

THE BOXWOOD BULLETIN



The journal of the American Boxwood Society
devoted to our oldest garden ornamental

Vol. 53 No. 3

Spring 2014



Long Branch, Millwood, VA

The American Boxwood Society

The **American Boxwood Society** is a not-for-profit organization founded in 1961 and devoted to the appreciation, scientific understanding and propagation of *Buxus*. Visit our website at:

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Back Issues of <i>The Boxwood Bulletin</i> (each)		\$ 10
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Annual membership from May. Dues paid after Jan. 1 to April 30 are applied to the upcoming May membership. Dues paid after May 1 receive partial year with no credit. Members outside the U.S. add US \$15 to any membership category.

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General Operations	Publications Fund
Memorial Garden Fund	Research Programs

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Be part of The Boxwood Bulletin! Submit an article, photograph, question, idea or report of your own experience.

The Boxwood Bulletin (ISSN 0006 8535) is published by the American Boxwood Society, P.O. Box 85, Boyce, VA 22620. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the American Boxwood Society, P.O. Box 85, Boyce, VA 22620

Historic Garden Week 2014

By Lynn McCashin, Executive Director of the Garden Club of Virginia

Virginians love boxwood. Prominently featured in our gardens for centuries, they have made an indelible impression on visitors and natives alike. One can hardly envision significant gardens without boxwoods encircling the plantings and lining the paths. The unique aroma immediately alerts one to their presence.

Sponsored by the Garden Club of Virginia, Historic Garden Week wouldn't be the same without the hundreds of gardens that contain boxwood that are open to the public. Famous gardens, palatial estate gardens, tiny courtyard gardens – there is a boxwood variety suited to them all.

"Since 1929 Historic Garden Week has raised millions of dollars for the restoration of public gardens across Virginia," notes Historic Garden Week State Chairman, Alice Martin. "This year, there will be 31 separate tours throughout Virginia over eight consecutive days. It is the largest ongoing volunteer effort in our state," she explains.

Tour proceeds are used to enhance Virginia's landscape. For 81 years, the grounds of the Commonwealth's most cherished historic landmarks have been restored or preserved using proceeds from the nation's oldest and largest house and garden tour. These include Monticello, Mt. Vernon and the grounds of the Executive Mansion in Richmond. "Boxwoods are important to the structure of a garden. Outstanding examples at some of our restoration sites include the Charles Gillette bowknot garden at the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson in Staunton," relates Sally Guy Brown, Restoration Chairman for the Garden Club of Virginia. "Montpelier, the home of James Madison, is another beautiful example of significant boxwoods in a restored landscape,"

she notes. "Boxwoods are ubiquitous at historic properties in Virginia," says William D. Rieley, Landscape Architect for the Garden Club of Virginia. Of the nearly 50 current restoration projects, many feature boxwood prominently in their gardens.

Unique in the country, Historic Garden Week annually attracts nearly 30,000 visitors, many of whom come year in and year out to enjoy springtime in beautiful Virginia. "Most people don't understand at first that each year the tours vary, showcasing different private homes and gardens. That's why we have such loyal fans. There is always something new to see," explains Karen Cauthen Miller, State Director. With nearly 250 to choose from, the task of figuring out where to go can be overwhelming. Here are just three sites that feature boxwoods in their landscapes that are open for the 2014 tours.

Stoneleigh Estate near Martinsville – April 30

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and a Virginia Landmark, this stone and brick English Tudor country house sits on 56 acres of landscaped lawns and gardens along the Smith River. Designed by Iowa architect Leland McBroom, Stoneleigh was built in 1929-1931 for The Honorable Thomas B. Stanley, 57th Governor of Virginia, and his wife Anne Pocahontas Bassett Stanley. The central hall offers a splendid view through rear double doors to the patio and of the estate's formal Elizabethan gardens originally designed by E.S. Draper. In the 1950s, Governor and Mrs. Stanley selected premier landscape architect Charles F.



