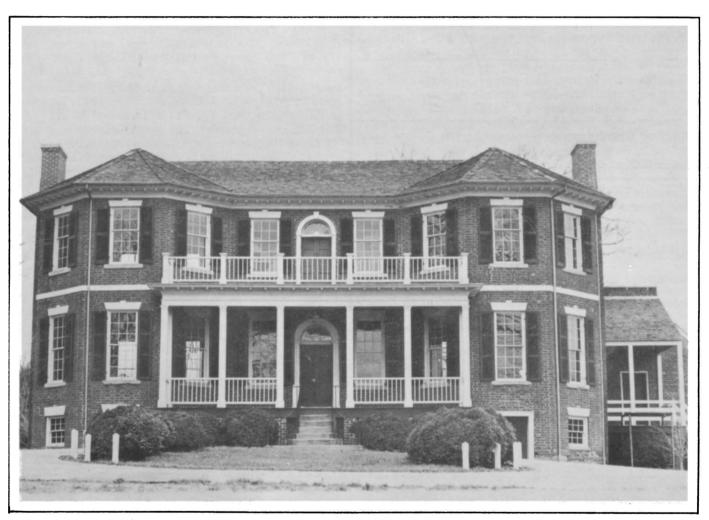
The

Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



Point of Honor, Lynchburg, Virginia

Photo: Courtesy Lynchburg Museum System

Edited under the Direction of

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Fourth ABS Tour Sets New High Mark

Scot and Joan Butler

Nearly sixty persons enjoyed the third weekend of September viewing a commercial boxwood farm, a number of private boxwood gardens and plant collections, and several historical landmarks in the Lynch-

burg-Amherst area of Virginia.

Blessed with clement weather the tour progressed against the backdrop of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Panoramic, and frequently dramatic, views of the range were visible from a number of locations. Tour members were treated to gourmet catered meals and travelled by chartered bus to some of the stops on the itinerary. For many participants this was the second, third, or even fourth ABS tour. For others it was an eye-opening first. Enthusiasm ran high.

Holiday Inn - North on Route 29 near Lynchburg served as the tour base. Most of the tour party checked in Friday evening, September 17, in time for an afterdinner pretour social hour. The Robert Frackeltons, the Richard Mahones and the Scot Butlers entertained with light refreshments in their rooms. The conversation was animated by talk of gardens as boxwood fanciers made new acquaintanceships or renewed old ones. Most everyone retired early in anticipation of two strenuous days of touring.

Saturday morning dawned sunny and cool. Following breakfast two new chartered buses picked up the assembled party and headed for Sunnyside Boxwood Farm, operated by Mr. and Mrs. William N. Mays, a delightful young couple. Mr. Mays has been in charge of running the farm for about ten years but the property has been in Mrs. Mays' family since 1928. There are now about 25 acres of boxwood under cultivation, both Buxus sempervirens (common or so-called American box) and B. s. var. suffruticosa (dwarf or so-called English box).

Mrs. Mays' grandfather, Frank R. Williams, a florist in Cleveland, Ohio in the 1920s, purchased boxwood clippings from Virginia for his floral decorations. Contacts made at that time led to his eventual retirement to Virginia. He selected a tract in Amherst County with heavy red clay soil because such soil makes the best root

balls when shipping nursery stock.

Beginning in 1928 Mr. Williams built a lake for irrigation purposes. Later, an overhead irrigation system no longer in use — was built. The original 30 American boxwood in the yard are still there today. They have been regularly clipped for commercial crops so are not as large as they otherwise would be. Mr. Williams set out many boxwoods between 1930 and 1938, and planted a demonstration garden in 1936. The latter was isolated from the rest of the property when a highway was cut

Following Mr. Williams' death in 1955 one of his sons managed the farm until Mr. and Mrs. Mays assumed responsibility in 1973. Mrs. Mays' mother continues to live in the attractive house built about 1815 by a local physician, Dr. Davies. Mr. Mays is an officer in a local bank,

but supervises the operation of the farm and on weekends during peak seasons works with his two helpers. Silas McDaniel and Bill Payne. The former has been at Sunnyside Farm for 46 years. Some ABS members wondered how Mr. Mays coped with large and urgent orders not only for boxwood clippings but also for sizeable plants. Mr. Mays obligingly discussed the agronomic details and also cultural practices.

The farm is divided into fields of about 8 acres or so, and the bushes are spaced so that equipment can be run between rows. Plants are not mulched. A light dressing of 10-10-10 (3,000 lbs. per 25 acres) is applied in February. Boxwoods planted among locust trees need no fertilizer. The American box are sprayed for leaf miner with Cygon in late April and, if required, again in mid-July. The English box are sprayed with Cygon against psyllid and spider mite between May 1 and 10. Mr. Mays attributes the healthy condition of his English boxwood in part to plucking (i.e., thinning out the branches to permit sunlight and air to penetrate to the center of the bushes).

Boxwood clippings are in demand by florists especially for Christmas decorations. Sunnyside Farm continues to ship clippings to Cleveland, but it ships them to numerous cities on the East Coast as well. The busiest time on the farm is between October 15 and December 10 when most of these shipments are made.

When sold for landscaping, large-size plants are dug by hand and lifted from the ground by front-end loader. Mr. Mays has supplied large boxwoods for many impor-



Photo: Scot Butler Field-grown bushes at Sunnyside Boxwood Farm



ABS Tour Group at Point of Honor, September 19,1982

Photo: Robert L. Frackelton



Photo: Robert L. Frackelton Silas McDaniel and Bill Payne at Sunnyside Boxwood Farm

tant sites, including the Lincoln Memorial. Smaller boxwoods are also available.

