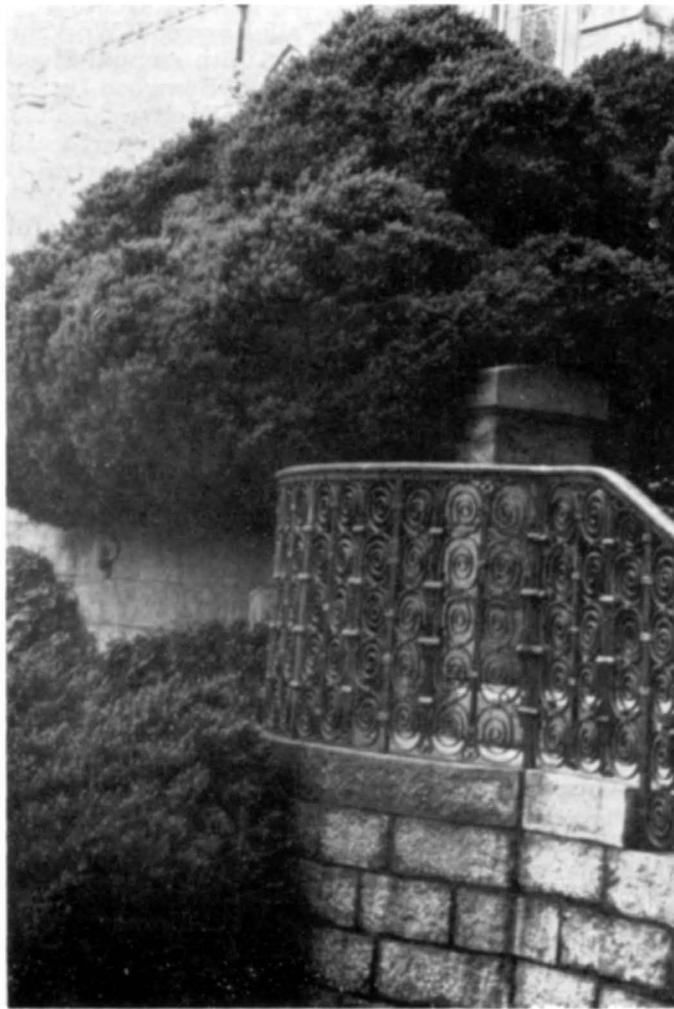


*The*

JULY 1978

# Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



*Photo - Tom Ewert*

*Boxwood-wrought iron contrast, Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Pa. ABS Spring Garden Tour.*

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

President ..... Prof. Albert S. Beecher  
 Vice President ..... Mr. Richard Mahone  
 2nd Vice President ..... Dr. Bernice M. Speese  
 Executive Secretary ..... Mrs. Linda Jones  
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*Ex officio*, Mr. Thomas E. Ewert, Director, Blandy  
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# The Boxwood Bulletin

July 1978

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EDITOR — MRS. CHARLES H. DICK  
 EDITOR EMERITUS — MRS. EDGAR M. WHITING

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# BOXWOOD CULTURAL PRACTICES AT THE NATIONAL ARBORETUM

By Mr. Lynn R. Batdorf

Curator of Boxwoods National Arboretum

The National Arboretum is located in northeast Washington, D.C. The Arboretum's 444 acres are administered by the Science and Education Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Arboretum was established by an act of Congress in 1927 for purposes of research and education on tree and plant life.

The Arboretum Boxwood Garden was constructed in 1952 with diverse plant material from foreign and domestic locations. New material is continuously being added to the five-acre collection. Listed below is a partial inventory of the four species and eighty cultivars of boxwood that are included among the four hundred and fifty plants in the garden.

- Buxus balearica
- Buxus harlandii
- Buxus microphylla
- Buxus microphylla 'Curly Locks'
- Buxus microphylla var. japonica
- Buxus microphylla 'Kingsville'
- Buxus microphylla var. koreana
- Buxus microphylla 'Morris Midget'
- Buxus microphylla 'Sinica'
- Buxus sempervirens
- Buxus sempervirens 'Anderson'
- Buxus sempervirens 'Arborescens'
- Buxus sempervirens 'Aurea'
- Buxus sempervirens 'Elegantissima'
- Buxus sempervirens 'Latifolia'
- Buxus sempervirens 'Pendula'
- Buxus sempervirens 'Prostrata'
- Buxus sempervirens 'Pyramidalis'
- Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'
- Buxus sempervirens 'Vardar Valley'

The cultural practices used to maintain the boxwoods involve nine major activities: mulching, weed control, fertilizing, pruning, insect and disease control, sanitation, winter protection, watering, and transplanting.

## Mulching

When a new bed is prepared, the soil is loosened with a roto-tiller. Tilling the soil improves aeration and helps keep the mulch from washing.

Shredded hardwood bark is spread to a thickness of 1½ to 2 inches. When an established bed is re-mulched, the fresh mulch is spread on top of the original layer for a total thickness of 1½ to 2 inches.

Annual weeds are very effectively controlled by this method of mulching. However, mulch does not inhibit such perennial weeds as bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*), milkweed (*Asclepias spriaca*), the bull thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*), which are the most troublesome at the Arboretum.

The feeder roots on a mature boxwood grow 24 to 30 inches out from the drip line, which is the branch spread of the plant. Weeds outside of the drip line are sprayed with a contact herbicide such as methyl sulfate (paraquat). Weeds, within the area of boxwood feeder roots, are pulled by hand and care is taken to get as much of their root systems as possible without damaging the boxwood roots.

## Fertilization

Organic fertilizers with a 10-10-10 formulation are used because they are slow-releasing, which promotes uniform foliage and root growth. These fertilizers are applied in early spring, because later application encourage late growth that may be subject to frost injury. This kind of fertilization helps to keep the boxwoods in vigorous growing condition, with a well developed root system and consistent annual foliage of good color.

The fertilizer is applied evenly around the base of the boxwood, 6 to 12 inches out from the drip line. The mulch is left in place to avoid fertilizer burn to feeder roots, some of which grow to the soil surface.

Before adopting a specific fertilizer formulation, a soil test can be helpful. Such a test determines the soil texture, soil acidity, and the level of magnesium, phosphate, and potash. Tests for organic matter and trace elements are made upon request. These tests, conducted by the Cooperative Extension Services, include recommendations for adjusting nutrient levels to those levels appropriate for the crop grown.

## Pruning

Pruning is essential to boxwood health. It is done in the winter months. Dead branches are cut back to live wood, and live branches are pruned one at a time in cuts 3 to 6 inches long. With the technique of thinning the upper half of the upright boxwood, care is necessary to preserve a full appearance. Pruning allows air and sunlight to reach the center of the plant, promoting leaf growth on interior branches that otherwise remain weak and underdeveloped.

## *Insect and Disease Control*

The most prevalent insect pest on boxwood is the boxwood psyllid (*Psylla buxi*), which attacks virtually all species and cultivars at the Arboretum. The boxwood psyllid is a small juice-sucking mite that infects terminal leaves. It causes the edges of the leaves to fold up towards the center which creates a cupping appearance. The plants are not seriously harmed, but the appearance of the leaves is distorted. Malathion applied in early spring when new growth starts and again in mid-May and mid-June gives satisfactory control.

Boxwoods are also attacked by the two spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*) which feeds on upper leaf surfaces and on the underside of the leaf where it over winters as an egg. A large infestation produces many small white spots that cause the leaves to look dusty or pale green in color. The photosynthetic process is reduced, which in turn weakens the plants and makes them susceptible to attack by other pests or diseases. Dimethoate applied in mid-May and again in mid-June gives good control.

The boxwood leafminer (*Monarthropalpus buxi*) is the least prevalent insect pest at the Arboretum, but it can severely damage foliage. The leafminer eats its way through the leaf mesophyll between the upper and lower epidermal layers. The result is a blistering effect caused by accumulation of dead cells inside the leaf. Diazinon, dimethoate, or methyl demeton give good control when applied in mid-June, just after the eggs hatch.

## *Diseases*

Two fungi (*Macrophoma candolleri* and *Volutella buxi*) attack weak or decaying branches, they can be controlled by pruning out the diseased parts.

Dieback symptoms have been minimal in the Arboretum collection. The cause apparently relates to the general health of the boxwoods and the amount of stress that they undergo. Control may be possible by pruning out the diseased branches. A low stress environment for the boxwood can help prevent dieback.

## *Sanitation*

Leaves and other wind-blown debris collect in all boxwoods, but particularly those with a loose or prostrate habit. If this debris is allowed to accumulate in the crotches, the boxwoods will send out roots into this material. Lower branches that are in contact with the mulch also root. In both instances, these roots are not protected. They freeze easily, causing severe damage to the plant. The boxwoods are cleaned out in late fall and in the spring when the winter winds have stopped. At the same time, dead or damaged wood is pruned out.

## *Winter Protection*

During the winter months, the boxwoods are not tied up or otherwise protected from snowfalls. Upward strokes with a broom are used to brush

snow accumulation off the boxwoods. Sweeping downwards or heavy snow accumulation can cause hairline cracks, giving insects and diseases an entry point.

## *Watering*

Well-established boxwoods do not require watering except under stress from dry conditions. Because the weather in the District of Columbia is not particularly arid and the water is slow to drain from the collection, watering is done only on a limited basis. When watering is necessary, sufficient water is used to penetrate to the deep roots at least 6 inches. Light watering nourishes the surface roots, which are most susceptible to dry weather.