706 Westover Road, Richmond, VA

Gillette to continue work on the gardens and to design the rose garden.

706 Westover Road near Maymont in Richmond – April 30

Westover Road features houses built in the 1920s and 30s facing Shields and Swan Lakes. Originally planned as Richmond's new waterworks in the 1870s, it became William Byrd Park by 1904, named for Richmond's famed 18th century founder. Westover Road's mansion row blends into the Dooley's Maymont property, a restoration site of the Garden Club of Virginia using proceeds from Historic Garden Week. Boxwoods are dramatic focal points in three of the garden "rooms" that surround this magnificent Spanish Colonial Revival house built in 1934. "The home and gardens were meticulously restored to their original splendor with the aid of a scrapbook of hand-painted photographs commissioned by Webster Rhoads, the original owner," says Elizabeth Bickford, Tour Chairman for the tour co-hosted by the Council of Historic Richmond and the four Garden Club of Virginia clubs in Richmond. "They have been used very artistically, both sculpturally and in a painterly way," Ms. Bickford continues. In back, a loggia opens out onto perfectly symmetrical boxwood scrolls which spread out towards the swimming pool and cabana. In the second "room" a stairway ascends into the cutting garden planted with peonies, boxwood, gardenia and quince. The second 'Green Room' includes the original wall fountain, flanked by cloud boxwoods, which serves as the focal point of the room.

Historic Long Branch in Clarke County – April 26

This tour features four private homes and gardens in the charming villages of Millwood and White Post in Virginia's famous hunt country, as well as historic Long Branch, completed in 1811. Benjamin Latrobe, architect for the U.S.

Capitol, was a contributing architect. It became a museum in 1993 and is now a retirement home for thoroughbred racehorses, located just 60 miles from Washington, D.C. Long Branch boasts the only garden in the U.S. named in honor of the doyenne of British flower arranging, Sheila Macqueen. This includes herbs, hellebores, hostas, Constance Spry Roses, boxwoods and plants native to her English gardens.

Historic Garden Week represents the annual, coordinated efforts of more than 3,300 volunteers, along with the generosity of over 200 private home owners. The horticultural programming and three flower shows sponsored by the Garden Club of Virginia inspire one of the event's greatest attractions, the world-class floral arrangements created by members. It is estimated that over 2,000 will decorate the featured homes this year. "Thanks to Historic Garden Week, the Garden Club of Virginia makes an important impact across the state and in the communities where our members live," concludes Karen Cauthen Miller, who is also Editor of the Guidebook, a 240-page publication that includes descriptions of all the properties featured.

For more information about Historic Garden Week, April 26-May 3, 2014 visit www.vagardenweek.org

For questions, please contact
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Please provide the following photo credits:

Stoneleigh Estate, provided courtesy of The Garden Study Club

706 Westover Road, provided courtesy of the Council of Historic Richmond

Long Branch Plantation, provided courtesy of the Winchester-Clarke Garden Club



Historic Long Branch, Millwood, VA

The Seasonal Gardener:

Practical tips for boxwood enthusiasts

By Stephen D. Southall

Tips on Winter/Spring Care

Besides the dryness of summer, winter is one of the harshest times of the year for boxwood. The most severe stress comes from the combination of cold winter winds and the ground being frozen, this not allowing water to move up into the plant. Either one of these stresses alone is not as injurious as the two in combination. Winds cause plant desiccation (drying) and the moisture must be replaced. If the roots and surrounding soil are frozen, this replacement is not possible. The plant can tolerate frozen roots if there are no winds to cause excessive desiccation. On the other hand, wind can be tolerated if the roots are capable of supplying moisture to the entire plant. The importance of monitoring winter moisture levels is sometimes not realized until the spring when the effects of winter dryness is seen in a damaged plant.

Early spring is a good time to assess any damage of the previous winter and take corrective measures when necessary. The alternative freezing and thawing of the ground will possibly leave boxwood roots (which prefer to grow near, but not on the surface) exposed, which need to be covered with a fresh layer of mulch, an inch deep. This mulch also provides the all-important organic matter necessary for good plant growth.

