We used instructions in Publication 248, Revised August 1972, put out by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, to transplant the two at the Methodist Church.

Our climate is probably not too different from yours — the winters are not as severe or rather cold weather is not as sustained. We have had zero weather and snow and ice. We have had a great deal of rain this summer. As for things affecting my boxwood my soil is acid and is black loam in appearance. I have lots of trees (used to have more) so most of them are in shade or partial shade. Those in the garden were shaded by two old (55 yrs.) pecan trees and I had to have them topped this year so the boxwood are more in the sun than they have been. I live on a busy highway just a few blocks from town — the Telephone Company is across the street so the boxwood in front of my house are subjected to a great deal of pollution from cars. Those in front have also been broken by limbs which fell from the trees in the ice storm of 1973. Neither mother nor I have ever trimmed these boxwoods. Monroe showed me how to thin out branches from the top to let the air in but I have never done that. And while I try to cut out dead wood and clean out leaves from the middle of them I have done some, but not all.

I mulch mine only slightly with pine straw. When I first had the care of the yard I made the mistake of having the yardman pile leaves and pine straw around them. This really was the beginning of my trouble as the roots came to the surface, the plants became weakened and susceptible to the leaf miner, I think.

There are others in this area who have the *suffruticosa*. My neighbor, Randy Anderson has the ones my grandmother planted. She died in 1914. Mr. Robert Goodman on Kennesaw Avenue has more than I have — a whole pasture full and he says he does nothing to his. They look healthy. Mrs. Sam Rambo, 282 Whitlock Avenue has some. Her husband made a study of them.

I am enclosing some pictures which show growth mainly. The one of my mother in front of our house with me holding the horse was taken about 1945 or 1946. The recent pictures show how they have grown.

**See editor's note below.*

This is a most unscientific paper. You can see I know almost nothing. Guess that is why I've been able to keep working with them. I hope to attend your meeting next May.

Sincerely,
Frances Welsh

P.S. The altitude of Marietta is between 1200 and 1400 feet.



Taken in December 1946. This suffruticosa, planted around a walkway, is still there, but much larger. The American box against the house is no longer there.

GARDEN CALENDAR OF EVENTS —

BOXWOOD (SUFFRUTICOSA)

**Editor's note:*

Ms. Welsh sent some beautiful color prints showing her boxwood today, almost waist-high. Unfortunately the reproduction cost for color pictures is beyond our limited budget. Some color slides have been successfully translated into black and white for our use, and we are most grateful for them.

3-9-71 Lindsey sprayed with mixture of Isotox, Ortho Volck and Malathion.

3-16-71 I applied cottonseed meal.

3-23-71 Mr. Massey, Agriculture Extension Service, sent sprig of boxwood to University of Georgia who said boxwood showed evidence of excess moisture — don't do anything other than regular cultivation. Moisture could be caused by lots of things — just don't overdo caring for them. I think now the moisture was caused by overmulching (piling leaves and straw around them as it was an easy way to get rid of leaves).

(Continued on next page)

THE MAIL BOX

College of William and Mary
Founded in 1693
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

4-5-71 Went to see Frank Smith (Landscape Gardener of Atlanta) about leafminer and he said spray every 4 or 5 days when the gnats appear and put rose systemic on in January. He would not come.

4-22-71 Lindsey sprayed boxwood with cygon — too late or not late enough.

Jan. 1972 Rose systemic on box in front yard.

3-10-72 Monroe sprayed boxwood for leafminer and scale.

4-17-72 Monroe sprayed with cygon and capitan.

4-18-72 Monroe sprayed.

1773/1-13-73 Ice storm — limbs from trees broke box.

3-15-73 Put cottonseed meal on those around driveway and round bed.

3-16-73 Big rain.

324-73 Roosevelt put cottonseed meal on the rest of the boxwood.

3-25-73 Big rain.

4-6-73 Monroe (Tommy Barnes) came, said leafminers are out, he'd be back next week and spray, but never came. He said do not sprinkle cottonseed meal, dig holes and put fertilizer in holes.