## *Transplanting*

The planting or moving of boxwoods is best accomplished in late fall before the ground freezes. The soil in the new location should be a clay, heavy with organic matter. This provides the good drainage necessary for boxwoods. Lighting can be shady to almost full sunlight.

A good rootball is important, particularly for dwarf cultivars, which need a base as wide as the plant and half that in depth. Upright cultivars should have a rootball with a diameter at least one-third the height of the plant.

Newly transplanted boxwoods are sprayed with the anti-defoliant spray, Wilt-Pruf. Until the plants are well established, usually after two years, they are regularly watered. Columnar cultivars are staked securely during the same period of time, until they become self-supporting.

This maintenance program has evolved over the past quarter century, and it appears to be well-suited for the conditions at the Arboretum. Experimentation continues with different cultural practices, such as deep-root fertilization, differing soil types, degrees of sunlight and water requirements. These and additional factors are researched to determine how various cultivars react to specific stresses and growing conditions.

Research continues in boxwood taxonomy, in an attempt to provide positive identification of all cultivars in the collection. This in turn allows for the preservation of germplasm and the distribution of correctly identified propagating material.

The collection at the National Arboretum gives the public a chance to enjoy and study the many different species and cultivars of boxwood that can be used successfully in residential plantings. Companion plantings of daylilies, peonies, and iris add a touch of color from mid-May to October. The collection is also conducive to a casual stroll. The visitor can relax on a bench or on the grass under a tall oak tree and admire the beauty and wonder that nature offers.

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# SHEAR BOXWOOD FUN

Mary A. Gamble



Photo by J. C. Horner

*Pruners from the Boxwood Society of the Midwest hard at work on the CBE linear feet of boxwood hedges in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Mesker high on a bluff above the Missouri River.*

Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Mesker live on a bluff high above the Missouri River, eight and nine-tenths miles west of its confluence with the Mississippi. The Meskers placed their house and garden to take full advantage of the superb view which sweeps from the wooded Missouri hills across the broadly curving river, and on to the cliffs and farmland on the Illinois shore. The delicate tracery of a bridge across the Missouri can be glimpsed in the distance.

House and garden are now more than 40 years old. The imposing house is neo-classic in feeling; the garden, which is on a scale appropriate to the house, is formal in design. Each complements the other. The Meskers designed their garden themselves.

"At first we consulted a landscape designer," said Polly Mesker, naming a designer active and greatly respected in the St. Louis area at the time. "But he wanted to build a high wall around the garden. When my husband objected that we would lose our river view, he said, 'You can't have your cake and eat it too.'"

"We considered a second designer. But we realized, suddenly, that we knew exactly what we wanted. And this is it," she concluded, indicating with a sweeping gesture the whole of the quietly beautiful garden which has a rare quality of repose.

The garden is larger than it looks. Its division into two roughly equal parts by a sunken reflecting

pool gives a dimension of intimacy to each part. Throughout the warm months water plants grow in the pool and a fountain plays. The fountain is a charming work of Italian sculpture, a small boy astride a dolphin from whose mouth a jet of water arcs into the pool.

The Meskers built a wall around their garden, but it is low so that it imparts a sense of security against the height of the bluff while it leaves the river view unimpeded.

On either side of the reflecting pool expanses of lawn are bordered by low-growing boxwood hedges. Those on the sides are *Buxus sempervirens* 'Myrtifolia', those across the back where growing conditions are less favorable, are *Buxus Microphylla* koreana. The boxwood defines long, curving lines which lead the eye pleasingly to various perimeter plantings and which contain those plantings.

The boxwood hedges surround the front yard and garden. Stepped off, they measure 325 feet. At the front of the garden they end at broad steps which lead to a large stone-floored and walled terrace which juts out from the hill slightly below garden level. The terrace is framed by massive, matched wisteria trees which Polly Mesker — who is her own head gardner — has trimmed into distinctive, spreading forms. A hydrangea vine clings to the terrace wall. Other large plantings include a collection of leather-leaved viburnums. A yew has been clipped into a five-foot basket with handle, another example of the head gardner's skill with pruning shears.

Back of the low, delineating boxwood hedges are beds of perennials and groundcovers. In one bed there is a collection of roses with sweet woodruff, the woodland herb, as groundcover. "I try to have something interesting going on in the garden nine months of the year," says Mrs. Mesker. A point of permanent interest is a stainless steel sculpture by Ernest T. Trova. It is one of his noted "falling man" series and is placed in a sunlit glade adjacent to the formal garden.

Heavy and routine garden work is done by a maintenance man who lives on the grounds. During active gardening months he receives part-time help from two youths. Their work is planned by Mrs. Mesker who understands her garden's capabilities and knows precisely what she wants from it. In the spring of 1978 what she wanted was a good pruning job on her boxwood hedges.

"I don't want some one who will come and just cut off the prescribed number of inches," she said. "I want a careful, thorough boxwood pruning job." Polly Mesker is a member of the Boxwood Society of the Midwest so she asked if we knew anyone who could do such a job. We didn't. But in talking about it, it occurred to us that possibly our Society's horticulture committee could squeeze such a job into a heavy pruning schedule in the boxwood

nursery at the Missouri Botanical Garden. The chairmen of the committee visited the Mesker garden and examined the boxwood. It had come through Missouri's coldest winter in a century in remarkably good condition. They determined we could do the job, if enough pruners would volunteer an extra day's work. "It is the kind of pruning we like to do," said one chairman. "It will be good for the boxwood and good for us," said the other.

A day in late April was settled on, with a back-up day saved in case of rain - - or snow! Ten members of the Society volunteered to prune. The appointed day was clear but chilly with a light wind. Early in the morning the crew was at work, armed with hand clippers, hedge shears, measuring stakes and twine, loppers, a saw, and light rakes for cleanup.

We pruned the way we have learned to do it over the years we have worked with boxwood at the Missouri Botanical Garden and in our own



Photo by J. C. Horner

Big hedge shears were probably the most needed tool in this pruning project.

gardens. We worked from the top down and from the inside out. We removed weak and dead branches. We leveled the string and after topping the hedges cut the sides with a slight batter. We finished the job by mid-afternoon. As she raked up the last of the boxwood debris a chairman said, "This was hard work, but it was fun." with the pruning job done, the hedge will be fed with a mixture of two-thirds cottonseed meal and one-third bonemeal.

In such a job the Society's pruners compensation is threefold. They spend a day in a beautiful garden. They learn more about pruning the plant they admire and respect. They know that a generous contribution will be made by the garden's owner to the Society to further its objectives for

the Edgar Anderson Memorial Boxwood Garden planned for the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, Missouri.

**Note:**

The pruning crew was comprised of Mary (Mrs. M. L.) Holekamp, president of the Boxwood Society of the Mid-west, Jane (Mrs. George E.) Penhale, vice-president, La Verne (Mrs. R. C.) Jaudes and Joyce (Mrs. Harry A.) Niewoehner, co-chairmen of the Society's horticulture committee. Others were Mary Lansing, Charlotte (Mrs. Mac) Mandel, Virginia (Mrs. J. Glennon) Schreiber, Carol (Mrs. Edwin L. Winkelmeyer), J. C. Horner, and Mary (Mrs. D. Goodrich) Gamble. All are charter members of the Society.



**FALL BOXWOOD WORKSHOPS  
1978**

This fall, the American Boxwood Society in cooperation with the Cooperative Extension Service of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University will sponsor *Fall Boxwood Workshops* at Boyce, Virginia and Fairfax, Virginia. The dates are as follows:

**October 10** — *Boxwood Workshop* at the Blandy Experimental Farm, Boyce, Virginia.

**October 11** — *Boxwood Workshop* in Fairfax, Virginia (Location to be announced)

**The Program**

**Morning Session**

*Boxwood in the Landscape* — James A. Faiszt, Horticulture, VPI & SU

*Boxwood Culture* — Albert S. Beecher, Horticulturist, VPI & SU

**Afternoon Session**

*Boxwood Decline* — Robert C. Lambe, Plant Pathologist, VPI & SU

*Insect Problems of Boxwood* — John Weidhaas, Jr., Entomologist, VPI & SU

*Boxwood Propagation* — Thomas E. Ewert, Director, Blandy Experimental Farm

Final details for the Fairfax Workshop have not

been completed, but the membership will be informed through a Boxwood Newsletter as to the location of the meeting place, and what arrangements will be provided for lunch and how to register.

Details for the Blandy Workshop have been completed. The registration is \$5.00 which includes lunch. Enrollment will be limited to forty, so it is important to pre-register early. Send your registration check to Mrs. Thomas E. Ewert, Treasurer of the American Boxwood Society, P. O. Box 175, Boyce, VA 22620. Enrollment will be accepted on a first come basis.

A third workshop is being considered for the Williamsburg area, and it probably will include a garden tour to look at boxwood. If satisfactory arrangements can be made, it will be scheduled for late September or early October. An announcement will be made in a summer Boxwood Newsletter.

If you are interested in further details concerning the Fairfax or Williamsburg Workshop, contact the American Boxwood Society Office, P. O. Box 175, Boyce, VA 22620 and further details will be sent you as soon as they are ready.

# THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

## 18th ANNUAL MEETING

Wednesday, May 10, 1978

The 18th Annual Meeting of the American Boxwood Society was called to order in the Library at Blandy Farm at 10.40 a.m. Wednesday, May 10, 1978, by the President, Prof. Albert S. Beecher. Officers and Board Members in attendance besides the President, included Mr. Richard Mahone, Vice President, Dr. Bernice M. Ewert, Executive Treasurer. Also present were Directors Dr. Henry T. Skinner, Mr. Harrison Symmes, Mr. Charles Otey, Mr. Alden Eaton, and ex-officio, Mr. Thomas E. Ewert. A count indicated that 54 persons had registered, and several more came for the afternoon program.

The meeting opened with greetings from Mr. Thomas Ewert, Director of Blandy Farm, who expressed his pleasure that the Society chose to use the Blandy facilities for its headquarters and meetings.

The President gave a special welcome to many of the "old timers," as well as to the first time members and visitors in attendance. He then asked how many different states were represented. A show of hands indicated that members had come from Maryland, North Carolina, New Jersey and Virginia (the largest representation). He expressed appreciation to Tom Ewert, as Director of Blandy Farm of the University of Virginia, for office space provided and use of the facilities for board meetings and the annual meeting; to Mrs. Ewert, Mrs. Marion Lewis, and Mrs. Sarah Burton for taking charge of the registration, and to Mrs. Margaret Haldeman and Mrs. Beatrice Solenberger for the beautiful flower arrangement which graced the hospitality table (all flowers were grown by Mrs. Haldeman). He thanked Dr. Garv Deohms of Frederick County and Lance Kauf, of Clarke County Extension Service, for the exhibits arranged by the Extension Services of V.P.I. & S.U.

The President said that he would dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the 1977 Annual Meeting if there were no corrections or additions, and would entertain a motion to accept the Minutes of the 17th Annual Meeting as published in the Boxwood Bulletin. There being no objections, the motion was made and seconded and carried by voice vote.

Mrs. Kay Ewert read the Secretary's Report, since Mrs. Linda Jones was unable to be present. On motion made and seconded, it was unanimously voted to accept the report as presented.

The Treasurer's Report was then given by Mrs. Kay Ewert, Treasurer (report appended). A motion to accept it as read was seconded, and carried without opposition.

The President then made his report.

(1) It was on a note of sadness he told of the death of Admiral Phillips, who had served many years as President of the Society, and of the Memorial Service held at Trinity Episcopal Church, Up-

perville, Va. A letter was sent to his son, Samuel P. Phillips, expressing our sorrow to the members of the family and appreciation of his contribution to the ABS. A moment of silent prayer was observed for Admiral Phillips.

(2) He expressed appreciation for support of the Board Members during the year and felt indebted to Dr. Speese for conducting a tour of the grounds at Williamsburg following the Fall Board Meeting, so that the Board might see the many boxwoods Dr. Baldwin had collected and grown.

(3) Commenting on major accomplishments for the year, he said Mrs. Charles Dick is to be congratulated and thanked for getting the Boxwood Bulletin back on schedule. It was only through the hard work of the editor, Mrs. Dick, and those who sent her articles.

He mentioned that Mrs. Whiting, Editor emeritus, was in a nursing home in Jefferson County, West Virginia, and he thought it would be appropriate for members to drop her a card or note.

(4) Two workshops were conducted during the year, the first at the National Arboretum where Dr. Skinner gave a program on various types of boxwood. Those in attendance saw the Bonsai collection at the National Arboretum and visited the boxwood collection there. The second workshop was held at Blandy Farm in the fall of 1977. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Ewert provided the programs, and there was 38 in attendance.

(5) Winter damage reports were published in The Bulletin and thanks were due members who reported on damage to their boxwood.

(6) The Memorial Boxwood Garden received cuttings of 46 different varieties of boxwood from Mr. Lynn Batdorf, Curator of the Boxwood Collection at the National Arboretum, to be propagated at Blandy.

(7) The slide collection for the office here at Blandy is growing and members are invited to contribute to it. Dr. Lambe and Dr. Wills of V.P.I. & S.U. have prepared a slide set on Boxwood Diseases that is now available for use by civic groups, garden clubs, etc.

(8) The Buyer's Guide is not yet ready for distribution but it is hoped that it will be available soon. It is basically a guide to help persons who want to know where they can obtain boxwood of a particular variety, which nurseries have it, etc.

(9) The exhibit at the Metropolitan Horticulture Show at Tyson's Corner, held August 4, 5, and 6, 1977, and its success was attributed to the members who volunteered their time and efforts; Mrs. Alice Haggerty, Mrs. D. P. Rabun, Mr. Scot Butler, Mr. A. A. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Ewert and Bob Arnold from the staff at Blandy. (Editors Note: and to Prof. Beecher).

In listing possible goals for the coming year, the President aimed to

(1) Get a little wider publicity for the Boxwood Society, and disperse educational information about the culture and care of boxwood to newspapers and magazines. Also it will give an opportunity to send invitations to growers for membership in the Society.

(2) Continue to work on membership growth through personal contacts and word of mouth.

(3) To continue work on the Memorial Boxwood Garden.

(4) Plan two workshops this fall.

Help from the membership is needed on collecting articles on boxwood and compiling literature in order to prepare a Bibliography on Boxwood. Information needs to be compiled in this office so that scholars and members will have information available at the present time — and available to people in the future. This will include slide sets, and anyone having slides on boxwood are invited to send them to be incorporated in the sets. There is a need for greater support of members to serve on these particular projects.

### COMMITTEE REPORTS

#### Memorial Boxwood Garden.

Mr. Thomas Ewert gave a report on the progress of the Memorial Garden. He said a new redwood sign for the Garden has been placed in the Garden. Plaques for persons to be memorialized in the Garden were planned which would give their names, something about the individual and possibly a sketch of the individual. There are presently 49 plants in the Garden representing 44 different varieties or cultures. Lists of plants rooted from cuttings from Colonial Williamsburg and the National Arboretum were available. These plants will eventually be added to the Garden. Mr. Ewert said he would appreciate comments on the sign and was open to suggestions regarding anything in the Garden. Mrs. Plater inquired as to where the Hohman Collection that had been given to Admiral Phillips was located, and was told that it was believed that the collection was still at Heronwood. Mrs. Plater wondered if it would be possible to sell duplicate collections to members, and a discussion ensued concerning this and the possible auction of plants at some future time. Dr. Skinner indicated that many inquiries had been received about topiary plants and thought there might be a market for them. Dr. Beecher felt that it would be well for the Board to look into surplus plants and the possibility of selling some, and said it would be well to discuss the Garden further under new business.

**THE EDITOR.** Mrs. Lou Dick expressed her grateful appreciation to all who sent in material to the Bulletin, and that with the help of many, the Bulletin was back on publication schedule. Mrs. Dick said she wanted to thank the Board for the gift of a ticket for the Spring Garden Tour to Pennsylvania on May 14-15, which came as a delightful surprise.

**REPORT ON TOUR.** Mrs. Ewert gave a detailed report on the preparation and plans for the upcoming Spring Garden Tour to Pennsylvania on May 14 and 15 (as scheduled in the April 1978 Boxwood Bulletin), and the President expressed his appreciation for all the work Mrs. Ewert had done to make this trip available to the membership.

**REGISTRATION REPORT.** Dr. Speese, Regis-

trar, reported that there was no change in the Registration Report from the last time. Mr. Beecher proposed that all registration reports done by Dr. Wagenknecht be published in one issue of The Bulletin, and that Dr. Speese go on from there with additional and future registrations. She said there were 15-16 plants from the National Arboretum that were not on the registration list, and also some from the Sechrist Arboretum.

The Nominating Committee, composed of Mrs. Thomas Ewert, Chairman, Mr. Walter Wisecarver and Mrs. Sarah Burton, recommended the following slate of officers for 1978-79:

President, Prof. Albert S. Beecher  
Vice President, Mr. Richard Mahone  
2nd Vice President, Dr. Bernice M. Speese  
Executive Secretary, Mrs. Linda G. Jones  
Executive Treasurer, Mrs. Kathryn M. Ewert

Inasmuch as Mr. Charles Otey had announced that he would be unable to continue to serve as Director, the committee recommended that Mr. H. Thomas Hollowell of Rydal, Pa., replace Mr. Otey, and those whose terms expire in 1978 (Dr. Singleton and Mr. Harrison Symmes) be elected to succeed themselves for another 3-year term.

There were no nominations from the floor and a motion was made that the slate be accepted as read. By unanimous vote, the above named officers and Board of Directors were so elected. The Board of Directors stands as follows:

	Term Begins	Term Ends
Dr. Henry T. Skinner	1976	1979
Prof. A. S. Beecher	1976	1979
Dr. Ralph Singleton	1978	1981
Mr. Harrison Symmes	1978	1981
Mr. Alden Eaton	1976	1979
Mr. H. Thomas Hollowell	1978	1981
Ex officio, Mr. Thomas E. Ewert, Director, Blandy Farm		

The President expressed appreciation to Mr. Otey for his help over the years. Mr. Symmes inquired if the cause of boxwood decline would be made to the Dean of Agriculture at V.P.I. & S.U. by Dr. Lambe in July, and that there had been a good deal in the newspapers about boxwood problems. Dr. Lambe reported that he had examined a good many boxwood plants and cleaned out all debris which might cause aerial roots, as part of the problem might be tied in with stress, environmental conditions, etc. A case in point was the boxwood around the Lincoln Memorial which died some years ago and the cause was a lack of drainage.

