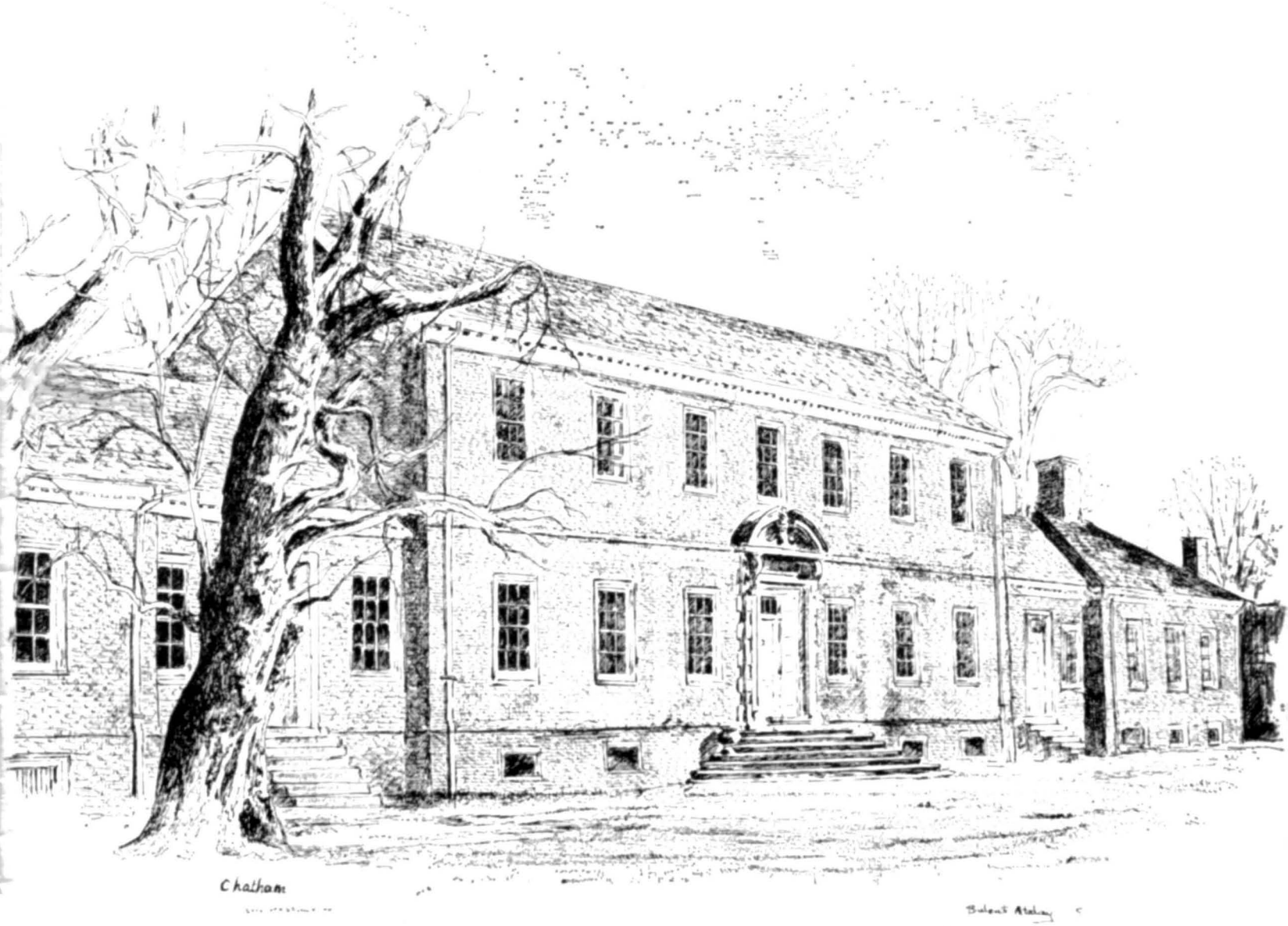
JANUARY 1981

The Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



Chatham

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The Boxwood Bulletin

January, 1981 Vol. 20 No. 3

EDITOR — MRS. CHARLES H. DICK

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Which are the Best Boxwoods For Midwest Gardens?

Mary A. Gamble

The Midwest's "chancy" weather poses a challenge to the gardener who wants to enjoy the beauty, distinction, and tradition of boxwood in his garden. That this challenge can be met successfully is demonstrated by the number of Midwestern gardens in which boxwood plays an important or dominant role; and we believe that number is growing. We believe further that it will accelerate once the Edgar Anderson Memorial Boxwood Garden is installed at the Missouri Botanical Garden in Saint Louis, Missouri.

Which are the best boxwoods for Midwest gardens? For the past 12 years, ever since the Boxwood Study Group of the St. Louis Herb Society, precursor to the Boxwood Society of the Midwest, was formed in 1969, members of the group have been working to find the answer to that question.

We think now, after these 12 years of test and study, that we have found some answers. These 12 years have run the gamut of Midwest weather. For the first three or four we enjoyed a succession of benign winters during which we basked in a false sense of security: *all* of our boxwoods did well! Then came the first of a succession of "terrible" winters and they began the process of elimination for us. We found to our sorrow that some beautiful boxwoods could not survive the worst the Midwest could produce.

In 1979 when Garden building plans made it necessary to move the boxwood nursery maintained there, only those varieties and cultivars which had proved hardy were moved to the new nursery site. In the spring of 1980 when we assessed the nursery collection we found we had a good range of plants, widely diverse in leaf color, and in form and size at maturity, a choice to satisfy the perceptive and demanding gardener.

Of course, survival is predicated on proper placing, planting, and seasonal care of the plants. And, of course, we would not be so foolish as to say these boxwoods — or any boxwoods — are foolproof plants, or plants impervious to chance. Nor do we say that these are the *only* boxwoods hardy in the Midwest. We say simply that we have grown these cultivars successfully over a period of years in the boxwood nursery and in various of our personal gardens. We guarantee nothing! But we do offer reassurance and confidence to the Midwestern gardener who has held back from boxwood because he has heard so often and so long that "you can't grow boxwood here." You can, provided you choose among the hardy strains.

In the spring and summer of 1980 we conducted a poll among members of our horticulture committee. Five members of that committee gave personal evaluations of 26 cultivars — both named and unnamed — represented in some quantity in the Edgar Anderson Boxwood Garden nursery collection. Each boxwood was rated individually on a scale of 1 to 10, with no comparative judgments expressed. Each cultivar thus had a potential maximum score of 50. None earned it. But two scored 48 out of 50; one scored 47; two scored 46; one scored 45, one 42, and one 41. The remaining 18 cultivars scored from 38 downward to 26 out of 50. In this article we are describing 22 of the 26. The sprigs photographed were cut from nursery or home garden plants in September 1980, pressed, and then photographed life-size as shown.

1. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Vardar Valley' is dense, vigorous and hardy; it exudes vitality. Its characteristic form is a somewhat flattened mound, broader than tall. Its leaf color is a deep green with an elusive aura of blue. Leaf shapes are elliptic and ovate, the latter occasionally emarginate. It grows at a medium rate to make a medium-sized shrub. It probably is the best-known of the late Dr. Edgar Anderson's boxwoods. It was named by Dr. Donald Wyman of Arnold Arboretum which sponsored Dr. Anderson's trip to the Balkans in 1934 to find hardy strains of boxwood. Focus of his search was the Vardar River Valley. Dr. Wyman noted "the variety is one of the hardiest boxwoods known. It retains its fine dark green color throughout winter." Scored 48.

2. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Hermann von Schrenk' is an elegant boxwood, beautiful in the traditional, classic manner. In maturity it forms a symmetrical mound which may reach eight feet or more in height. Its medium-sized leaves are a lively, medium green in color, and uniform elliptic or narrowly elliptic in shape. The plant gives an impression of denseness but has an airy look. It flowers profusely. It grows at a medium rate. Its New World ancestry is Virginian. It was the third box-

wood to be named by the Boxwood Society of the Midwest on behalf of the Missouri Botanical Garden. At the time of its registration a detailed story appeared in the American Boxwood Society *Bulletin* (October 1974, Vol. 14, No. 2). Scored 48.

3. *Buxus microphylla* 'Green Pillow' is an elegant boxwood on a smaller scale. The late Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr., of the College of William and Mary, wrote us that 'Green Pillow' was a seedling grown by Mr. Sam Appleby of Baltimore, Maryland. After his death the seedling was turned over to the late Henry J. Hohman who named and introduced it from his nursery at Kingsville, Maryland. 'Green Pillow' has a slow, compact growth. Its short branches are stiff; its dense leaves are obovate and a deep, flat green which bronzes only slightly in winter. Unclipped, it forms a low, somewhat irregular mound. Dr. Baldwin noted he had not observed sports or flowers on 'Green Pillow'. Scored 47.

4. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Pullman' is a handsome, distinctive boxwood on at least three counts: its leaf-color is a green so dark as to be almost black; its leaf shape is uniformly narrow and elliptic; its form at maturity is a highly disciplined mound, medium in size. It grows at a medium rate. It was originated by Mr. William A. P. Pullman of Lake Forest, Illinois. He noted that one of 'Pullman's' greatest physical assets is its tendency to break dormancy unusually late in spring. This renders it less susceptible than many boxwoods to the winter-kill of tender growth caused by the spells of "false spring" followed by extreme cold which are one of the vagaries of Midwest weather. Scored 46.

5. *Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica* is a handsome, lush, and somewhat casual shrub in its natural form. It grows at a medium to fast rate and is said to reach eight feet under optimum conditions. Its leaves are obovate and medium-sized; their color is a lustrous yellow-green which bronzes rather heavily in winter. Like most Asian boxwoods it breaks dormancy early and thus is subject to kill-back of tender growth when freezing weather comes late. However, spring pruning back to green is usually all that is needed. Normally, recovery is quick. Scored 46.

6. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Inglis' was propagated in central Michigan from a cutting sent from New York state. In Michigan it has withstood -20 degrees F. It is a handsome plant which matures into a somewhat informal mound of about meduim size. Its leaves are elliptic, medium-sized, and a good, middle green in color. It grows somewhat slowly. Scored 45.

7. *Buxus sempervirens* 752056 (Becker) could almost be called a dainty boxwood. When Mrs. John W. Becker (now deceased) sent us cuttings in November 1970 her accompanying letter described the plant as "extremely beautiful, dark green, full-bodied . . . . and so hardy." Mrs. Becker and her mother, the late Irma S. Rombauer, author of that great cook book, "The Joy of Cooking", were friends and admirers of Edgar Anderson. When Mrs. Becker learned that a boxwood garden was to be installed at the Missouri Botanical Garden in memory of Dr. Anderson, she wanted this boxwood that she considered "superior" to be in that garden. Mrs. Becker told us she clipped her plants to the extent she had never seen fruit on them, nor did she know their height at maturity. Nor do we. But we believe "Becker" grows at a medium rate to become a medium shrub. "Becker" originated in Michigan; Mrs. Becker sent it to us from Ohio where she then lived. Scored 42.

8. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Ste. Genevieve' is the first boxwood to be named by the Boxwood Society of the Midwest on behalf of the Missouri Botanical Garden; at the time of its registration a detailed story appeared in the American Boxwood Society *Bulletin* (July 1971, Vol. 11, No. 1). We consider it a prime representative of what is known in the St. Louis area as the "Ste. Genevieve strain." This strain has long been the dominant boxwood in regional gardens, probably because it was the first boxwood to reach Missouri. 'Ste. Genevieve' is a classic boxwood which matures into a commanding mound. Its medium-sized leaves are elliptic and a bright, medium green. It flowers profusely. The parent plant of the clone propagated by the Society was 10 feet in height. Scored 41.

9. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Cliffside' was sent to us (as cuttings) by Dr. Baldwin in 1969. He described the plant as an "upright seedling (from) Charlotte Co." We have watched it grow at a fairly fast rate to make a strong, stalwart plant, pyramidal in shape. It lacks elegance, but shows great vigor and vitality. Its dense leaves are a medium-dark green; their shape is generally elliptic and somewhat uneven in size. The tallest plant we have seen had reached almost five feet in about eight years; we believe it will grow much taller. It could be described as ruggedly handsome. Scored 38.

10. *Buxus microphylla* var. *compacta* is another seedling which was propagated by Mr. Appleby of Baltimore and registered and marketed by Mr. Hohman of the Kingsville Nurseries; he called it 'Kingsville Dwarf'. Dr. Baldwin described it as "one of the most interesting plants I know; it throws sports of seemingly endless variety." He pointed out *compacta's* three faults: the sports, its brittle stems unduly subject to breakage, and its heavy bronzing in full sun. We have observed all; but we find it attractive, distinctive, and, in partial shade, consistant in its yellow-green leaf color; and it is *hardy*. It is extremely dwarf and densely twiggy. It looks best as a miniature specimen or in spaced grouping or border where each plant has room to display its unique form. Scored 37.

11. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Myrtifolia' has been planted in the St. Louis area for a good number of years. We have seen one listing where it was called *B. semp.* 'Myrtifolia Suffruticosa' which suggests it may have been considered a substitute for the less hardy var. *suffruticosa*. It is a slow grower, reaching some three feet at maturity. Its elliptic leaves are a vibrant, medium green. It is a somewhat

controversial plant in our Society, some members having enjoyed greater success with it than others. We believe it must have a well-protected site to succeed. Scored 36.

12. *Buxus sempervirens* 752088 (Natchez) is a dense, small-leaved boxwood. Its elliptic leaves are a dark, rather flat green in color. It was obtained in Natchez, Mississippi, by the late Clarence Barbré, a local nurseryman who was a great boxwood enthusiast and who worked closely with Dr. Anderson in selection of his Balkan boxwood seedlings. It grows slowly and it appears it will make a small to medium sized shrub at maturity. We have found it hardy, adjustable, dependable. Scored 36.

13. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Salicifolia', commonly called the "willow box", is one of the distinguished older boxwoods in the Anderson nursery collection. We have a limited number of plants which have done well. Propagated from cuttings received in 1969 our plants have just begun to show the characteristic weeping willow droop. We observe each spring the "pea-green color of the new foliage against the more somber green of the old," which so charmed Dr. Baldwin. The parent plant of our cuttings was, according to Dr. Baldwin, about 15 feet tall and 10 feet wide at 20 years of age. Scored 35.

14. *Buxus sempervirens* 752049 (Tennessee) is another of the unnamed boxwoods which we think has promise. Cuttings from which it was propagated were brought from Tennessee in 1944 to the Missouri Botanical Garden Arboretum. This is a good-looking boxwood which makes a sturdy mound. Its leaves range from ovate (minority) to broadly elliptic (majority); probably its most attractive feature is the vibrant, medium green leaf color with a high-gloss finish. Scored 34.

15. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Pyramidalis Hardwickensis' gave us a good deal of trouble. But we admired it and persisted in spite of heavy losses with the first group of rooted cuttings. With a second attempt we had good results. Once established, 'Hardwickensis' thrived. Our largest plants measure about four feet at about 11 years of age. Not yet tall enough to reflect the characteristic tall, slim pyramidal form, they do show a sturdy strength. The large, broadly elliptic leaves are a rich dark green with a glossy patina. Scored 33.

16. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Edgar Anderson' was the second boxwood to be named by our Society. A detailed story appeared in the American Boxwood Society *Bulletin* (October 1973, Vol. 13, No. 2) at the time it was registered. When we received the plant from the Kingsville Nurseries in 1969 we were charmed with its vitality and daintiness of scale. We determined that if it proved fit, we would name it for Edgar Anderson. The largest plant we have seen measured four feet at 20 years; its form was a casual pyramid. We believe it will grow considerably taller in time. Its small, uniformly elliptic leaves are vibrant green. A staff member at the National Arboretum told this writer he considered it to have the "greatest merit of all the Anderson boxwoods in the Arboretum collection." It may take some time to establish itself. Scored 32.

17. *Buxus microphylla* var. *koreana* is represented in the Anderson nursery collection by the upright form which will grow to six or seven feet in height with an equal spread. The plants belong to a clone propagated from one of the plants of *Buxus microphylla* var. *koreana* which were brought from near Seoul, Korea, by the late Dr. Ernest H. Wilson. In 1926 Dr. Wilson sent a plant to the Missouri Botanical Garden, noting that it should be "one of the best" for our area. It proved hardy and has been a popular plant with Midwestern gardeners. It lacks grace, but it is dependable and, especially in the spring, has a fresh beauty. Scored 32.

18. *Buxus sempervirens* 'Belleville' has been growing in the Midwest area for at least 50 years. It was obtained in 1931 from a Belleville, Illinois nursery; later it was named by Dr. Russell J. Seibert of Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania. Dr. Seibert describes the original plant as seven feet four inches tall with a diameter of eight feet six inches. Its form is a dense, globular mass; its young foliage is a blue-green changing to a rich medium green. Our nursery plants are about 10 years old; they have grown at a somewhat less than medium rate. Scored 30.

19. *Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica* 'Morris Midget' is represented in the Anderson nursery collection by plants propagated at the National Arboretum as its "contribution to the Anderson garden." An accompanying letter recommended 'Morris Midget' as an "excellent edging plant." It is dwarf in size and an irregular mound in form. Its obovate leaves are characteristically yellow-green in color and rather conspicuously notched. It is densely twiggy, but less stiff than *compacta*. Scored 30.

20. *Buxus sempervirens* 752062 (Lincoln Mass.) was brought from that Massachusetts city by a Society member in 1971. The mature plant was described as "exceptionally dainty", well suited to smaller gardens. Its small elliptic leaves are consistent in their rich, vibrant green color, but vary considerably in size. Scored 29.

21. *Buxus microphylla* var. *koreana* 'Wintergreen' was introduced in 1960 by the Scharff Nurseries of New Carlisle, Ohio. Dr. Baldwin wrote us as follows: "This plant originated from a selection of *B. koreana* seedlings and has all the growth characteristics of *koreana* except that it holds its green color in plantings throughout the year." It has a rather casual habit of growth and appears to make a medium-sized shrub. Scored 24.

22. *Buxus microphylla* 'Curly Locks' is a sport of *compacta*. It was named and introduced by Mr. Hohman of the Kingsville Nurseries. Dr. Baldwin described it as: "Compact, upright growth, the branches of which have curling or twisting habits. Entirely different from any other box in its habit of growth." At maturity it reaches about four feet

in height and about three feet in width. Its small leaves are characteristically yellow-green. Scored 26.

NOTE: Where a plant is identified by number that is its number of record at the Missouri Botanical Garden. The name in parantheses following the number is the informal name by which we customarily refer to it in our routine work.

LIMITED CUTTINGS AVAILABLE: Because there are no commercial sources for a number of the plants described in the preceding pages our Society will try to fill a reasonable number of requests for cuttings in lots of 10. Any request should be made to Society President Jane (Mrs. George E.) Penhale, 304 Carson Road, Ferguson, Missouri 63135. The Society makes a nominal charge of $3.50 per lot to cover cost of packaging and mailing cuttings, which will be made at a proper time.

BOXWOOD SPECIMENS

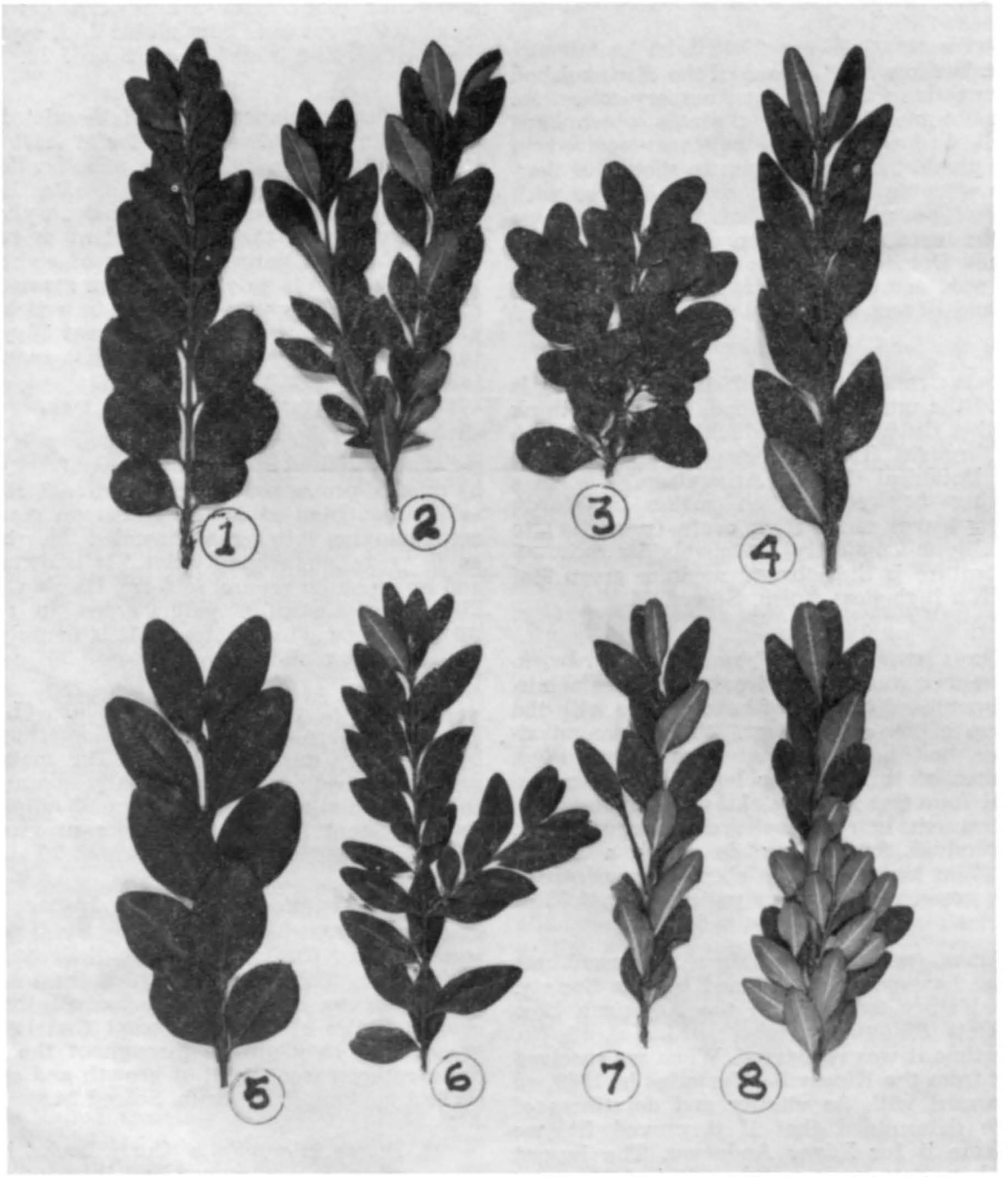

Photo: Boxwood Society of the Midwest

1. *B. semp.* 'Vardar Valley'
2. *B. semp.* 'Hermann von Schrenk'
3. *B. m.* 'Green Pillow'
4. *B. semp.* 'Pullman'
5. *B. m.* var. *japonica*
6. *B. semp.* 'Inglis'
7. *B. semp.* 752056 (Becker)
8. *B. semp.* 'Ste. Genevieve'