3-15-74 Sprinkled cottonseed meal and 5-10-10 on box around driveway and round bed.

316-74 Rained.

1-29-75 Ortho rose systemic on box in front.

3-20-75 Cottonseed meal and 5-10-10 on box around driveway and in front of house.

Note: Those in ground have had only one application of cottonseed meal and that was March 24, 1973.

Dear Mrs. Whiting,

I am most happy over the plans for the memorial garden at Blandy Farm.

Two of the last students to work closely with Dr. Baldwin and his plants are now with us as graduate students and will help me (as they did all of last year) with the care of Doctor Baldwin's plantings. We would be glad to propagate any plants you might want from his collection. We could take cuttings now and have small plants ready for your test garden by spring planting time. If you would like to have this done, please let me know the desired number of each type.

At the time of his death, Dr. Baldwin had selected and named for registration as new cultivars a number of his seedlings and sports now established on the campus. Soon I hope to get photographs and data to you for such registration. I have in the greenhouse potted cuttings of these selections and want to take or send some of each to Blandy for the permanent collection.

I have been wondering if anything has been done about the registration of the '*compacta*' sport which Doctor Baldwin named for you. If not, I know that he would want this done at the earliest possible date. I can send to you an herbarium specimen, botanical description, and photograph of the parent plant. Should you have a copy of the talk Doctor Baldwin made at the March meeting when he introduced this cultivar, publication of it at the time of registration would seem most appropriate.

Sincerely

Bernice M. Speese

Dr. Speese, closely associated with Dr. Baldwin in both his teaching and his plant experimentation, is now carrying on much of his work.

Dr. Speese included in her letter a program of a memorial piano recital by Alexander Sung, given at *Phi Beta Kappa Hall*, College of William and Mary, on Sunday, September 14, 1975. The recital was sponsored by the John T. Baldwin, Jr. Memorial Committee, and included music by Beethoven, Chopin, Schubert and Liszt.

Morven Park Boxwood

Charles L. Otey

In the earlier years of restoration of the Boxwood Gardens at Morven Park, it was noted on June 4, 1965, that the greatest percentage of damage to the English Boxwood had been caused by freezing in the early 1960's. A special note was made that all boxwood cleared of snow, before freezing at night, appeared to have little or no visible damage. Extended damage did exist in walkway areas on each side where boxwood branches were held down by snow and ice, and were subsequently exposed to sunlight. All freeze damage did not show up in earlier trimming, depending upon condition of plants and particular locations.

We have witnessed a considerable change in weather conditions since 1964-65 and in certainly the past five years the absence of heavy snowfalls. Flash-floods with very heavy rainfall were noted in recent years on June 21, 22 and June 29, 1972. In the years of 1973, 1974 and 1975, we have also had extreme rainfall or flash flood conditions.

Of special interest are larger transplanted English boxwood that were dead, removed, and examined for several conditions. Some of these plants were planted too deep, or a poor foundation under the plants caused the larger root balls of earth to sink. This was also evident where too much humus was applied in the planting pits.

Several of the balls of earth seemed small compared to plant top size and this was noted as due to the wire that originally encased the earth-balled plants. Other larger plants that died in the terraced garden area were examined and found to be too wet for proper root growth. Although catch basins and drain tiles were established during restoration, the under mantle of the subsoil is very poor and does not permit the excessive water to penetrate. During the restoration procedure, three large English boxwood with balls of earth six feet in diameter were moved to clear a pathway area and attempt to establish these specimen plants within the terrace garden. The condition of the root system was noted as the absence of a good root system was very evident. These plants did not have a sufficient root system to support the massive top of these English boxwood.

Many innovations can be presented in regard to protection of the boxwood from sun and winter damage. Portable screens can be installed to deflect the intense sunlight. Many other ideas have been used; white pine needles spread thinly over the tops of the plants can prevent severe sun scald or sunburn.

Wire scheens, with the use of cord, burlap lath shade screens, evergreen bows, and other props can be used or incorporated in a program to protect the boxwood.

