

*The*

January 1966

# Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



*The Little Pool Garden At Agecroft Hall (P. 37)*

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

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# The Boxwood Bulletin

January 1966

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EDITOR — MRS. EDGAR M. WHITING

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**TOURS  
AND  
MEETINGS**

*February.* The 1966 meetings of the Southern Chapter of the International Shade Tree Conference will be held at the Andrew Jackson Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee, from the 20th through the 22nd of February. Write to Mr. Gordon Scott, Director, Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Nashville, for further details.

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*April.* Many fine old and new box gardens will be open to the public during the 33rd Historic Garden Week in Virginia, April 23rd through April 30th, 1966. A guide book is available from the headquarters office in the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Virginia, after March 1st.

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*May.* The Annual Meeting of the American Boxwood Society is scheduled in the constitution for the second Wednesday in May, subject to change of date by the Executive Committee. Unless such a change is later announced, the Annual Meeting will be held at Blandy Farm, Boyce, Virginia, on Wednesday, May 11th, 1966. More information will be given in the April issue of the Bulletin.

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*April-May.* Maryland Garden Tours, April 28th — May 8th, 1966.

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*May.* Maryland. Chesapeake Bay Cruises, May 14th and 15th, 1966.

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*June.* Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Scott of the Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood in Nashville, Tennessee will conduct the second annual tour of Bermuda Gardens and Historic Site, from June 24th through July 1st, 1966.

This is a behind-the-scenes tour. Gardens and houses not seen by the average tourist will be visited. Space is extremely limited, and interested persons are invited to contact Mr. Scott as soon as possible.

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LITTLE POOL GARDEN  
AT AGECROFT HALL

Four thousand miles from its original 15th-century site on the banks of the Irwell near Manchester, England, Agecroft Hall stands today in Sulgrave Road, Richmond, Virginia. It is a distinguished example of medieval "black-and-white" half-timbered construction, with a roof of time-worn gray stone, and many other interesting old architectural details inside and out. King Charles I attended a wedding in this house in 1645, and the pane of glass on which he scratched, with a diamond, the date and the names of the couple, may still be seen.

The late Thomas C. Williams (descendant of a Jamestown pioneer) and his wife rescued Agecroft Hall from destruction by the encroachment of industrial building, in 1925. Mrs. Williams, now Mrs. David C. Morton, receives many letters from England expressing interest in the old house, and thankfulness that it has been preserved and is now so happily situated.

Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Charles F. Gillette of Richmond, who designed all the plantings at Agecroft, have maintained the feeling of the 15th century so successfully that house and garden seem always to have been together. The garden shown in the picture was copied from the Little Pool Garden at Hampton Court Palace in England. This garden was made in 1929. Mrs. Morton says that the boxwood, all *sempervirens*, has been perfectly hardy and satisfactory up to the present time. White Cherokee roses and yellow Lady Bankshire roses are planted against the walls.

Agecroft Hall will be open during Historic Garden Week, on Tuesday, April 26th.

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THE BOXWOOD BULLETIN  
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# BOXWOOD UNLIMITED

By MRS. W. JULIAN UNDERWOOD

*President of the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay,  
Massachusetts*

For many years the Garden Club of Buzzards Bay has taken cuttings for propagation from the large boxwood collection in the Quissett garden of the late Mrs. Lewis W. Francis, a Member-at-Large of the Garden Club of America. Mrs. Francis had for years studied the growing habits of boxwood and experimented with its hardiness in the Cape Cod area. Her delightful green garden contains over 21 varieties from many parts of the world.

Last fall the garden needed drastic pruning and as our Club has a fondness for gathering cuttings at every opportunity, whether wakes, weddings or fancy balls, the thought of this tremendous wealth being wasted was too much for our Yankee thrift. Mrs. Francis' daughter, Mrs. Otis C. Stanton, suggested that we share these cuttings with the entire Garden Club of America as a Club project, and we were launched on a new venture. A notice was put in the (Garden Club of America) Bulletin to this

effect, detailing the varieties of box available, time of shipping, cost of packing, etc. We offered 14 varieties in lots of ten cuttings to a bag, at 50¢ per bag. Our stock was cleared for interstate shipping by state and Federal inspectors, and we were amazed and gratified by the number of orders and immediate interest in our project. Orders from 23 states called for over 2500 cuttings — a demand far exceeding our original supply. In fact, our final orders had to be filled by virtually defoliating the plants in Mrs. Stanton's own garden over and above those taken from her mother's.

One clear but chilly day in the fall, ten of our members descended on the garden armed with clippers, baggies, labels, sandwiches and sherry. Labeling the cuttings correctly was our greatest concern and proved to be vastly educational for our own members, who soon learned to make fine distinctions between *Buxus koreana*, *microphylla*, *microphylla*

*koreana*, *microphylla compacta* Kingsville, and so on. We even learned how to spell them!

But squatting on the damp grass was not an ideal working condition, so we bundled all our gear over to Mrs. Stanton's closed summer house where there were two empty refrigerators. Here we set up a production line around the dining room table. The pruners and the counters applied themselves. Sphagnum moss was dampened to just the right consistency and the little packets were painstakingly assembled. Ten cuttings, wrapped in moss, labeled and bagged, were packed in cartons which included typewritten instructions for propagation. The packets were refrigerated until shipping time.