For propagation Mr. Mays uses large cuttings layered in rows on a diagonal plane for maximum root growth. He uses soil and sand as a medium. Because of the low cost of this method, he does not worry about a high survival rate of the cuttings.

Mr. Mays' personally-conducted tour and generous sharing of information were deeply appreciated by the tour members, many of whom would probably like to have just such a farm of their own, preferably in a location with a comparable view of the mountains.

The tour continued across the road to an entirely different setting: the formal garden and surrounding grounds of Dr. and Mrs. S. Raymond Arnold. An entry lane, flanked on either side by magnificient rows of tall white pines whose fallen needles make a cushion on which to walk, leads directly to the house. The stone front facade of this architectural gem blends into the woodland setting as one approaches it. But upon turning the corner of the house the stone gives way to brick of a soft colonial hue. From the rear the U-shaped house appears to be entirely of brick, its protruding wings creating a protected court that is landscaped with Foster holly (*Ilex fosteri*), two spectacular curly-leaf evergreen privets, many low-growing azaleas, and ivy and euonymus vines trained respectively up the walls and chimney.

Directly off the court is a formal garden that is perfection in design and maintenance. The center walkway of the garden leads through small geometrical parterres past a sundial and a fountain to a high semicircular background of American boxwood at the far end. The walkway itself is edged with dwarf box which accentuates the straight center path and provides a contrast with the geometric shapes of the parterres and the plant materials used in them: cockscomb, globe amaranth, gaillardia, peppers, roses, succulents, dahlias, chrysanthemums, cacti, dwarf Alberta spruce (Picea glauca conica), Chamaecyparis, and various other flowering annuals and perennials. A closely-sheared hedge and topiary of privet surround the formal garden providing seclusion from the natural setting of the rest of the grounds, on which are scattered various specimen trees and shrubs. Despite a desire to stay and explore the grounds more fully, time was running its course and another garden awaited us before lunch.

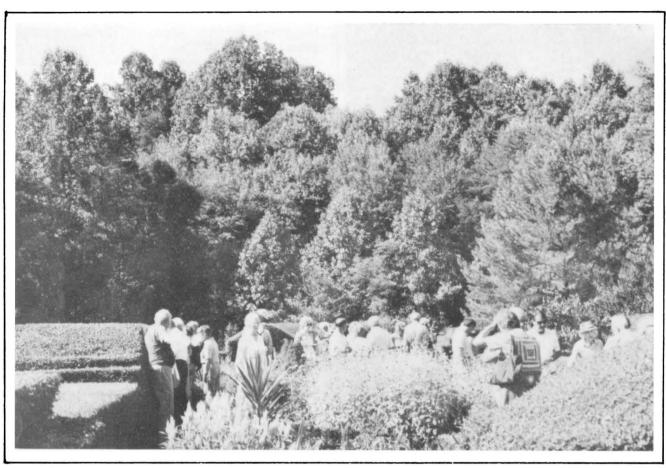
The buses pulled up exactly on schedule at the home and garden of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hall located on a site that commands a 180-degree view of the mountains. As with most places visited, there were some interesting personal details to be shared here. The Halls left Atlanta, Georgia in 1972 on the advice of Mr. Hall's physician. Since coming to Amherst, Mr. Hall's health has improved vastly. Mr. Hall said that he had designed the edging of the garden around the periphery of his yard so that there would be no angles requiring a lawnmower to be reversed. Mrs. Hall, in addition to serving delicious refreshments on the brick-walled court, cordially invited members of the tour inside to see a corner cupboard full of beautiful china that she hand-painted.

The Hall's court is interesting in that groups of dogwoods, providing seasonal shade and color, and good-sized English boxwoods, providing form and year-round color, are planted at intervals in beds created in the brick surface of the court. *Vinca minor* serves as a ground cover in these beds.

The yard beyond the court is in open lawn except around the perimeter where azaleas, candytuft, and hosta lilies hug the ground while white pines, dogwoods and an oak and a gingko tree provide height and shade. The perimeter plantings are mulched with pine needles. The differing textures, colors and sizes of the plants provide attractive contrasts and harmonies. Again it was hard to leave such pleasant surroundings, but the buses signalled that they were ready to leave and soon we were bound for lunch at Sweet Briar College.

By the time we reached the Sweet Briar College boathouse for picnic lunch the weather had turned warm. A long table inside the boathouse was laden with assorted breads, thinly sliced roast beef, ham, turkey and cheese, garden-fresh tomatoes, fruit baskets overflowing with apples, bananas and grapes, cookies, wine and soft drinks, and containers of Dutch Yoghurt made on the Sweet Briar campus by a young graduate, Ieke Osinga, '78. Many members of the tour party carried their plates to the deck of the boathouse, which afforded full view of the picturesque lake and some few students in boats and in the water. It was pleasant to bask in the sun while lunching, chatting and gazing at the scenery.

After lunch Mr. Stephen Humphrey, Assistant Director of the Virginia Center for the Creative Arts (VCCA) gave us a tour of Mt. San Angelo, which is located almost directly across Route 29 from the entrance to the



In the garden of Dr. and Mrs. S. Raymond Arnold. Photo: Robert L. Frackelton



Mrs. William S. Hall, Hostess, with Mrs. Robert L. Frackelton and Mrs. Richard D. Mahone

Photo: Robert L. Frackelton



Photo: Scot Butler

Lunching on deck of boathouse at Sweet Briar College (Elizabeth F. Sprague and Joan Butler on right)

Sweet Briar campus. Mt. San Angelo is the site of a mansion that was built in 1870 and destroyed by fire in 1979. The land is owned by Sweet Briar College and historically has been closely associated with the College's development. At present some 14 acres are under long-term lease to the VCCA, the largest such center in the United States. Where the old mansion formerly stood there now are contemporary dormitories to accommodate artists in residence. During our visit samples of the work of artist Margaret Olney McBride were on display in the Center's enormous barn.