Dr. Skinner reported that he talked with Dr. Stark of the University of Maryland regarding the nutritional work done on boxwood by a student there, and that the report will be finished and published — and available for publication in the Boxwood Bulletin. The student has not written the final paper but data is available and will be published in the near future.

Under New Business, a visitor from North Carolina, Mr. Byron Edwards, was introduced. He gave a very graphic description of some large boxwood plants that were in danger of being destroyed at, "The Meadows," in Henderson County, N.C. Following his report there was a question and answer period and discussion of possible solutions for saving the boxwood ensued. Dr. Skinner suggested that an article in the Bulletin might bring it to the attention of the public, and cited an example of how

such an article reversed the fate of some plants in Bowling Green by getting the zoning changed. The editor said she had her eyes on this report and would follow through on Dr. Skinner's suggestion.

Mr. Harrison Symmes, then asked whether it had been decided who should be memorialized in the Boxwood Memorial Garden and that he felt that Admiral Phillips should be memorialized. The president stated that the preliminary thinking was that a plaque should be placed in the Garden for Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Hohman and anyone the Society might see fit to memorialize in the future. Mr. Ewert showed a sample of a plaque that he had obtained from the Plant Science Data Center. The motion was made by H. Symmes and voted unanimously to establish a memorial, and a committee was appointed to consider and make recommendations. Mrs. Isabella Gilpin was asked to serve as Chairman of the Memorial committee, and Mr. Symmes was also asked to serve together with other members they might choose for the committee.

Mr. Ewert called attention to the water color paintings by Mr. Ray Yoder displayed around the library, and to the article about Mrs. Whiting from the Winchester Star that was in the display case at the entrance.

A motion was passed to adjourn for lunch, and to reassemble at 1:30 for the educational portion of the program.

The afternoon session convened in the library about 1:30 p.m. The Program Chairman, Mr. Mahone, introduced the first guest speaker, Miss Libby Hodges, Flower Arrangements Supervisor of Colonial Williamsburg, who gave demonstrations using boxwood in two of three flower arrangements.

For the first arrangement a willow ware bowl with pin holder was used. This was filled with boxwood, snapdragons, red horse chestnut blossoms, iris, phlox, and pink carnations. All the while Miss Hodges worked she carried on a lively commentary, saying that arranging should be fun and do it to please yourself; remember things you see outside while gathering material and bring them in to think about while arranging; use material that's handy; cut material and let it soak overnight; whack off long stems when necessary, etc., and finally to tuck in boxwood to fill holes in the arrangement if needed.

The second arrangement was made using a five-fingered vase. This was filled with jet kerri (yellow balls), mustard bloom to give a filled-in feeling, and poet's narcissus. She noted that flowers with delicate thin stems were used in this vase to avoid a heavy feeling.

A third arrangement was done using a long wood basket with an oasis-in-foil base. In a casual sort of way *Buxus angustifolia* was used as the base in one half of the basket with purple leaf plum foliage in the other half. She admonished her audience to avoid a terribly arranged look when using basket for a container. First, carnations were inserted (because they have a good time together with box and plum), followed by columbine, lilacs, fothergilla, and tulips — in that order.

A question-and-answer period followed each demonstration, and finally one of the arrangements

was awarded to a lucky person in the audience. Two persons in the room were asked to choose a number from 1 to 10. The two numbers picked combined (3 & 2) to produce the winning number. Mrs. Frackleton was the winner by virtue of having a luncheon ticket with the number 32.

The second speaker for the afternoon is a well known horticulturist, Mrs. Robert L. Frackleton of Fredericksburg, Va. She gave a slide presentation, with commentary, on Kenmore (home of Fielding Lewis) at Fredericksburg. Mr. Frackleton assisted with the projector. Mrs. Frackleton described the loss of boxwood at Kenmore due to sewer pipes being laid, the damage done by electric shears, the herb garden, and the work currently being done. Slides were also shown of their trip to Williamsburg last year, as well as slides taken at the Annual Meeting in 1977 showing Mrs. Whiting receiving the bound volume of Bulletins presented to her, the planting of memorial boxwoods, and other points of interest.

The third speaker introduced was Dr. John Weidhaas, Entomologist, from VPI & SU, who gave a slide presentation on Boxwood Pests.

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## Recommendations for the Care of English Boxwood Under Conditions of Decline

1. Prune out all dead or diseased stems where leaves have turned orange to red or bright yellow.
2. Clean out and remove all dead leaves and stems from the centers or interior of the healthy plant. We believe that opening the center of the plant so that leaves and moisture will not accumulate will retard the development of decline.
3. Maintain good soil moisture, especially during the hot parts of the summer months and in the fall before dormancy commences.
4. Provide adequate fertilization to maintain an optimum level of nutrients.
5. Dig up and destroy all dead or dying plants. Dying plants are those that have not responded to any of the above disease preventative practices.

SECRETARY'S REPORT TO THE

18th ANNUAL MEETING, MTY 10, 1978

The 1977-78 year for the Society was again a good year. The membership continues to gradually increase. We have enrolled eighty-six new members since the last annual meeting; eighteen of these being gift memberships. We did not remove any names from the mailing list because of non-renewal; however, we did have a few cancellations. We regret deeply the passing of one life member, Adm. Neill Phillips.

The A.B.S. Mailing list as of May 10, 1978, is as follows:

Honorary Life Members -----	6
Life Members -----	41
Sustaining Members -----	21
Contributing Members -----	90
Regular Members -----	453
Subscribers (non-members) -----	25
Free subscriptions (sent to botanic gardens & institutions) -----	22
Total	658

We have increased the number of copies of the Bulletin to 850. 33 back issues were sold along with 3 complete sets.

Contributors to the Memorial Garden and Research Fund whose names have not yet been published in the Bulletin are as follows: Henry M. Feil, Col. Allen Griffin, H. Thomas Hallowell, James L. Hamner, William E. McRorie, Mrs. J. Paul Scheetz, and Mrs. Edgar M. Whiting.

We have received requests from approximately 100 interested parties to whom applications and brochures were mailed. We have, in addition, answered approximately 200 pieces of correspondence.

Remittance notices were mailed to the entire membership with the April issue of the Bulletin.

Activities planned by the Society are being well received by the membership and general public. The workshop at the National Arboretum on September 29, 1977, was attended by 52 persons and the one held at Blandly on October 28, 1977, was attended by 34.

On behalf on the Society Mr. Ewert has spoken to several garden clubs in the area along with setting up exhibits at flower shows. In August he took a display to Washington Metropolitan Horticultural Show which was held at Tysons Corner. The booth was manned by members of the Society who handed out approximately 200 applications and brochures. Last month Mr. Ewert took brochures to the Garden Symposium held in Williamsburg. We extend thanks to him for taking time to distribute this material for us.

Respectfully submitted,  
Linda G. Jones, Secretary

Treasurer's Report to the Annual Meeting

May 10, 1978

Checking Balance May, 1977 ----- \$3257.18

<i>Receipts</i>		
Memberships	\$3523.00	
Bulletin Sales	305.89	
Gifts and Donations	722.50	
Board of Directors Meeting, 4-12-77	42.00	
Workshop	344.00	4937.39
Total funds accountable		\$8194.57

<i>Disbursements</i>		
<i>The Boxwood Bulletin</i>		
Printing	2527.92	
Cuts	216.50	
Envelopes	84.00	
Photo	4.26	
Advance Mailings	110.14	
\$2942.82		
<i>Newsletter</i>		
Printing	145.05	
Addressing	38.20	
Advance	30.00	
\$ 213.25		

Copyrights	42.00
Xerox Copies	2.20
Taxes	49.13
Stamps	64.31
Box Rent	6.00
Annual Meeting Expenses	58.45
Board Meeting 4-12-77	40.56
Boxwood Workshop	143.76
National Arboretum Tour	113.16
Office Supplies	17.78
ABS Spring Garden Tour	230.00
Telephone	12.91
Exec. Sec.	305.25
Exec. Treas.	468.00
Trinity Episcopal Church	25.00
\$1578.51	

Contribution Trans. to Savings	1708.50
Life Membership	700.00
\$2408.50	

Total Expenditures \$7143.08

Balance in Checking Account	
April 29, 1978 -----	\$1051.49
Savings Account with Interest	
March 21, 1978 -----	\$2171.77
Certificate of Deposit -----	\$4000.00
Total Assets, April 30, 1978 -----	\$7223.26

All accounts are deposited in Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Berryville, Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,  
Kathryn M. Ewert, Treasurer  
American Boxwood Society

# H. Thomas Hallowell, Jr.

## Elected to ABS Board

H. Thomas Hallowell, Jr., was born in 1908, and has lived most of his life in or near Rydal, Pennsylvania, a northern suburb of Philadelphia.

He is a member of the Society of Friends, and attended Abington Friends School, William Penn Charter School, and graduated from Swarthmore College in 1929 with a BA Degree in Economics. He received an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Swarthmore College in June, 1969.

In college he was a member of the Delta Upsilon, and President of the society in his senior year, a member of the Senior Honor Society, Book and Key, and has been Class President since his election in 1929.

Upon graduation from Swarthmore, he went to work for the Standard Pressed Steel Co., in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. He had been extremely interested in machines as a young man, working during vacations, on Saturdays, and during any other spare time. He started as a machine operator, became General Superintendent of the small company in 1930, and as the company grew Mr. Hallowell steadily advanced with it. He became Vice President, and General Manager, President and Chairman of the Board, and retired as President in 1971. He is presently Chairman of the Board of the company which is now known as SPS Technologies.