One big spender, our Hostess Zone Chairman, Mrs. Laurence L. Davis, ordered 48 bags, half of which were for herself and the rest to be used for a greenhouse workshop group. As this shipment arrived at her home while she was away, her gardener thoughtfully unpacked it and spent two full days following our directions implicitly, which entailed stripping the leaves from the bottom 1½ inch of each cutting, then making a sharp diagonal cut, dipping it in hormone powder and inserting it into a flat filled with a mixture of peat and sand and finally encasing the whole in a polyethylene tent. When Mrs. Davis returned she was dismayed to find all the cuttings she had intended to use in her workshop class already beautifully processed, and her greenhouse bursting with boxwood. Nothing daunted and not wishing to disappoint her students, she worked all night dismantling each flat, washing off the hormone powder and repacking the cuttings in their plastic bags. Next morning the ladies in the workshop were amazed at the extreme thoughtfulness of the shippers in having prepared each individual cutting so carefully. Of course this is a closely guarded secret, so please do not breathe it to a soul.

We had not intended this boxwood-order business originally as a money-raising project, but found to our delight that after paying all our expenses we had netted almost \$60. Reports keep coming in that all our "babies" are thriving in their new homes, and we are preparing to make this an annual event. The possibilities of extending this exchange of cuttings to other rare varieties of plant material seem endless, and we hope that other clubs will join us in this new horticultural project.



Three views of the Quissett garden of the late Mrs. Lewis W. Francis, photographed by Mrs. W. Julian Underwood in 1964.

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From the July, 1965 issue of the *Bulletin of The Garden Club of America*, with the permission of the author and of the copyright holder, *The Garden Club of America*.

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In answer to an editorial inquiry about the hardness of box in northern areas, Mrs. Underwood wrote:

We have given plants to Mrs. Rice, in the Monadnock G.C., and most of the 20 varieties are doing well, in Peterborough, N.H. Another member is growing them in Orford, N.H. One variety (Inglis) came from Detroit originally, being a child of a plant given to Mrs. Francis when she attended an Annual Meeting (GCA) there, years ago. I have also made cuttings of boxwood in my sister's garden in Rochester, N.Y., and have seen it used as a border at the large Canadian power plant on the St. Lawrence Seaway, near the Eisenhower Dam — I forget the name of the town, but it is near Malone, N.Y.

We think that box in the north will survive cold weather, but does not like wind and sun in the winter — when it is completely covered by snow, as in N.H. or upstate N.Y., it is safe — if it is planted in a protected spot, or on the north side of the house, it suffers no winter damage. I cover my small cuttings with marsh hay in the winter and keep the wind and sun off them.

My worst problem lately has been the box leaf miner and I am told a systemic spray will be most effective, as malathion does not seem to hit them. They will attack one plant, and not another right beside it. The two that seem to be hardest hit are *B. japonica* and *B. Handsworthii*.

We have had great fun with our Club Boxwood project, and have a small nursery where we grow about 20 varieties — it now contains over 600 plants, most of them about 3 years old. They are for sale, at about \$2.00 a plant, if anyone wants them.

# THE MAIL BOX

To the Editor of The Boxwood Bulletin:

Dr. J.T. Baldwin, Jr. thought the readers of the Boxwood Bulletin would be interested in the following information:

During the past few years the box leaf miner has infested the Williamsburg area to the considerable damage of the large plantings of boxwood. Most of the damage has been limited to the so-called American or tree box. Spraying has been successful but must be done at a specified time in relation to the habits of the insect.

Mr. Ralph Griswold of Philadelphia, the well-known landscape architect, suggested that I try root feeding to eliminate the pest. Some of my boxwood was almost bare of leaves because of the infestation, and something had to be done at once.

I decided to try the commercial product Isotox, an all-purpose spray. Following the instructions on the bottle of the product, I made a liquid solution slightly stronger than recommended and flooded the root area of the boxwood showing signs of damage.

In about three weeks, the grubs inside the boxwood leaves began to show signs of dying and, within six weeks, were almost completely dried up.

The solution has been used several times since the original infestation of several years ago, and each time has proved effective.

For the amateur gardener who cannot wait for professional help in eliminating the pest, Isotox has proven very effective.

I hope this note will be of interest to other boxwood lovers.

Sincerely

Thomas E. Thorne  
"Belmede",  
Williamsburg, Virginia

---

Mr. Thorne was asked by the Editor to increase his valuable report by adding the answers to a few questions: What is the best time for this root feeding? Can you see the grubs without a microscope? Is it hard to distinguish between psyllid infestation and that of the box leaf miner? In answer Mr. Thorne wrote:

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

I have talked with both Dr. J.T. Baldwin and Mrs. John Stetson about the box leaf miner.

I can see the small grubs with the naked eye. The infestation was of a major type and almost killed the total leaves on at least one side of the plants.