The plantings on the grounds of Mt. San Angelo were of special interest to the tour party since most ABS members seem to have horticultural interests that range beyond boxwood alone. In the 1870s an English land-scape architect is thought to have been employed to lay out an English-type park surrounding the original house. It was apparently the custom in such parks to plant as large and as diverse a number of trees as possible, and the more exotic the better. Now, more than 100 years later, the original specimens are in the very places designated by the architect, enabling his original plan to be largely reconstructed from the living evidence.

Tour members were impressed not only by the great variety but also the great size of the plantings. A copper beech, which probably predates the park, is the largest in the state of Virginia, measuring 15'7" in circumference (as measured by President Dick Mahone at a point 4½' up the trunk). There is also a Cephalotaxus sp. (plum yew) that now has a spread of 54', a height of about 36' and is made up of 15 trunks measuring between 8" (the smallest) to 20" (the largest) in diameter. One or more towering specimens of the following trees were noted while strolling through the park: Magnolia grandiflora, Ilex opaca (American holly), Gingko biloba, Abies nordmanniana (Nordman fir), Cryptomeria japonica, Cedrus deodara, Sophora japonica (Japanese pagoda tree), Ulmus chinensis (Chinese elm) and Castenea chinensis (Chinese chestnut). One tree that no

one could identify until President Mahone gave the answer much later, was an enormous Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*). In addition to these less common trees, use was made in the park of maples (*Acer*) and oaks (*Quercus*) of various species as well as other common trees.

From Mt. San Angelo the tour returned to the Sweet Briar campus where Miss Elizabeth F. Sprague led the group through the College's arboretum. Not only does the campus abound in boxwood, much of it of great age and size, but also in rare and specimen trees.

Now retired from the faculty, Miss Sprague was instrumental in creating and sustaining the College's "Adopt a Tree" program whereby interested alumnae of Sweet Briar can "adopt" a renowned tree. Participants' contributions go into a fund for labeling, trimming, fertilizing and otherwise caring for this campus heritage. A register maintained in the Alumnae Office lists donors' names and the trees they have adopted.

The list of outstanding trees in the Sweet Briar collection is far too long to enumerate here and includes some of the same genera and species as at Mt. San Angelo. But by virtue of their size and vigorous condition the magnolias (grandiflora), American hollies, weeping hemlocks (Tsuga canadensis var. pendula) and a water oak (Quercus nigra) are worth singling out. Among the more showy trees in the collection are the Carolina silverbell tree (Halesia carolina), a cornelian dogwood (Cornus mas), Virginia fringe tree (Chionanthus virginica) and Chinese varnish/golden rain tree (Koelreuteria paniculata).

A special treat was the boxwood circle and a walk through "Daisy's Garden," which is built around plantings of English boxwood. Daisy was the name by which the daughter of the founder of Sweet Briar College was known and in memory of whom the College was established.

But tucked away in a corner of the arboretum were also some boxwoods from Orland E. White's private collection, including a Buxus microphylla var. compacta "Curly Locks" which is doing well and presumably came originally from Henry Hohman's Kingsville Nursery many years ago. Orland E. White was at one time Director of the Blandy Experimental Farm where our ABS headquarters are located and it is in his honor that the present arboretum at Blandy is named.

At the invitation of Sweet Briar President and Mrs. Harold B. Whiteman, Jr., the tour party headed for Sweet Briar House shortly before 4:00 p.m. This house has served as the traditional home of the College's president ever since Sweet Briar opened its doors to students in 1906, even though the house at Mr. San Angelo was originally designated for that purpose. Mr. Whiteman is the sixth president of the College.

Sweet Briar House is an historic structure which was included in the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register in 1970. It is thought to have been built in the late 18th century. In 1830 it passed into the hands of Elijah Fletcher, a schoolmaster from Vermont and the father of Indiana Fletcher Williams, who inherited Sweet Briar and in her will left it to be a school for young women in memory of her daughter Maria ("Daisy") who died of pneumonia while still a young woman.

The house was altered in 1851-52 by the addition of tower wings in the Tuscan architectural style. The most recent interior renovation and redecoration took place in 1971. Many of the original 19th century furnishings as well as Fletcher and Williams family portraits still remain. The Whiteman's own family furnishings and pic-



Sweet Briar House Sweet Briar College

tures beautifully complement the house, and the Whitemans personally conducted the ABS group through the handsome interior. Refreshments were served on the ample front portico from which the extensive boxwood and complementary gardens surrounding the house bear witness to years of loving care.

After returning to the motel for a brief rest and time to freshen up for the evening festivities, the tour party boarded the buses at 6:00 p.m. for the Winton Country Club. The club is unusual in that it was created by gift to Amherst County with the understanding that it would be leased for a club. The open land of the golf course affords a magnificient view of the mountains from the porch of the club house where our members enjoyed a convivial cocktail hour. A superb dinner consisting of fresh fruit cup, salad, prime ribs of roast beef, broccoli, baked potato, rolls, coffee or tea and chocolate or lemon meringue pie was served in the spacious dining room to the accompaniment of live dinner music.

Following the meal an excellent colored slide program was presented by Mrs. Carolyn Bates, former faculty member and now a staff member of Sweet Briar College. Mrs. Bates showed and commented on part of the remarkable collection of native wildflower pictures that she has taken over the years. A number of shots were obtained by wading through marshes or climbing over difficult terrain, even with the use of telephoto lenses. Despite Mrs. Bates' modest claims as a photographer her slides were of professional quality and especially the close-ups evoked murmurs of admiration from the audience. Upon its conclusion the presentation was greeted with an enthusiastic round of applause.