A reddish-brown rust color is often seen on leaves during the winter. Commonly referred to as “winter burn” its seriousness may be evaluated in two ways. First, feel the foliage to determine if they are soft to the touch or whether they have a crispy, paper feel to them. The latter indicates a level of dryness which may be fatal, at least for that part of the plant. The second test is to look at the color of the leaves inside the plant. If these deeper leaves (not generally exposed to full sun) are the proper shade of dark green and are soft to the touch, then the outside leaves are probably showing the result of maximum exposure to wind and cold. In this case, spring growth should re-establish the plant to its normal color.

Late fall or again in early spring is a great time to thin the foliage of English boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* ‘Suffruticosa’). It is also a good time to prune misshapen plants since the new growth will quickly provide a uniform appearance and cover any cosmetic work. This is an ideal time to prune out any dead wood and if the plants contain winter debris, such as dead leaves, a good raking or a strong leaf blower is advised. If the foliage is thinned, the resulting six inch long branches may be used for rooting new plants.

One of the surest signs of a healthy boxwood is a timely overall flush of new growth in spring. If it is delayed, or appears only sporadically throughout the plant, then a soil analysis may be in order to determine if a nutrient deficiency exists. More commonly, improper soil pH are generally responsible for poor boxwood growth. Optimum soil pH for boxwood is between 6.8 and 7.5. This is the most commonly overlooked condition, yet is so critical to boxwood health and so easy to remedy with proper applications of lime.

The Seasonal Gardener:

Practical tips for boxwood enthusiasts -

Winter Damage

By Lynn R. Batdorf

COLD INJURY

Foliage bronzing, which typically occurs in late fall and early spring, usually indicates a culturally-stressed plant. While there are many causes, one factor is most prevalent: boxwood planted on sites with western or southern exposures are more predisposed to desiccation from winter sun and wind. When this is combined with low temperatures, the leaves become bronze. This discoloration is due to the loss of chlorophyll (green pigments) and the resulting exposure of the carotenoids (yellow and deep red pigments). The condition of having less chlorophyll is unattractive, but more importantly, reduces the ability of the leaf to produce carbohydrates, the plant's food, which weakens the plant.

The average minimum winter temperature is a major factor in determining where boxwood can be grown successfully. Boxwood with a southern exposure, or subject to a winter temperature colder than 20°F (-7°C) are more predisposed to winter damage. Plant boxwood in sites sheltered from these conditions.

The branches of *Buxus sempervirens* are generally hardy to -5°F (-21°C), USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 6. Some cultivars are hardy to -20°F (-29°C), Zone 5. The ability of the plant to avoid branch and leaf damage is the basis for determining cold hardiness. While the roots are more sensitive to cold, generally surviving only to 15°F (-9°C), usually they are protected from injury by the insulating value of soil and mulch.

Identifying cold injury

Discolored foliage may be reddish brown, yellowish, grayish green or in extreme cases have a complete loss of color. Those leaves at the ends of a branch are the most prone to winter damage.

Sunken bark is located on the trunk just above the ground or in the crotches and along the sides of the main branches. Close examination of the sunken bark may reveal that it is brown throughout or contains brown streaks.

Removed bark can occur on the twigs and branches. The bark will separate from the wood in thin sheets of bark as long as several feet (1 m). In severe cases, the stem will crack and death of entire branch can occur.

Cracked bark is a type of winter damage that may not become evident until the middle of the summer. This cracking is caused by the weight of snow or ice. Frequently this extra weight causes a hairline split in the bark and vascular cambium. The branch will stay green through the spring, but as the heat of summer approaches, the damaged cambium is not able to meet the increased water demands of the leaves, and the branch dies.

The causes of winter damage

In general, boxwood are particularly vulnerable to injury during a winter following a dry summer or fall. Individual conditions include:

Plants in poor health or those producing foliage in the fall due to excessive rain, fertilizer or pruning are likely to be damaged because the plants do not have time to harden off.