Mr. Hallowell is on the board of directors of several other companies and has been active in many business organizations, also serving as President and on their boards.

He has been a Trustee of The Pennsylvania State University for 28 years, and on the Board of Managers of Swarthmore College for 22 years. He is also an Overseer of the William Penn Charter School.

He is happily married to Dorothy Willits, who graduated from Mount Holyoke College. They have a daughter, two sons, and four grandchildren.

Among his many philanthropic activities are the major contributor for the Hallowell Dormitory at Swarthmore College, the Hallowell Gymnasium at Abington Friends School, and with his wife, Dorothy, the new Willits-Hallowell Alumni Center at Mount Holyoke College.

Mr. Hallowell has many exciting hobbies. He is a well known amateur photographer. He is a world traveler, and during these travels, for both business and pleasure, he takes his camera equipment along.

He enjoys horticulture and landscaping, and with this interest is active on the boards of the John J. Tyler Arboretum, Associates of the Scott Horticultural Foundation, and a member of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta, as well as the American Boxwood Society.

Mr. Hallowell purchased a 50 acre farm with a lovely old house originally built in 1804, which he named "Deerfield." He has transformed the grounds into one of the outstanding gardens of the Philadelphia area. From 10,000 azalea cuttings planted 30 years ago, there are now 7,000 full grown azaleas. There is more than 5000 feet of boxwood in hedges and plantings which have grown from 3500 six-inch plants. There is also a boxwood maze, one-half the size of the ones in Hampton Court, England, and Williamsburg, Virginia.

The gardens have been visited by the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta during their Annual Meeting held in the Philadelphia Area during 1976, as well as the American Boxwood Society in May, 1978. In 1974 the Hallowell's received the Distinguished Garden Award from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

Mr. Hallowell is an amateur architect. He designed and had a new addition made to the original 1804 house at "Deerfield." He also designed and drew up in every detail a four bedroom home which he had built on the lake at the Lake Paupar Club in the Pocono Mountains.

Last, but not least is his love for Hi-Fi Big Band Dance Music, and dancing with Mrs. Hallowell and their friends. This has led to his becoming a real jazz drummer in a small jazz band. This band is so good that people ask them back for repeat performances.

# American Boxwood Society

## Spring Garden Tour

### Philadelphia, Pa.

#### IMPRESSIONS

*Lucile Dick*  
Editor

From the moment the bus pulled out of Blandy Farm there was a spirit of anticipation and excitement, despite the rain which came down more or less all the way to the Philadelphia area for the first tour sponsored by the American Boxwood Society. There was much talk of boxwood, the weather, families, experiences, and general chatter of a group of interested people off on a jaunt.

When we reached Carlisle, Pa., our bus traveled through historic Dickinson College campus to luncheon, which everyone enjoyed. Right on schedule we were back on our bus riding through the lush Pennsylvania countryside. The dogwood was in peak bloom as well as wild cherry, plums, and wild flowers along the roadside, and interspersed through the hills. Beautiful old farm houses, barns, and newer buildings created a scenic beauty that we all enjoyed.

Our one stop after lunch was at a small trading post. Every member of the tour was intrigued to see live rabbits eating and enjoying themselves on the green, grass thatched roof of the post. It took several calls from Kay Ewert to get us on our way again.

When we arrived at the Fiesta Motel in Willow Grove we were all ready for a change, and were looking forward to the evening ahead. At dinner we were to meet our hosts for the next day.

In the Fiesta Ballroom we met Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hallowell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bert Roland, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wolf, and Mr. Hallowell's secretaries who were our guests for dinner.

As things go, sometimes, the "happy hour" hit a snag when the bar and bartenders failed to appear. Kay and Tom Ewert came to the rescue and quickly rounded up a wine-cheese table, using a cheese ball Kay had planned for refreshments on the way home as well as purchases from an unnamed source!

After a delicious dinner our hosts for the next day gave slide presentations of their homes and gardens along with many anecdotes concerning their labors of love. Returning to our rooms many

wished for the rain to stop, and all of us looked forward to the tour on the next day.

On Monday we were on our way with Tom Hallowell telling one interesting story after another until we drove into the entrance of "Deerfield".



*Photo: Tom Ewert*

"Deerfield" — Boxwood hedge, azaleas, rhododendrons, dogwood.

Vista after vista met our eyes. 7000 azaleas of assorted colors and a great many varieties were in a profusion of bloom everywhere we looked. Mr. Hallowell told of how he had started out with 10,000 2 inch cuttings in a small nursery. When a bargain lot of 3500 English boxwood came on the market he added those. Then other flowering ornamentals were added in the most artistic groupings his imagination could dream of.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallowell bought "Deerfield", Rydal, Pa., in 1947 and now have 22 acres of the 35 landscaped. Mr. Hallowell has created a vista wherever you look or turn by cutting limbs off the towering trees high enough to see plantings of many combinations. There are massed groupings of different colors and heights of azalea, boxwood, dogwood and azaleas, rhododendrons combined with varied sizes of azaleas, tall evergreens rising out of rhododendrons surrounded by azaleas, Heavenly views!

There are over 100 different kind of trees and English boxwood all over the place, with about 5000 feet of hedge. Along the wooded area there are paths, boxwood dividing the gardens into beds of annuals in bloom, and small gardens of other ornamental plants. Interspersed here and there, by design, are japonica, laurel, magnolia, pieris, and dogwood in bloom.

Mr. Hallowell took us on a "Secret" path through aged rhodendrons up above a lake filled by a natural spring flowing into a small valley. We would not have been surprised to have met fairies or leprechauns along that path. Up violet laden, steep paths we climbed to the barn in which the Hallowells had remodeled the stall area into a huge game room and a large warm, warm fireplace, with living quarters in the upper floor hay, grain level. Here hot coffee and coffee break goodies were a welcome treat. Most of the tourists warmed themselves in front of that handsome fireplace.



Photo: Tom Ewert

Lake and azaleas at "Deerfield."

"The Rolands"

From the coffee break we walked around the Hallowell home which is a combination of two small houses that were built in 1804, joined with a "new center section" added in 1856. Tastefully and formally planted with boxwood and yew the house is married to the landscape forever.

In front of the house is the most amazing maze near towering tulip trees. It is designed like one the Hallowells saw at Hampton Court, and stands 36 inches. The cover of our April 1978 Boxwood Bulletin has an excellent picture of the maze with wooded vistas beyond it. The cover picture is one of Mr. Hallowells fine photographic accomplishments.

From the maze we walked over the mile long road into the woods with towering beeches, pines, oaks and tulip trees. The ground was covered with May apples, Jack-in-the-pulpit, and a giant crop of skunk cabbage. At the end of our picturesque walk

we came to the service buildings which also were decoratively planted. One eye catcher was a rail fence with a specimen rambler rose about to bloom.

With another look at the breathtaking vistas of "Deerfield" we all planted in our minds a never ending remembrance of that we'd seen.

Dorothy Hallowell joined us for the walk across the road to a new, different experience at Lucille and Bert Roland's home, "The Rolands".

As we entered the parking area most of the trees were ground covered with Allegheny smoke flower which presented a breath of misty white.

In 1954 Lucille and Bert Roland found their lot with its large old tulips, oaks, and beeches, and the under canopy of dogwood. The lot was flat in the beginning, but they have created interesting/-different level look with plantings and the large stones Bert drug home from their travels.

They planned their house around one "Island bed" of a 100 foot tulip tree and a huge leaning oak. Their architects put up with Lucille's regard for a hole in the roof through which they slipped a shadblow, and designed the driveway around a large dogwood.

The Rolands have one of the largest miniature and dwarf evergreen collections which they have used in one interesting designed area after another. For the first 10 years they concentrated on plantings around the house and in screening the property from the street. To maintain the sense of being in the deep woods while located in a growing community they preserved all the huge trees, dogwood, tulip, beech, and oak. The present woodland, which was originally poison ivy, thickets, and prickly bush, has been developed over the last 14 years.

Over Lucille's family objections to spoiling the woods, she started with one path, planted with specimen rhodys and azaleas. She said that she had no idea the amount of pine needles she would need for the path and that she doubted if her generous supplier, Tom Hallowell, did either!

Following their love of native woodland plants the Rolands collected and planted Jack-in-the-pulpit, ferns, bellworts, may apples, and rue anemone. Violets were already there in abundance. From their travels they collected wild flowers from many states. Some were purchased from nurseries. Lucille found many wild ground covers (Mertensia, ginger, shotis, iris cristata), and accented the daintiness of the wildflowers with stones and stump for contrast.

A world collector of plants introduced them to dwarf evergreens. These are facinating because of their many differences in texture, formation and color. They keep these labeled for the viewer's iden-

tification. The parking area and turn around is tastefully and interestingly landscaped with dwarf evergreens, stones, stumps, and hillocks they built for added eye appeal. The entrance at the Rolands is a true artistic experience.

Landscaping to Lucille Roland is painting a picture with accents in color, texture, and character of leaf structure, using plants that are definitive of their area. She used colors in the Island Bed that go with the living room colors so the eye flows from inside to outside. Each window and doorway looks out on a planned vista of beauty. Scented plants are paced near the bedroom and dining room for more complete enjoyment.

Another aspect of the landscaping is its constant changing surprise. The paths are carefully laid out without rhyme or reason so that the plantings at each turn are a surprise. Lucille achieved this sense of change with varying plant heights, and materials.

