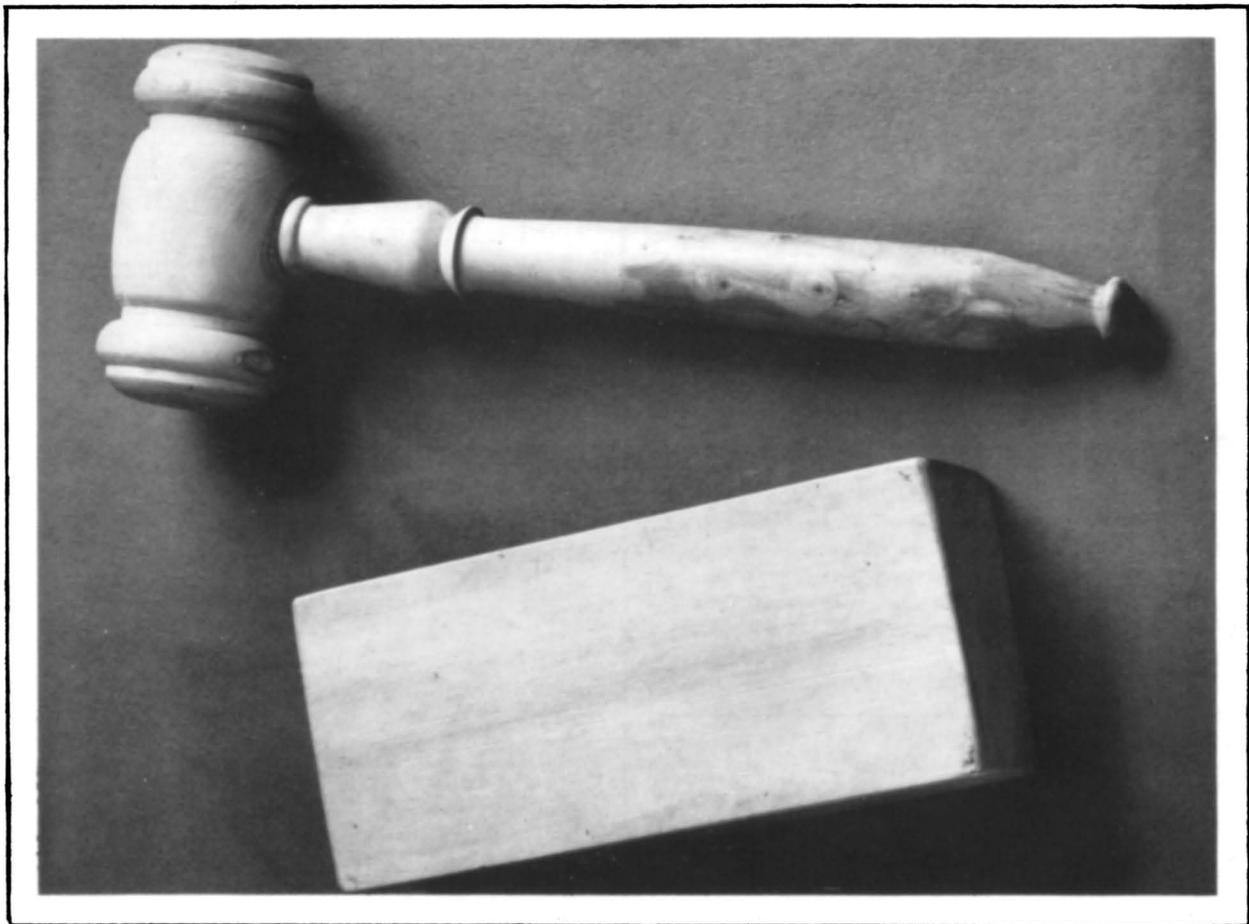


April 1984

The

Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



The ABS boxwood gavel and striking block. (See Page 73.)

Boyce, Va.

Vol. 23, No. 4

Edited under the Direction of

THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

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24th Annual Meeting of the American Boxwood Society

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 8-9, 1984

The Blandy Experimental Farm of the University of Virginia, Boyce, Virginia

Program

May 8, 1984

4:30-6 p.m. Registration of early arrivals at Blandy Farm. Visit the garden of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bryarly (directions will be available at Blandy Farm).

6-7:45 p.m. Dinner on your own.

8 p.m. "Boxwood Gardens Visited" — illustrated lecture by ABS President Richard D. Mahone in the Library at Blandy Farm. Reception follows.

May 9, 1984

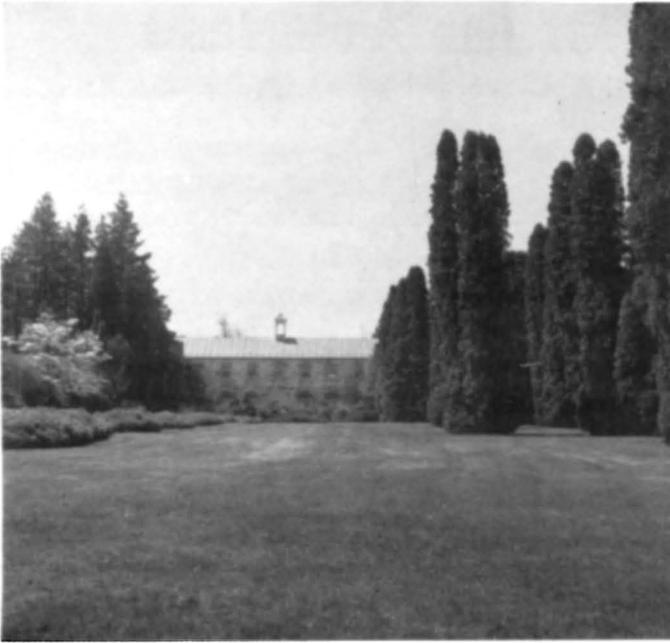
9-11 a.m. Registration. (See Page 75.)

9:30 a.m. Tour of Blandy Boxwood Collections (Mr. Thomas E. Ewert, Director of Blandy Farm, in charge).
Boxwood Exchange. Don't forget to bring your labeled rooted cuttings or small plants to exchange with other members.

Front Cover

Pictured on the cover are the boxwood gavel and striking block used each year in transacting business at the ABS Annual Meeting and at the Spring and Fall Board Meetings. The gavel was made some years ago by Life Member Gustavus R. McCracken from a large boxwood bush that had blown down and broken during hurricane Hazel. This handsome gavel was lathe-turned as a school project. It is a fine piece of workmanship, showing the smooth creamy texture and interesting grain of the boxwood. Gustavus' father, Charter Member Colonel Thomas E. McCracken of Glen

Allen, Virginia, presented the gavel to the ABS at its Thirteenth Annual Meeting held in Charlottesville in 1973. Last year Colonel McCracken offered to give a brass plate for the gavel. At its 1983 Fall Meeting the Board approved the offer and directed the President to have a brass plate made and attached to the gavel identifying the donor and date of presentation. The block appears to be the one donated by Professor A. G. Smith in 1962 (see cover of *The Boxwood Bulletin*, Vol. 3, No. 1, July 1963 and Page 4 of Vol. 2, No. 1, July 1962).



Blandy bids boxwooders come to the 24th Annual Meeting.

Photos: William Kerfoot

10:15 a.m. Coffee — Dining Room.

11 a.m. Annual Business Meeting - Library.

12 Noon. Box lunch. (See next page.)

1:15 p.m. Educational Program:

Mr. Donald R. Taylor: "The Boxwood at Gunston Hall—An Updating."

Mrs. Mary A. Gamble: Report on Winter Boxwood Workshop at St. Louis.

Dr. James W. Hendrix: "Mycorrhizal Fungi—Friend or Foe of Boxwood?"

3 p.m. Garden Visit (location to be announced).

Program Notes

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bryarly have added a new boxwood garden at Walnut Grove, Mr. Bryarly's 1779 family home. There are also mature specimens of boxwood which were planted many years ago.

Mr. Mahone, Director of Horticulture, Colonial Williamsburg, will show slides of boxwood plantings he has visited during his travels in this country and abroad. A Reception for early arrivals will bring the evening to a close.