Reasonable shade conditions or where the light is filtered through can greatly improve the color of plants, but regardless of any varying conditions of plants, it is noted that boxwood grown in closely shaded areas does not burn and generally has good color. However, you do sacrifice some of the denser growth that is associated with boxwood growing in full sunlight.

My conclusions are based on the experience of restoration at Morven Park and generally accepted horticultural practices.

- 1) Careful selection of cuttings or seedlings for reproduction of plants.
- 2) Scout carefully for new plant material and obtain professional help in establishing new plantings.
- 3) Use the best transplanting techniques and demand larger balls of earth from any supplier.
- 4) In new designed plantings consider additional shade tree and evergreen plantings to give good filtered light to your boxwood.
- 5) Drainage and subsoil conditions should be thoroughly examined and corrected before planting.
- 6) Pretreat area prior to replanting a restoration area or a new area as well.
- 7) Careful watering should be maintained during extremely dry conditions.
- 8) Watering should be continued during the winter months. This should be very carefully programmed.
- 9) Mulching should be maintained throughout the year.
- 10) A program of deep feeding of boxwood should be used for plant aeration and a deeper root system. The feeding of smaller or medium size plants should only be accomplished over a mulched area.

I am hopeful that the Research Project supported by the American Boxwood Society and the Westmoreland Davis Memorial Foundation at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University will produce results.

The effort to produce resistant new seedlings has not been great enough. It may very well be that someone now has a selective seedling that could be used for this research project. I hope that you will give your continued support to the Research Project and to Mr. Mark Vizvary who is continuing the research on boxwood decline.

Charles L. Otey
Morven Park

A Boxwood Garden On A Lilliputian Scale

Mary A. Gamble



The Strassner boxwood garden, photographed in early summer 1973, shortly after most of the boxwoods had been planted.

(top, left)

The garden as photographed in June 1975 shows substantial growth, encouraging to the boxwood enthusiast starting from scratch.

(below, right)

The decorative garden bench rests on a minute flagstone terrace with golden and wooly thymes creeping between the stones, and faces toward a weeping cherry, focal point of the little garden.

(below, left)

Photograph by Mary A. Gamble



Kay (Mrs. Eli M.) Strassner's boxwood garden is young and small; but even now, in its bare-boned beginnings, it is touched with the charm which boxwood, most distinguished of evergreens, imparts to any garden setting. We believe this garden, which will not reach its potential of beauty for a decade or longer, holds some lessons for the boxwood enthusiast, especially the beginner who is just starting to explore the capabilities of man's oldest garden ornamental.

The boxwood site was once an aquatic garden and the original form and structure have been retained. The outline is a graceful kidney shape, some 28 feet in length, with width varying from 16 to 13 (center) to 15 feet. The garden is oriented from east to west so that its length parallels the house and a dining terrace from which it is visible.

The grey-white stone edging, running downward in height from some 20 inches to water level, which confined the water garden, now defines the boxwood planting. The higher wall provides casual seating for garden visitors. The lower stones form part of the garden path. This utilization of existing form and structure reduced construction costs to a minimum. Further, there was no extensive soil preparation needed.

Previously, when the water garden had proved overly demanding in maintenance, the excavation had been filled with the rich, sifted compost for which Kay Strassner is famous among her gardening friends. Liberal amounts of bone meal were then worked in and the resulting bed planted with bulbs, irises and day lilies. Thus, over some two decades, this one area has been host to three distinct gardens: a garden of exotic water plants, a garden of favored perennials and, now, a garden of boxwood for all seasons. Kay Strassner believes this green, all-season garden will prove to be the most beautiful and most rewarding of the three.

The Strassners are no strangers to boxwood. Their grounds of about one and one-half acres in suburban St. Louis County are handsomely landscaped and meticulously maintained. Boxwood has always had an important, if unobtrusive, place in the discriminating shrubbery plantings.