Branches with aerial roots. Growing near the base of the branches, exposed roots are subject to desiccation and freezing. When damage occurs the foliage will discolor. Removing the debris that accumulates in the center of the plant and keeping mulch away from plant stems will prevent the growth of aerial roots.

Rapid temperature drop can cause bark splitting in Zones 4 to 8. It is most likely to happen during the clear sunny days of January and February. The plant is warmed enough to start the production of new secondary vascular tissue immediately under the bark tissue. The plummeting temperatures at night cause the vascular tissue to freeze and expand. This pushes out against the bark which splits and separates from the wood.

Prolonged low temperatures when the ground is deeply frozen will prevent roots from taking up water, making the boxwood susceptible to desiccation. Once a hard freeze occurs, there are few alternatives. The impact can be reduced by constructing temporary wind/sun barriers, and applying mulch in late fall after a hard freeze.

High winds will cause excessive transpiration, which results in the plant losing unusually high amounts of moisture. High winds with an inadequate supply of soil moisture can create desiccation. Damage can be avoided by replenishing the moisture level.

Snow sliding off the roof onto boxwood planted around the foundation, can bend, crack or more commonly break branches which is explained below in the cord section of avoiding cold injury. Boxwood planted away from the foundation require no snow protection. While disheartening to have large mature boxwood flattened by heavy or wet snow, there is generally little or no resulting damage. It takes many hours or days, for substantial snow accumulations to slowly weight down branches avoiding quick movements which cause the greatest damage. Removing the snow will cause numerous cracks in the bark and cambium resulting from the sudden movement of the cold brittle branches as they snap back into place. Allowing the snow to melt with the branches slowly resuming their natural position avoids this injury

Ice should not be removed from boxwood. While the weight of the ice can cause substantial damage to branches, there is no safe way to alleviate this hazard.

Avoiding cold injury

Physical barriers, while not aesthetically pleasing, are particularly useful for recently planted boxwood. In general, they are not necessary for established plants. A snow fence frame placed over the top and sides of the boxwood provides excellent protection. Burlap or lath fence will protect the plant by partially shading it from the sun and protecting it from the wind. These structures should not come into contact with the foliage as rubbing injury or broken branches may result. They should be installed when the surface of the ground freezes and should be removed when temperature colder than 20°F to 25°F (-7°C to -4°C) is past.

Healthy plants in well placed sites are most able to withstand the stress of excessively cold temperatures and the weight loads from both snow and ice. The health of the plant depends on maintain adequate soil moisture, proper soil fertility and pH, pest and disease control and proper thinning. It is important to assure that the center of the

plant is free of dead leaves and other debris. During dry periods throughout the year, water as necessary.

Mulch applied in late fall will prevent rapid temperature changes at the soil surface and will prevent deep penetration of frost and excessive loss of surface water.

Cord wrapped around the outer branches will protect *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa' (English boxwood) from cracking or breaking under the excessive weight of snow and ice. First tie the cord securely to the main trunk at the base of the shrub. Then wrap the cord in an upward spiral pressing the branches upwards and inwards. Work up to the top of the plant then back down and tie the cord onto the trunk again. The rows of cord need to be about 8" to 10" apart to provide the best support. The tension applied to the string should equal about 5 pounds of "pull pressure". This is tight enough to prevent the branches from breaking under the weight of the snow, but not so tight that the air cannot circulate through the plant.

Antitranspirants, or antidesiccants, are chemicals that reduce transpiration, or water loss from the leaves. The most common type is an emulsion. Formulations may contain wax, latex or plastics that form a film over the leaf to impede water evaporation. These compounds have limited effectiveness, lasting for 2 to 14 days. While beneficial in reducing water loss, the emulsions harm the plant by reducing the amount of carbon dioxide that can enter the leaf. Boxwood leaves have a natural protection against moisture loss – a thick waxy cuticle. The boxwood which become desiccated (resulting in their death) invariably possess far more serious and chronic cultural deficiencies which antidesiccants cannot correct. Thus, the use of antitranspirants is not recommended.