Adjacent to the dining quarters of the Club is an historic house, the earliest part of which was built about 1754. The house contains much beautiful architectural woodwork, especially the parlor with its well-executed

pilasters, pedimented over-mantel and massive cornice, chair-rail and base moulding. Patrick Henry's mother, Sarah Winston Henry, lived at Winton the last five years of her life and is buried in the family graveyard on the property. Returning to the motel after an eventful day members of the tour party were ready for a good night's sleep.

In contrast to Saturday morning's sunny sky, Sunday's dawn was overcast and a bit chilly. Following a hearty buffet breakfast at the motel, tour members formed a motorcade in their private cars and, following the Frackelton's lead car, set out for Point of Honor, a "must" for buffs of American architectural history.

Point of Honor, so-named because it was at one time a site favored by gentlemen for fighting duels to defend their honor, is located on a bluff overlooking the James River and part of the city of Lynchburg. Originally a plantation of 757 acres outside the town limits, it now is reduced to one block within the city. But the mansion is imposing and the grounds are noteworthy for some of the large specimen trees. The Garden Club of Virginia landscaped the property in 1978 with intentional understatement in order to remain faithful to landscaping practice in the early period of the mansion. A number of boxwoods, both American and English, are to be seen on the grounds. Most of them are used as foundation plantings to mask the piers supporting the various entry porches, which are a half-story above ground.

Before entering the house, ABS members had ample time to circle the building and survey the grounds. A number of features of the house aroused curiosity as did the identity of several trees and shrubs. The group was asked to assemble on the front steps and porch of the mansion to have their picture taken by the Frackeltons who, unfortunately, were thereby excluded from the photograph. Shortly, thereafter, Mr. Thomas G. Ledford, Administrator of the Lynchburg Museum System, opened the doors, invited the assembled throng in and

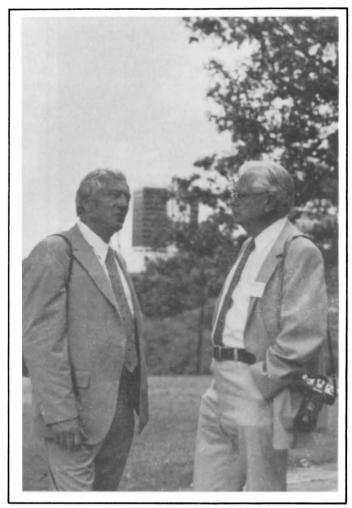


Photo: Robert L. Frackelton

ABS President Richard D. Mahone and Professor Albert S. Beecher at Point of Honor

conducted a private tour of the house. There was so much of interest and so much to admire in the house that some people were reluctant to leave at the conclusion of the tour.

Mr. Ledford brought the house to life as he told of its history and early owners. He pointed out some of the anomalies of the architecture and construction. This is a house that was designed on Jeffersonian polygonal principles from the outside in. The perfect exterior symmetry led, however, to difficulties in the practical interior arrangement, most notably the location and pitch of the staircases, one of which cuts diagonally across a window, and the placement of fireplaces in two second floor bedrooms, which required the bricking in of two original upstairs windows.

Despite these flaws, due perhaps to changes made by the original owner, George Cabell, in the course of construction, the house conveys a sense of elegance and well-being. With its mellow brick walls laid in the Flemish bond pattern (and protected from the elements for most of its life by a stucco covering), a stylish modillion cornice and shallow hipped roof on the exterior and with rich, finely executed woodwork on the interior it has been described by Mr. S. Allen Chambers, Jr., as "one of the Piedmont's most accomplished essays in the Federal style." (See *The Magazine Antiques* for June 1982, Page 1374, for an illustrated article by Mr. Chambers on Point of Honor.)

The technical details of the restoration and preservation of this fine house were of interest to some ABS members who themselves have restored or are restoring old houses. All of the paint colors in the house are the first coat colors. The walls of the formal downstairs rooms are now white plaster but will eventually be covered with scenic wallpaper. The plaster work on the ceilings of these rooms is hypothetical but follows shadows left by the original design and harmonizes with the plaster friezes just below the cornices. Special plexiglass sheets have been installed on the inner side of the windows to filter out about 99 percent of the sun's rays that most damage fabrics and finishes. The wood graining in the transverse entry and stair hall was originally accomplished using grainer's combs, fingers, feathers, etc. to obtain the color and grain of finer woods. The present graining is to be done over to approximate white oak. Archeological evidence was used to replace the Italianate front porch and reconstruct the original porch.

Point of Honor has been a major restoration project of Lynchburg for several years, and the goal is to have the house and grounds entirely completed by 1986. This includes restoration of the kitchen, the site of which took three years of archeology to discover some 79 feet behind the house.

Running slightly behind schedule the motorcade skirted the edge of Lynchburg and eventually turned off on a narrow winding road that led uphill through dense woods. The motorcade emerged into a glade with green grass, ornamental trees and shrubs everywhere, and a glimpse of an inviting brick house of Williamsburg design surrounded by large English boxwoods. This was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ashby S. Patteson.

For thirty years Mrs. Patteson has been pushing back the woods little by little and reclaiming the land for her boxwood garden, which now covers an area of about two acres. Planted in a completely natural woodland setting with many trees and shrubs mixed in, the boxwoods im-



Photo: Scot Butler

Foundation planting of boxwood at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ashby S. Patteson



Patteson Boxwood Garden

Photo: Robert L. Frackelton

part a quiet dignity and ageless quality to the scene. The free-form garden is laced with paths that permit one to wander among masses of small shiny green leaves on all sides. They also give Mrs. Patteson access to the individual plants, although her green thumb and the protective forest foliage apparently keep maintenance to the minimum. The rich dark green of the leaves seemed to confirm the view that the color of boxwood tends to be deepest where the sunlight is filtered. Mrs. Patteson takes many cuttings from her own established plants, but also slips some from boxwoods at places she visits.