# BUXUS MICROPHYLLA

## VAR. KOREANA

J. T. BALDWIN, JR.

In the July 1965 *Bulletin* I warned that reliable identification or representatives of the *Buxus microphylla* complex could not with present knowledge be made with confidence. With the foregoing statement as a caveat I proceed to write about variety *koreana* of this species — at least about the plant that many of us consider to be of this variety. Introduced to the United States as recently as 1919 this plant has already assumed important horticultural status with us.

Shown in the accompanying photograph is an especially handsome specimen of *koreana* box, with the characteristic habit of growth that I associate with this variety. A more upright plant is also in the trade under this varietal name. The plant illustrated was grown by J. B. Brouwers, former Landscape Superintendent for Colonial Williamsburg, near Williamsburg and in a site that was partially shaded. I mention the shade, because my impression is that this variety is not altogether happy in full sun. For example: thirty-year-old plants line the front walk at the Blandy Experimental Farm; they are in full sun and, as I recall, have foliage that is somewhat bronzed the year round. Some of those plants belie their age, for twenty years ago I treated them too liberally with cotton-seed meal and killed great sectors of many of the plants.

One clone of variety *koreana* that is commonly grown has branches that are so lax that they spread apart leaving an opening in the center of the plant.

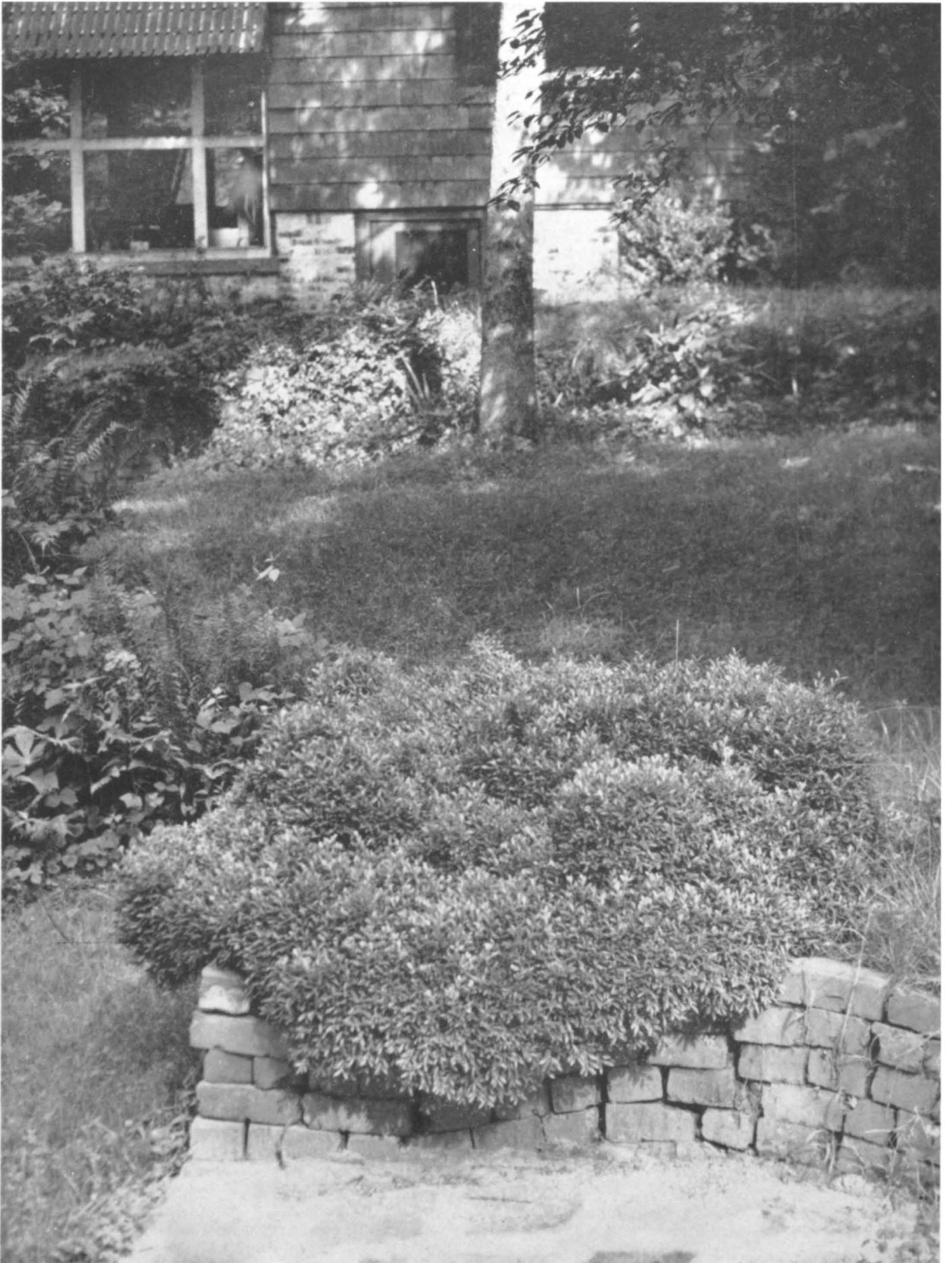
Since spraying must be done at just the right time for the spray to kill the box leaf miner, I found root feeding starting just before the spring growing season is most effective.