BOXWOOD SPECIMENS

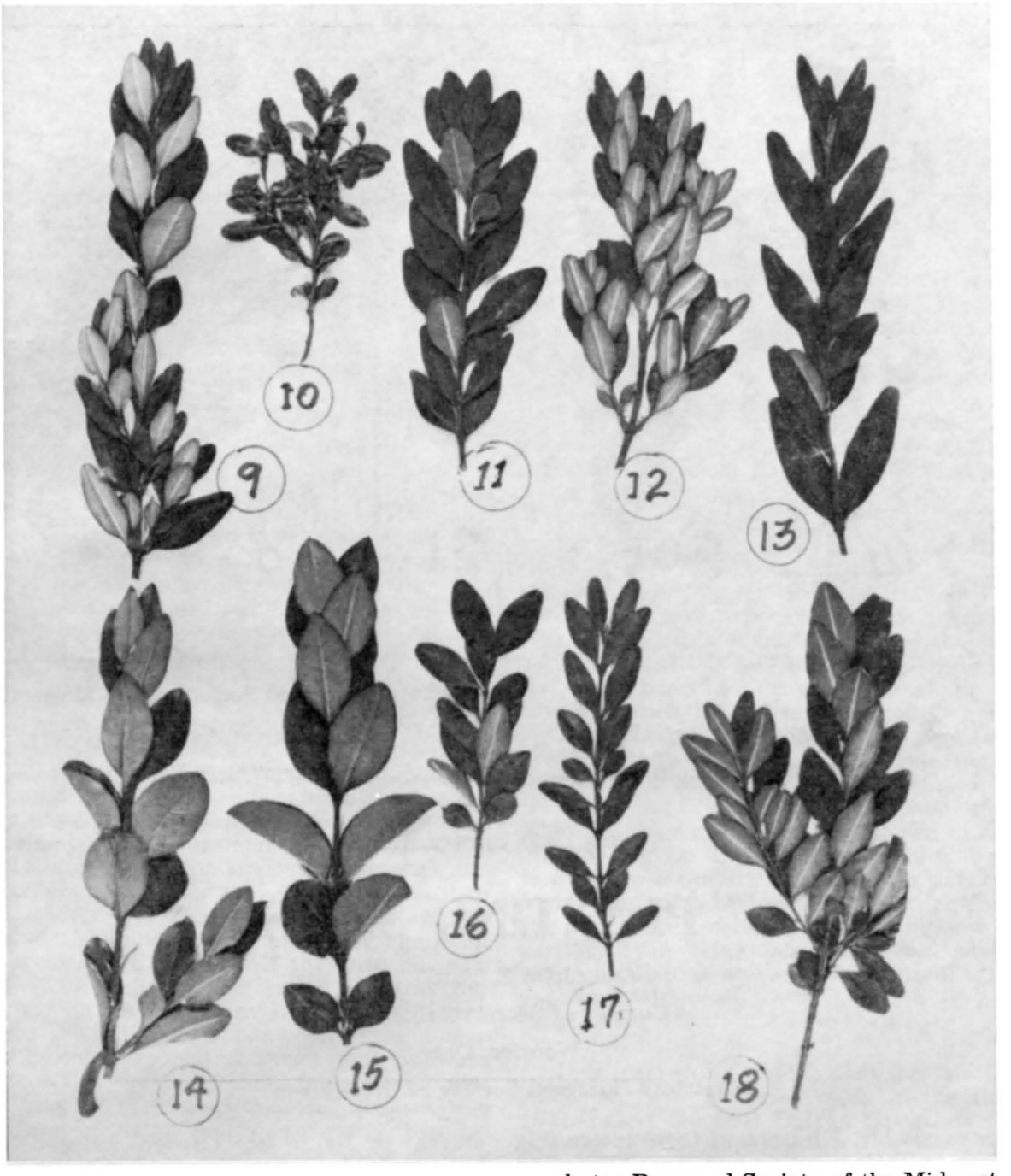

photo: Boxwood Society of the Midwest

9. *B. semp.* 'Cliffside'
10. *B. m.* var. *compacta*
11. *B. semp.* 'Myrtifolia'
12. *B. semp.* 752088 (Natchez)
13. *B. semp.* 'Salicifolia'
14. *B. semp.* 752049 (Tennessee)
15. *B. semp.* 'Pyramidalis Hardwickensis'
16. *B. semp.* 'Edgar Anderson'
17. *B. m.* var. *koreana*
18. *B. semp.* 'Belleville'

BOXWOOD SPECIMENS

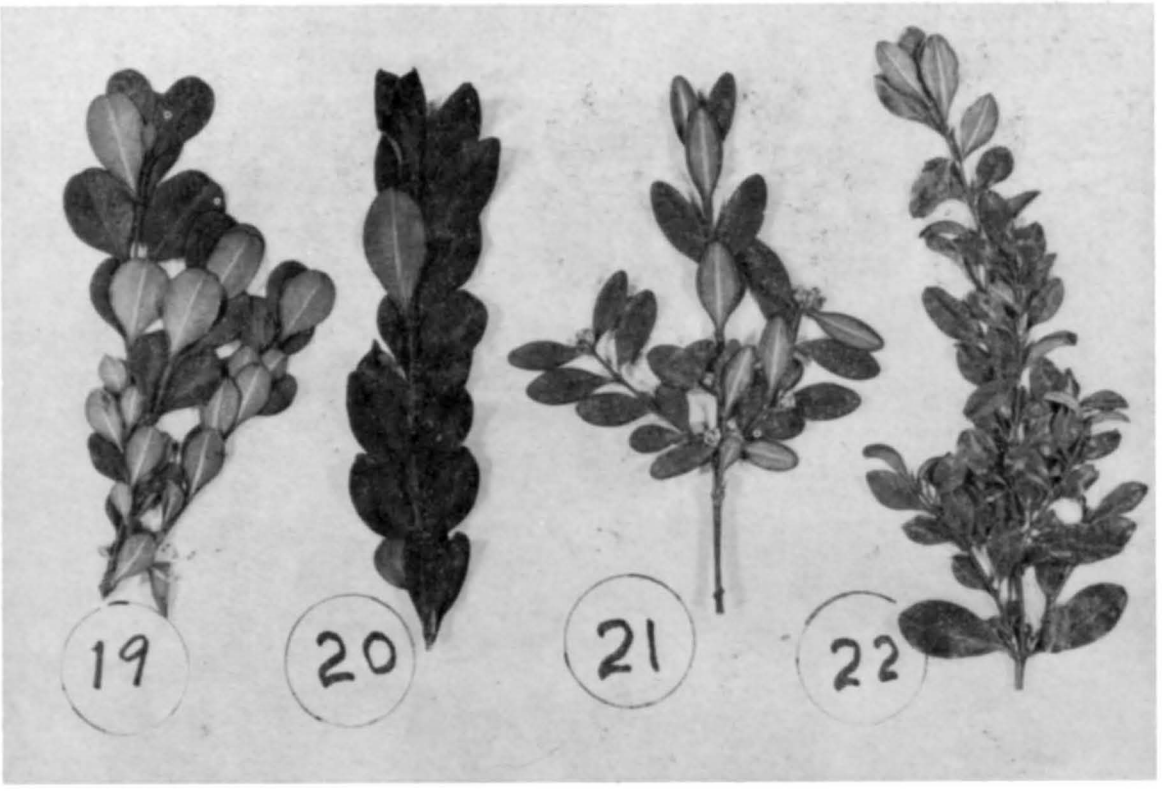

photo: Boxwood Society of the Midwest

19. *B. m.* var. *japonica* 'Morris Midget'
20. *B. semp.* 752062 (Lincoln, Mass.)
21. *B. m.* var. *koreana* 'Wintergreen'
22. *B. m.* 'Curly Locks'

PLANTING SITES

John E. Ford
Curator of Secrest Arboretum
Wooster, Ohio

(Courtesy Boxwood Society of the Midwest)

On boxwoods Mr. Ford makes these interesting observations on their planting and care: "Boxwood planted on sites protected from wind and winter sunshine grew better than when grown on exposed sites. Excessively windy sites proved fatal to all boxwoods. As boxwoods are shallow rooted, care should be taken not to damage root systems. Planting too deeply can damage root systems by smothering. Too shallow planting or setting the plant too high can cause root injury through soil erosion exposing roots to drying out. Too heavy a mulch can also smother the root system. Digging in the root area either by man or animals can also damage root systems. Tunneling by moles or chipmunks has killed small plants. Extremes of watering, too much or too little, can damage or kill plants. A moist site but with good drainage is required for optimum growth. Excessive matting of ground covers, such as Ground Ivy *(Nepeta hederacea)* or Baltic Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*) can kill plants. Excessive amounts of fertilizer can injure the plants. Small plants under a foot tall usually need special protection for the first two or three years until they become established and begin to grow. Winter killing is often associated with overfeeding or poor drainage."

"From the middle of March onward we have winter damage show up on a good many of our boxwoods. This is especially true where they have been exposed to winds. Where plants have been protected from the wind or where they were under the snow cover there has been little or no damage. Some of the plants exposed to the wind with no snow cover have considerable winter damage in them. Any plant that has survived here at the Arboretum that was not protected by snow cover will certainly be hardy for this area."

Growing Your Own Boxwood From Seed

Harrison Symmes

Propagation of boxwood has consistently been a major interest of members of the Society, and it is safe to say that interest in propagating one's own plants has grown rather than lessened. This article is designed to encourage those who might want to grow plants from seeds, the sexual method of propagation as opposed to the asexual method of taking cuttings. As will be explained later in the article, it probably will appeal more to those members whose boxwood interests range beyond the *suffruticosa* variety.

Needless to say inflation would be high on any list of reasons for increased interest in finding less expensive plants. The price of small, two-year-old boxwood plants has more than doubled in a decade; it is only the large and most proficient nursery operations that seem able to produce boxwood cuttings on a cost-effective basis.