The first boxwood Kay Strassner planted was *Buxus sempervirens* 'Myrtifolia' and it forms the backbone of her boxwood garden. When her first plants were established she made cuttings and placed the resulting small plants in a nursery area for future expansion of boxwood plantings. When the Boxwood Study Group of the St. Louis Herb Society was formed in 1969 she became one of its most enthusiastic and hardest working members. And as she accepted for testing in her nursery plants rooted by the study group in the greenhouses at the Missouri Botanical Garden, her collection of *Buxus* grew. To-

day her small, new garden contains a small but choice selection of those cultivars of the two species — *Buxus sempervirens* and *B. microphylla* — which growing experiences have shown to be generally equal to the somewhat rigorous conditions of our chancy Midwest climate. So it was that when she decided to convert her informal perennial bed into a boxwood garden Kay Strassner was well prepared with boxwood. She also decided to utilize as many appropriate plants as possible from the grounds. She transplanted groups of holly (*Ilex latifolia*) and yew (*Taxus fastigiata*) to the boxwood garden approach. For ground covers adjacent to the boxwood garden she retained a bed of ivy (*Hedera Helix* var. *baltica*) and added a strip of pachysandra (*P. terminalis*), which she had propagated. Within the garden she planted as ground covers sweet woodruff (*Asperula odorata*) and two varieties of creeping thyme, *Thymus serpyllum aureus* and *T. s. lanuginosus* from her herb garden.

The golden and woolly thymes are planted around and between the stones of a minuscule flagstone terrace that is just large enough to accommodate a small Victorian cast iron bench where the garden's mistress likes to sit and enjoy it. She purchased the weeping cherry that is the focal point in the larger of the two looped beds which form the core of the garden. Beyond the terrace area weeds are inhibited and moisture conserved by a carefully spread mulch of oak tow (when available) or compost. *

In infancy the garden can be seen at a glance. But this will change with time. As the passing years bring greater height and breadth to the boxwoods those elements of surprise, mystery and privacy inherent in the planting pattern will be strengthened.

Plant losses have been minimal. Those among the test plants were not unexpected as exposure in the garden is much more open than in the nursery. All stemmed from the winter of 1973-1974, St. Louis's worst in many years. A late fall stimulated autumn growth which was nipped by a cold January. This was followed by alternate periods of mild and below-freezing temperatures. The first caused the sap to rise early; the second caused it to freeze and many large stems were split. Several of the Strassner garden plants died; others had to be cut off almost at the ground. This damage was heavy in the outer border where older plants had been transplanted the previous spring and were not yet established.

The 50 plants in the looped inner border suffered no loss which was surprising. Usually the most disciplined of gardeners, Kay Strassner took a chance with them. She rooted them in the early months of 1973 using Hormodan No. 3 and setting the cuttings in a flat filled with vermiculite and fitted with a two mil pliofilm cover. In January she set the flat in a south bedroom window and left on an extended winter vacation. When she returned the

cuttings were well rooted and again she took a chance. In mid-spring she set the plants directly from flat into garden. They were mulched with oak tow* and watered carefully throughout the summer. After the ground had frozen they were mulched again. This and a protective blanket of snow took the small plants through the terrible winter. Not one died!

The only health problem in the garden has been with the 'salicifolia' boxwoods. Their leaves yellowed and appeared anaemic. They were dosed with a solution of one tablespoon each of iron chelate and Epsom salts to a gallon of water. In 1975 their color and health appear good.

Other problems in the garden were man-made. Some plants were set too close; some were placed improperly. But all this is being corrected without any disturbance to the garden's progress.

Kay Strassner's approach to gardening is almost professional. She has studied it and when problems or questions arise she goes to an authoritative source for the answers. This garden-related story illustrates the point.

One day, in the early years of her garden, when a garden worker killed a snake she took it to the curator of reptiles at the St. Louis Zoo for identification.

He looked at it and shook his head in sorrow. "Mrs. Strassner," he said, "This is a king snake. You have killed one of man's best friends." Since that day a family of these snakes has lived securely in the garden and has made its contribution to a proper ecological balance.