Mrs. Stetson's boxwood was damaged by the box leaf miner and Colonial Williamsburg checked her boxwood and sprayed to stop the spread of the insect. She is the Editor of The Garden Club of Virginia Journal.

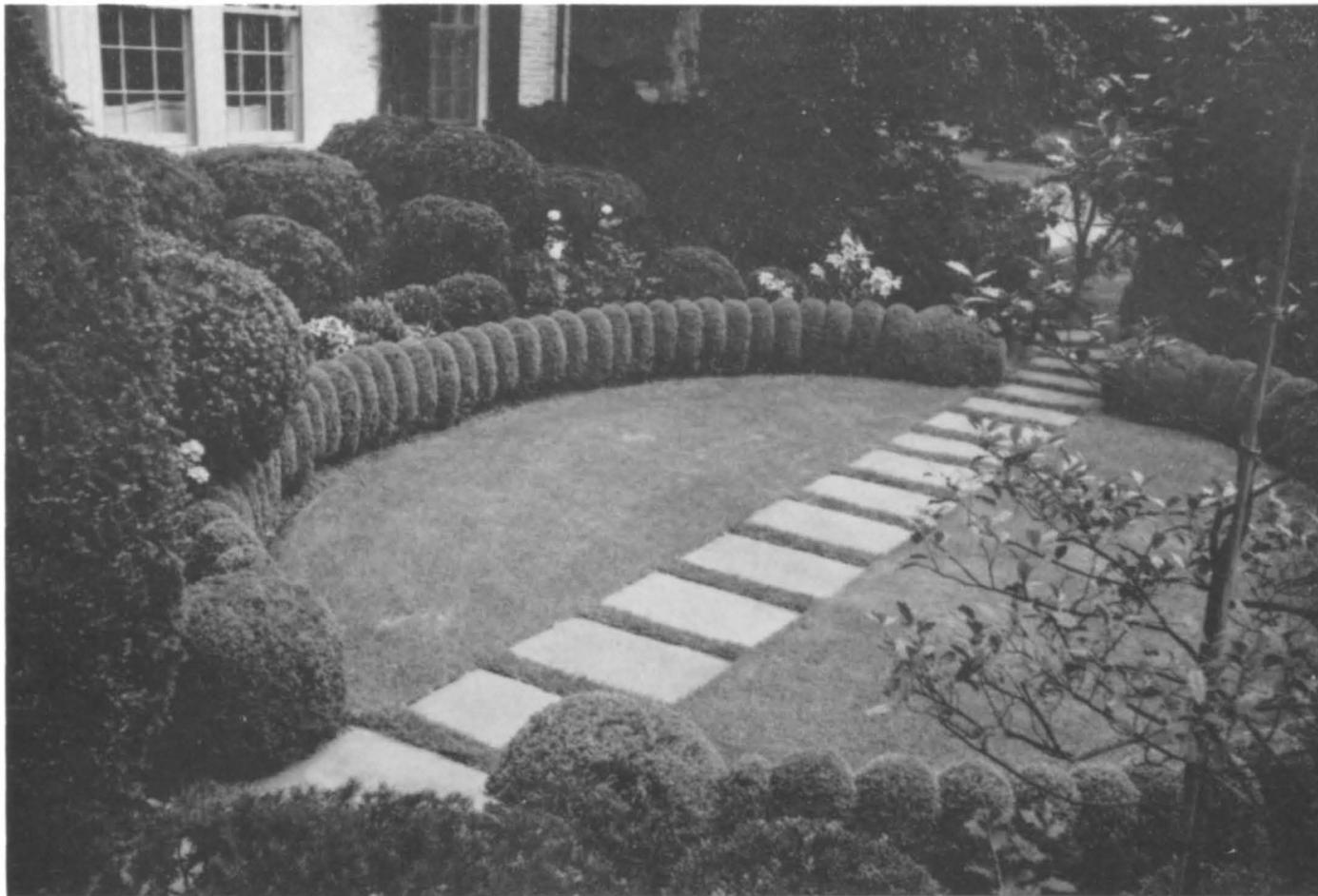
J.T. Baldwin says that psyllid infestation would not have caused the extreme damage that was noted in this area.

Very sincerely yours  
Thomas Thorne

The Boxwood Bulletin cordially invites your own accounts and opinions, drawn from practical experience with boxwood gardening. If you have questions, send them in, and we will try to find someone to answer them in The Question Box; and if, like Mr. Thorne, you have worked out an answer to a troublesome problem, do share it with us through The Mail Box, or in a full-length article. The Boxwood Bulletin is the four-times-a-year meeting place of the American Boxwood Society; we would welcome your presence in its pages.



*Buxus microphylla* var. *koreana*, photographed in 1952 by Bernice M. Speese



A.

## A HANDSOME BOX GARDEN IN LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

In the October 1964 issue of the Boxwood Bulletin, Mr. William A.P. Pullman, President of the Chicago Horticultural Society, reported his experiences in growing box, and particularly on its winter hardiness in a difficult climate. At that time, Mr. Pullman had no pictures available; but we are now glad to be able to show three views of this beautifully developed garden, with descriptions by Mr. Pullman.