Correcting cold injury

Dead or broken stems should be removed by cutting them back to live wood. Extreme care is necessary as branches that appear dead may not be dead. To distinguish between a live and dead branch, use the thumb nail test. Use your nail to scratch the bark off a small area in question. This will expose the vascular cambium tissue under the bark. If the tissue is green, the branch is alive. If brown, then it is dead at that point, and further tests should be made down the branch until live tissue is found. The pruning cut is then made at that point. On plants where the foliage has turned to a reddish-brown, delay pruning until after new growth starts in the spring.

Large thick branches that die or break will leave an open area void of foliage. Pulling limbs together to close the gap is not recommended. Ropes, twine and wire will crush the soft bark tissue and the tension may crack the branch crotches and ultimately weaken the branch. Because there is no foliage to protect the interior branches from sun scald or frost injury additional damage may occur. The various concerns can be corrected by pruning nearby branches to encourage them to grow towards the open exposed area.

Additionally, the interior branches exposed to sunlight from the resulting gap, will produce new leaves. Both techniques serve to naturally and effectively close the gap.

SPREADING THE WORD

The Mid-Atlantic Nursery Trade Show, Inc. (MANTS) has been held in Baltimore, Maryland in early January for the last 44 years. Growers & wholesalers from all over the country show up to display their merchandise, check the competition, make deals and place orders. Everything from annuals, perennials and liners to large mature trees, as well as allied green industry items are on display. MANTS is “THE” event to be seen, renew old acquaintances and find sources for any and all plants one would want. Over one thousand firms exhibit, attracting better than eleven thousand enthusiastic attendees. This is the largest plant show on the east coast.

Once again, Saunders Brothers, Inc. provided a specimen sample of each boxwood cultivar grown in their nursery. The list includes:

- Buxus microphylla Golden Dream**
- Buxus microphylla ‘Grace Hendrick Phillips’**
- Buxus microphylla ‘Green Pillow’**
- Buxus microphylla ‘John Baldwin’**
- Buxus microphylla var. japonica ‘Green Beauty’**
- Buxus microphylla var. japonica ‘Jim Stauffer’**
- Buxus microphylla var. japonica ‘Morris Dwarf’**
- Buxus microphylla var. japonica ‘Morris Midget’**
- Buxus microphylla var. japonica ‘Winter Gem’**
- Buxus ‘Northern Emerald’**
- Buxus sempervirens – American Boxwood**
- Buxus sempervirens ‘Dee Runk’**
- Buxus sempervirens ‘Elegantissima’**
- Buxus sempervirens ‘Elizabeth H. Inglis’**
- Buxus sempervirens ‘Fastigiata’**
- Buxus sempervirens ‘Jensen’**
- Buxus sempervirens ‘Rotundifolia’**
- Buxus sempervirens ‘Suffruticosa’ – English Boxwood**
- Buxus sempervirens ‘Vardar Valley’**
- Buxus sinica var. insularis ‘Justin Brouwers’**
- Buxus sinica var. insularis ‘Nana’**
- Buxus sinica var. insularis ‘Wintergreen’**
- Buxus x ‘Glenco’ – Chicagoland Green**
- Buxus x ‘Green Mound’**
- Buxus x ‘Green Mountain’**
- Buxus x ‘Green Velvet’**

Should you wish to include any of the above listed cultivars in your own boxwood collection, a local garden center or contractor could make arrangements to obtain these plants for you.

Our Society has had a booth at MANTS since 2008, thanks to the generosity of Saunders Brothers, Inc.