The Educational Program on Wednesday afternoon will feature a variety of speakers and subjects appealing to many interests:

Mr. Donald R. Taylor is the new Director at Gunston Hall. Previously he was Administrator at Tryon Palace in New Bern, North Carolina.

Mrs. Mary A. Gamble, Second Vice President of the ABS and frequent contributor to *The Boxwood Bulletin*, needs no introduction after her contribution to last years' fine educational

program. She will report on a very successful workshop sponsored in December by the Boxwood Society of the Midwest.

Dr. James Hendrix is Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of Kentucky. He has been doing research on mycorrhizal fungi and now plans to "zero in" on boxwood.

Registration and Lunch

A \$2.50 registration fee is charged to help defray the cost of the coffee hour, refreshments and other expenses of the Annual Meeting.

You may reserve a box lunch in advance (\$4.00) or bring your own lunch. If you would like to reserve a lunch, please send your check for \$6.50 per person (which covers registration and lunch) to Mrs. Robert L. Frackelton, 1714 Greenway Drive, Fredericksburg, VA 22401 (703-373-7975). Please make checks payable to the **American Boxwood Society**. Use the form below or a facsimile. All lunch reservations **MUST** be received by Mrs. Frackelton by Tuesday, May 1, 1984.

Directions to Blandy Farm

Blandy Farm is on U. S. Route 50 near Boyce, Virginia. Driving west on Route 50, the entrance is on your left about 4 miles beyond the Shenandoah River Bridge.

Driving east on Route 50 from Winchester and Interstate 81, the Blandy entrance is on your right about 1.5 miles beyond the junction with Route 340.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

Complete and return this form (or a facsimile) to
Mrs. Robert L. Frackelton, 1714 Greenway Drive, Fredericksburg, VA 22401

* * * * *

Please register the following for the Annual Meeting of ABS:*

Name _____

Address _____

Enclosed is a \$ _____ check for Registration & Lunch (\$6.50 per person).

Enclosed is a \$ _____ check for Registration only (\$2.50 per person).

Do you plan to attend the Early Arrival Tour (4:30-6 p.m., May 8)? _____

Do you plan to attend the Early Arrival Lecture (8 p.m., May 8)? _____

Reservations for lunch **MUST** be received by Mrs. Frackelton no later than Tuesday, May 1, 1984.

*Please list additional names and addresses here:

Register Now

Boxwood Workshop To Be Held in Charlottesville, Virginia

Thursday, May 24

The American Boxwood Society, in cooperation with the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, is sponsoring a boxwood workshop in Charlottesville, Virginia on Thursday, May 24, 1984. Mr. J. Thomas Brown, Extension Horticulturist, Albemarle County, and Mr. Larry Steward, Assistant Director for Landscape, University of Virginia, have arranged for the meeting to be held in Newcomb Hall on the Grounds of the University. The following program has been scheduled:

9:30 Registration and Coffee.

10:00-12:15 Morning session:

History of Boxwood—Mr. William Gray, Director, ABS; Boxwood in Colonial Williamsburg—Mr. Richard Mahone, President, ABS; Director of Horticulture, Colonial Williamsburg; Growing and Planting Container Stock—Mr. Paul Saunders, Nurseryman.

12:15-1:00 Deluxe box lunch on the Terrace.

1:00-3:15 Afternoon session:

Landscaping with Boxwood—Prof. James Faiszt, Dept. of Horticulture, Virginia Tech; Boxwood Culture, Disease, Insects—Panel Discussion (Mr. J. Thomas Brown, Moderator).

3:15-4:30 Tour of the University Grounds and Boxwood Plantings—Mr. Larry Steward.

A registration fee of \$10, which includes lunch and beverages, should be sent in advance to J. Thomas Brown, Extension Agent, County Office Building, 401 McIntire Road, Charlottesville, VA 22901.

Please make checks payable to the American Boxwood Society.

Native Stands of Boxwood in Modern Turkey

Harrison Symmes

The map and key which follow this article show the location of native stands of boxwood that exist today in Turkey and that may well represent boxwood plant associations that were far more extensive in the Eastern Mediterranean during the prehistoric and early historic periods. The information was provided to the writer by Professor Burhan Aytug, a Turkish forestry expert, through the good offices of Robert B. Houghton, former American Consul General in Istanbul. Mr. Houghton became acquainted with Professor Aytug during his service in Turkey.

Professor Aytug's information covers two species of *Buxus*: *B. sempervirens* L. and *B. balearica* Lam. The notes on the photographs of herbarium specimens furnished by Professor Aytug indicate that *B. balearica* and *B. sempervirens* found in Turkey have also been denominated as *B. longifolia* Boiss. or *longifolia* Kireb. Native stands of *B. balearica* have generally been associated with the Western Mediterranean area, and it is in order therefore to wonder whether the reported stands of *balearica* in Turkey are original stands or the result of plant material introduced by man. It is perhaps significant that several of the six native stands of *balearica* located on Professor Aytug's map and key are near churches.

On the other hand, this may be only another case of the boxwood taxonomic confusion and imprecision that we have come across in many other instances. For example, George E. Post's *Flora of Syria, Palestine and Sinai* (revised by John Edward Dinsmore in 1932) describes only one species of *Buxus* (see Page 509, Volume Two of the revised edition) which is given as *Buxus longifolia* Boiss. (1853). Post describes this "long-leaved Boxwood" as being endemic north of Antioch, near Cassius, at Amanus, and in Lebanon. The three locations other than Lebanon correspond to locations mentioned by Professor Aytug for both *sempervirens* and *balearica*. Clearly it is going to take expert taxonomists to clear up the



Photos: Courtesy Professor Burhan Aytug

Pictured are herbarium specimens from Turkey of *Buxus balearica* Lam. Notes on the pictures indicate that these specimens have also been denominated as *Buxus longifolia* Boiss. or *longifolia* Kireb.

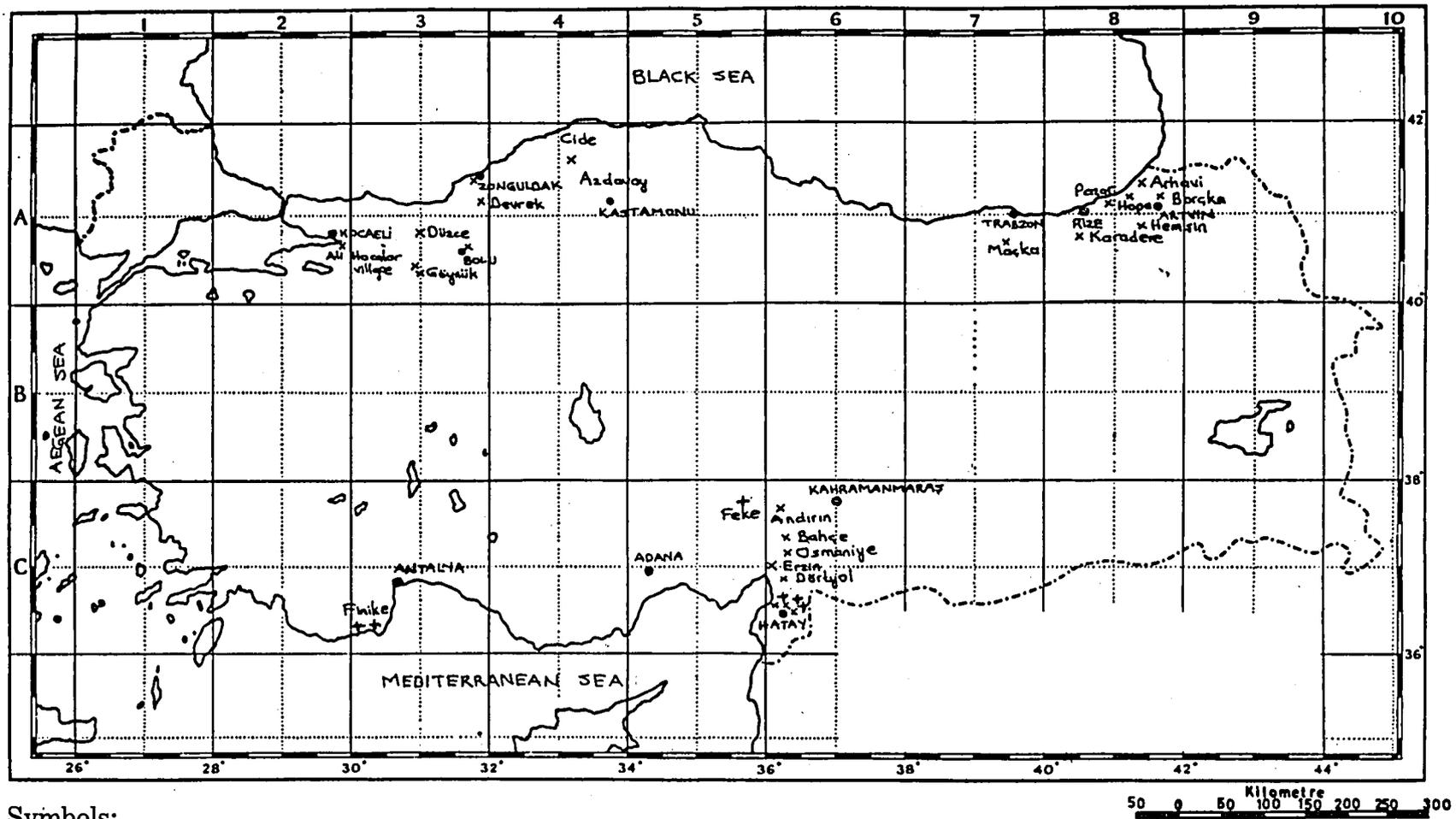
Buxus sempervirens L. have also been denominated as *Buxus longifolia*