Picture A shows what we call "the boxwood oval". The fluted border is *koreana*. Behind the *koreana*, on both sides, are a number of quite nice *sempervirens*. They have pointed leaves and are probably *arborescens*.

Picture B is a close-up and shows one of the better *sempervirens* behind the lilies. It is hard to tell in this photograph, but actually the *sempervirens* is twice the size of the round *koreana* in the foreground. The bluestone walk is a means of getting from the front of the house to the main garden in back, shown in part in Picture C.

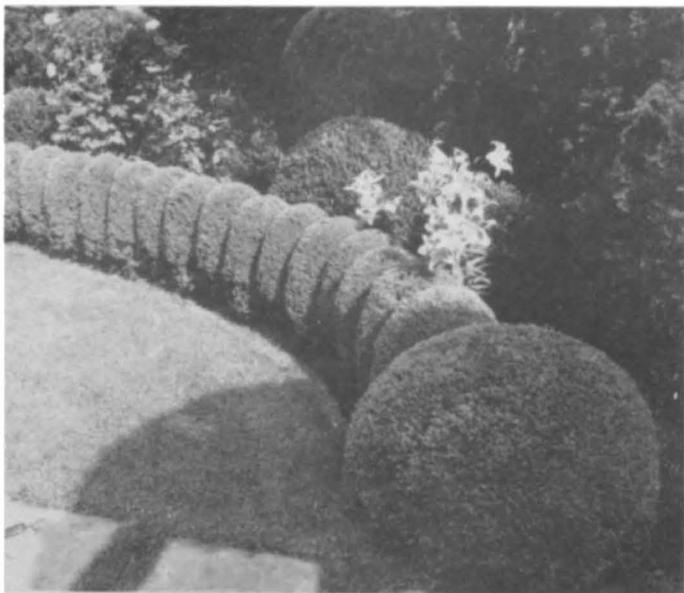
In the Boxwood Bulletin of October 1964, Mr. Pullman wrote of his Lake Forest garden (north of Chicago):

"I have been growing *Buxus microphylla* Korean for at least twenty years without a loss. To be

sure, they are in a perfect location protected from the sweep of winter winds both by the house and by the rather heavy planting of yews and shrubs. Drainage is excellent, and the roots can get down (below frost line) through a well-prepared soil mixture. The trouble with Korean is that it bronzes on the sunny side in winter, and it is a back-breaking job all summer long to keep it trimmed.

Ten or twelve years ago I started experimenting with *Buxus sempervirens*. This came to me both in the narrow-leaved and round-leaved varieties. The round-leaved ones — those that could be said to lean toward the *suffruticosa* — are all winter killed. Some of the narrow-leaved plants have been damaged in varying degrees but are recovering slowly. Three of these came through the winter before last without so much as a brown leaf. . . . . Four small specimens of *B. sempervirens* Vardar Valley burned badly even though they had the protection of a cold frame.

I should add that our climate within a mile of Lake Michigan is quite different from that further west. I do not believe in using any plant material that requires special winter protection — other than good location — beyond the first year or two. We give our box no more than a light mulch of oak leaves."



B.

*Photographs by Mr. W. A. P. Pullman*



C.

## DR. SINGLETON TO HEAD NATIONAL COLONIAL FARM

The appointment of Professor W. Ralph Singleton as Director of the National Colonial Farm, the museum project of the Accokeek Foundation under development on the banks of the Potomac River opposite Mt. Vernon, has been announced by Frances P. Bolton, president of the Accokeek Foundation.

Dr. Singleton is the Miller Professor of Biology at the University of Virginia, and will continue in that position during the winter months. He has recently retired as Director of the Blandy Experimental Farm, Boyce, Virginia.

Dr. Singleton served as the senior geneticist of the Brookhaven National Laboratories for Atomic Energy Research from 1948 to 1955. For many years, he was geneticist at the Connecticut Experiment Station in New Haven, where he developed sweet corn hybrids widely used throughout the United States. After graduate work at Harvard, he was assistant superintendent of the Harvard Botanic Garden in Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Dr. Singleton was Chairman of the Northeast Corn Improvement Conference. He served as a member of the Food and Agricultural Study Group of the National Academy of the Sciences, and as technical advisor to the U. S. delegation at the first Geneva Conference on the peace time uses of atomic energy in 1955.

Dr. Singleton was born in Jacksonville, Missouri on April 24, 1900, was married to Dorothy Amrine, October 10, 1931, and has four children.

The National Colonial Farm project has been under development by the Accokeek Foundation since 1957. In 1961, the Congress of the United States passed, and President Kennedy signed into law, PL 87-362 to preserve the area "for the benefit of present and future generations the historic scenic values, the unusual cultural, scientific and recreational values . . . of such lands as existed at the time of construction active use of Mt. Vernon Mansion and Fort Washington." The Foundation then entered into agreement with the United States Department of the Interior to continue the development of the National Colonial Farm as the working model farm of the period of 1750, coupled with a scientific program in genetic research.

President Bolton stated in connection with the appointment of Dr. Singleton, "The Colonial Farm can make a great contribution to our understanding both of Colonial life and the economic botany of the Colonial period. It will be a typical working farm of the period. Its scientific objective in stabilizing the aboriginal genetic strains of crops and animals, of course, will be carried on simultaneously."