At the same time we find, unfortunately, that most commercial nurseries today show little interest in handling boxwood as a standard horticultural item. Medium to large plants, because of boxwood's relatively slow growth, are quite expensive compared to many other evergreen ornamentals available in the nurseries. Smaller retail nurseries and garden centers apparently find it uneconomical to maintain medium to large size plants in their inventories both because of the high cost per plant and the special care required if they are not sold immediately. But the major cause for this disinterest may be the prevailing landscaping "fads." In the past several decades boxwood has not been "pushed" by landscapers and nurserymen with the same enthusiasm that they show for yews, hollies, junipers, chamaecyparis, euonymous, azaleas, and other quicker growing and more easily handled evergreens. Today's "instant" landscape fashion seems rarely to include boxwood, and many landscapers apparently know little if anything about the extensive variation - - growth habit, leaf and plant size, rate of growth, color, etc. - - found in the boxwood species.

Members of the Society are keenly aware that sources for even the better-known boxwood varieties are comparatively limited. Perhaps more important, many of the excellent boxwood cultivars developed in the past several decades by plant explorers and botanical institutions in this country are still almost unobtainable on a commercial basis. The small *microphylla* cultivars and those resulting from Dr. Anderson's Balkan *sempervirens* collections would be quite attractive to many discerning home gardeners *if* they knew these cultivars existed or where they might be obtained at a reasonable price. The very neglect of boxwood by landscapers and nurserymen creates a further scarcity that helps to inflate prices.

Plant costs and availability are important factors in do-it-yourself boxwood propagation, but there are added inducements of sentiment and mystique that encourage propagation by the home gardener. Rooting one's own plants from a famous garden carries on a sentimental practice of our gardening ancestors. They also collected seeds.

Fortunately it is easy to grow boxwood from seeds in the case of most cultivars. References to the sexual or seed mode of propagation have appeared in several articles in the *Boxwood Bulletin* over the years and have stressed the excitement deriving from the fact that the seedling plants do not come true, i.e., do not have all of the same characteristics of the fruiting plant. One can safely say that except for identical twins no two sexually produced individuals are alike. Depending upon the proximity of other species and varieties, boxwood seedlings may vary markedly from the parent plant, just as a seedling from a peach or apple may produce a quite different plant. Thus, if you want to preserve all of the features of a particular boxwood plant, it is best to take a cutting for rooting. But if you are interested in growing new plants - - possibly even being able to select a new cultivar with unique characteristics - - you will want to try your luck with seeds.

It is interesting to note that the late Dr. Edgar Anderson, who collected seeds in the Balkans in 1934, raised the first Balkan boxwoods to be distributed in the United States from seeds he collected in a goat pasture near a monastery at Skoplje in the Vardar Valley of Yugoslavia. Subsequently Dr. Anderson imported more boxwood seed from his contacts in Yugoslavia and raised a varied population of seedlings at the Gray Summit Arboretum at the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis. (See *Boxwood Bulletin,* Vol. 2, No. 3, January 1963, page 26.)

The famous plant breeder, Dr. George M. Darrow, in a talk to the Society in May 1963 (printed in the *Boxwood Bulletin,* Vol. 3, No. 1, July 1963, page 7) urged Society members to "breed" boxwood from seed and to collect information on new plants. Dr. Darrow cited the findings of Professor A. G. Smith, Jr., at Blacksburg, Virginia. Professor Smith had grown thousands of seedlings demon-

strating the variability of plants that might result. In his article "Boxwood" *Boxwood Bulletin*, Vol 2, No. 4, April 1963, page 42) the late Dr. J. T. Baldwin mentioned that Professor Smith had selected some of the seedlings he had grown for subsequent commercial propagation. Dr. Baldwin also reported that much earlier Mr. Sam Appleby had grown many boxwood seedlings in his nursery near Baltimore. One of those Appleby seedlings turned out to be the now famous *Buxus microphylla* var. *compacta* 'Kingsville Dwarf' propagated and distributed by the late Henry Hohman, who purchased Mr. Appleby's seedlings when he died. Another of Appleby's seedling became famous (at least to boxwood fanciers) as 'Green Pillow.' Dr. Baldwin urged that more people grow boxwood from seed, and he stressed that seedlings from the same plant may vary markedly in leaf color and shape, plant growth habit, soil and weather tolerance, etc.

Assuming that all readers are ready to start growing some plants from seed, they will want to know where to get boxwood seed. As of 1980 they are not packaged for sale on the market by most seed sources (F. W. Schumaker of Sandwich, Massachusetts offers seed of both *Buxus microphylla* var. *koreana* and *Buxus sempervirens),* but it is easy to collect far more seed than you will want to sow if you remember to collect the seed at the right time. Start by examining some of the larger *sempervirens* plants in your own or a friend's garden. Plants usually do not set seeds until they are several years old, and some cultivars fruit very rarely, if at all, and only under conditions of stress. In his "Boxwood" article Dr. Baldwin pointed out that so far as he had been able to determine "European *suffruticosa* and Asiatic *compacta* and 'Green Pillow' do not even flower." He did not state that they *never* flower or produce fruit but that those he had observed at Williamsburg and elsewhere had not been noticed in flower and fruit. Dr. Baldwin was also familiar with Philip Miller's *Gardeners Dictionary* (1733) in which Miller had stated that he had not seen *suffruticosa* in flower and fruit. The writer, however, has observed some large and quite old *suffruticosa* plants in flower and with subsequent fruit. These plants had been under considerable stress and produced only a few fruit (see photographs). Thus, it may well be that those boxwood cultivars cited by Dr. Baldwin as not producing flowers will do so only when the plant is under stress, a well-known botanical phenomenon which is one good reason for pruning fruit trees. Whether such stressed boxwood plants produce seeds that will germinate still remains to be seen. Members are urged to report any success they may have with such seedlings and whether they have observed *suffruticosa* with fruit. (Subsequently the writer has learned from Dr. Bernice M. Speese that there is in the trade a form of *suffruticosa* which over the years has been much used by landscapers. This form maintains a very symmetrical-globose shape with a soft, loose, graceful appearance. Some clones of this form flower and fruit profusely while others, as seems typical for box and many other plants, produce scattered or no fertile branches. Clones of this form are readily started from selected basal cuttings of typical *suffruticosa.)*

Those not already familiar with the flowers and fruits of boxwood will be interested in the illustrations accompanying this article. Incidentally, boxwood flowers have a most delicately sweet and pervasive fragrance on warm days in April and early May when they are blooming. This fragrance is much in contrast to the musky odor of the plant debated by those who either love or despise it. Dr. Baldwin noted that the flowers of *Buxus microphylla* are "exceedingly fragrant." Boxwood flowers are visited by several insects including honey bees, but wind pollination also occurs. Some boxwood cultivars, 'Pendula' especially, produce enormous quantities of flowers, and the entire plant from a distance may take on a yellowish hue from the thousands of small blossoms borne in the leaf axils.

photo: Harrison Symmes

Buxus sempervirens 'Pendula'

June and July is the time to collect seed. Fruiting times varies from year to year, from species to species, and from plant to plant. So you simply have to be on the lookout for the opening and drying seed husks beginning in June. Since not all of the fruits ripen simultaneously on a plant, harvesting is not as difficult as it might sound.

The illustrations show the appearance of the fruits. To quote Dr. Baldwin from "Flowers and Fruits of Boxwood": "The fruit is a subglobose or obovoid, 3-horned capsule which at maturity opens

into three 2-horned valves; in each valve are two lustrous black seeds." Or as Philip Miller wrote in his *Gardeners Dictionary:* "The fruit is shap'd like a Porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two Seeds in each; which, when ripe, are cast forth by the Elasticity of the Vessel." The "elasticity" to which Miller refers is not unlike what happens with witch hazel seeds. Dr. Baldwin remarked that the seed of boxwood may be thrown several feet. Therefore the collector must be careful in trying to harvest the seed. A large paper bag placed around a branch helps to get those that may be accidentally ejected.

successful in germinating 'Pendula' seeds in a flower pot in a darkened basement by following Dr. Baldwin's timing. Seeds sown by the writer in August (just after collection in July) germinated in about five or six weeks. (Dr. Bernice Speese informed the writer that she had had success with boxwood seeds in the second and third year after collection when she had stratified them in flats in the greenhouse. It may be that systematic germination and viability tests will disclose that some seeds require a dormancy period, etc.)

Bearing in mind the natural conditions in which seeds may germinate under mature boxwood

photo: Harrison Symmes

Closeup of flowers of *Buxus sempervirens.*

Boxwood seedlings occur naturally and in large numbers at times under mature *sempervirens* and *microphylla* plants in the duff or leaf mold that has accumulated under the plants. These seedlings may be easily transplanted but do not prosper under the parent plant because of shading, mowing, cultivating, mulching, etc. Society members who visit Blandy will be interested in seeing the seedlings that come up under some of the mature boxwood plants in the eastern boxwood groves down by the pond.

Information on the germination of boxwood seeds is rather scant. In his article "Buxus Sempervirens Pendula" (*Boxwood Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 2, October 1964, page 26), Dr. Baldwin described how he had harvested 'Pendula' seed in June-July of 1963, planted them in vermiculite in August with "excellent germination," and found them a few inches tall by the following April. The writer has no information on the sowing practices followed by Professor Smith and Mr. Sam Appleby mentioned earlier in this article. The writer has been

plants, it seems safe to assume that any well-drained seed-starting medium will do for boxwood seed germination. It would be well to make certain that the starting soil is on the neutral side as to pH, particularly if the new plants are to be left in the germinating medium over winter. And remember to keep track of the mother plant from which the seeds were collected so that any exceptional plants you grow may have their ancestry established if necessary.

After the seeds have germinated it is important to bring the new plants out into the light (but not direct sunlight, of course) in a situation with plenty of air circulation and good drainage for the container. Unless one has a good coldframe or greenhouse, it is probably better to keep the new seedlings in the container inside the house in a well-lighted location until weather is suitable for lining them out or potting them individually the following spring. If the seedlings are kept in the original pot over the winter, it will be important of course, to give them mild feedings of a balanced liquid fertilizer to tide them over. Needless to say, if space permits it would be best to pot the little seedlings individually after true leaves appear.

The writer has not been able to find any data on the viability of boxwood seed. He would surmise that the seed is most viable immediately after the fruit has ripened, but Dr. Speese's experience shows that some seeds remain viable for two or three years and may require stratification. In any case, since fresh seed is readily gathered from year to year, it would seem unnecessary to waste time trying to germinate older seeds unless they were obtained from a special plant in a special location to which one might not regain access. If collecting seeds from a distant place, it might be well to urge the supplier to send the seed as soon as it has been harvested (and remember not to neglect the quarantine laws that may apply).

For those members who might be interested in collecting seeds from plants in the Memorial Garden at Blandy, the writer observed that almost all of the plants were in flower and were beginning to fruit at the time of the Annual Meeting on May 7, 1980. But as in taking cuttings, be sure to ask permission before harvesting seeds from someone else's plants.

If you run out of space for your seedlings, remember that they may make a memorable gift to a gardening friend and may stimulate a friend's interest in joining the Society.

The writer and the Society will welcome comments on this article from all readers. Let us know especially if you have additional information on germination and viability of the seeds or have observed *suffruticosa* and *compacta* in flower or fruit.