nomenclature. It is interesting to see that the leaves of the *balearica* specimen seem to be longer than those of the *sempervirens* specimen.

The key to Professor Aytug's map shows that in almost every case the boxwood locations are well above sea level and in what are mostly limestone areas. It also mentions some other plant species associated with the boxwood stands: *Pinus nigra*, *Abies* species, *Carpinus betulus*, *Pinus sylvestris*, and *Fagus orientalis*. According to Michael Zohary (*Plant Life of Palestine*, 1962), the Forest and Maquis vegetation of the Eastern Mediterranean is

typically "...dominated by sclerophyllous evergreen low trees and shrubs," some of which may grow into large trees under favorable conditions. The species noted by Professor Aytug would be among those in the Oak-Beech and conifer families that might occur in association with boxwood.

Obviously the material furnished by Professor Aytug stimulates many questions and a desire for more information, including photographs showing plant habit, size, etc. The writer hopes to be able to obtain additional information from Professor Aytug or his associates in the future.



The Nature Distribution of *Buxus sempervirens* L. and *Buxus balearica* Lam. in Turkey

Key to Map

Nature Distribution of *Buxus Balearica* Lam. in Turkey

1. C3-Antalya: Finike, between Finike and Kumluca, Adrasan village, Musa mountain.
2. C3-Antalya: Finike, Kumluca, across the Adrasan village, Musa mountain, altitude: 600-700 meters.
3. C5-Adana: distr. Feke, between Suphandere and Balankoy, in gorge, altitude: 900 meters, local 3-ft. shrub.
4. C6-Hatay (Antakya): near St. Peter's Church, altitude: 150-300 meters.
5. C6-Hatay (Antakya): Sen-Piyer Church, at the back of the Church.
6. C6-Hatay (Antakya): near Sen-Piyer Church.
9. A7-Trabzon: Macka, Degirmendere place, altitude: 250 meters, direction: West.
10. A8-Artvin: Arhavi, Derecik village, altitude: 230 meters.
11. A8-Artvin: Coruh valley, altitude: 200 meters.
12. A8-Rize: Karadere, Guneyce, altitude: 500 meters.
13. A8-Artvin: Borcka, Hopa, altitude: 650 meters, on rocks.
14. A8-Rize: Pazar Camlihemsin, Firtina stream, around the Senyuva village; altitude: 540 meters.
15. A8-Artvin: Borcka road, altitude: 100 meters, hill sides.
16. A8-Artvin: Hatila forest, along the Atilla stream.
17. A8-Rize: Camlihemsin, Senyuva district, when we were going to Cat place, the side road, altitude: 350-900 meters.
18. C6-Adana: Bahce, (Amanos), Dildil mountain, above Atlik plateau, altitude: 1800-2000 meters.
19. C6-Adana: Bahce (Amanos), Dildil mountain, between Gorcayir and Atlik plateau (begins at 700 meters), altitude: 1400 meters.

Nature Distribution of *Buxus Sempervirens* L. in Turkey

1. A2-Kocaeli: Ali Hocalar village, Buyukdere place, altitude: 150 meters.
2. A3-Bolu: Goynuk Forest Department, Hacimahmut distric, Degirmenozu plateau, altitude: 1120 meters.
3. A3-Bolu: Goynuk, Goynuk Forest Department, Goynuk place, in the *Pinus nigra* stand, altitude: 1050 meters.
4. A3-Bolu: Duzce, between Duzce and Toptepe, altitude: 270 meters.
5. A3-Bolu: Sultan series, direction: North, North-East, altitude: 980 meters in the *Pinus nigra*, *Abies* sp., *Carpinus betulus*, *Pinus sylvestris* stand.
6. A3-Zonguldak: Devrek, between Yedigoller and Karadere, along the stream.
7. A3-Zonguldak: between Yenice and Keltepe, altitude: 1000 meters.
8. A4-Kastamonu: between Azdavay and Cide, Kizilcasu place, altitude: 1040 meters.
20. C6-Adana: Osmaniye, Nurdag, Kumluca place, altitude: 1100 meters.
21. C6-Hatay (Antakya): Batiyaz, Seldiren forest, direction: West, altitude: 600 meters.
22. C6-Hatay (Antakya): Migir hill, altitude: 400-1200 meters.
23. C6-Hatay (Antakya): Dortyol, Erzin, Kozlu stream, Koyuhbeli place, altitude: 900 meters.
24. C6-Hatay (Antakya): Dortyol, Erzin, Kozluk, Kocaduz place, along the stream, after 400 meters.
25. C6-Hatay (Antakya): South Amanos mountains, Seldiren forest, Sirmsirlik place.
26. C6-Kahramanmaras: Andirin, Sarmisak mountain, direction: South-West, in the forest, altitude: 1270 meters, in the *Fagus orientalis* forest.

BOXWOOD & HERBICIDES

William A. Gray

A perpetual problem facing boxwood gardeners is that of weed control. As for most ornamentals, the best approach in the immediate planting area is to maintain a bark mulch, pulling weeds as they appear. In many landscape arrangements, boxwood plantings in a mowed lawn or in a bed of ground cover can minimize the weeding chore. Neither cultivation nor chemical treatment should be considered for the ground close to the shallow feeder roots of boxwood.

A traditional use of boxwood in the landscape design has been as a border for walks, roadways, and patios. As a result, many plantings have suffered root damage caused by high concentrations of chemicals carried through the soil—on occasion, over many feet. Herbicides for weed control, sodium chloride for de-icing and calcium chloride for dust control should be used with discretion—all pose a potential threat to any valuable ornamentals in the vicinity.

Nevertheless, there are occasional situations where nearby applications of an herbicide may seem attractive. A wide variety of herbicides is available for chemical weed control. Most are intended for commercial applications, and are not feasible for use in the home grounds. Those herbicides recommended for the gardener fall into three categories: pre-emergence, post-emergence, and wide-spectrum systemic herbicides.

Pre-emergence herbicides are used against annual weeds (especially grasses) and act by preventing seed germination. DCPA (Dacthal) is available for spraying or granular spreading. It is widely used to control crabgrass in lawns. If label instructions are followed, DCPA may be applied safely near or over most growing plants, both woody and herbaceous. Properly employed with caution, DCPA could be useful near boxwood plantings where crabgrass is a severe problem.