Among the trees and other plants observed among and around the boxwood garden were locust, Virginia pine, sycamore, tulip poplar, hemlock, dogwood, oak, various nut trees, several kinds of magnolia, holly, azalea, aucuba, various kinds of viburnum, mahonia, pieris, and liriope. Bidding the host and hostess a grateful farewell, the entourage continued on its way to the Boonesboro Country Club, a short drive from the Patteson's home.

Once again ABS members were treated to a delectable meal in elegant surroundings. As they sipped wine and partook of the various courses of the delicious chicken luncheon in the Club's newly refurbished private dining room members of the tour happily discussed the places they liked best on this tour and spoke hopefully of attending another tour in the future. Fortified by this pleasant social interlude, the tour party retraced the route back toward Lynchburg for a visit to the final attraction of the tour, the woodland garden of Mrs. Elias Richards, Jr.

Mrs. Richards' garden is a tribute to what can be achieved on a suburban lot with sufficient land, an affinity for woodland plants, and persistent hard work. The excellence of this compact garden, densely planted with multitudes of trees, shrubs and flowers can be judged from the fact that it was featured on the Virginia Garden Week Tour in 1971 and was pictured on the front cover of The Virginia Record. Meandering paths carpeted with pine needles and edged with slim locust tree trunks lead through mature plantings of azaleas, rhododendron, ferns, camellias, dogwoods, lilacs and many other shrubs and trees. In among these larger plants are impatiens, wild ageratum, coleus, begonias, and lilies. The foliage of many spring wildflowers was in evidence. In the heart of the garden is a fetching small statue of a cherub fending off with his hand the spray of water from a nearby fountain. It is truly an enchanting sylvan garden. As ABS members returned to their cars, Mrs. Richards extended an invitation to them to return in the spring and see her garden in full bloom. It is not hard to imagine what a colorful sight it will be.

One by one the cars departed homeward after many friendly exchanges, including thanks to President Dick Mahone and First Vice President Decca Frackelton for conducting the tour so efficiently and graciously. Word spread that the next ABS tour is tentatively scheduled for the spring of 1984, perhaps in Raleigh, North Carolina.

In addition to a debt of gratitude to all who generously opened their gardens and homes for the tour, a word of appreciation is due the following persons who ensured its success through behind-the-scenes planning, arranging and hard work: Mrs. Bernard L. Reams of Sweet Briar College and the College Catering Service; Mr. and Mrs. William N. Mays, and the Winton Country Club; and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sackett of Lynchburg, and the Boonesboro Country Club. We wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Feagans for help with transportation from Winton Country Club, Mrs. Carolyn Bates for her slide presentation, and Mr. Stephen Humphrey at Mt. San Angelo, Miss Elizabeth Sprague at Sweet Briar Col-

lege and Mr. Thomas G. Ledford at Point of Honor for their tours.

But the greatest thanks of all are reserved for Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Frackelton whose idea the tour was, whose many months of careful planning and organization brought the tour to fruition, and whose presence and thoughtful attention to detail during the tour made it an unmarred pleasure for all who attended. The following participants are most grateful, Decca and Rob



List Of Participants, ABS Tour

September 18 and 19, 1982

Mrs. LeNeve Adams 1618 Ambleside Drive Raleigh, NC 27605

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Banks Route 8, Box 171 Mechanicsville, VA 23111

Mrs. Anne Beasley 6434 Colony Circle Mechanicsville, VA 23111

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Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boyd, Jr. Route 1, Box 158 Alton, VA 24520

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bridges 1914 Quarry Road Lynchburg, VA 24503

Mr. and Mrs. Scot Butler P. O. Box 190 Bluemont, VA 22012

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Case Route 3, Box 24A Bedford, VA 24523

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Cox Box 367 Ridge, MD 20680

Mrs. George Cushing 205 Bellefonte Drive Ashland, KY 41101

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Dorsey, Jr. P. O. Box 823 Pinebluff, NC 28373 Mr. and Mrs. Paul Earley 1151 N. Chester Road West Chester, PA 19380

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Mrs. Robert Shaw 7471 Blackford Street Springfield, VA 22150

Mrs. Logan Shutt 3614 Woodholme Drive Jarrettsville, MD 21084

Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Smith 900 Saigon Road McLean, VA 22102

Mrs. Roland Starke 295 Violet Circle Mechanicsville, VA 23111

Mrs. Betsy Sykes 3036 Randolph Drive Raleigh, NC 27609

Mr. and Mrs. John Bemis Veach 390 Vanderbilt Road Biltmore Forest, NC 28803



Photo: Robert L. Frackelton

IN RECOGNITION

(Resolution Adopted by the Board of Directors at Their Fall Meeting, November 3, 1982)

Whereas, Mrs. Charles H. Dick has served since 1976 as Editor of *The Boxwood Bulletin* with distinction, imagination and faithful attention to detail;

Whereas, Mrs. Dick accepted the editorship when the American Boxwood Society was in great need of her help; and

Whereas, Mrs. Dick has found it necessary because of personal responsibilities to end her active role in the publication of *The Boxwood Bulletin*; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Officers and Directors of the American Boxwood Society hereby express to Mrs. Dick their appreciation and thanks for her years of dedicated service in the preparation of *The Boxwood Bulletin*; and

2. That in recognition of her valuable contribution of time and talent Mrs. Dick shall be named an Honorary Life Member of the Society.