Biographical Note: Mr. Symmes, a Director since 1977 and a long-time member of the ABS, has contributed previously to the *Bulletin* on a number of subjects. His special interests in boxwood are taxonomy and propagation. Following distinguished careers in public and private office Mr. Symmes recently exchanged the pleasures of retirement for an executive position in the Wilderness Society.

photo: Harrison Symmes

Close-up of fruit of *Buxus sempervirens*.

A BOXWOOD CALENDAR

HARRISON SYMMES

Some of us need reminders for gardening activities. The following calendar is intended to be used with the boxwood cultural advice published by Professor Beecher and others in various issues of the *Boxwood Bulletin.*

January Watch out for wet snow and ice storms and rush to the rescue of your plants before breakage occurs. On warm days "pluck" plants that need it and clean out plant interiors.

February Keep up January's activity when weather permits. In milder regions it would not hurt to apply limestone or fertilizer in late February. When the ground is not frozen, late February is a good time to transplant boxwood, but make sure it does not dry out in late winter winds.

March Your major "plucking" for the spring should be completed this month. Do not delay any liming or fertilizing that you plan to do this year. Get your transplanting done before mid-March, if possible.

April Enjoy the flush of new green growth and the delicate fragrance of the flowers, particularly on Tree Box. Make sure plant interiors are clean and that any mulches you applied are removed from plant stems so they will not cause above ground rooting.

May If you are of the "keep down the competition" school, make sure that ivy, vinca, and other intrusive plants are not getting into boxwood territory. But in your spring gardening activities, be sure to avoid disturbing the root systems of your boxwood plants.

June Depending on where you live and the facilities you have, you might begin to try rooting some of your "pluckings." Make sure established plants do not suffer from extremes of drought or overwatering. If you plan to collect some boxwood seeds for sowing, now is the time to begin to watch for the ripening, drying seed husks.

July The new spring growth on the "pluckings" you take this month will have ripened enough for successful rooting (the new green growth earlier tends to wilt and the right moisture is critical). Continue to watch out for extremes of too little or too much moisture. If you plan to collect seeds, do not delay. Most of them should be ripe this month. Do not delay any major "plucking" activity beyond this month so as not to stimulate too much new growth in late summer.

August Some experts think this is the optimum month for taking cuttings. Available information indicates that August is the best time to sow boxwood seeds collected in June and July. Keep up your "moisture watch." Too much can be as bad as too little, particularly in an area that has poor drainage.

September This is the time to think of autumn transplanting. Plants transplanted now may establish a new root system before winter. "Plucking" and rooting can always be done this month. September is a good time to apply lime, but do not apply fertilizer.

October Keep up September's work. Try especially to keep the autumn leaves out of the plant interiors. Mulches can be applied now but some boxwood growers advocate waiting until the ground is really cold or frozen. October is a good time to carry out "plucking" as you examine plant interiors to prevent dead leaf buildup. Do not overwater your plants but make sure they do not get too dry.

November Make certain that no fallen leaves are left in plant interiors. "Pluck" on warm days. Apply mulches. Be on guard for wet snow and ice storms. Some of our worst damage occurs this month. Those who protect plants with physical structures should have them up by the end of November. And make sure that your plants go into winter with good moisture content in their root systems. In other words, water before the ground freezes.

December Now is the time — toward the end of the month, of course — to turn your "pluckings" into boxwood wreaths and other floral arrangements for the holiday seasons. Think of your friends who have not yet discovered the joy of caring for boxwood.

General Reminders: From the calendar it is apparent that "plucking" may be carried out at any time of year. And usually there is so much "plucking" to be done that it has to be done little by little. It is advisable that plants be well cleaned out and "plucked" by the time spring growth starts so that light may get down into the interior of the plants and thus bring out new growth on the bare stems. Thus the reminder to try to complete any major "plucking" by March. In addition, it is probably advisable to avoid too much "plucking" in July and August so as not to stimulate the plant into too much late summer growth which may not ripen before winter. "Plucking" and keeping plant interiors clean are year-round activities.

BOXWOOD WORKSHOP AT THE NATIONAL ARBORETUM

Albert S. Beecher

An all-day workshop sponsored by the American Boxwood Society in cooperation with the Department of Horticulture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and the Extension Office of Fairfax, Virginia, was held at the National Arboretum, Washington, D.C., on October 29, 1980. The program was devoted to boxwood propagation from seed and cultural practices for keeping boxwood healthy. There was a guided tour of the outstanding collection of boxwood cultivars at the Arboretum.

The morning session was moderated by Jeff Gaffney, Extension Agent, Fairfax County, Virginia. He first introduced Lynn R. Batdorf, Curator of the Boxwood Plantings at the National Arboretum, who welcomed the group and briefly outlined the status of the Arboretum boxwood garden. This garden was established in 1952 with diverse plant material from foreign and domestic locations. Approximately five acres are assigned to the collection which includes four species and over eighty cultivars of boxwood among the four hundred and fifty plants in the garden.

President Albert S. Beecher, of the American Boxwood Society, extended greetings and commented briefly on the *Plant Buyer's Guide for Boxwood* which is now being prepared by the Society to help members locate sources for purchasing boxwood cultivars. All growers of boxwood who would like to be included in the buyer's guide are invited to contact the American Boxwood Society, Box 85, Boyce, Virginia 22620. Beecher pointed out the value of reading the *Boxwood Bulletin,* published quarterly by the American Boxwood Society, for those interested in new boxwood cultivars and timely cultural information on the growing and maintenance of boxwood.

Harrison Symmes, a Director of the American Boxwood Society, gave an informative talk on *Propagating Boxwood From Seed.* (Readers interested in a fuller treatment of this subject will want to read Mr. Symmes' article "Growing Your Own Boxwood from Seed" published elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin.)*

Mr. Symmes commented that it is easy to grow boxwood from seed in the case of many cultivars and encouraged his audience to try it. Asexual propagation from cuttings is quicker but seed propagation can be exciting because seedling plants, not being clones, always contain the possibility of providing a new cultivar with unique characteristics. Mr. Symmes cited the experience of early advocates of propagation from seed. One of them, the late Dr. Edgar Anderson who collected seeds in the Balkans in 1934, raised the first Balkan boxwoods to be distributed in the United States from seeds he collected in a goat pasture in the Vardar Valley of Yugoslavia.

Because it is difficult to find boxwood seeds on the market it is generally necessary to collect seeds oneself. Plants usually do not set seeds until they are several years old. Some varieties and cultivars apparently fruit very rarely, if at all, and only under conditions of stress; *suffruticosa* is an example. Mr. Symmes recounted his personal experience with *suffruticosa* plants transplanted from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Alexandria, Virginia and thence to Upperville, Virginia, that did bear fruit, however, apparently because they were under stress.

June and July is generally the time to collect seed. Fruiting time varies, however, from year to year, from species to species and from plant to plant. When fruiting, *Buxus sempervirens* takes on a paler shade of green. Seeds are propagated naturally by wind and insects. Information on the germination of boxwood seeds is rather scant. Mr. Symmes said that he had successfully germinated boxwood seeds by placing them in vermiculite in August, as Dr. Baldwin had done before him. He pointed out that it is important to keep track of the plant from which the seeds are collected so that any exceptional plants may have their ancestry established.

Mr. Symmes concluded his talk with some interesting color slides of two enormous *arborescens* at Mt. Vernon which go back to 1787 and are known as the Lee-Washington tree box. These plants tend to fruit very heavily and have many seedlings growing at their bases.

Albert S. Beecher spoke on *Cultural Practices for Healthy Boxwood,* stressing some man-made problems in growing boxwood. He pointed out that the key to growing healthy boxwood is to guard against environmental stress that may occur in periods of unfavorable weather and to maintain a sound management program.

Boxwoods need one inch of water per week during the growing season. It is also important in the fall to see that boxwoods do not go into winter on the dry side. Plants that are not properly watered tend to become weak. The speaker stated that

many growers of boxwood do not realize how important it is to do some annual thinning or plucking so that the center portion of the plant will receive air and light. When the interior has adequate light there will be a green center and leaves will be found all the way up the stem. Without this light very little green foliage will be observed on the inside of the plant, the stems will become weak and the interior shoots may die.

Mr. Beecher advised that leaves or twigs that accumulate in the center of boxwood plants be cleaned out at least once a year. The dead material may be removed by hand or power equipment that sucks it out. Failure to perform this annual cleaning will often result, he warned, in a buildup of debris and the development of aerial roots along the branches. These aerial roots can be easily damaged during periods of dry weather or extreme cold weather causing the top portions of the plant to die.

Transplanting, he said, can be done any time except when the plants are in active growth or the ground is too frozen or too wet. When transplanting large boxwoods it is important to reduce some of the top growth because many of the roots that nourish it will be lost during the transplanting operation. Delay fertilization until several months after the transplanting has been accomplished. Avoid setting a boxwood with a heavy ball of earth on soft earth because it will settle, be planted too deep and subsequently die. Boxwood growing in suitable soil with sufficient organic matter do not have to be fertilized every year. Boxwoods can be fed by broadcasting plant food on the surface or by foliar and root feeding. After applying fertilizer on the surface water the soil thoroughly to prevent the root system from fertilizer burn.

Mr. Beecher pointed out that boxwood roots are shallow and that extensvie damage will occur if the roots are cultivated. Planting bulbs or annuals too close to edging boxwoods can also be detrimental. Use a coarse mulch to the drip line for specimens and six inches beyond the drip line for hedging to eliminate the need for cultivation. Boxwoods are sometimes weakened or killed through the careless use of herbicides to control weeds in turf. He advised his listeners to make sure when using herbicide on grass paths or brick walks adjacent to boxwood plantings that the herbicide does not damage the boxwood roots.

Another important factor in the growing of healthy boxwood is the control of insects and diseases, especially when plants are under stress. Dr. Rajandra N. Waghray, Extension Agent for Fairfax County, Virginia completed the morning session by discussing *Insect Pests and Diseases in Boxwood.* Through a series of slides he reviewed the life cycle of three boxwood pests - - the leafminer, the psyllid and the mite - - and outlined methods for controlling each. Scale infestation is not too much of a problem anymore, he noted.

The damage to boxwood foliage by the leafminer, the major pest of American boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), is caused by small maggots mining in the leaves and laying eggs in the leaf surface. Infested leaves appear blistered from late summer through the following spring. The eggs are present from mid-April to mid-May. Larvae then start to feed inside the leaves and the pupae emerge in June. Control measures should be applied as soon as the larvae hatch and before damage occurs. Insecticides will kill the new adults if applied as late as mid-August, but feeding damage will have already occurred. If possible, spray adults before they lay the eggs. If not, spray in June for emerging new adults. Foliar treatment using a systemic chemical such as dimethoate or diazinon is recommennded for controlling leaf miners in Virginia.

The major damage done to boxwood by the psyllid, which is a sucking insect, is the conspicuous cupping of the foliage. This damage occurs in mid-to-late April when the emerging nymphs feed on the new tender growth causing shoots and leaves to become deformed. The damage does not seriously impair the health of the plant unless severe infestations persist over a period of years. English boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* var. *suffruticosa*) is quite susceptible to the psyllid. Effective control of psyllids can be achieved by applying a spray in early April, as soon as buds begin to open. Sprays applied later are effective, but do not reduce leaf cupping. Add a wetting agent or spreader-sticker to the spray. Sevin gives good control of psyllids and leaf miners but can create a mite problem.