Post-emergence herbicides are sold to the home gardener mainly for the control of broadleaf weeds in the lawn. Commercial products are commonly a mixture of several active ingredients, to be more effective against a

variety of weeds. All of the broad-leaf weed-killers must be handled with extreme caution to avoid damaging desirable landscape and garden plants. Some ingredients move readily through the soil, some drift through the air. Plants with shallow feeder roots, such as boxwood and azaleas, are particularly susceptible to damage from dicamba, which is soil mobile. One of the best treatments for an average lawn with a variety of weeds is a combination of 2,4-D + MCPP + dicamba, but it cannot be used in the vicinity of valuable shrubs, trees, with spreading feeder roots, or garden beds. These products should never be applied on walks and patios that are bordered by boxwood or other ornamentals.

More recently, post-emergence wide-spectrum contact systemic herbicides have become available to the home gardener. These chemicals are toxic to all plants with green tissue and offer an effective control against all growing foliage plants, including grasses and woody perennials. Therefore, they will also kill or damage desirable trees and shrubs if the spray hits their leaves. Fortunately, there is no residual effect in the soil; damage to unexposed roots should not be a problem. Although exceedingly expensive, glyphosate (Roundup or Kleenup) could be useful to the home gardener for eliminating weeds under mature trees and on patios, walks, and driveways. If applied properly, it could be used safely to kill weedy growth on areas bordered by boxwood.

Without doubt, the most serious herbicide problem for the home gardener is the potential for damaging landscape and garden plants. To avoid this danger, precision spraying (not misting) on a windless day is required. In critical locations, applying the herbicide by brush may be the best method. Furthermore, root systems may be as vulnerable as foliage to many of these chemicals. Secondly, herbicides are expensive; in many situations, the cost and effort exceed the benefit. Finally, think safety, and read the label. Although herbicides are formulated to kill vegetation, most of these chemicals are also toxic to animal life—including the gardener, family, and pets.

In general, weed control of the boxwood in the home grounds will be best accomplished through the application of appropriate cultural practices: mulching and hand-weeding.



Dr. and Mrs. Lee Wiley with friends in their boxwood garden in the 1940s.

Happy Birthday, Daughter or The Making of a Boxwood Garden

Dorothy Ford Wiley

Editor's Note: Among the gardens on the Fifth ABS Tour on April 28-29 will be that of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wiley, 412 Cameron Avenue, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. We are indebted to Mrs. Wiley for preparing the following entertaining account of how her box garden came to be. Those who visit the garden will view it with keener appreciation because its history has been so carefully recorded.

My love of boxwood as a plant goes back to the early 20s when my mother, Mrs. Ambrose Ford, of Virginia began collecting boxwood as a gardening hobby. At that time there were no boxwood nurseries as such around Virginia. Williamsburg was still just a gleam in old Dr. Goodwin's eye (a dream, I might add, that my mother shared with him through a vigorous correspondence on the subject.) In fact he used to write her so often on the subject that whenever a letter would come we would say

facetiously, "another letter from mother's Williamsburg beau". At that time the only way mother knew to obtain any sizable boxwood plants was to buy them from rundown places in the country. And so on summer weekends we would go off looking for boxwood. Mother would spy an unappreciated specimen, knock on the door, negotiate a price and if successful would send a truck the next day to dig and transfer the plant to her hillside garden in the little Virginia town where we lived.

In looking back, the remarkable thing is that I can not remember losing a single one of these plants, even though some of them were of enormous size. But this activity ended in 1927 when the Williamsburg Restoration began; Mr. Rockefeller, too, was collecting box and his agents were all over the south buying it up on such a big scale that competition was out of the question. However this new interest in Williamsburg and, subsequently, in colonial planting, sparked the beginning of many boxwood nurseries throughout Virginia and North Carolina. Also many amateur gardeners discovered how easily box could be rooted and started rooting their own.

By 1930, when we Wileys bought the old Tom Lloyd house on Cameron Avenue in Chapel Hill, North Carolina small boxwood plants were plentiful. So when I first looked out at the shady square off the side porch of our newly purchased house, it was only natural that my mind should turn to boxwood. My friend Josephine MacMillan had recently bought the Seville house on Franklin Street, and the two of us were eager to start gardens—"low maintenance and year-round beauty" were our goals. But how to start we did not know.

The Williamsburg restoration was twelve years old by then and seemed to be an unending source of ideas, whether for wallpaper, paint colors or what have you. So we set forth one lovely spring weekend for Williamsburg to study the garden situation first hand.

Our approaches were very different for I was working with a square level area and she, with a two-level sloping area. Fortunately for Jo, the Carter-Sanders house, as our billet was then called, had exactly the same type of terrain as she did and the garden was just being completed. I, however, had to go slightly fur-

ther afield and chose as my model a shady garden belonging to the newly restored Galt house. Meanwhile my mother had promised to supply the boxwoods for my garden as my fortieth birthday present.

Jo and I hadn't the faintest idea of how to proceed other than to take measurements. We measured everything: widths of the walks, size of the pickets, lengths of the brick. But we still felt that we needed some help and real 'know-how' before we went further. We explained our needs to the Williamsburg information office. They suggested that we contact their maintenance man, a Mr. Brouwer who, they said, could be spotted riding around on a green truck. In a short time we succeeded in hailing down our man, introduced ourselves and explained that we were looking for someone who could give us some practical help in our respective undertakings.

"Yes, I know the very man you need," said Mr. Brouwer, "he's a sort of horticultural genius and lives in Chapel Hill, North Carolina." Jo and I looked at each other in astonishment. "There must be some mistake," we said, "we come from Chapel Hill, have lived there for twenty years and if there were any such person around we would surely have heard of him." Mr. Brouwer was adamant. "I know what I'm talking about," he scolded, "this man was here talking with me only a few days ago. He is a highly trained European and knows more about plants than anyone I know of. His name is LeClair". We were dumbfounded. When we got back to Chapel Hill that night we couldn't wait to look in the telephone book and there we found listed one "F. J. LeClair, Mason Farm Road." I called immediately and asked for an appointment after his business hours the next day.

The next day at exactly the appointed hour a rickety old car drove up to our back driveway and out hopped a gentle, oldish man with spectacles and a thick foreign accent. He was followed by a wife, a dog, and four small children. Such was my first meeting with Mr. Francis LeClair, soon to be well known all over the campus of the University of North Carolina, and my friend for the rest of his life.

He seemed to understand instantly what I wanted and promised to be back within a week with some preliminary sketches. But when he returned he unrolled not sketches but a

beautiful, professional-looking landscape plan all done to scale; the plan encompassed not only the boxwood garden area but the entire premises of 412 Cameron.

I explained that this was a far more elaborate plan than I was interested in, but that the parterre garden was just what I had in mind. The man said, "Well, I'll take this overall plan home, make some minor changes and bring you the revised version next week." He suggested that meanwhile we start immediately on the boxwood area. That was the last I ever saw of my beautiful landscape plan, although I tried hard for thirty years to get it back again.

Now these were depression years, and we wanted to be sure that we could afford such professional help so I tried to discuss fees in advance. The more I tried the more Mr. LeClair would put me off by changing the subject or usually saying vaguely, "Oh, I'll send you a bill when it is all completed." The next week he arrived with a small crew of workmen who measured and staked, and soon had the entire outline marked out. He even suggested a source of old brick—those which had been recently torn out of Alumni Hall Building, one of the oldest buildings on the campus. In an unbelievably short time these had been purchased, delivered, and laid out, coming almost to the brick of the number that Mr. LeClair had estimated. Trenches were dug along the walks and filled with the proper mixture of soil, sand and compost. Everything was there but the



Wiley boxwood garden soon after planting (c. 1941).

boxwoods themselves—and still no bill for Mr. LeClair's time and labor!

Some weeks later, late in the afternoon on a hot September day, a truck arrived from Roanoke, Virginia with a load of 650 fat little English boxwoods, approximately 15" high with a card which said "Happy birthday, daughter, on your fortieth birthday." Although at today's prices this might seem an extravagant birthday present these little plants were only 15¢ apiece at that time and the sum total was about \$150.00. I rushed to the phone to call Mr. LeClair. He came immediately and the two of us worked until dark planting the 650 box in the trenches. The next morning when I woke up and looked out my long-dreamed-of box garden was there — an unpaid-for reality.