The Strassner boxwood garden is now in its third year. Its Lilliput size is proof that a boxwood garden does not have to be large to be interesting and its young plants show how easily one can be built from scratch.

As the plants mature they provide a continuing education in the growth habits and characteristics of a considerable range of *Buxus* cultivars, and in their care. Certainly, it is a privilege to view a historic boxwood garden rich with ancient plants. Equally, it is satisfying to experience the pleasure of starting a young garden and watching it grow.

(*) *Oak tow* was first marketed around here when barrel staves were made from white oak. The staves had to be planed until they were rather thin, and the resultant shavings became "oak tow". Kay S. likes this mulch because the moisture goes through the long fibers; it doesn't pack and it doesn't break down as fast as peat moss.

(M.A. G.)

RESEARCH and MEMORIAL FUND DONORS

(May 1 to October 1, 1975)

Anderson, Mr. James J. O., Baltimore, Md.
Beecher, Prof. Albert S., Blacksburg, Va.
Carr, Mrs. Clay B., Winchester, Va.
Dinner, Mr. Joseph R., Middletown, N. J.
Donovan, Mrs. William J., Berryville, Va.
Dugdale, Mrs. Arthur A., Ashland, Va.
Earle, Mr. John G., Moylan, Pa.
Farrar, Mr. J. B., Blackstone, Va.
Gamble, Mr. & Mrs. D. Goodrich, St. Louis, Mo.
Hamner, Dr. James L., Mannboro, Va.
Hanes, Mrs. John W., Great Falls, Va.
Holmes, Mrs. David G., Williamsburg, Va.
Hopkins, Mr. S. Luke, Baltimore, Md.
Jones, Mr. Wyford D., Delaware, Ohio
Mars, Mr. & Mrs. Forrest, The Plains, Va.
Matheson, Mrs. Malcolm Jr., Mount Vernon, Va.
McGhee, Mrs. James H., Falls Church, Va.
Nielsen, Mrs. Orsen N., Centreville, Md.
Symmes, Mr. Harrison M., Brattleboro, Vt.
Veach, Mrs. John B. Asheville, N.C.
White, Mrs. Charles S., Washington, D. C.
Wisecarver, Mr. Walter D., Berryville, Va.

NEW MEMBERS

(July 1 to October 1, 1975)

Alexander, Mrs. Edward L., 222 Yardley Drive,
Newport News, VA
Beach, Mr. Eliot F., 315 Florence Street,
Mamaroneck, N.Y.
Cotey, Mrs. H. F., 5101 Boonsboro Road,
Lynchburg, VA
Freeman, Mr. O. Edward, Jr., 77 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.
Jurgens, Mrs. David, 620 West Bellview Ave.,
Winchester, VA
Lafferty, Mr. Edgar R., III, Elsing Green,
King William, VA
Perlmutter, Mrs. Saul, 10208 Bentcross Drive,
Potomac, Md.
Slonaker, Mrs. Dailey R., 135 Hawthorne Drive,
Winchester, VA
Snead, Dr. L. O., 1104 West Franklin Street,
Richmond, VA
Strassner, Mrs. Eli, 5 Huntleigh Downs, St. Louis,
Mo.
Vaughan, Mrs. John W., Jr., Route 1, Amelia, VA
White, Mr. Robert J., Route 1, Box 43, Hanover, VA
Williams, Rev. J. L. B. Williams, Box 165, Boyce, VA
Williams, Mrs. J. Stuart, P. O. Box 162, Hilliard, Fla.

Boxwood To Highlight

Memorial Garden

Arthur Dugdale

A memorial garden with more than 50 varieties of boxwood will be planted next spring at Blandy Experimental Farm, a part of the University of Virginia.

The project is sponsored by the American Boxwood Society, a non-profit organization which uses Blandy Farm, about 12 miles east of Winchester, as headquarters for its more than 500 members. The Society will dedicate parts of the garden to two boxwood enthusiasts, Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr., late head of the Department of Biology at the College of William and Mary; and Mr. Henry Hohman, plantsman extraordinary, late head of the Kingsville Nurseries in Maryland.