Several species of mites are known to feed on boxwood, but the most injurious and common is the boxwood mite. The foliage becomes severely stippled with pinpoint-sized flecks. In severe cases all of the foliage may appear gray, bronzed, or chlorotic. Mites over-winter as round, greenish flat-topped eggs on the underside of the leaves. They hatch in May and breed rapidly, completing a generation in 2 to 3 weeks. Several generations occur each year accounting for rapid buildup of population and extensive damage. It is important to apply control measures early in the season, preferably in early-to-mid May. However miticides are effective if sprayed whenever the mites are found. Dicofol (Kelthane) is commonly recommended.

Mr. Waghray discussed diseases of boxwood: *Phytophthora* root rot, *Macrophoma* leaf spot, boxwood decline, and *Volutella* stem blight. He pointed out that disease problems originate in soil conditions and are more apt to occur in boxwood plants that are not maintained in a healthy condition. He distinguished between leaf, stem and root diseases of boxwood.

The symptoms of *Phytophthora* root rot are poor growth and a foliage which loses its normal green color, slowly changes to a light pale green, and ultimately turns light yellow. Leaves turn upward and lateral leaf margins roll inward, suggesting drought. Symptoms may appear on just a few branches or on the entire plant, depending on the

extent of fungus infection of the roots. Often the bark at the base of the infected plant dies and may be easily separated from the wood. When the roots are examined, many are dark in color and they are few in number. The lack of functioning roots is the result of fungus decay and precedes the yellowing and death of the top. There is no recommended chemical control to eradicate this problem. It will occur in soils where there is poor drainage. Avoid planting boxwood where the soil may become waterlogged following heavy rains.

Both English and American boxwood are susceptible to *Macraphoma* leaf spot. On yellow, diseased leaves there are many tiny black raised spots. These spots are the fruiting bodies of the fungus. Usually the fungus infects plants that have been weakened by root and stem diseases, nematode infection, or improper soil-moisture relations. The disease frequently appears on leaves that have suffered winter injury. Usually distribution of the disease throughout a boxwood plant indicates low vigor. Considerable defoliation can result, although some spotted leaves will persist on the plant for a long time. To control and prevent further spread remove all fallen and diseased leaves from the center of the plant and the soil surface to reduce the fungus spore inoculum. Work towards preventing root damage.

A serious decline of English boxwood has occurred in recent years in the northern portion of Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. Decline symptoms resemble root rot caused by *Phytophthora.* A complex of fungi including *Ehizoctonia, Volutella, Paecilomyces, Fusarium,* and *Pythium* have been associated with root rot but *Paecilomyces buxi* is believed by the plant pathologists at VPI & SU to be the primary pathogen. No fungicides are recommended because none has been registered. Every effort should be made to maintain the plants in a high state of vigor through a sound management program.

The final problem discussed by Mr. Waghray was *Volutella* stem blight. This fungus is associated with wilt and canker, but its role as a primary pathogen has not been clearly established. In the spring, before new growth appears, the leaves on the tips of twigs turn red, then bronze, and finally yellow. Infected twigs die back for some distance. At various distances below the tip of affected branches, the stem is girdled. A dark brown-to-black center is easily discernible by cutting the cortex with a sharp knife. No chemical control measures are known for this disease at present. Diseased stems should be cut out and removed from the vicinity of the plant.

After lunch Mr. Batdorf conducted a tour of the boxwood collection. The group had an opportunity to study the four cultivated species of *Buxus balearica, Buxus harlandii, Buxus microphylla* and *Buxus sempervirens,* and to see some of the selected cultivars.

The final portion of the afternoon session was a visit to the new National Herb Garden which was opened officially in June of 1980. It is a cooperative project of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Herb Society of America. (For a detailed description of the National Herb Garden, see *The Boxwood Bulletin,* Vol. 20, No. 1, July 1980, Pages 1-5.)

BOXWOOD WORKSHOP REGISTRATION

National Arboretum, October 29, 1980

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BOXWOOD WORKSHOP

October 29, 1980

National Aboretum - Washington, D.C.

Sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Virginia State University, the Department of Horticulture and the Cooperative Extension office of Fairfax County in cooperation with the American Boxwood Society.

PROGRAM

MORNING SESSION: 9:30 AM — Moderator, Jeff Gaffney, Extension Agent, Fairfax County, VA

Welcome to the Arboretum: Mr. Lynn R. Batdorf, Curator of the Boxwood Planting, the National Arboretum; Mr. Albert S. Beecher, President, The American Boxwood Society

Propagating Boxwood from Seed: Mr. Harrison Symmes, Director, American Boxwood Society

Cultural Practices for Healthy Boxwood: Mr. Albert S. Beecher, President, American Boxwood Society

Insect Pest and Diseases in Boxwood: Dr. Rajandra N. Waghray, Extension Agent, Fairfax County, VA

AFTERNOON SESSION: 1:15 PM — Tour Boxwood Planting, New National Herb Garden and the National Bonsai Collection

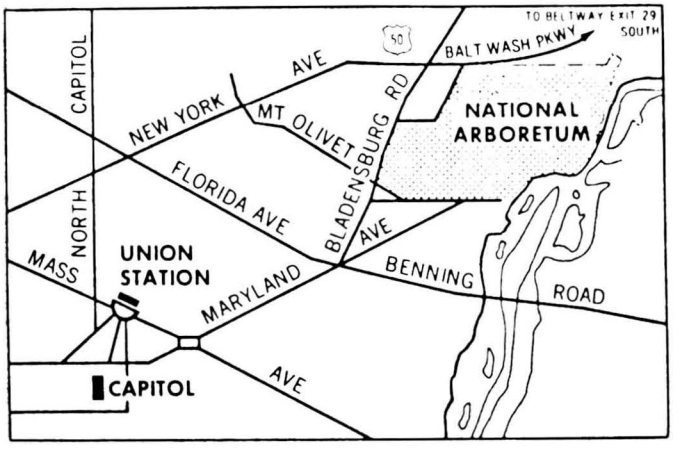
Directions to reach the National Arboretum are shown on the next page.

photo: Al Beecher
Workshop at National Arboretum.

photo: Al Beecher
Workshop at National Arboretum.

LOCATION OF THE ARBORETUM

The Arboretum occupies 444 acres in the northeast section of the District of Columbia. It is bounded on the west by Bladensburg Road, on the north by New York Avenue, and on the south by M Street. The visitors' entrance is located on New York Avenue, Northeast.



Cars or Taxicabs. — From downtown Washington, take Maryland Avenue Northeast from the Capitol to Bladensburg Road. Follow Bladensburg Road to New York Avenue, Northeast. Turn right and follow New York Avenue to the service and visitors' entrance.

Public Transportation. — From central Washington, take metrorail or bus No. 42 to Stadium Armory Station; then change to bus B-2, "Mt. Rainer", to intersection of Bladensburg Road and R Street. Walk east on R Street 300 yards to the R Street gate. Note: Metrorail operates from 6 a.m. to 8 p m. on weekdays only. On weekends or evenings visitors must take the bus.

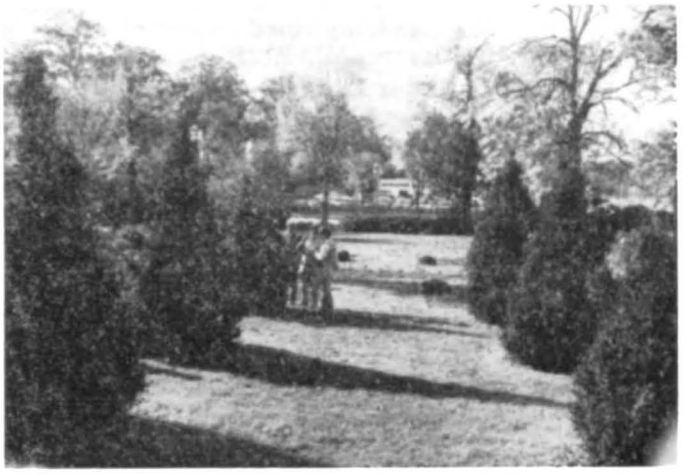


photo: Al Beecher

Workshop at National Arboretum

photo: Al Beecher

Workshop at National Arboretum

NEW USDA PUBLICATION ON GROWING BOXWOOD

Members are advised that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a revised 1979 edition of its earlier pamphlet, *Growing Boxwoods.* The handsome 16-page pamphlet contains a plant hardiness zone map and numerous photographs of boxwood and its fungus and insect enemies. The pamphlet is designated "Home and Garden Bulletin Number 120" and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 at a price of one dollar.

DR. SINGLETON RESIGNS FROM BOARD OF DIRECTORS AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

Dr. Ralph Singleton submitted his resignation as a Director of the American Boxwood Society in late October due to illness. His resignation was accepted by the Board of Directors with deep regret as he has contributed greatly to the development of the Society since its organization in 1961.

Ralph is a charter member of the Society and served as Vice President at the time of its organization. In 1962 he assumed the Presidential responsibilities for a short time when President J. Churchill Newcomb died in office.

From 1962 to 1966 Ralph served as a Director Ex-Officio of the American Boxwood Society while he was the Director of the Blandy Experimental Farm, the site of ABS headquarters. In 1966 he was elected a Director and has continued to serve in that capacity until his resignation in October 1980. Ralph has the distinction of being the only charter member of the Society who has had continuous service as an Officer or Director from 1961 to 1980.

We are indeed grateful for the many contributions this loyal and dedicated member has made in helping the American Boxwood Society to prosper. Friends who would like to send a note of appreciation for a job well done may write to Ralph at 1841 University Circle, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903.

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING

October 25, 1980

The Fall, 1980 meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Boxwood Society was held at Blandy Farm Saturday, October 25 at 10:30 a.m. Present were: Professor Albert S. Beecher, President; Mr. Scot Butler, Director; Mr. Thomas Ewert, Director; Mrs. Thomas Ewert, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Dick, ABS *Bulletin* Editor; and Mr. Dayton Mak, Secretary. Present as invited guests were Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Butler.

The first order of business was the approval of the minutes of the Spring Board meeting (March 12, 1980) and those of the special meeting of the Board held May 6, 1980. The president then announced the resignation from the Board for reasons of health of Dr. Ralph Singleton, whose resignation the Board accepted with regret.

Reports were then presented on: the 1980 Annual Meeting (showing a net profit of $9.80); the Scotchtown Workshop (over 100 persons attended); the forthcoming National Arboretum Workshop on October 29; and the Thesis Programs at VPI and SU and the University of Maryland. Progress was noted of Leslie Bower's thesis, a copy of which will be kept in the Society's library for reference purposes and will, if appropriate, be published in part in forthcoming issues of the *Bulletin*. The Treasurer's report as of October 25, 1980 was then presented and accepted by the Board.