That year we had the longest drought I have ever known in Chapel Hill. The months of September and October passed without a drop of rain. However, I did not worry because the little bushes looked so green and healthy. This was when I learned my first boxwood lesson: a boxwood can still look very healthy and green on top when it is actually dying at the roots for lack of water. The upshot was that we lost at least a third of all the plants. But there was such an abundance of plants that we decided to do away with the outside border and fill in the spaces from these outside box. This done, Mr. LeClair temporarily disappeared from my life while he devoted his time to Jo's garden.

Who was this man who had come so auspiciously into our lives and onto the Chapel Hill scene? "Francis Joseph LeClair," and from here on I quote, "was born in Antwerp, Belgium in 1884, the son of Charles Joseph LeClair, an attorney. After a public school education he attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Antwerp, and the School of Horticulture of Belgium, working both night and day during his schooling. He served his apprenticeship in the gardens at Versailles and later in the Botanical Gardens in Belgium. When his education was completed he came to the U.S. He was then 21 years old. He settled first in Maryland where he quickly grew to love the United States. After Maryland he worked for several years in Philadelphia, Washington and New York. He helped landscape and plant many of the famous estates on Long Island, among them the estate of C. K. Billings at Oyster Bay. After World War I he went to

work for various departments of government in Washington.”

In the late 1930s the Department of Agriculture sent him to North Carolina on a W. P. A. project to help in the eradication of erosion and on other land reclamation projects. This is what he was doing when Jo and I first looked him up. At that time Dr. Frank Graham was president of the University. From age 50 to 75, five years beyond the usual mandatory retirement age, Mr. LeClair devoted his time and energy to landscaping the campus at Chapel Hill. He was a specialist in hollies and used them extensively as barriers, screens and hedges. He planted them beside walkways to enhance the beauty of buildings, both old and new. It is said that if all the hollies planted under Mr. LeClair's direction were placed in a line, it would be a line seven miles long! He not only planted nursery bed specimens, but he roamed the woods to discover new hollies; his favorite discovery was an unregistered native holly which he named for his wife, Pearle LeClair. It is a heavy, regularly-bearing female holly with large leaves, strongly and sparsely spined. The berries are red and unusually large, often averaging half an inch in size.

Much of the loveliness of the North Carolina campus today—the magnificent specimens of shrubbery and trees, the rose garden at the side of the arboretum—can be attributed to the knowledge and love of nature that this man possessed. He was generous of his time and helped develop a number of private gardens in the area. Mr. LeClair died November 11, 1973 at the age of 89 without ever losing his appreciation for the earth's beauty. Shortly before his death an award in his name was set up by the Botany Department. It is given to the best graduating student in Botany each year.

But back to the year 1940 and the Wiley's box garden. About 2 or 3 years after planting, the box began to wilt mysteriously in spite of all the water and loving care they had been receiving since the first disaster. Mr. LeClair by this time was almost too busy to call on so we turned to our friend Dr. John Couch. (Incidentally, since no bill ever came from Mr. LeClair we guessed as best we could and sent him a check for what seemed an appropriate amount.) Dr. Couch, then head of the Botany Department, took one look at the wilting plants and diagnosed the trouble immediately

as having been planted too deep. “Lift all 500 plants so that the stems can breathe,” he said. This we did, filling in underneath, and from that day to this they all began to prosper. That was lesson #2 in growing box. For the next fourteen years or so, all went well horticulturally.

In 1954 my mother died and the year of her death coincided with a widespread mimosa blight in North Carolina. The long row of lacy mimosas which had screened our box garden from our neighbor on the east were all so affected by the blight that we lost more than 40 of them that year and our garden was left brutally exposed. At the time of my mother's death she was still serving as head of the Stratford Hall restoration, including the gardens there. Through this connection she had come to know Mr. Alden Hopkins, the then resident landscape architect of Williamsburg. She used to tell me much about Mr. Hopkins whom she admired immensely and who had also restored the gardens at Gunston Hall and the University of Virginia. Serpentine walls had fascinated me since a child so I decided to write Mr. Hopkins and ask if he could design a modified one for me where the mimosas had been. The reply was a disappointing “brush off,” pleading no time for outside projects. He did not say “small” projects but I knew that was what he meant.

For some reason, and not really expecting any change of heart, I decided to answer his letter. I stated how disappointed I was, I mentioned how often I had heard my mother speak of him, and concluded by asking him if he could suggest someone else to design such a wall. Almost by return mail I received the nicest letter imaginable saying that he had no idea from my first letter that I had any connection with his friend, Mrs. Ford, and that nothing would please him more than to help me personally. He said that he would be coming to North Carolina for consultation on the Colonial Dames' garden at Wilmington and would be glad to give me a day's time when on this trip. I can hardly remember a more delightful day nor a more delightful person. He was in his very early fifties with an attractive personality and such a sure hand and eye that it was fascinating to watch him work.

With a handful of stakes he would indicate a path here, a yaupon hedge there, an evergreen

there—all rather simple changes, easy to effect, but making so much difference. As for the wall, the main object of his coming, he said he would go back to Williamsburg and send me a design when completed. Knowing how busy he was, I was only too happy to wait patiently. But within a period of about twelve months, during which I had heard nothing, I picked up a paper and read of his sudden death from a heart attack in a Richmond hospital. I knew what a great loss this was to all of the restoration projects that depended so upon his expertise. In addition to those mentioned, there was Brandon on the James, Monticello, Dumbarton Oaks. There were so many that he had been given the Fife award by the Garden Club of America for his outstanding restoration work. Now, no wall plans for the Wileys. I was desolate.

Soon after this, a number of us from our garden club went to Williamsburg for a garden symposium. At one of the social events, we met Mr. Donald Parker, Mr. Hopkins' successor at Williamsburg. I told him how disappointed I was that Mr. Hopkins had never had time to complete the plans for my brick wall and to my astonishment he said: "Oh, but he did. The

plans for your wall were on his drawing board, complete at the time of his death and there remains only about two hours of work which relates to the plant material." Naturally, I was delighted and within a week or so the plan came and Mr. LeClair was called into service again to supervise the actual engineering of the serpentine wall. We used a hand-made brick from Gordonsville, Virginia, and within a short time the wall was complete.

Now that I've finished this record, I'm glad to have put onto paper the joys and vicissitudes of my experience in the making of a boxwood garden. The Secretary of the Botany Department has asked me if I would file a copy of this record with him for Mr. LeClair's file. I hope that with the first threatenings of a bulldozer at 412 Cameron in days to come it will stand as mute evidence that gardens do not just pop up, but that usually they are conceived and nourished by love. Often, as in this case they are the handiwork of skilled and talented contributors, a kind of memorial to many dear people including my mother, Rives Cosby Ford, who had the wisdom to give me such a lasting fortieth birthday present.



The Wiley's boxwoods in 1967.

THE SEASONAL GARDENER

Tips on Spring Care of Boxwood

Albert S. Beecher

Spring is an important season for the care of established plants and it is an excellent time for the transplanting of boxwoods. Insect problems are often more troublesome in the spring so special care should be taken to watch for the presence of leafminers, mites or psyllids and to take appropriate control measures, if they are observed. It is also an excellent time to evaluate your boxwood plantings to determine if pruning is needed to keep the plants at the proper size for maintaining a pleasing landscape composition.

Foundation Composition. Boxwood lovers often use boxwood as the major plant in the foundation composition. To keep the boxwood from becoming overgrown and out of proportion with the total landscape composition it is important to know how tall and wide the various groupings should be. A decision needs to be made as to whether the plants are to have a formal or informal look. If you have a mental picture of the ideal ultimate composition, you will be able to carry out an intelligent pruning program.

If you lack confidence in your ability to create a mental picture of what your foundation composition should look like, seek help from a landscape nurseryman or a landscape architect.