THE SEASONAL GARDENER

Tips on Winter Care of Boxwood

Boxwood needs a steady supply of moisture; most provisions for winter care are aimed at this need. When the ground is frozen, moisture lost through the leaves cannot be replaced by the roots. Young or newly-transplanted boxwoods suffer more than mature, established ones.

- 1. Protect plants from morning sun, especially if foliage is covered with ice, snow or water drops, and from drying winds by creating shade and windbreaks with any of many satisfactory methods: burlap screens; evergreen branches (used Christmas trees) stuck in ground or crossed over plants; brush laid over plants; white pine needles spread thinly on top of plants; lath frames; snow fencing, with or without burlap covering.
- 2. Mulch plants to retain moisture, to lessen the depth of frost penetration and to avoid sudden changes in soil temperature. Apply wood chips, pineneedles, ground bark or straw about two inches deep, but not close to trunks. Use only materials which readily allow rain and melting snow to flow through to the soil.
- 3. Large spreading plants may be tied loosely with strong nylon cord fastened to a bottom branch and wrapped in a spiral around the plant from bottom to top, at 8- to 10-inch intervals. Do not exclude air circulation inside the plant--wrap loosely.

- 4. Remove snow from bushes by shaking with a broom handle or, if snow is powdery, by gently sweeping off to prevent sun-scald and to avoid broken branches from heavy snow build-up. Do not try to remove ice; wait for melting.
- 5. Water deeply during warm spells to replace moisture lost to sun and wind when ground was frozen. This is most important for fall-planted bushes, but is also vital during the first year after moving.
- 6. Be aware that applications of salt or chemical to melt ice on walks and driveways may create undesirable run-off for boxwoods and other evergreens.
- 7. Dolomitic lime may be applied during winter months every other year to maintain a pH favorable to boxwood, especially *Buxus sempervirens*.
- 8. If winter damage appears, be patient through the spring; new growth may be normal. If not, then prune back to live wood. Spring watering and fertilizing will be particularly beneficial.
- Fertilize in late February or early March with cottonseed meal, broadleaf evergreen food or 10-10-10. Do not disturb root area by working fertilizer into soil around plants; water in instead.

Mail Box

The Ohio State University Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center American Boxwood Society Boyce, Virginia 22620

August 24, 1982

August 27, 1982

Mr. Richard D. Mahone Director of Horticulture The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Post Office Box C Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Dear Dr. Mahone:

This is in reference to your request to use the article "Hardy Boxwoods" from the Secrest Arboretum Notes in The Boxwood Bulletin. We would be most pleased for you to use this article, or a portion of it. I am enclosing a black and white print of a hedge of the large-leaf Asiatic clone of Littleleaf Boxwood which is proving to be the hardiest cultivar we have in the Arboretum. The plant with its large glossy leaves strongly resembles Ilex rotundifolia in general appearance.

I contacted Henry Vocke of the Miami Nursery, Tipp City, Ohio 45371 concerning the largeleaf clone of Littleleaf Boxwood (he was our source of this plant) to find out if he had named it. He still carries this plant in his catalogue as Largeleaf Asiatic Boxwood. He informed me that this selection was brought to this country from Korea before World War I by a Mr. Fuhrman. Mr. Fuhrman was superintendent of a cemetery at Lake Wawasee, Indiana and grew this boxwood for years. Mr. Vocke obtained the boxwood in 1958 from Dale Fuhrman, Superintendent of Decatur Cemetery, Decatur, Indiana. Dale Fuhrman is the son of the Mr. Fuhrman who brought this plant from Korea. Mr. Vocke thinks that perhaps this boxwood may be sold in Indiana under the name 'Shady Side'.

Dr. John E. Ford, Curator Secrest Arboretum Wooster, Ohio 44691

Dear Dr. Ford:

Thank you so very much for your prompt reply and permission to use the "Hardy Boxwoods" article in one of our future issues. I will certainly request our Editor to send you a copy. It was extremely thoughtful of you also to send a glossy photograph of this hardiest strain of boxwood in your arboretum.

I found the last paragraph of your letter concerning Mr. Vocke and a brief resume of this large leaf clone of *Buxus* very interesting. Maybe he would like to register this specific cultivar with our Society. Our taxonomist and registrar is at the College of William and Mary, Dr. Bernice M. Speese, 608 Jamestown Road, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

Also, we would certainly like a couple of these plants in our boxwood collection here in Williamsburg and in our Boxwood Memorial Garden at The Orlando E. White Arboretum in Blandy, Virginia, where we have almost sixty cultivars. If you know the whereabouts of others not on the list I'm enclosing, we would certainly appreciate knowing about them.

Sincerely yours,

Sincerely yours,

John E. Ford, Curator Secrest Arboretum Richard D. Mahone President, A. B. S.



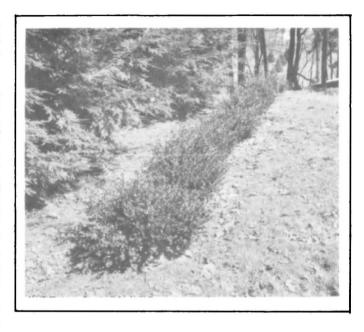
HARDY BOXWOODS

(Reprinted from Secrest Arboretum Notes, Summer 1982, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio 44691)

Boxwoods present a challenge to gardeners wishing to grow them in the Wooster area, as even the hardiest strains require special microclimates to survive. The best growing sites have been areas well protected from severe winds and winter sunshine by other vegetation. Boxwoods have survived best under tall trees affording light overhead shade. They also require a moist but welldrained soil. No boxwoods have survived when used as foundation plantings on the south and west sides of buildings where winter sunshine could be a problem. No boxwood has been able to survive on exposed windy sites where they are also subjected to winter sunshine. Both Common Boxwood (Buxus sempervirens) and Littleleaf Boxwood (Buxus microphylla) are generally considered to be hardy in USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 6. Wooster is in Plant Hardiness Zone 5 where low temperatures between -10°F and -20°F can be expected each Winter. Southern Ohio is in Plant Hardiness Zone 6 and the growing of boxwoods should be less difficult in that area of the state.