This show offers a fantastic marketing opportunity for the Society; fielding questions, educating attendees and developing friendships – from garden center owners, landscape contractors, designers and plant maintenance firms. We want to be known as the “go to” place for solving boxwood matters. It is a timely place to showcase our annual symposium program in Washington, DC and boost our membership. This year nurserymen and contractors showed a huge interest in the latest knowledge regarding the fungal disease Box Blight (*cylindrocladium buxicola*). In addition to those shown in the Baltimore Convention Center photograph, Jan Carter, Charlie Fooks, Bennett and Paul Saunders participated in imparting their special boxwood knowledge to the crowd. Our booth was busy all three days of the show providing literature on boxwood history, membership, the May Symposium, latest blight information and past Bulletins. Board Members and spouses pitched in to field questions about the best cultivar choices for specific locations and site conditions, care, pests and diseases. Our Lincoln Memorial backdrop proved to be an attention grabber from a distance.



Booth 440 (R-L) Michael Hecht, Pres. Boyd, Helen Hecht, Mary Louise Carter & Walter Carell

If early January is a quiet time for you and you might be looking for an enlightening day, come walk the Convention Center floor. MANTS is a great place to broaden one's horizons. We will see you there!



In Memoriam

Long time Board member Clifford Leslie (Les) Hoffman, 91, passed away peacefully at home in Flemington, New Jersey on January 19, 2014.

Always active, always involved, Les was the pensive and soft spoken ABS Director from 2001-2013 and a member of The Society for more than twenty-three years.

Les is best known to the Annual Symposium crowd for crafting unique hobby horses, artfully detailed and donated to the ever popular evening auctions. His steeds always brought spirited bidding and subsequent joy to many grandchildren of our Society's members. Additionally, Les contributed numerous boxwood to the annual auction including the unusual "Fiddlenbow", a weeping cultivar which he had collected from the club house terrace of Fiddler's Elbow Golf Club, Somerset, NJ.



His early community activities included the South Hunterdon Little League where he held the office of president from 1971-1975. Les was a member of the Hunterdon County Historical Society and instrumental in bringing boxwood to many historical properties in Flemington; The Flemington Shade Tree Commission, which was responsible for the distinctive boxwood plantings in handsome white planters on Main Street and the "Greening of Flemington's CBD", and past President of the Holcombe-Jamison Farmstead Museum, which now boasts many fine examples of *Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*. Les pitched in every spring that the ABS participated in the New Jersey Flower & Garden Show. Always willing and creative with show set-up, his demeanor and knowledge was vital in fielding the diverse questions about boxwood from the throngs of visitors stopping by our booth.

Les was a proud veteran of WWII, having served in the 33rd Signal Corp from 1942-1945. His unit was attached to General George S. Patton's 3rd Army. He participated in the Battle of Normandy, the Battle of Northern France, the Battle of the Bulge, the Battle of the Rhineland

and the Battle of Central Europe. Les subsequently passed through the Panama Canal on a troop ship and served in the Philippines until the end of the war.

His professional career included positions at Hercules Powder Company, several chemical companies and culminated with his retirement from Hunterdon County as Director of Buildings and Grounds. Les was particularly proud of being on the team which developed the truck mounted fiberglass bucket boom, successfully utilized by utility companies and arborists today.

In his heart, Les was a farmer. He loved nature and during his retirement spent several years breeding and tending to a heard of cows at Hunterdon Hills Farm in Delaware Township. Boxwood surrounded his home. An intimate shaded brick patio, intricately planted with an assortment of boxwood and seasonal color was his pride and joy. Down by the chicken house was his working garden. Bed upon bed, filled with rooted cuttings of his favorite boxwood cultivars, collected from numerous sources resulting from various trips along the east coast.

Les had a stockpile of seasoned boxwood lumber. Selecting interestingly grained stock, he turned a boxwood gavel in his basement shop lathe for our 50th anniversary and presented it to John Boyd, our then incoming president. Every time our boxwood ABS gavel is struck, we shall remember Les Hoffman.



Les Hoffman (L) and ABS President John Boyd (R)

You are invited to the 54th Annual Symposium

The American Boxwood Society will hold its 54th Annual Symposium in the College Park, MD area on May 14-16, 2014.