Spring is a good time to prune if it is necessary to reduce the size of existing boxwoods in the foundation composition. If the plants do not need to be pruned to reduce or maintain their size, remember it is nevertheless important to do some annual thinning or plucking so that the center portion will receive air and light.

Purchasing Boxwood. Select only quality plants that are in containers or balled and burlapped.

— Check to see that stems are firm and not flabby.

— Avoid plants that have excessive browning or yellowing of the foliage.

— Look for plants with healthy green foliage in the center. Avoid selecting plants that have only a sparse amount of foliage on the inner stems.

— Check to see if the soil ball is firm and avoid plants where the ball is undersized.

— Observe whether the roots have been exposed and allowed to dry out.

— Ascertain how long the plants have been in the nursery sales area or garden center. Plants that remain there too long may suffer stress if watering has been fitful and there has been no overhead shelter to provide shade. Check to see if the soil balls have been protected with a mulch.

After Care. The first year after the planting of boxwood by a nurseryman is often a critical period unless you remember to do your part. Keep the following in mind and you will help the plants recover.

— Apply a mulch if not applied by the nurseryman.

— Do some thinning or plucking of the inner portion of the plant, if not already done by the nurseryman. This will help to reduce some of the growth and restore the balance between the top and the root system. During the digging operation many roots are lost.

— Be prepared to water generously if no natural rainfall occurs. Boxwoods need to have one inch of water every seven to ten days during the growing season from early spring to mid summer. From mid summer to freezing weather, water every two or three weeks at the rate suggested above.

— If the plants do not look vigorous two months after planting do not be afraid to do some pruning; reducing some of the top foliage may help the plant to overcome the transplanting shock.

— Plants that are over two or three feet high or broad will often make a more rapid adjustment if shaded for a year by lattice that cuts off about half the light. The shelter should clear the foliage by ten to eighteen inches and should protect at least the sunny sides as well as the top. Shading is especially important with large specimens that are moved from a partly shaded area to a more exposed site. Check with your nurseryman at the time of planting on the advisability of providing some shade.

Boxwood Replacements. Where boxwoods are used extensively, as in lining a walk or in a formal patterned garden, it is a good idea to grow some replacement plants in an isolated section of the garden or yard. These can be used to replace injured or weak plants. Often impoverished plants can be rejuvenated by moving them out of a formal garden and placing them in an isolated area. By reducing some of the top growth and applying fertilizer you will benefit weak plants after they have been moved. A replacement nursery can be started this spring by purchasing rooted cuttings or young plants. It is also possible to establish a replacement nursery by doing your own propagation.

Repairing Winter Injury. If plants have dead stems, remove these stems by cutting back to live wood. On plants where the foliage has turned a reddish brown, delay drastic pruning in the spring until after new growth has started. Very often plants that are fed and given sufficient moisture will produce new foliage and by the end of the spring, the injured foliage will fall and be replaced by the new foliage.

Insect Problems. Three major insect pests which are common on boxwood are the psyllid, spider mite and leafminer. Spring is an important time to watch for these insects. The psyllid causes leaves to curl or cup, and the leaves may show an excreted white waxy material. Mites feed on the foliage and cause it to turn bronze or yellow. Leaves infested by the leafminer will appear blistered on the underside. The time to spray for these pests will depend upon which plant zone you are living in. Contact your County Extension Agent or Entomologist Specialist at your land grant university and obtain their recommendations as to what insecticide to use and the approximate time for spraying in your area for maximum control.

Planting, Feeding, Pruning, Sanitation. These are important spring operations, but space does not permit detailed instructions. For information on these topics refer to "The Seasonal Gardener" column on Page 64 of the January 1984 issue or on Page 79 of the April 1983 issue of *The Boxwood Bulletin*.

***Register Now for the
24th Annual Meeting
of the American Boxwood Society***

The American Boxwood Society is holding its 24th Annual Meeting on Wednesday, May 9, 1984 at the beautiful Blandy Experimental Farm of the University of Virginia. The Farm is located in the shadows of the Blue Ridge Mountains near Boyce, Virginia. The program of the Meeting and information on registration and luncheon are given on Page 73. Now is the time to reserve a spring day in the country when you can relax and enjoy the Boxwood Memorial Garden, Box Hill and the Orland E. White Arboretum. Do plan to attend.

***Tour Schedule for the 1984 Maryland
House and Garden Pilgrimage***

<i>Thursday, April 26</i>	Washington County
<i>Friday, April 27</i>	Carroll County
<i>Saturday, April 28</i>	Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
<i>Sunday, April 29</i>	Calvert County
<i>Thursday, May 3</i>	Woodbrook, Baltimore County
<i>Friday, May 4</i>	St. Michaels, Talbot County
<i>Saturday, May 5</i>	Dorchester County
<i>Sunday, May 6</i>	Queen Anne's County
<i>Sunday, May 13</i>	Baltimore City

Note: To order a ticket in advance, a pre-tour book or for further information, please write or call:

*Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage
1105 Providence Road, Towson, MD 21204
(301)821-6933*

Historic Garden Week in Virginia



Photo: J. Lyle Thomas

*Boxwood surrounds **Toddsbury**, a magnificent 17th century house in Gloucester County.*

Boxwood Reigns Supreme in Virginia Gardens

Charlotte Taylor Massie

Historic Garden Week in Virginia, the combined effort of almost 3,000 volunteer members of the 45 clubs in the Garden Club of Virginia, is a state-wide event. This year marks the 51st such Garden Week. Visitors will be welcomed to many fine homes and gardens in the state from Saturday, April 21 through Sunday, April 29. (See schedule of tours on Page 91.)

Spring is the best time to experience the splendor of the Virginia countryside. The air is heavy with the scent of fragrant boxwood and flowering shrubs compete with colorful bulbs that have burst through the rich soil. Boxwood grows extensively throughout the state, its

velvet sheen visible along the highways as well as in secluded gardens. It has been a favorite ornamental of Virginians from colonial times to the present day because of its many uses in the landscape. No other shrub is as perfect for bordering walks and edging flower beds. It is also effective as a foundation planting, especially to mask the high foundations of those early houses that were built with the main floor a half-story above ground. Boxwood is also seen as an accent shrub, either alone or in contrast with shrubs of other shapes and textures. The large tree boxwood is frequently used to divide areas in a lawn and to outline allees leading to important focal points in a

garden. Boxwood of size creates a powerful effect when planted in depth or en masse as in a solid boxwood garden, hedge or screen. Boxwood is suitable for shearing into artificial forms, and a few topiary gardens are still to be seen in Virginia.

Boxwood abounds at the old plantations on the north and south banks of the James River. Among these plantations, some still owned by descendants of the original builders, the following will be open:

Brandon, originally a vast grant of land to John Martin, companion of Capt. John Smith on his first voyage to America; **Shirley**, built in the 18th century and home of the Carter family for nine generations; **Berkeley**, site of the first official Thanksgiving in 1619 and birthplace of the 9th president of the United States; **Westover**, one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in America, built by

William Byrd II, author, diarist, colonial leader and founder of the city of Richmond; **Belle Air**, one of the oldest frame dwellings in America; **Sherwood Forest**, a working plantation for two centuries and owned by United States Presidents, William Henry Harrison and John Tyler.

Boxwood enhances many houses of different architectural periods and styles. In Gloucester County 15 acres of beautifully landscaped grounds surround the magnificent 17th century house, **Toddsbury**. Dwarf boxwood enhances the intimate and inviting walled garden while outside the garden wall huge boxwoods mark the garden boundaries. Large specimen plantings of boxwood accent the formal elegance and dignity of **Hesse**, a handsome house built on the banks of the Piankatank and looking out toward the Chesapeake Bay.