Three years ago Bert Roland made possible a dream of Lucille's to have a waterfall in the woods for its constant music. The huge brown stones, which he dug from many places, have been stacked and placed near the bedroom and dining room for more waterfall sculpture. A thing of beauty and with the music of water talking! Also, but not in the plans, the raccoon visitors seem to delight in the water.



Photo: Tom Ewert

Carlyn and Alan Koman, Millie Beecher, (front), at "The Rolands."

All growing things change and there have been problems with the dense shade from the huge trees necessitating the moving and thinning of plants. Because of the need of sunlight for the dwarf evergreens the drive turn around is in its third version with less maintenance. Lucille said that it was a challenge to meet the needs of her plants and the constant changing.

She remarked that all the beauty they viewed was not in their garden, but across the road at Dorothy and Tom Hallowells all through the year.

It was a rainy, chill day, and as we passed the waterfall, still looking at the many surprises, we walked onto their brown and gray flag stoned patio under the huge leaning tree to find Bert serving a delicious sherry. Warm were our spirits as well as our bodies.

It was time to leave the "fun" garden of Lucille and Bert whose appreciation of the unusual had given us much to remember. On the way out we walked through the herb garden which is a combination of herbs and annual bedding plants. This garden is at the kitchen door for easy use.

#### "Tockington"

Again we were back on the bus enroute to Martha and Howard Wolf's "Tockington."

The ownership of the land on which "Tockington" is situated dates back to 1684, when William Penn granted patents to John Barnes, an English member of the Society of Friends, and to Sarah Fuller, for the claims which they had taken out two years previously. A section of this land later passed into the hands of John Worrell, a man of importance in his time, and here he built his home called "Tockington," after his wife's ancestral village in Wales.

It was in 1740 that the boxwood was brought from England and the gardens developed.

Martha and Howard Wolf acquired "Tockington" from Mr. and Mrs. William West Frazier, Jr., in 1928. Mrs. Frazier told them not to coddle the old box gardens because it had become acclimated over the years, not to overfeed it, or cover or protect it. The Wolfs said that they tied it up for the winter and brushed off the snow, and that nature had done the rest.

As we entered the grounds huge boxwood hedges, more than 25 feet tall, framed a beautiful grassy lawn. The picture created was that of a huge outdoor living room. Accents of dogwood in bloom gave us eye treats here and there long the hedge.

We then had the pleasure of seeing the interior of "Tockington" with Martha Wolf as our guide. She told us many historical details of the antique furnishings and the interior of her home. The Adams paneling was exceptional. Besides the beautiful antiques,

oriental rugs, oil paintings, and collections were exactly the right compliments of such a 1740 home.

The verandah which was built around 2 sides of the house had in full bloom pink geraniums in huge pots, extraordinary for so early in the year. Six giant jade plants were specimens to see! Their trunks were at least as large as a man's arm, and stood over 5 feet tall. Out the center hall in back of the house we viewed an outdoor dining room surrounded with boxwood, flowering trees, and scads of potted plants. Near the dining area more boxwood and flowering plants edged the swimming pool which was rusticated to look well with the design and age of "Tockington."

From there we walked to the barn which Martha and Howard Wolf had kept as nearly like the original as possible. The weathered wood was an artist's delight. Particularly interesting were the cast iron posts, supporting the overhang barn floor above. These cast iron prizes lead into the stable stalls.

Beyond the barn was Howard's vineyard meticulously pruned and cleaned. Several rows of grape vines looked perfect as a picture. Howard grows the grapes from which he makes wine for their own use and for gifts to friends.

Then we came onto boxwood gardens which were like rooms. In each square of garden were natural gazebos made of cedar posts with crowns of the most beautiful wisteria in a profusion of bloom. Breathtaking beauty!



Photo: Tom Ewert

"Tockington" — Boxwood gardens with wisteria "gazebo."

In the boxwood gardens annuals and perennials were just beginning to bloom. A clematis climbing a stone wall was memorable. The Wolfs grow most of their plants in a green house beyond the barn area.

"Tockington" has the charm of a well preserved 18th century farm which sets in the more urbanized locale of Jenkintown, Pa. Martha and Howard Wolf have preserved it well. Martha and Howard were most charming and entertaining hosts.

Back on schedule we moved to Quaker Park where we had a box lunch. The food was welcome and good. Unfortunately the chill and rain kept us from walking around the park which we could see was beautiful. The towering trees are something to see and the wild dogwood, cherries, and plums were scattered throughout as far as we could see. On a warm day it would be a joy to visit.

### *Bryn Athyn Cathedral*

From Quaker Park we traveled to Bryn Athyn Cathedral in Bryn Athyn, Pa.

Imposing is a small word for this cathedral! It is made of brown granite and stone native to that area, and is famous for its architecture and for the craftsmanship almost lost in these times. The Ezekiel Tower, thrusting into the sky, is made entirely of granite. The carvings of biblical theme inside and outside the cathedral are extraordinary. The gigantic structure, the view into a spectacular valley, the surrounding beds with 500 tulips in full bloom, extensive laws of grass that looks like rich green velvet, the prime boxwood, and flowering trees created a scene that looked almost too spectacular to be real.

We were guided through the Cathedral by Mr. Ariel Gunther who had worked there over 50 years helping to create the stained glass windows. The windows are all works of art and create the parables and stories of the Bible.

Bryn Athyn Cathedral is the episcopal seat of the worldwide Church of New Jerusalem which is based on revelations to Emmanuel Swedenborg. The original endowment for building the Cathedral was a gift of John Pitcairn, 1841-1916. The design and building was supervised by his son, Raymond Pitcairn, 1885-1966.

The community of Bryn Athyn, incorporated as a Borough in 1916, was founded in the late 1800's and remains a unique religious community. Most of its population of about 1000 adults are associated with the church and educational institutions.

As we boarded the bus we looked back at the vision of the cathedral, green velvet grass, and the vivid splashes of color of hundreds of tulips in bloom.

### *"Andalusia"*

On our way to "Andalusia" we rode through more lush Pennsylvania countryside into more of the same in Delaware where we passed along a farm lane, past barn and stone quarters to the very banks of the Delaware River for another sight to boggle our minds.

We were met by friendly guides whom Mr. James Biddle, the present owner, had graciously provided to show us "Andalusia." One guide told us Mr. Bid-

dle hoped more people would share historic homes with the public.

Originally a modest 18th century farmhouse, "Andalusia" was transformed into a country seat by Nicholas Biddle, who in 1811 married Jane Craig, the daughter of the property's original owner, John Craig. In 1834 Nicholas Biddle commissioned Thomas U. Walter, who was to become an architect of the U. S. Capitol, to transform the country house into a new world doric temple.

"Andalusia" was not just a local house. It was a country seat, composed of garden and farm. It was the gathering place of noted American and European statesmen of the 19th century. It is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. James Biddle.

The massive Doric columns face the Delaware River. The two front rooms, a parlor and a music room, have tall French windows that when opened give the air of being outdoors. The furnishings, beginning with those of Nicholas and Jane Biddle, are collections of succeeding generations of the Biddle family.

The furniture is mostly Philadelphia Empire. The mantels are Italian marble, the girandoles and chandeliers are French. On each side of one parlor mantel is a collection of china in open cupboards of the Marquis de Lafayette, who collected local bucolic prints which he had glazed on the china. This collection was a gift to Nicholas and Jane Biddle. The paintings are mostly of family, and are doubtless excellent resemblances, because generation after generation the same eyes and features were captured by the artists.

A handsome Library is the most recent addition to "Andalusia." It's a real family room with memorabilia from war medals to tiny children's chairs in front of the antique sofa beside the fireplace. There are many collections of the family among the glass enclosed bookcases.

Mr. and Mrs. Biddle now use "Andalusia" for entertaining and guest space. They live in the large cottage close by.

From the house we walked through the grounds. At the front along the river is a small Gothic Revival "grotto," built to simulate a ruin. Such "ruins" were much in vogue in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in England.

Down the "Green Walk" were the tennis court and the swimming pool with a fantastic gazebo or summer house looking like very crisp old lace. The "Green Walk" led to a wooded area. On each side were ornamental trees, and shrubs in bloom.

Through boxwood lined paths we entered an area enclosed by high stone walls of the original "graperies." On the huge walls were hanging hundreds of clusters of wisteria in bloom. The "Graperie" walls now border the rose garden.



Photo: Tom Ewert

*Wisteria on old "graperie" wall at "Andalusia."*

In the very center of the formally designed rose garden stood a large white bathtub, which was "a first" that Nicholas Biddle brought to America. Questions were voiced about filling the tub. The conclusion that it was filled and used in the days of many servants. Needless to say it must have been used only in warm weather unless Mr. Biddle had it moved inside and according to the weather!

With a last look to the unusual buildings and the river we were again on the bus filled with the sights we'd seen. Comparisons were being made along the way. At the Fiesta Motel our supper (Tom Hallowell had had it prepared so that we could save time going home) was put on the bus. There we bid Tom goodby, grateful for the arrangements which made up the first American Boxwood Society tour.

Our appreciation for all our hosts and hostesses is boundless. Their hospitality was so special we'll always remember. We came away feeling we had met and enjoyed being with friends we would like to see again. We do hope they all will come our way soon.

About half the way home we enjoyed our catered supper. The rain didn't matter because we were all happy with a wonderful two days.