On Wednesday, May 14, the group will travel by motor coach from College Park to the National Arboretum, and then spend the afternoon visiting beautiful private gardens just north of College Park. The day will end with a catered dinner and social at the historic Woodlawn Manor.

On Thursday, May 15, in the USDA-ARS facility at Beltsville, MD, the Society will present the *Boxwood and Beyond* Conference, with presentations and discussion from the foremost authorities in the world on the topic of Boxwood Blight, as well as other pertinent boxwood topics. The evening will be capped off with the Annual Benefit Auction and banquet of the American Boxwood Society. Our banquet speaker will be Tom Mirenda, the orchid collector at the Smithsonian Institute. He has been described by various people as being a very colorful, engaging, and entertaining speaker as he talks of his travels to the Far East and other distant locations to collect many rare and beautiful orchids.

On Friday, May 16, the group will travel to Arlington National Cemetery, the Gardens of the Smithsonian, and the U. S. National Arboretum, with private tours of each.

I would like to invite you to this Symposium. The events may be attended as a whole, or a la carte. An attached brochure gives the details and registration fees. Go to **www.boxwoodsociety.org** for more information and online registration.

– *Bennett Saunders, Co-Chair*
2014 Symposium

Nominees to the ABS Board of Directors:

The Annual membership meeting will be held on Thursday May 15th during the 54th Annual Symposium. There are two positions open on the Board of Directors for a three year term. Here is a brief introduction to the nominees for those Board positions.