The Board authorized the preparation and publication in the *Bulletin* of a list of all current members of the Society, with special notation made of Life Members. After discussion the Board authorized the printing and distribution of membership cards to all new members, special cards to all Life Members and notices to members whose dues are delinquent. Mr. Ewert undertook to obtain the necessary cards and notices from the Society's usual printer in Boyce, Virginia.

A report from Dick Mahone, Tour Chairman, indicated that the 1981 American Boxwood Society

Garden Tour will be held in the Fredericksburg area. Details of the tour will be provided for inclusion in the January, 1981 issue of the *Bulletin*.

The 1981 Annual Meeting of the Society scheduled for May 13, 1981 at Blandy Farm was discussed. Mr. Ewert undertook to take charge of working up a program for publication in the January 1981 issue of the *Bulletin*. A general discussion of costs, fees and possible speakers followed.

Professor Beecher noted that the terms of three Directors would soon expire and that Dr. Singleton would have to be replaced.

After discussion it was agreed that Mr. Scot Butler would head a nominating committee of three members of the Society (he would select the other two members) to prepare a slate of officers and directors for consideration by the Society at its next annual meeting. It was agreed that current board members and officers would give some thought as to likely candidates and inform Mr. Butler. The President suggested and the board agreed that Mrs. Robert Frackelton be invited to complete the term of Dr. Singleton, which expires in May. Mr. Mak was instructed to prepare a letter of invitation for Mrs. Frackelton. Professor Beecher noted that his own term as President would expire in May and asked that he not be considered for renomination.

Mr. Ewert reported on the progress made in the Memorial Garden at Blandy Farm and a general discussion followed. It was agreed that the Society would contribute financially to the support of the Memorial Garden using funds donated and earmarked for that purpose. Tom Ewert reported that he hoped by the Annual Meeting the plant labels, memorial plaque, and information brochures would be completed.

There followed a general discussion of matters relating to the *Bulletin* and a review of earlier decisions made in the Board meetings of March 12 and May 6, 1980 were emphasized: Mr. Butler would investigate the possibility of reprinting a recent article from the *Richmond Times Dispatch* concerning Dr. Baldwin, and finally that the members of the Board would see if they could not send in to the *Bulletin* for publication questions (with answers) for inclusion in future issues in the appropriate section.

The President reported that the Boxwood Handbook Committee is making progress and during the coming months each member of the Board will be asked to review the subject matter. He then read a note from Mr. Symmes in which a possible association with the American Horticultural Society in publishing the handbook was suggested. This will be considered at the Spring Board meeting along with other recommendations. The President appointed Mr. Symmes as a member of the Boxwood Handbook Committee.

Discussion was held on means for increasing the Society's membership through advertising in magazines and house and garden tour brochures and through possible insertion of appropriate articles in press columns dealing with gardening and horticulture. The possibility of future boxwood workshops, perhaps one in North Carolina and one at Blandy in 1981 was proposed.

The Board appointed Mrs. Scot Butler to audit the Society's books before the Annual Meeting on May 13, 1981.

After a general discussion of the desirability of future growth of the Society and the problems that would arise as the Society became larger in membership and activities, the meeting adjourned at 1:20 p.m.

Dayton S. Mak

Secretary

WILLIAM A. P. PULLMAN TO EXHIBIT BOXWOOD AT CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN MARCH 1

William A. P. Pullman of Lake Forest, Illinois, will exhibit 8 boxwood plants in The Home Grown Plant Show at the Chicago Botanic Garden Plant Show beginning March 1. Mr. Pullman grew rooted cuttings outdoors and, then, transferred them to pots, bringing them into his home when the weather cooled. They have become fine specimen plants worthy of a foliage exhibition.

Mr. Pullman developed *Buxus sempervirens* 'Pullman' described on page 42 of this issue.

AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY DIRECTOR

Mrs. Robert L. Frackelton
Biographical Statement

At its fall meeting the Board of Directors unanimously elected Mrs. Robert L. (Decca) Frackelton to fill the unexpired term of Dr. W. Ralph Singleton who resigned in October because of ill health. Mrs. Frackelton was born and raised in Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1941 she received an A. B. degree in Chemistry from Sweet Briar College. With her husband she moved to Fredericksburg, Virginia in 1946 where they have since resided. Mrs. Frackelton tells below of her interest in horticulture, boxwood in particular.

"My avid interest in horticulture was sparked by my father, George Gilmer, who was an early member of the American Boxwood Society. A lawyer by profession for 66 years, my father considered his avocation of gardening to be of equal importance with his law practice. One of my treasures is a fine specimen of *Buxus microphylla* var. *compacta* 'Kingsville Dwarf' which came from my father's garden in 1970. Now 40-45 years old this plant has a spread of 66 inches and stands 22 inches high. Originally it came from Kingsville Nurseries in Maryland.

"Mr. Henry J. Hohman of Kingsville Nurseries was most helpful with plant material and advice over a period of 15 years until his death in 1974. His nurseries were the principal source of the shrubs and trees in our three acres, which is a hilly woodland underplanted with azaleas, needle and broadleaf evergreens. There are about seventeen varieties of boxwood. We maintain this area ourselves with clean-up help from our grown children before "visitation" days.

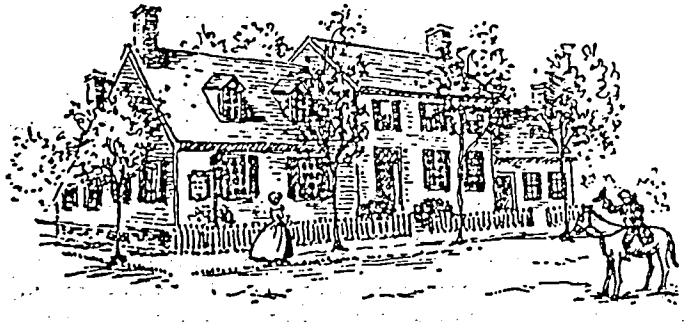
"I have been a member of the American Boxwood Society for many years and also belong to several other horticultural societies. My husband and I have attended the Williamsburg Garden Symposiums since 1965 and we attend garden restoration programs whenever possible. I have served as Chairman of the Horticulture Committee of the Garden Club of Virginia and at present am Chairman of the Garden and Grounds Committee of the Kenmore Association. I am interested not only in the varieties, use and care of boxwood, but also in the problem and solution of boxwood decline."

ABS TOUR SET FOR WEEKEND OF APRIL 25-26, 1981

Brompton.

Printed by permission of Bulent Atalay

The Tour Committee under ABS Vice President Dick Mahone has arranged an outstanding tour of historic homes and gardens in the Fredericksburg area on the last weekend of Garden Week in Virginia, April 25 and 26. In number and renown of places to be visited this tour surpasses even the two very successful previous ABS tours to the Philadelphia and Washington areas. Of particular interest to Society members will be the boxwood gardens and plantings that are so much a part of the character of these eighteenth century dwellings, be they mansions on the scale of Stratford Hall, Kenmore, Chatham and Brompton or more modest structures in the story-and-a-half style of Wakefield, the Mary Washington House and the Rising Sun Tavern. In addition to these seven historic properties the tour party will visit the garden of ABS members Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frackelton which boasts some 17 varieties of boxwood, including a 40-year-old specimen of *Buxus microphylla* var. *compacta* 'Kingsville Dwarf' that measures 66 inches in spread and 22 inches in height.



Mary Washington House

Printed by permission of Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc.

The itinerary of the tour is as follows:

Saturday, April 25

9:30 a.m. Bus leaves Ramada Inn for BROMPTON, home of the President of Mary Washington College. Coffee will be served at this colonial brick mansion with its lovely boxwood and important connection with U. S. military history.

11:00 a.m. Grounds of Frackelton home. Private collection of azaleas, miniature conifers and unusual trees and shrubs on three acres of hilly woodland.

12:30 p.m. Box lunch on pool deck at Frackelton's.

2:00 p.m. RISING SUN TAVERN. Revolutionary War tavern built by George Washington's brother, Charles. This eighteenth-century architectural gem was a bustling stagecoach stop, post office and meeting place where patriots such as Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry gathered.

Kenmore

Printed by permission of Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc.

3:00 p.m. MARY WASHINGTON HOUSE. The comfortable house that George Washington bought for his mother in 1772. Here Mary Washington spent the last 17 years of her life and here George came to receive her blessings before his inauguration in 1789, the last time he was to see her. Mrs. Washington's boxwoods line a walkway between a well-tended vegetable garden and a picturesque English-style flower garden.

4:00 p.m. CHATHAM. Magnificent Georgian mansion built by William Fitzhugh between 1768 and 1771. George Washington was a frequent visitor here. Known as the Lacy House during the Civil War, CHATHAM was used as Union headquarters. The house was visited by President Lincoln, and Clara Barton and Walt Whitman nursed wounded Union soldiers here.

7:00 p.m. KENMORE. Catered dinner at Crowninshield building followed by an evening candlelight tour of the mansion and grounds. This beautiful Georgian house was the home of Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington. KENMORE is noted for its decorative plaster ceilings and cornices. Boxwood gardens.

Sunday, April 26

9:30 a.m. Bus leaves Ramada Inn for WAKEFIELD, birthplace and early boyhood home of George Washington. Here there has been reconstructed a typical colonial tidewater farm complete with herb and flower gardens.

12:00 noon STRATFORD HALL. Historic home of the Lee Family, maintained today as a working plantation by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation. The Great House, built by Thomas Lee in about 1725, is an unique example of early Georgian architecture with a Jacobean flavor. There are several interesting dependencies that were used to make plantation life largely self-sufficient.

1:00 p.m. Catered lunch at STRATFORD HALL.

2:00 p.m. Tour of boxwood garden, grounds and grist mill at STRATFORD HALL.

3:00 p.m. Return to Fredericksburg.

The Ramada Inn at Fredericksburg will serve as headquarters for the tour. ABS members planning to spend a night or two in Fredericksburg should make their own reservations as early as possible and should identify themselves as members of the American Boxwood Society when contacting the Ramada Inn, I-95 and Route 3 West, Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401 (Area code 703 786-8361). If, as seems probable, the tour group occupies as many as 20 rooms at the Ramada Inn reduced rates of $18 for a single and $26 for a double room occupancy will be offered (otherwise the rates will run about $5-$10 dollars higher).

The cost for the tour, apart from lodging, is $55, which covers admission for buildings and grounds, two lunches and Saturday night dinner, and motor coach transportation.

Reservations and checks should be sent to:

Mrs. Robert L. Frackelton
1714 Greenway Drive
Fredericksburg, Va. 22401

Phone 1-703-373-7975

Reservations and checks must be received by March 15.

This tour is sure to attract a large response so an early reservation is advisable. Our thanks to Dick Mahone, Mrs. Robert Frackelton and all other ABS members who have had a hand in organizing this great program.

TOPIARY

Ancient Garden Art Invented by the Syrians, Perfected by the Romans

Topiary is believed to have its roots in Mesopotamia where gardening began 5,000 or more years ago. When the Romans conquered the area, they in their usual style, copied and improved upon the gardens they found. They developed a particular enthusiasm for the clipping and shaping of plants, a skill for which they did not yet have a word.