Enroute there was an ovation for our capable bus driver and then for Kay and Tom Ewert who had put the whole thing together after Tom Hallowell had invited us. They all did a super job.

At Blandy there was much hugging, hopes to meet again, and goodbyes. All were ready for rest.

Last but not least—those on the tour thought we should do it again somewhere!

On May 14th the following people from the American Boxwood Society participated in the Spring Garden Tour sponsored by the society:

Professor and Mrs. Albert S. Beecher  
807 Sunrise Drive, S.E.  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24060

Mr. and Mrs. Scot Butler  
7525 Old Dominion Drive  
McLean, Virginia 22101

Mrs. Frances H. Colbert  
Rural Delivery  
Loysville, Pennsylvania 17047

Mrs. Ralph M. Davis  
1145 25th Street  
Moline, Illinois 61265

Mr. and Mrs. R. Gregory Deen  
Rt. 3, Box 123  
Front Royal, Virginia 22630

Mrs. Charles H. Dick  
514 Amherst  
Winchester, Virginia 22601

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Ewert  
Blandy Experimental Farm  
Boyce, Virginia 22620

Mrs. Julien N. Friant  
Battletown Drive  
Berryville, Virginia 22611

Mrs. Robert A. Gottfried  
136 Roszel Road  
Winchester, Virginia 22601

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Koman  
211 Roszel Road  
Winchester, Virginia 22601

Mr. W. H. Saufley  
P. O. Box 1132  
Waynesboro, Virginia 22980

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Solenberger  
138 Amherst Street  
Winchester, Virginia 22601

Mrs. Frederick Sturm  
Questover  
Berryville, Virginia 22611

All of the following met the group at Willow Grove, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Thomas Hallowell  
"Deerfield"  
Rydal, Pa. 19046

Mr. Robert Hill  
"Deerfield"  
Rydal, Pa. 19046

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Libhart  
Route 1, Box 3  
Marietta, Pennsylvania 17547

Miss Almetda Parsons  
Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Rhoads  
101 Paxtang Avenue  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17111

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gurley Saunders  
104 Naglee Avenue  
Sandston, Virginia 23150

Mrs. Logan O. Shutt  
Baldwin, Maryland 21013

Miss Ethel Swain  
Mr. and Mrs. John Ralph Willis  
158 Academy Street  
Highstown, New Jersey 08520

## A Word to The Wise

Harrison Symmes

Given the contemporary interest in natural foods and other things organic from the garden, some of our readers (but perhaps not very many) may benefit from a letter recently received from a French correspondent by one of the Society's Directors. The French correspondent very kindly had translated from an entry on Boxwood from G. Bonnier's *Flore de la France, la Suisse et la Belgique*. One of the translated excerpts was as follows:

*Uses:* Boxwood is used to make tools and in sculpture, engraving. It is employed as a febrifuge. The leaves and weeds are purgative and their action is violent.

The flowers are visited by bees.

Formerly Boxwood entered in the making of beer instead of Hop but it was very bitter and dangerous to drink.

The leaves rich in Nitrogen are used as a fertilizer.

There is a Catholic custom on Palm Sunday. In some regions Boxwood is taken to church to be consecrated instead of laurel.

Hoping that those few bits of information will help you. . . .

Perhaps the only thing to add is that Boxwood beer is better chilled than warm.

## MAILBOX

July 10, 1978

Prof. Albert S. Beecher  
Cooperative Extension Service  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
and State University  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061  
Dear Prof. Beecher:

Several days ago I received a call from a Mr. Clayton Cochran of Delmar Bayliss Realty in Winchester, Virginia concerning a large boxwood plant which another party would like to sell. I told him I didn't know if we would be able to help him find a buyer, but that possibly we would be interested in writing a story on the plant. This might create interest in the plant which he described as twenty-four feet in diameter and twelve feet in height.

I pass this on to you in case you might know of an interested party, and I'm forwarding a copy to Mrs. Dick in case she would be interested in obtaining a story.

Sincerely,  
Thomas Ewert  
Director

# THE MEADOWS

Fletcher, Henderson County, North Carolina

by Dr. Byron L. Edwards

The following information has been gathered from local history books and from conversations with elderly people of the area. A trip to the graveyard of the local Episcopal Church, on the advice of the granddaughter of the man who built the current "Meadows," revealed the exact date, November 10, 1867, that the original "Meadows" burnt down.

The Meadows today consists of a stone house (built between 1868 and 1871) and 37.7 acres of land. The most unique aspect of the site is not the house (although quite distinctive and well-worth preserving) but the grounds. On the grounds exist some of the largest boxwoods in the United States.

Daniel Blake, a rice planter from Charleton, S.C. purchased the property in 1827 for \$10,000 in gold. The amount of acreage that this original purchase involved is not readily available to me. I have seen reports which vary from 950 acres to 2,100 acres. Eventually, he obtained over 10,000 acres. Nonetheless, Daniel Blake was living in an elegant wooden home by 1832. This house, as was the subsequent stone one, was always referred to as "The Meadows." In 1832, Mr. Blake had several boxwood

plants sent over from England. These plants were in the ground by 1832 and the landscaping was done by an English landscaper brought up to Fletcher for that express purpose. The design is one which reflects the prevailing thoughts of these days; i. e., large open spaces of grass enclosed by hedges.

The local Episcopal Church, over a hundred years old and listed with the National Register, was founded at The Meadows.

Daniel Blake's son, Robert, inherited The Meadows and on the night of November 10, 1867, two events occurred which changed his life. One, his daughter, Helen, was born; and two, his house burned down. Robert Blake moved his family into the servant quarters and the extensive brick kitchen. The kitchen had been constructed in 1832 from brick that was brought over from England as ballast. Sometime between 1868 and 1871, Mr. Blake built a new house, constructed of stone, on the site of the original "Meadows." The boxwood plants were not damaged in the fire. Later, *buxus sempervirens suffruticosa* were added around the new stone house.



Photo: Byron Edyards

"The Meadows," Fletcher, N.C.



Photo: Byron Edyards

"The Meadows," Fletcher, N.C.

In 1892, the wedding of Robert Blakes' daughter, Helen, to a South Carolina Rutledge was the social event of the decade for this area. This wedding, held at The Meadows, is still talked about by local people as being an extravagant and elegant affair. It also combined the names of two old and prominent Charleston families.

A survey team discovered the Catawba grape growing wild on the grounds. This grape was cultivated in South Carolina and later, in Ohio. Catawba wine and champagne was/is produced from the grape.

The grounds have huge hemlock (14'8" in circumference at 3½' high) trees and many other varieties of plant-life - - i.e., American Holly (*Ilex opace*), Tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifers*) in large stands, Flame Azalee (*Rhododendron calendulaceum*), Hardy Orange (*Citrus trifoliata*), Hemlocks (*Tsuge canadensis* and *Tsuga caroliniane*), White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), Spirea (*Spirea vanhouttei*), Dogwoods (*Cornus Florida* and *Cornus florida 'rubra'*), Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*), extremely large Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*), and many other trees and wildflowers (*Iris cristate*, *Leucojum*).

Several springs bubble up from underground to form beautiful little pools of water. This lushness undoubtedly aids in the tremendous growth of many of the trees.

Although in need of much renovation, the stone structure is sound. West of the Eastern Seaboard, there is nothing quite like this house. And, indeed, the Georgian characteristics of the house, coming at such a late date, make it unique in the United States. It is not purely Georgian, of course, but it does possess many such characteristics. The

grounds need at least 5-7 years of professional attention. From that point on, all they would need would be time to develop into the design that they once were. The boxwood plants are, as stated, extremely interesting for the entire United States and totally unique in the State of North Carolina. Many of the plants are so large (151' around and 22' high) that an adult can easily walk under them. To purchase and renovate both the house and the grounds would cost approximately \$250,000 - - \$300,000. Any governmental loan could be secured by the property itself. The asking price is \$5,000 per acre. By purchasing the total piece, this price could undoubtedly be brought down. Surrounding acreage is selling for \$7,500 - - \$8,500 per acre. Therefore, the property could secure any loan.

Along with restoration of the property, I would like to see a re-creation of the atmosphere of the period. I think that a collection of books and materials, on the premises, that deal extensively with the lifestyles, the gardening, the workstyles, the architectural styles, etc. of the times would be beneficial. I would like to see an on-going mini-farm which would reflect the aura of the era. This living museum would include such things as a garden of vegetables which were grown during this time frame, a herb garden, horses, etc. All wiring would be underground - - with no television antennas.

"The Meadows" can be saved. Suggestions and advice are appreciated. We can be reached at the above address or at the following numbers:

Byron L. Edwards	704-645-9502
Route 3, Box 532	704-254-8131
Weaverville, N.C. 28787	704-645-4585



Photo: Dr. Byron Edwards

"The Meadows," Fletcher, N.C.

BLANDY BOXWOOD WORKSHOP

Date: October 10, 1978

Place: Blandy Experimental Farm, Boyce, Virginia (On Route 50 a mile and half east of the intersection of 240 and 50)

Sponsors: The Cooperative Extension Service, Extension Division, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Department of Horticulture, in cooperation with the American Boxwood Society

Program: Morning Session — 9:30 A.M. Moderator — Gary C. DeOms, Extension Agent, Frederick County Boxwood in the Landscape — James A. Faiszt, Extension Specialist, Landscape Design, VPI & SU Boxwood Culture — Albert S. Beecher, Extension Specialist, Ornamental Horticulture, VPI & SU

Lunch — 12:00 Noon

Afternoon Session — 1:00 P.M. Moderator — Daniel T. Payne, Extension Agent, Clarke County Boxwood Decline — Robert C. Lambe, Extension Specialist, Plant Pathology, VPI & SU Insect Problems of Boxwood — John A. Weidhass, Jr., Extension Specialist, Entomology, VPI & SU Boxwood Propagation — Thomas E. Ewert, Director, Blandy Experimental Farm, Boyce, Virginia.