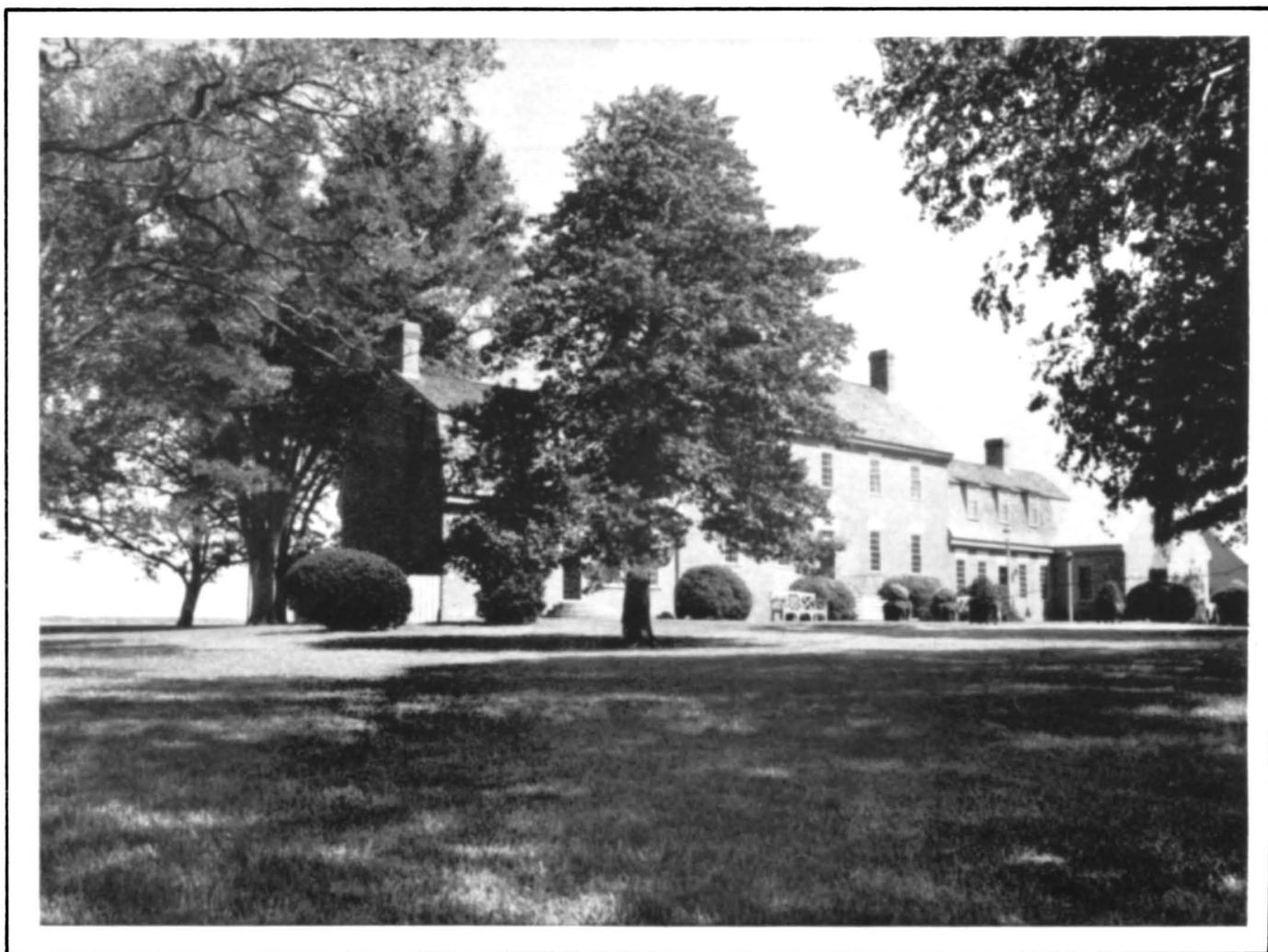


Photo: J. Lyle Thomas

*Specimen plantings of boxwood accent the elegance and dignity of **Hesse**, built on the banks of the Piankatank in Gloucester County.*

Elsewhere, a fascinating topiary boxwood garden may be seen on the six-acre grounds of the stately Stern home in Richmond. At the Bullington home in Roanoke, a boxwood allee leads to the gazebo, a charming focal point of the upper garden. At **Westwood**, the Davies' home in Lynchburg, boxwood makes a pleasing foundation planting that harmonizes with the handsome Greek Revival-style architecture of the house. **Rochelle**, located 1.5 miles from Farmville, is a gracious Federal-style house whose grounds are planted with over 200 English and American boxwoods.

When William Butzner began the renovation and restoration of his property on Princess Anne Street in Fredericksburg, he discovered, while planting boxwood, the original carriage driveway 14 inches below ground and 105 inches wide. Mr. Butzner has lowered the garden to this level, laid 11,000 brick and edged the driveway with boxwood. The garden has been designed to conform to its colonial past and it features hundreds of boxwoods and beds filled with flowers and herbs of the period.

Additional information on these and other places open during Historic Garden Week is available, free of charge, in a large information guidebook published by the Garden Club of Virginia. Address your request to The Historic

Garden Week Headquarters, 12 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia, 23219. The Club would appreciate a remittance of \$1 toward the cost of postage.



Photo: Courtesy Historic Garden Week

Boxwood allee leading to the gazebo, a focal point of the Bullington's garden in Roanoke.



Photo: Courtesy Historic Garden Week

A topiary boxwood garden graces the stately Stern home, Richmond.

*Tours of Private Homes and Gardens,
Historic Garden Week in Virginia, 1984*



Saturday, April 21

Albemarle County—Morven
Hanover County

Sunday, April 22

Albemarle County—Morven, Friendly Gardens
Chatham
Fauquier—Loudoun County

Monday, April 23

Albemarle County—Morven, Tufton,
Friendly Gardens
Fauquier—Loudoun County

Tuesday, April 24

Albemarle County—Morven, Tufton,
Country Homes and Gardens Tour
Fredericksburg
James River Plantations—Belle Air, Berkeley,
Sherwood Forest, Shirley, Westover
Lynchburg
Lexington
Petersburg
Richmond—Fan Tour, Tuckahoe Plantation
Virginia Beach Resort Area Tour
Williamsburg

Wednesday, April 25

Albemarle County—Morven, Country Homes
and Garden Tours, University of Virginia
Pavilions, Lawn Rooms, Carr's Hill
Harrisonburg
James River Plantations—Brandon, Belle Air,
Berkeley, Sherwood Forest, Shirley,
Westover
Newport News—Hampton Tour
Norfolk
Northern Neck
Richmond—Church Hill Tour

Thursday, April 26

Albemarle County—Morven, Country Homes
and Gardens Tour
Danville
James River Plantations—Brandon, Belle Air,
Sherwood Forest, Westover
Portsmouth—Suffolk Tour
Richmond—West End Tour, Tuckahoe
Plantation
Virginia Beach—Princess Anne Tour

Friday, April 27

Albemarle County—Morven, Country Homes
and Gardens Tour
Brunswick County Tour
Eastern Shore of Virginia Tour
Fairfax
Gloucester
James River Plantations—Brandon, Belle Air,
Sherwood Forest, Westover

Saturday, April 28

Albemarle County—Morven
Alexandria
Eastern Shore of Virginia
Franklin
Gloucester
James River Plantations—Brandon, Belle Air,
Sherwood Forest, Westover
Orange County
Roanoke
Staunton
Warren County
Winchester—Clarke County

Sunday, April 29

Orange County
Staunton
Warren County
Winchester—Clarke County

Question and Answer

The American Boxwood Society
Box 85
Boyce, Virginia 22620

Sirs:

A church near here, established 1828, has some old *Buxus sempervirens*. Most are 8 feet in diameter and 6 feet high with ground level trunks of 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Could you hazard a guess at their age? It would be much appreciated.

Thanks,

Mr. C. H. Bumgardner

* * * *

November 21, 1983

Mr. C. H. Bumgardner
Rt. 2, Box 578-C
Huntersville, NC 28708

Dear Mr. Bumgardner,

Your inquiry about the age of the box in your churchyard was handed to me, some weeks ago, for my attention. I apologize for the long interval in replying.

First, I may point out the type of box, kind of soil in which it grows, types of seasons (rainy or dry, hot or cool, etc.) which it has encountered, are obviously among the factors which determine the size of a plant at a certain age.