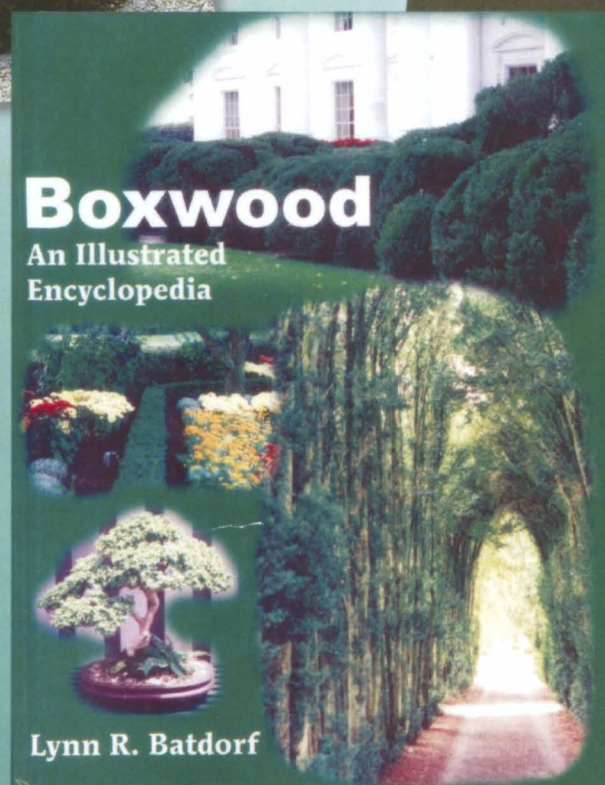
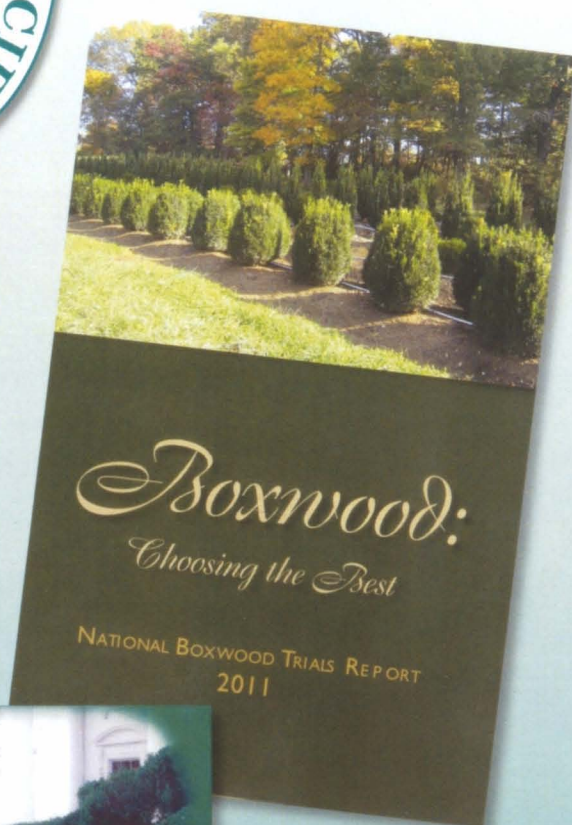
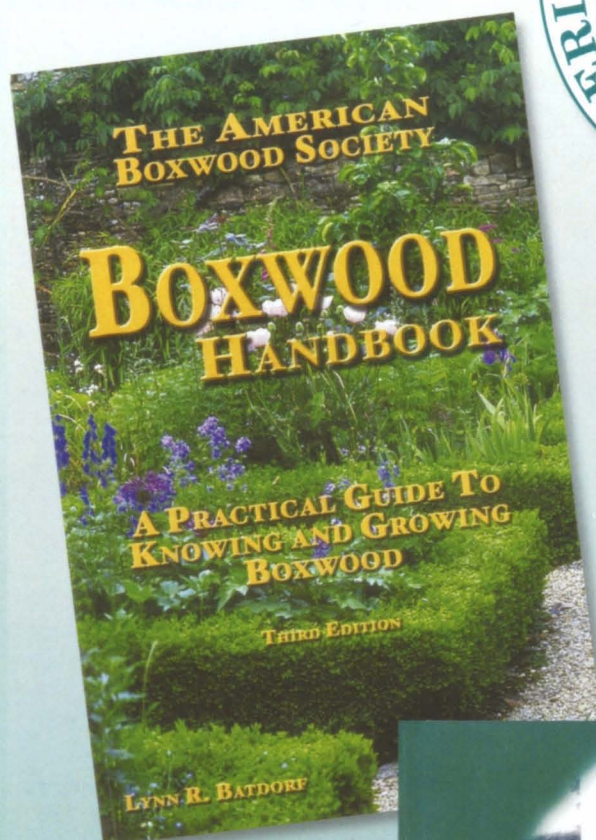
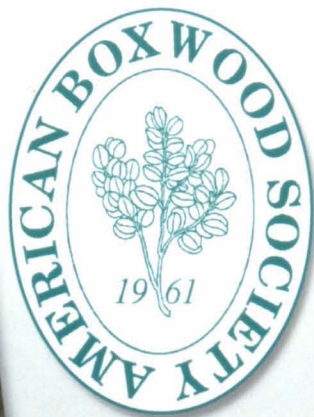
Barrett Wilson is a Research Specialist at Longwood Gardens in Kennett Square, PA. He is curator of the boxwood collection at Longwood, which is comprised of wild-collected *Buxus sempervirens*. In addition, he is involved in the research and evaluation of hardy trees, shrubs, and perennials. Barrett holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in Horticulture from Auburn University and an M.S. in Forestry and Natural Resources from Purdue University.

Edward M. Kelly was born and raised in Baltimore, MD and graduated from Loyola and University of Maryland Dental School. After spending three years with the 82nd Airborne, he attended the University of Montreal for post graduate work in Orthodontics.

Although a plant lover since childhood, retirement in 1999 and subsequent move to the family's Carroll County farm allowed Dr. Kelly to significantly expand his gardening. He maintains a large garden containing several hundred boxwoods along with a variety azaleas, rhododendrons, holly and rose bushes. Sadly the winter ice storm devastated the garden. Clean up is still in progress!

Benefiting from the advice, suggestions and information gleaned from its many members, Dr. Kelly has been a member of ABS for over 15 years.





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