With the appointment of Dr. Singleton, the Trustees of the Foundation and the Board of Regents for the National Colonial Farm, look forward to the beginning of the full development of the Farm as an active museum and research station for these purposes in the years ahead.

# Some Large Buxus in the Middle Atlantic States: Part II

by HART M. DYMOND, SR.

This is a continuation of an article published in the April, 1965 issue of *The Boxwood Bulletin*. That article described a list that had been made of large *Buxus* observed between 1930 and 1937. It included a table showing an arrangement of Sites and Size Groups of Items.

Seventy-three Sites are listed in Groups I, V-1, and V-4, where the largest Dwarf, Tree and Common Box were observed. A number of pictures of very old box should add to the history of *Buxus* in this country, and serve as reference material. There is little doubt that some of the old plants listed are the original ones brought to this country by pioneer housewives, and that they are parent plants of much

old box through Ohio and Kentucky. Two pictures of boxwood at Sites in the Size Groups above named were published in the earlier article by the writer, and more are included in this one.

In 1930, it was said that large box and other important trees were fast disappearing from their colonial sites. Many large plants had been moved to estates, without keeping their histories, and their original identities lost. The size of root-ball required for successful moving of old historic plants could be transported only with difficulty, because of narrow roads, unsafe bridges and low underpasses. These old box plants became casualties of subdivisions, improvements so-called, tenants and new owners.



Site 279. Group I. Photographed 1931. Dwarf Box — 9' high x 14' wide x 9' wide — NG. Said to have been damaged by fire when settler's cabin burned. Stem decayed.

Most of the observations discussed here were made in the early colonial interior, between the Susquehanna and the Potomac. The mountain range had been the frontier, but settlement had penetrated beyond it. It seemed that there had been little change in the rural way of life for a hundred years. The food crop was grown and preserved each year; and there was little money left after purchasing necessities, from the cash crop and what work could be found. There were few automobiles and few hard roads. Serious obstacles for the collector were mud and high rocks in farm lanes which a car would not clear.

A professional landscaping job was almost unheard of in the country. The housewife had little shrubbery, but there was young box at almost every house. Propagation by layering and by rooting cuttings in potatoes was common practice. Some may have known how to propagate in the nursery way, but their methods were guarded secrets. There was much young stock for sale in lots up to several thousand plants. A good 15" dwarf box sold for forty cents. The usual fertilization was a mild application of litter from horse stalls, repeated as needed, and occasionally a very little chicken manure. Growers were very careful about this.

South of the Potomac in this section of the country, box was usually found in the form of hedge, rather than individual specimens. There was an abundance of young tree or common box in southern Virginia. North of the Potomac, it was more frequently grown as individual plants in the yard or vegetable garden. There was little hedge, and little tree or common box. It was used everywhere in churchyards, and some idea of the ages of plants could be gotten from dates to be seen on nearby headstones. One owner in southern Virginia had 150 Tree Box 15' high by 10' wide, and stated that he had sold 2500 pounds of clippings in New York every other year, at twelve cents per pound. No box was seen growing in the woods, and none being grown for timber.

Most of the boxwood sold for commercial purposes now in the United States is called Maracaibo boxwood (*Gossypiospermum praecox* [Gris] P. Wilson)\* from the lake of that name, and comes from Venezuela, Central America, Cuba. It is a small tree but 10-12" boards are available. It retails sometimes for \$2000.00 per M.

There were few nurseries except around the large cities. Not much was known about large tree moving, and few nurserymen or landscape contractors cared to handle collected box. This was due partly to instability of price and poor quality of the product. Two experienced men and a working foreman would dig and load a 6-7' earth ball in 6 hours. Handy tools in shaping the ball were a small miner's pick and a nursery spade. A handy device for applying power was the "Spokane Hand Winch", which sold in Seattle for about one hundred dollars. The growing of box above nursery sizes, and the stocking of collected box, was not considered to be sound commercially. We had no actual knowledge of large prices paid to owners, nor of exorbitant profits made



Fig. 1. Eight Dwarf Box - 3' high by 4' wide. Photographed 1958. The foliage is thin on sides between A, B, C, D and E. and the plants are graded as A1. There are bare spots where E, F, G and H touch, and the last three were graded as OK. In 1945 all would have been graded as AA1, and could have yielded a premium price. In 1965 all have grown together forming a short piece of hedge, for which there is little sale at any price.

by contractors. The collecting of box as a full-time job was neither sound nor profitable. Little spontaneous demand from individuals for collected plants was observable.

There has been interest in the grading of box for landscaping purposes. Measurements show quantity, and grade denotes quality. Combined, they indicate value. The main function of a commercial collector is to locate and evaluate trees for some special use. He does not buy, sell or deliver as an individual. He will furnish a signed tally. True value is in standing trees only. No method of grading box for landscaping was then known, so a simple method was prepared. Specimens and hedge had to be healthy and sound, with branches to the ground or nearly so. The distinction between the three grades was density and color of foliage, or bare or thin spots, or size of holes due to broken out branches. A stock (st.) item was healthy and sound, but so badly broken out that it would not fill in for ten or fifteen years. A non-specimen graded as NG (No Good) had a decayed stem. The most common defects found were bare spots, due to the material being too close to plants or objects.