Tour of the Memorial Boxwood Garden at Blandy Registration Fee — \$5.00

The registration fee includes your lunch. Advanced registration must be made before Friday, October 6, 1978. Use the registration form below for pre-registration. Enrollment will be limited to forty.

For Additional Information, Contact: Mr. Albert S. Beecher, Extension Specialist, Horticulture Department, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, VA 24061 OR Gary C. DeOms, Extension Agent, Frederick County, 9 Court Square, Winchester, VA 22601 OR Daniel T. Payne, Extension Agent, Clarke Co., P. O. Box B, Berryville, VA 22611.

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REGISTRATION FORM:

Blandy Boxwood Workshop, October 10, 1978

Enclosed is a check for \_\_\_\_\_ covering the registration and lunch reservation for the following: (\$5.00 per individual)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to Registrar, Blandy Boxwood Workshop

Return this form to Mrs. Thomas E. Ewert, Registrar for the Boxwood Workshop, P. O. Box 175, Boyce, Virginia 22620

Reservations must be made prior to October 6, 1978.

FAIRFAX BOXWOOD WORKSHOP

Date: October 11, 1978

Place: Gunston Hall, Lorton, Virginia Sponsors: The Cooperative Extension Service, Extension Division, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Department of Horticulture, in cooperation with the American Boxwood Society

Program: Morning Session — 9:30 A.M. Moderator G. Stewart Bunn, Fairfax Extension Agent Boxwood in the Landscape — James A. Faiszt, Extension Specialist, Landscape Design, VPI & SU Boxwood Culture — Albert S. Beecher, Extension Specialist, Ornamental Horticulture, VPI & SU

Lunch — 12:00 Noon

Afternoon Session — 1:00 P.M. Moderator — Rajandra N. Waghray, Extension agent, Fairfax Boxwood Decline — Robert C. Lambe, Extension Specialist, Plant Pathology, VPI & SU Insect Problems of Boxwood — John A. Weidhass, Jr., Extension Specialist, Entomology, VPI & SU Boxwood Propagation — Thomas E. Ewert, Director, Blandy Experimental Farm, Boyce, Virginia

Tour of the Grounds of Gunston Hall Directions for Reaching Gunston Hall — Directions to Gunston are well marked with road signs once one is off I-95. One should exit off I-95 onto 642 East at Lorton Virginia. At Richmond Highway (Route 1) take a right going south. Take a left on Gunston Hall Road. Gunston Hall is on the left.

Registration Fee — \$6.00 The registration fee includes your lunch. A reservation must be made before Friday October 6, 1978. Use the pre-registration form below.

For Additional Information, Contact: Mr. Albert S. Beecher, Extension Specialist, Department of Horticulture, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, VA 24061 OR G. Stewart Bunn, Extension Agent, 3945 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, VA 22030

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REGISTRATION FORM:

Fairfax Boxwood Workshop, October 11, 1978

Enclosed is a check for \_\_\_\_\_ covering the registration and lunch reservation for the following: (\$6.00 per individual)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to Registrar, Fairfax Boxwood Workshop.

Return this form to Mrs. Thomas E. Ewert, Registrar for the Boxwood Workshop, P. O. Box 175, Boyce, Virginia 22620

Reservations must be made prior to October 6, 1978.

JAMES CITY BOXWOOD WORKSHOP

(Williamsburg, VA area)

Date: November 1, 1978

Place: E.O.C. Building, Toano, Virginia

Sponsors: The Cooperative Extension Service, Extension Division, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Department of Horticulture in cooperation with the American Boxwood Society

Program: Morning Session — 9:30 A.M.

Moderator: Melvin W. Bryant, Extension Agent, James City

*Using Boxwood in the Landscape* — James A. Faiszt, Extension Specialist, Landscape Design, VPI & SU

*Culture of English Boxwood* — Albert S. Beecher, Extension Specialist, Ornamental Horticulture, VPI & SU

Coffee Break

*Boxwood Propagation* — Thomas E. Ewert, Director, Blandy Experimental Farm, Boyce, VA

*Boxwood Problems* — Charles J. Elstrodt, Extension Specialist, Ornamental Horticulture, Virginia Truck and Ornamental Research Station, Norfolk, Virginia

Question and Answer Period — Staff

Lunch — 12:30 P.M.

Afternoon Session — 2:00 P.M.

Tour of the Boxwood Collection at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA — Dr. Bernice M. Speese, College of William and Mary

Directions for reaching conference room — Take route 60 to toano and look for Route 610. Go one block on 610 to Fire Department and E.O.C. Building is next door.

Registration Fee — \$5.00

The registration fee includes your lunch. A reservation must be made before Friday, October 27, 1978. Use the pre-registration form below.

For Additional Information, Contact: Mr. Albert S. Beecher, Extension Specialist, Department of Horticulture, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, VA 24061 or Melvin W. Bryant, Extension Agent, James City, Toano, Virginia 23168

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REGISTRATION FORM

Enclosed is a check for \_\_\_\_\_ covering the registration and lunch reservation for the following (\$5.00 per individual)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to Registrar, James City Boxwood Workshop.

Return this form to Mrs. Thomas E. Ewert, Registrar for the Boxwood Workshop, P. O. Box 175, Boyce, Virginia 22620

Reservations must be made prior to October 27, 1978.

BOXWOOD NOMENCLATURE

William A. Gray

**INTERNATIONAL CODE** The International Code for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants was established to protect buyers of plant material and the rights of plant breeders. The use of the correct plant name is not just a matter of academic interest; it is the best assurance that a desired form is acquired for the landscape plan. Cultivated plants are named at three main levels: genus (for example, *Buxus*), species (*Buxus sempervirens*), and cultivar (*Buxus sempervirens* 'suffruticosa') — a cultivated variety of the species which, for woody ornamentals, must be propagated asexually, not as seedlings. Both botanical and common names are customary, but because common names can vary, it is safer to reply on the botanical nomenclature.

**BOXWOOD** Of thirty or so species of the genus *Buxus* (common name, Boxwood or Box), two are in general use in the US as broadleaf evergreen ornamentals. None are native to America. *Buxus sempervirens*, which came from Europe during the seventeenth century, is the most popular species in Virginia. The Asiatic Boxwood *Buxus microphylla* was introduced in the mid-nineteenth century as three sub-species or varieties. A different Asiatic species, of Chinese origin, *Buxus harlandii*, is seldom seen in this region, but is grown in the deep South. *Buxus balearica*, another European import, is a rarity in the US.

**BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS** Over 90% of the Boxwood grown in Virginia are of two forms of this European species. The standard species plant is a shrub of relatively open structure which, after a century or two, may assume the proportions of a small tree. Its proper botanical name is *Buxus sempervirens*; its accepted common name in the US, despite the disapproval of many specialists, is American Boxwood. The most popular cultivar is *Buxus sempervirens* 'suffruticosa,' a dwarfed form of the species with compact spherical shape and dense fine-textured foliage. Its common name most widely used at present in the US is English Boxwood.

**NAME LIST** Nomenclature for a few of the many forms of Boxwood available in the US is summarized below. The American Boxwood Society was appointed the international registration authority for Boxwood in 1969, and two of the most recently registered cultivars ('Ste Genevieve' and 'Pullman') are included.

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	American Boxwood
<i>B. sempervirens</i> 'suffruticosa'	English Boxwood
<i>B. sempervirens</i> 'arborescens'	Tree Boxwood
<i>B. sempervirens</i> 'pyramidalis'	Pyramidal Boxwood
<i>B. sempervirens</i> 'Ste Genevieve'	
<i>B. sempervirens</i> 'Pullman'	
Korean Boxwood <i>Buxus microphylla</i> var. <i>koreana</i>	
<i>B. microphylla</i> var. <i>koreana</i> 'Wintergreen'	
<i>B. microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Little leaf Boxwood
<i>B. microphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	Japanese Boxwood

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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*.

Non-member subscriptions are for groups and institutions such as botanic gardens, libraries, etc. These are \$6.00 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 Treasurer.

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.) Price per single copy is \$1.50.

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

Write to:

Mrs. Thomas E. Ewert  
American Boxwood Society  
Box 85  
Boyce, Virginia 22620

If your letter is concerned with:  
General information about the Society  
Advice concerning boxwood problems or cultural information  
Boxwood selection

Write to:

Mrs. Linda G. Jones  
American Boxwood Society  
Box 85  
Boyce, Virginia 22620

In some cases depending upon the nature of your request, your letter may be forwarded to a member of the Board or another appropriate member who can provide the help you have requested.

You are also welcome to write direct to the President of the American Boxwood Society:

Professor Albert S. Beecher  
Department of Horticulture  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

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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 the Editor:

Mrs. Charles H. Dick, Editor  
The *Boxwood Bulletin*  
514 Amherst Street  
Winchester, Virginia 22601

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## **BOXWOOD—**

*A heritage from Yesterday*

*A privilege for Today*

*A bequest for Tomorrow*