It was in Cicero's time (106 to 43 B.C.) that the word *topiarius* came into the Latin language. It then meant "landscape gardener" and not, as our dictionary tells us, "the clipping or trimming of shrubs or trees into decorative shapes." The *topiarius* honed his skill in the elegant small gardens, called *topiae*, which the Roman patrician enjoyed in the peristyle of his villa. (*Topiae* comes from the Greek *topion*, diminutive of *topos*, or place.)

When a Roman official left Rome to serve in an outpost of the Empire he took with him his *topiarius* so that his Roman garden could be recreated. The *topiarius*, in turn, taught members of the local population the gardening arts, including topiary. Gradually, the meaning of the word became specific, as we use it today.

Topiary has always had its detractors. Sir Walter Scott called it "a distortion of nature". Sir Francis Bacon wrote, "I do not like images cut in juniper or other garden stuff; they be for children."

But the late Admiral Neill Phillips, past president of the American Boxwood Society and a leading practitioner of topiary, wrote: "It is too fascinating an occupation not to command one's affection and respect. Besides, the topiarist learns a great deal about plant materials and plant behavior."

Courtesy Boxwood Society of the Midwest

VIRGINIA'S HISTORIC GARDEN WEEK

by

Charlotte Taylor Massie

The Garden Club of Virginia will sponsor its 48th annual Historic Garden Week in 1981 from April 18 through April 26. More than 200 of Virginia's finest homes and gardens will welcome visitors to tours scheduled in 34 areas of the state.

Visitors, who come to Garden Week, have been impressed by many things for 47 years — the magnificent architecture of the colonial period; the handsome antiques and interesting furnishings found in the homes; the beautifully landscaped grounds and the outstanding houses of contemporary styling.

The "Golden Age of Colonial Virginia" is reflected in the manor houses erected along the James River between Jamestown and Richmond — Shirley with its wood paneling and suspended staircase; Berkeley whose grounds have been restored twice, once from the desolation of the British troops during the Revolutionary War and again by McClellan's Army of the Potomac; Belle Air, one of the oldest frame dwellings in America with its fine Jacobean staircase; Brandon, which was originally a vast grant of land to John Martin, companion of Captain John Smith on his first voyage to America. A visit, also, to Williamsburg will awaken the imagination to an appreciation of the men and women who were responsible for the earliest history of our country.

Adding to the charm and warmth of an invitation to visit Virginia during this very special week are the springtime colors that embroider and give the landscape a glow; the air heavy with the spicy scent of towering boxwood and the fragrance of the lilac plumes and the wisteria tassels that mingle their beauty with the daffodils, tulips and hyacinths.

The gardens are of star quality. From the second floor windows in the rear of the mansion at Gunston Hall are especially breathtaking views of the gardens laid out in formal 18th century patterns.

One of the few Victorian bowknot gardens in the country will be found at the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace in Staunton. The superb gardens at Monticello in Albermarle County were restored according to the original designs and planting list of Thomas Jefferson; the East Lawn and West Lawn gardens behind the pavilions at the University of Virginia are open walled squares of grass and trees, each a different design and each an elegant outdoor room.

Climate has favored Historic Garden Week since its beginning in 1929. While much of the country is still in its winter dress, spring slips across the face of Virginia and The Garden Club of Virginia is ready for visitors.

Information centers are located in the areas open and lunches are available in many of the locations. The Garden Club publishes a large and informative guidebook giving detailed information on all the homes, gardens and historic landmarks open for Garden Week. It is available, free of charge, at the Historic Garden Week Headquarters, 12 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia, 23219. If requested by mail, the club would appreciate a donation of 50¢ toward the increased cost of postage for mailing the book.

The headquarters also will assist visitors in planning their visit to Virginia. Telephone (804) 644-7776.

BOXWOODS AND GARDEN WEEK IN VIRGINIA

Albert Beecher

The dates for the 48th Annual Historic Garden Week in Virginia are April 18 through April 26, 1981. For nine days, visitors are invited to come and enjoy many privately owned handsome homes, lovely gardens and historic landmarks throughout the state.

Boxwood enthusiasts will have an opportunity to see boxwood used in many of the private homes. A guide book giving detailed descriptions of the homes and gardens open for this springtime event can be obtained from The Garden Club of Virginia. To obtain *Historic Garden Week in Virginia,* contact Historic Garden Week Headquarters, 12 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. A remittance of 50¢ toward the cost of the postage for the large and informative book will be appreciated.

In addition to the homes and gardens open during Garden Week there are in Virginia many historic homes and gardens that are open to the public throughout the year where boxwoods are especially featured. Most of these are maintained by the State or by private foundations. A partial list of places to visit for those interested in seeing boxwood in Virginia are:

Gunston Hall Plantation — Lorton

Morven Park — Leesburg

Mount Vernon — near Alexandria

Oatlands — Leesburg

Stratford Hall — Westmoreland County

Ash Lawn — Charlottesville

Jefferson Gardens, and the Rotunda at the University of Virginia — Charlottesville

Castle Hill — near Charlottesville

Scotchtown — Hanover County

Berkeley — Charles City

Carters Grove — Williamsburg

Colonial Williamsburg — Williamsburg

Interesting collections of boxwood varieties can be seen on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg and at the American Boxwood Society Memorial Garden at the Blandy Experimental Farm, Boyce. A fine labeled collection of boxwood can also be seen just across the river from Northern Virginia at the National Arboretum, Washington, D.C.

GRADUATE THESIS

Editor's Note: Printed below is an abstract of a thesis entitled, BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC STRESS FACTORS INFLUENCING INFECTION AND COLONIZATION OF *BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS* VAR. *SUFFRUTICOSA* L. BY *PAECILOMYCES BUXI* (LINK EX FR.) BEZERRA.

The thesis was submitted in May 1980 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Plant Pathology by Leslie A. Bower to the graduate faculty at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia. Dr. Wirt H. Wills, Professor of Plant Pathology and Physiology, served as her chairman and was assisted by Dr. Robert C. Lambe, Professor of Plant Pathology and Plant Physiology, and Dr. Robert D. Wright, Professor of Horticulture.

Leslie A. Bower graduated from Wittenberg University in Springfield, Ohio in June 1978 with a Bachelor of Arts in Biology. She entered Graduate School at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia in the Fall of 1978 to pursue a Master of Science Degree in Plant Pathology and the degree was awarded in June of 1980. During the course of her studies she received financial support from the Westmoreland-Davis Memorial Foundation and was the recipient of a Virginia State Graduate Tuition Waiver.

Her thesis is on file in the Carol M. Newman Library at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia.

(*ABSTRACT*)

BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC STRESS FACTORS INFLUENCING INFECTION AND COLONIZATION OF *BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS* VAR. *SUFFRUTICOSA* L. BY *PAECILOMYCES BUXI* (LINK EX FR.) BEZERRA

by

Leslie A. Bower

During this investigation the effect of brome grass grown in association with boxwood was studied. The cause of the root discoloration observed in boxwood grown in association with brome grass is not known. *Paecilomyces buxi* was isolated from both the boxwood and brome grass although the plants had not been artificially inoculated. Comparisons of *P. buxi* isolates from brome grass and boxwood were made.

Brome grass, bindweed and boxwood roots were all found to be colonized by *P. buxi* in a Northern Virginia nursery.

The influence of abiotic stresses on disease development was also studied. Disease development appeared to be enhanced in boxwood which were stressed prior to inoculation. *Paecilomyces buxi* and stress appear to be closely associated to the decline of English boxwood.

Histological examination of diseased boxwood roots indicated this disease involves a cortical root rot.

ADDITIONS TO THE MEMORIAL GARDEN

Thomas E. Ewert

American Boxwood Society members who visit the Memorial Garden at Blandy may be surprised to find several new additions. Since the Annual Meeting last spring, the steps which allow you to enter the garden from the Quarters area have been completed. Built in an area which had been used as a brush pile for many years, the steps could not be started until the bank had been cleared and shaped. Railroad ties were brought in to be used as risers for the steps and gravel was used as treads. Native stone was used to build up the grade and to add a feeling of belonging, tying in with the dry stone walls which are found throughout the Arboretum.

Several nice new plants have been added to this area. A collection of new cultivars was acquired from the Sheridan Nurseries in Ontario, Canada, through ABS member Joan Butler. These include three cultivars of *Buxus microphylla koreana* (*B.m.k.* 'Tall Boy', *B.m.k.* 'Winter Beauty', and *B.m.k.* 'Pincushion') and four cultivars of plants believed to be hybrids between *Buxus microphylla koreana* and *Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa* (B. 'Green Gem', B. 'Green Mountain', B. 'Green Mound' and B. 'Green Velvet') A special "Thanks" to the Sheridan Nurseries. We also added a specimen of the columnar plant we are calling 'BEF 35'. We hope to be able to register this plant and name it in honor of Mr. Blandy.

When spring arrives, there should be a lot of color in the Memorial Garden. We have planted hundreds of bulbs including tulips, narcissus and iris to complement the beauty of the boxwoods.

Remember, you are always welcome at Blandy. Bring your friends to see the ABS Memorial Garden and encourage them to join the Society.

Biographical Note: Mr. Ewert has been the Director of the Blandy Experimental Farm since July 1972 and needs no introduction to members who have visited the ABS Headquarters located there. He received his Master's Degree in Ornamental Horticulture from the University of Delaware through the Longwood Gardens Graduate Program. Mr. Ewert is on the Board of Directors of the American Boxwood Society, and frequently contributes articles and photographs to the *Bulletin*.

21st Annual Meeting

The American Boxwood Society

May 13, 1981

at

Blandy Experimental Farm

Boyce, Virginia

21st ANNUAL MEETING SET

MAY 13, 1981

The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Boxwood Society will be held at the Blandy Experimental Farm, Boyce, Virginia on Wednesday, May 13, 1981. A schedule of the program and information on registration, accomodations and luncheon will be announced later, but this is the time to note the date and reserve it for an enjoyable day at the beautiful ABS Headquarters in the shadows of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There will be ample opportunity to visit with old friends and meet new ones, to wander through the Boxwood Memorial Garden, to get caught up on the work of the Society and to learn more about boxwood from guest speakers and fellow members. We hope to see you at the meeting. You are welcome to bring guests.

THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

INFORMATION

Address: Box 85, Boyce, Virginia 22620

DUES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Regular membership dues of The American Boxwood Society are now $5.00. This includes a subscription to *The Boxwood Bulletin.*

Non-member subscriptions are for groups and institutions such as botanic gardens, libraries, etc. These are $6.00 a year, and run by the calendar year.

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

At the present time any or all *Bulletins* are available, back to Vol. 1, No. 1 (Vol. 1 consists of three issues only, there was no Vol. 1, No. 4.) Price per single copy is $1.50.

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

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

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

FOR YOUR ADDRESS BOOK

If your letter is concerned with

Membership, new or renewal

Payment of dues

Donations to research programs

Change of address

Gift Membership

Ordering back issues of the Bulletin

Ordering Dr. Wagenknecht's List

Write to:

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

If your letter is concerned with:

General information about the Society

Advice concerning boxwood problems or cultural information

Boxwood selection

Albert S. Beecher, President

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

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

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

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

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

BOXWOOD–

A heritage from Yesterday

A privilege for Today

A bequest for Tomorrow