There has never been a shortage of boxwood for landscaping. There is always a shortage of large high grade plants. There are special rules for grading trees for timber. Old box of good grade was not for sale, unless there was some special reason for selling, such as the pending transfer of the property out of the family. It had become a symbol of the long-time ownership of land. Many families had title from the beginning, and no mortgage had ever encumbered the property. During one year, the collector might find available for sale possibly 2 first grade, 7 second grade, and 5 third grade specimens each of Dwarf

Box over 6' high and Tree or Common Box over 12'. First grade bushes only 3' high were so scarce that an order could not be accepted, unless the plant was under contract.

The purchaser or his representative always should see the boxwood at the original site. Food, water and sun usually improve density and color of foliage. Holes will fill in more quickly if branches are tied in to partly fill the hole, admitting sun to more space. When plants get too close, a nurseryman sells or removes every other one. High quality cannot be maintained unless the box is protected in winter. Some growers have made permanent light weight frames of pipe partly covered with fine mesh wire and burlap, in sections which could be clamped together and set up easily and quickly. The pipe was anchored in larger pipe imbedded in concrete posts flush with the ground surface.

Some old box was found on overgrown farms or in open fields, and there was little or no evidence left of the house that had once been there. Mowing

weeds and grass, removing fences and posts, cutting out grapevines, poison ivy and oak, saplings and dead limbs, were chores necessary to get a good picture. In the earlier article it was stated that investigations made so far had revealed some exciting histories. If these are documented in an orderly and constructive way, so that they can be published, some sites will be released to members in the respective counties, and the writer would be glad to hear from them. I regard this matter as a retirement project. Documentation of the history of a site and evidence of the history of the box can be shown in part by an abstract of title from 1875 back to the colonial patent or warrant. This is gotten from old deeds (usually four or five) held by the owner, or in the Register and Recorder's office at the county court house. The abstract should show: 1. Date of transfer; 2. Grantor or grantee; 3. Acreage; 4. place recorded; 5. Deed Book and page numbers.

I am indebted to Mr. John Fogal, of The Gazette and Daily, York, Pa., for assistance and advice with the photography.

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## WHAT IS GOSSYIOSPERMUM PRAECOX?

We are indebted to Dr. H. T. Skinner, Director of the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., for the following information on the wood mentioned by Mr. Dymond:

*Gossypiospermum praecox* (old name *Casearia praecox*) belongs with *Xylosma*, *Azara* etc. to Flacourtiaceae, a tropical plant family of mostly shrubs and small trees notable, in some cases, for their conspicuous flowers but otherwise of little economic importance except for this species, The "Zapatero". "Maracaibo boxwood" or "West Indian boxwood" (of U.S. trade) of Cuba, Dominica, Columbia and the Maracaibo region of Venezuela is a principal source of the "boxwood" lumber of commerce.

The white to pale yellow wood is very similar in appearance to true boxwood and is exported as logs 10 or 12 feet long and 6 to 10 inches in diameter, for use in the manufacture of veneers, inlay, rulers, musical instruments (especially piano keys) and most other boxwood purposes excepting the highest grade of wood engravings.

According to Record & Hess (*Timbers of the New World*, 1943), annual importations then ran at about 2500 tons. The wood itself, compared to *Buxus*, would fool all but the specialist in wood anatomy. Comparatively little true or "Turkish boxwood" is still used.



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Fig. 2. Site 18. Group I. Photographed 1931. Dwarf Box - 9' high x 8' wide x 8' wide - O.K. No longer at site. Said to have been moved 1931.

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All nine pictures illustrating this article are by Mr. Dymond, photographed in 1930, 1931 and 1932. Copyright Hart M. Dymond, Sr., 1966.



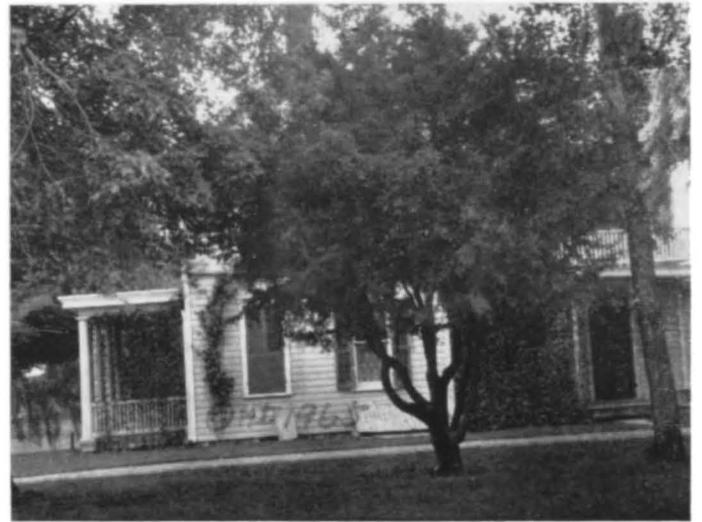
**Fig. 3. Site 50. Group I. Photographed 1931. Dwarf Box - 9' high x 9' wide x 9' wide - St. Said to have died.**