Outplantings of boxwood in the Arboretum date back to 1923. Since the initial planting, 97 different taxa have been tried; 46 have survived although many are in poor condition. Most of the surviving boxwoods would have to be considered marginally hardy on protected sites. They come through mild winters in good shape but suffer considerable damage from winter kill during severe winters when the temperatures drop from $-12^{\circ}F$ to $-15^{\circ}F$ and below. Damage would probably have been greater if there hadn't been snow cover during periods of severe weather. Eight cultivars could be considered hardy on protected sites as winter damage has been minimal at temperatures to $-20^{\circ}F$.

Boxwoods are so sensitive to site in the Arboretum that the removal of two oaks 50 feet south of a boxwood plot resulted in a number of boxwoods having their leaves bronzed on the south side of the plants with the first freezing temperature (24°F) on October 24. Four Asheville Common Boxwoods (Buxus sempervirens 'Asheville') were set in a group planting in 1922. They survived -20°F at least three times during different winters. A large 50-year-old Weeping Higan Cherry (Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula') died on the south side of the plot, exposing the boxwoods to winder winds and sunshine. Additional exposure was created when a large 75-year-old Northern Catalpa (Catalpa speciosa) on the south side of the plot was struck and killed by lightning. The southernmost Asheville Boxwood in the group was killed the year after the cherry was removed, with winter temperatures to $-17^{\circ}F$ accompanied by high winds. During the succeeding 2 years, two more of the boxwoods were severely damaged, leaving the single northernmost plant in the plot undamaged. A combination of successive severe winters with sudden exposure was more than the plants could cope with. Asheville Boxwood elsewhere survived the severe winters.



The hardiest boxwood in the Arboretum is a large-leaf Asiatic clone of Littleleaf Boxwood growing in hedge.

Picture taken April 8 shows little evidence of any winter injury.

Boxwoods hardy in the Arboretum on protected sites include a largeleaf Asiatic clone of Littleleaf Boxwood, Japanese Boxwood, Korean Boxwood, Pincushion Boxwood, Tall Boy Boxwood, Wintergreen Boxwood, and Morrison Garden Boxwood.

One of the hardiest and fastest growing boxwoods in the Arboretum has been a largeleaf Asiatic clone of Littleleaf Boxwood that has been growing for 14 years. It has survived the recent severe winters. On protected sites, growth has been rapid for a boxwood, averaging 5 or 6 inches a year. Fourteen-year-old plants are 7 feet tall.

Japanese Boxwood (Buxus microphylla var. japonica) which has been grown in the Arboretum for 23 years and Korean Boxwood (Buxus microphylla var. koreana) which has been grown for 50 years are both hardy on protected sites. Height growth has been slow for both types of plants, averaging 2 to 3 inches' increase a year.

Some of the more recently developed cultivars of Korean Boxwood that have been growing in the Arboretum from 6 to 10 years and have performed well during the recent severe winters include Pincushion Boxwood, Tall Boy Boxwood, and Wintergreen Boxwood. Wintergreen Boxwood has also been reported as growing well in many localities in Ohio.

Morrison Garden Littleleaf Boxwood (Buxus microphylla 'Morrison Garden') has also been hardy on a protected site. Twelve-year-old plants are 39 inches tall.

Minutes of the Board of Directors' Fall Meeting November 3, 1982

The Board of Directors of the American Boxwood Society met at the Greencroft Club near Charlottesville, Virginia, on Wednesday, November 3, 1982. meeting, at which President Richard D. Mahone presided, was attended by the following Officers and Directors: Mr. Lynn R. Batdorf, Professor Albert S. Beecher, Mr. Scot Butler, Mr. Thomas E. Ewert, Professor James A. Faiszt, Dr. Walter S. Flory, Mrs. Robert L. Frackelton, Mr. William A. Gray, Mr. Dayton Mak, Dr. Bernice M. Speese, Mr. Harrison Symmes and Mrs. Katherine Ward. Mrs. Scot Butler was also present. The meeting was called to order at 10:05 a. m. The President expressed his pleasure at having an almost perfect attendance.

Treasurer's Report: The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$11,170.47. (For itemized report, see below.) President Mahone asked the Treasurer to notify Finance Chairman Faiszt of amounts received and spent for special purposes, e.g., funds designated for research, boxwood handbook, etc., so that he in turn could tell the respective committee chairmen how much was available for their work. Upon motion of Professor Beecher it was voted to send dues notices to members who where delin-

quent in paying their dues.

Committee Chairmen then gave their reports to the Board.

Boxwood Registration: Dr. Speese reported that there had been no new registrations since the last meeting.

Membership: Mr. Symmes reported that 37 new members had joined the Society but that there had been some losses, primarily older members who had died. He felt that the new members were not so much the result of our magazine advertising as of ABS activities such as workshops and tours. It was moved and voted that further magazine advertising be discontinued for the pre-

Memorial Garden: Mr. Ewert reported that there will be about one dozen new boxwood cultivars in the Garden by next spring. Also, Commander Larson has contributed some azaleas to add color to the Garden. Mr. Mahone noted that a number of donations of boxwood cuttings suitable for rooting had been received or offered. Professor Beecher suggested that the Society make a donation this year for maintenance of the Garden, inasmuch as we did not do so last year. The President asked the Finance Chairman to look into the needs of the Memorial Garden. Mr. Symmes reported that on his recent trip to the United Kingdom he met several boxwood gardeners who were enthusiastic about an exchange of unrooted boxwood cuttings. The United Kingdom boxwood collections, he reported, are deteriorating rapidly.