Since the plants in your churchyard are of an uncertain age, it is logical to assume that they may be somewhat aged. This in turn would suggest that they are the slow-growing type of box often popularly called "Old English box"—a type which never—even in the most favorable seasons averages a twig-length increase of over 1.5 inches. This type of box has smallish leaves which are rounded at the tip—never pointed—with the tip being faintly, or even sometimes distinctly, notched. Under favorable conditions "Old English Box" often

requires from 100 to 150 years to reach heights of 8 or 10 feet, with often a fairly comparable breadth. So—if my assumptions are true—and you have this type of box, the plants you describe in the churchyard are probably something like a hundred years in age, and might even trace back nearer to the established time of the church—1828.

We have many old box here in the East which are designated as "American Box" (whatever that is—because both kinds originated in southeastern Europe and Asia Minor). "American Box", often called "Tree Box", have a twig-length increase of from 3 to 6 inches a year—obviously growing at a much more rapid rate than "Old English Box", and also attaining much greater heights at maturity. This type of box has slightly longer, more elongated—instead of roundish, leaves which have somewhat pointed tips. Since the "American Box" attain heights of 20 to 30 feet or more, your plants definitely do not seem to fit in this category.

If you would like to send more detailed information, I will be glad to make a revised effort at guessing the age of the plants in question.

Sincerely yours,

Walter S. Flory
A Director of the A. B. S.
Babcock Professor Emeritus of Botany
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, NC 27109

Editor's Note: Subsequent to this exchange of correspondence, Mr. Bumgardner has supplied the accompanying photographs and description of the boxwood growing at the church near Huntersville. Of considerable interest is the following additional statement from Mr. Bumgardner: "I have been trying to inventory the existing boxwood of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg area, with as much background history as available. Emphasis is on their circuitous course to this community." Perhaps some of our readers can help Mr. Bumgardner.

Mail Box

Editor, *The Boxwood Bulletin*
Box 85
Boyce, Virginia 22620

The late Dr. John T. Baldwin, Jr., must have been one of the most successful propagators of *Buxus*—and he was sometimes one of the most unorthodox.

My early efforts at rooting cuttings, though gratifyingly successful, were made with the recommended small slips—single stems from four to six inches long. Baldwin once looked over my sand boxes containing 10,000 or more cuttings and said, “You’ll be forever getting specimen plants. Use big cuttings, really big, I’ll show you. You’ll save five years.”

Soon afterward he appeared with some examples, already rooted, and these were fairly large clumps of up to ten or twelve branches, some of them more than a foot long. I tried his method at the first opportunity, and despite my fears of large losses, the rate of success was as high as in the case of small cuttings, and specimens developed rapidly.

My rooting beds were in open sand boxes made from treated (but not salt-treated) 2 x 12 timbers, and were from 12 to 20 feet long and 4 feet wide. They were filled with local sandy soil. Hormone treatment seemed to have no effect upon success. The cuttings were covered with snow fencing for 2 or 3 months, given a steady supply of moisture, but no fogging. The site was in light shade. Rooted cuttings were canned within 2 or 3 months after sticking and held in a mature woodland setting (high shade) until needed. No fertilizers were used.

Numerous cultivars from Baldwin’s collection were used. Most successful were *B. sempervirens* var. *suffruticosa*, ‘Helen Whiting’, ‘Vardar Valley’, ‘Green Cushion’, ‘Sinica’, ‘Curly Locks’, ‘Aristocrat’, a fine fastigiate selected by Baldwin, and a beautiful *microphylla* seedling with narrow leaves and deep emerald color known in Williamsburg as “Brouwers’ Cat’s Grave Seedling.”

Sincerely

Burke Davis
Williamsburg, Virginia



Photos: Carl H. Bumgardner

Group of boxwood at church near Huntersville, North Carolina, comprising about 40 square feet. Of approximately 16 bushes, the largest is about 8 feet high and 8 feet wide.



NOTICES

DUES REMINDER

Enclosed with this issue of *The Boxwood Bulletin* is an envelope for remittance of dues and contributions for the membership year, May 1, 1984-April 30, 1985. The envelope has been redesigned to facilitate making the payments of your choice and to provide other information of interest to the Society. Please note that contributions are deductible in computing income taxes. Why delay? Return your envelope today before you forget.

NOTE: Life Members and other Members who have already paid their 1984-1985 dues should ignore the dues envelope unless they wish to make a contribution to the ABS or enter a gift membership.

In Memory

*James R. Harlow (Charter Member)
Quinque, Virginia*

*Crawley A. Laine, Jr.
Wakefield, Virginia*



A Message from the Board of Directors

AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE

One of the best sources of boxwood information is *The Boxwood Bulletin*, which has been published quarterly since 1961. Information on boxwood history, distribution, cultivars, gardens, care, propagation, topiary, research, insects, diseases will be found in these issues.

A recent survey of the mailing list for the distribution of *The Bulletin* showed that very few libraries are subscribers. Your Board of Directors is concerned that the number is so small. We need your assistance in helping to increase our distribution to major libraries.

We realize that many libraries have had their budgets cut for the purchasing of bulletins or journals published by plant societies. We, as members of the ABS, will probably have to provide help if we are to increase the number of libraries receiving *The Bulletin*.

There are several ways to help:

— Provide a gift subscription to your local library (\$10.00 per year).

— Provide a gift subscription to your land grant university (\$10.00 per year).

— Donate to your local library or your land grant university a complete set of *The Boxwood Bulletin* (approximate cost \$230.00).

— Pass your copy of *The Boxwood Bulletin* on to your library if you do not keep each copy after reading it.

— If you are planning to dispose of a collection of *Bulletins* do not throw this valuable material away. Pass them on to your library or contact ABS Headquarters, Box 85, Boyce, VA 22620 and let us know of their availability.

Any help you can give will be greatly appreciated. One member recently donated many of her *Bulletins* to the Virginia State Library in Richmond, Virginia. Another member learned that one of the land grant university libraries was about to cancel its subscription due to budget cuts and renewed the subscription for several years.

New Members and Explanation of Dues Schedule

The following list includes a few members whose names were inadvertently omitted from the previous list of new members (Vol. 22, No. 3, January 1983, Page 54) as well as members who joined the Society after that list was compiled. Regardless of the date of membership—and membership brings with it the 4-issue volume of *The Boxwood Bulletin* for the Society's year in which the membership is taken out—all memberships are renewable on or before May 1 of each year for the following year.

The membership year runs from May 1 of one year to April 30 of the following year, and

all members are subject to paying dues for the coming year even if they joined the ABS shortly before May 1—unless, of course, they specified that they did not wish their membership to begin until May 1. This procedure was established to place all memberships on a uniform basis and to ease the record-keeping of the Treasurer. We regret if there has been misunderstanding of the system and hope that this explanation clarifies it.

If your name is on the list, will you please check for accuracy and notify the Treasurer (see outside back cover) of any error.

Ann G. Anderson
2915 Cayuga Point
Des Moines, IA 50312

Mr. Ralph Anderson
1909 Windmill Lane
Alexandria, VA 22307

Prof. Burham Aytug
c/o American Consul General
Istanbul, APO NY 09380

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Mr. Robert B. Barnes, Jr.
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Richmond, VA 23221

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New York, NY 10028

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Lusby, MD 20657

De Guerre Blackburn
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Kinderhook, NY 12106

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Tara Balfe Clifford
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Mr. Thomas H. Connor
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Charlottesville, VA 22906

Cosmos Club, Garden Committee
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Washington, D. C. 20008

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Mr. B. Waugh Crigler
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Charlottesville, VA 22901

Mrs. Robert W. Daniel, Jr.
"Brandon"
Spring Grove, VA 23881

Mary Roper Davis
141 Jerdone Road
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Mr. Duncan Donald
Royal Horticultural Society
Wisley, Woking,
Surrey, England

Mr. Edward C. Durell, III
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Lumberville, PA 18933

Florence Everts
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Washington, DC 20007

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THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

INFORMATION

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The Boxwood Society membership year runs from May of one year through April of the following year. Dues are payable in advance of each membership year. New members who join the Society at intervening times of the year are sent all four issues of *The Bulletin* for that membership year and then, like other members, pay dues in advance of the next membership year.

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