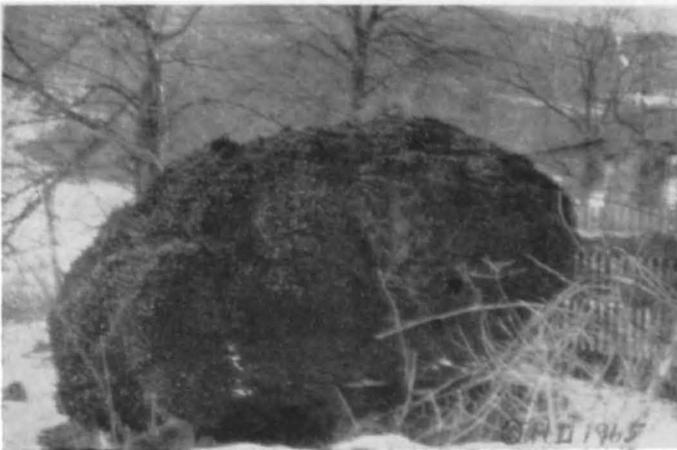
**Fig. 6. Site 85. Group I. Photographed 1931. Dwarf Box - 9' high x 14' wide x 14' wide - St. Not at site. Disposition unknown.**



**Fig. 4. Site 60. Group I. Photographed 1932. Dwarf Box - 9' high x 9' wide x 9' wide - St. Frozen 1935.**



**Fig. 7. Site 267. Group V-1. Photographed 1932. Tree Box - 20' high x 20' wide x 20' wide - OK. 1932, NG 1964 - alive but failing. Same measurements as 1932. Growth rings on increment borer core indicates age about 75 years in 1964.**



**Fig. 5. Site 65. Group I. Photographed 1930. Dwarf Box - 7' high x 13' wide x 13' wide - A1. No longer at site. This was near Camp David.**



**Fig. 9. Site 348. Group I. Photographed 1930. Dwarf Box - 10½' high x 15' wide x 15' wide - A1. No longer at site.**

## Henry Hohman Offers Rare Specimens To Round Out Society's Collection

Mr. Henry J. Hohman of Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Maryland, has made the American Boxwood Society and the Orland E. White Research Arboretum a most kind and generous offer, which is being accepted with sincere gratitude. This offer is, to give the Society specimens of any Box varieties in his wonderful collection, which are not already found growing in the Society's own collection at the Blandy Experimental Farm.

Mr. Hohman's valuable collection includes all the named *Buxus* from Wisley and Kew in England and plants secured by Dr. Creech in Japan, as well as many others that have been collected over the years.

The addition of these plants will add greatly to the value of present collection, which already numbers more than forty varieties, many of which were given by Mr. Hohman in recent years. It is under the care of Mr. Clark Crabill, acting head of the White Arboretum.

Mr. Crabill plans eventually to plant all these named varieties and clones in a permanent location in the Arboretum, where they can be viewed by the interested public and studied by horticulturists in years to come.

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## Ten Varieties From Society's Boxwood Collection Shown At Garden Club Meeting

An exhibit of ten varieties of boxwood, growing in pots, was shown at the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Garden Club of Virginia, held in Danville, Virginia, October 19th, 20th and 21st, 1965.

This exhibit was prepared by Mr. C. Clark Crabill, acting head of the White Arboretum at Blandy Farm; and was taken to Danville and shown at the meeting by Mrs. C. Ridgely White, President's alternate for the Winchester-Clarke Garden Club. Mrs. White reported that the showing aroused great interest, and remarks to the effect that the viewers had not known there were as many as ten such different varieties of box. The Society's collection at Blandy Farm, under the care of Mr. Crabill, numbers more than forty varieties, too many to exhibit in the limited space allowed. The plants shown at Danville were:

*Buxus balearica*  
*Buxus microphylla compacta*  
*Buxus microphylla koreana*  
*Buxus microphylla* var. "Curly Locks"  
*Buxus sempervirens angustifolia*

## NEW MEMBERS

ADDED TO THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD  
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 Diller, Oliver D., Ohio Agricultural Research & Development Center, Wooster, Ohio 44691  
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 Pruitt, Miss Virginia C., 5400 Windsor Mill Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21228  
 Sheppheard, 433 Huntress, Clay Center, Kansas 67432  
 Sherman, Herbert A., Box 107 South Windham, Conn. 06266  
 Stenenson, J. V., Sheridan Nurseries Ltd., 1116 Winston Churchill Blvd., Oakville, Ontario, Canada.  
 Sumner, Billy T., 801 Robertson Academy Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37220  
 Underwood, Mrs. Julian, Box 172, South Dartmouth, Mass.  
 Vischer, Mrs. Peter, Port Tobacco, Md. 20677  
 Weaver, Mrs. Henry B., "Glengyle", Aldie, Va.  
 West, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, The Tavern, Arvania, Va.

*Buxus sempervirens elegantissima*  
*Buxus sempervirens maculata*  
*Buxus sempervirens rosmarinifolia*  
*Buxus sempervirens* var. "Inglis"  
*Buxus wallachiana*

# THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

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Elected by the Society for their contributions of knowledge, appreciation, and preservation of Boxwood to the world.

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