Farm Director Thomas E. Ewert, who is supervising the Society's boxwood garden, said, "The boxwood collection had grown too large to be kept in a nursery bed, so we want to put it in an aesthetic display."

The boxwoods have been planted in rows for nearly 15 years, with the intention of making a garden, Ewert said. Some plants which started as 2 inch cuttings have grown to 5 feet, and need more space.

"It's a case of "now or never," Ewert said.

Many of the original boxwood cuttings came from the late Henry Hohman. Other cuttings came from the National Arboretum and from the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University, which obtained many of its cuttings from Kew Gardens, the Royal Botanic Gardens in England.

Other boxwood was developed or discovered by the late Dr. John T. Baldwin, Jr., a U. Va. graduate who served as Blandy's farm manager during the late 1940s. He helped found the American Boxwood Society in 1961, and taught biology at the College of William and Mary. This boxwood Garden will honor Hohman and Baldwin.

Between now and transplanting time, Ewert said, efforts will be made to identify some boxwood plants whose labels are missing. By spring, the garden will be started and more boxwood added.

While most people are familiar with "English" boxwood and the "American" type, how do you identify other species of "man's oldest garden ornamental?"

"It's not easy," admits Ewert, who has difficulties in distinguishing one variety from another. However, form, color size or leaf and texture are all considered.

Boxwood may grow quickly or slowly, and may be short and bushy or long and straggly. They range in color from bluish to lime green. Some boxwood plants are hardier than others, thus enabling some to endure even Wisconsin winters. But accurate identification comes down to botanic differences, Ewert said.

Although boxwoods are usually found in formal gardens, those at Blandy will be planted in a more open and natural way on about 5 acres. Grass walks will separate boxwood groups. The plants will be placed against a background of coniferous evergreens, Ewert said.

As part of the Orland E. White Arboretum at Blandy Farm, the boxwood garden will be open to the public from sunrise to sunset.

Blandy's total boxwood collection includes at least 500 plants, Ewert estimated.

The American Boxwood Society serves as the official agency for registering new varieties. It has also provided funds for boxwood-related studies, including a graduate study of recent boxwood decline under the direction of two plant pathologists at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

This remarkable boxwood garden will not only provide pleasure to thousands of people, but will be a source of accurate information regarding varieties, culture and uses of various types of boxwood for interested gardeners.

From Arthur Dugdale's column "Gardening in Virginia," Richmond News-Leader, Friday, August 1, 1975, with the reprint permission of the author.

Pruning Will Strengthen Mature Boxwood Plants

By Tom Stevenson

The poor condition of much of the boxwood in Virginia is due to a lack of thinning over the years, according to Albert S. Beecher, extension horticulturist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

To grow healthy, strong boxwood, it is important to know how to prune it, he said. The center portion must receive air and light, or it will die back and the stems will become weak.

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. A plant thinned properly over the years has green leaves all the way up the stem.

The 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 is beneficial. Heavy pruning should be done in early spring.

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.

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 sun light 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 material. Light friable soil generally doesn't have a 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.

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.

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 inches deep. Placing the fertilizer in holes encourages the roots to be deep feeders.

Reprinted by permission from The Washington Post of Saturday, May 21, 1966.

Reprinted from The Boxwood Bulletin, July, 1966
— Vol. 6, No. 1

THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

INFORMATION

Address; Box 85, Boyce, Virginia 22620

DUES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR YOUR ADDRESS BOOK

If your letter is concerned with

- Membership, new or renewal
- Payment of dues
- Donations to research programs
- Change of address
- Gift Membership
- Ordering back issues of the *Bulletin*
- Ordering Dr. Wagenknecht's List
- General information about the Society

write to

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

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

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

Upperville, Virginia 22176

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

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



Gift Membership in

The American Boxwood Society

For _____

From _____

The Boxwood Bulletin will be sent to you
quarterly.

A Christmas Suggestion

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.