Research: Mr. Gray reported that an article on the boxwood field planting undertaken by the Virginia Truck and Ornamentals Research Station at Virginia Beach should be prepared for publication in The Boxwood Bulletin. Mr. Mahone, who is monitoring this project that is underwritten by the ABS, offered to have a report ready in January 1983.

Boxwood Workshops: Professor Faiszt said that several proposals had been received for future workshops, one at Scotchtown in July and another, in conjunction with the American Rhododendron Society and covering azaleas and rhododendrons one day, boxwood a second day, possibly at Gunston Hall in mid-June. Discounted fees might be offered to those who registered for both sessions. In the discussion Professor Faiszt suggested that consideration be given to postponing the Scotchtown event until 1984 and instead planning one later in 1983 in North Carolina. Mr. Symmes suggested that River Farm (headquarters of the American Horticultural Society) might have advantages over Gunston Hall and Mount Vernon, which had also been proposed as a possible site. A motion was made and carried that Professor Faiszt, after consulting with the Extension Agent, be authorized to decide when and where the next workshops should be held. Professor Faiszt mentioned that the registration fee might have to be raised to cover the cost of printing and mailing announcements (about \$50 to \$60 per workshop) if VPI & SU discontinues this funding.

Buyer's Guide and Boxwood Handbook: Professor Beecher urged the other Board members to assist in the handbook's preparation by contributing articles and/or helping to review articles on hand. He expected to have the material ready for presentation to the Board in the

spring of 1983.

Boxwood Tour: The Board congratulated Mrs. Frackelton on the great success of the September 18-19 tour in the Lynchburg-Amherst area. It was felt that much of the success was due to Mr. and Mrs. Frackelton's generosity, careful planning and supervision of all aspects of the tour. Mrs. Frackelton reported that the tour had produced a surplus of \$414.62. It was voted that this fund be disbursed at the discretion of the Finance Chairman.

Publicity: Professor Beecher reported that he would be sending announcements of next year's Annual Meeting (May 11, 1983) to appropriate journals for

publication.

The Boxwood Bulletin: Mr. Butler announced that Mrs. Dick had felt compelled to resign as Editor of The Boxwood Bulletin, effective with the October 1982 issue, because of personal responsibilities. After discussion the Board adopted a resolution thanking Mrs. Dick for her invaluable service since 1976 and naming her an Honorary Life Member of the Society (see resolution published on Page 47). The Board then elected Mr. Scot Butler as Editor and Mrs. Scot Butler (Joan) as Co-Editor of The Boxwood Bulletin. The President also asked Mr. Butler to draft bylaws setting forth the duties of the Editor for consideration by the Board at its next meeting.

Discussion of a number of ideas regarding The Bulletin followed, after which the President appointed a Bulletin Committee consisting of Scot Butler, Chairman, and members Professor Beecher, Mr. Batdorf, Dr. Flory, Mrs. Gamble and Dr. Speese to consider various proposals including: a new column by Mr. Batdorf entit ed "Know Your Boxwood"; recruitment of regional contributors; appointment of an official photographer to take black and white photos for *The Bulletin* as well as for other uses; inclusion of addresses in future membership lists; and an updated index of *The Bulletin*. It was recognized that volunteers will be required to help on some of these projects.

The matter of the disposition of old photo plates from *The Boxwood Bulletin* was discussed and a committee chaired by Mr. Symmes was appointed to look into the matter. Mr. Symmes named Mr. and Mrs. Butler and

Mr. Ewert to his committee.

Annual Meeting: The President appointed Mrs. Frackelton as Hospitality Chairman for the May 11, 1983 Annual Meeting. Plans for the program were discussed, including a slide presentation by Mr. Symmes on the evening of May 10, a coffee hour, the business meeting, a tour of the Memorial Garden, possibly a visit to Box Hill, an educational program by a team from the Boxwood Society of the Midwest and a possible boxwood cuttings exchange table or auction of plants donated by members for this purpose. It was noted that announcements of the Annual Meeting would appear in the January 1983 issue of *The Boxwood Bulletin*. Mr. Symmes was again appointed Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

New Business: Mr. Symmes asked that members of the Board give thought to any constitutional questions that should be brought before the Annual Meeting. Mr. Ewert discussed the forthcoming Christmas workshops at Blandy and his efforts to keep down the cost to par-

ticipants.

The spring meeting of the Board of Directors was tentatively set for Thursday, March 24, 1983, possibly in the Washington, D. C. area.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted

Dayton S. Mak Secretary

Please Mark Your Calendar Now

The American Boxwood Society

23rd Annual Meeting

Wednesday, May 11, 1983

Blandy Farm Boyce, Virginia

Full Information on Program and Reservations in the April Issue Treasurer's Report, Board Meeting, November 3, 1982

Checking Account Balance, May 12, 1982

Receipts:

Membership 2,812.00
Gifts & Donations 680.00
Bulletin Sales 25.00
Eastern Shore Workshop 47.00
Postage (Stamps Lynchburg Tour) 65.00
Annual Meeting 418.50

\$ 215.92

\$4,263.42

Disbursements:

Total Receipts

Boxwood Bulletin \$823.07 Annual Meeting 225.68 Bo Merchant (Day Labor Boxwood) 28.40 Mrs. Dick (Expenses) 49.37 Treasurer's Salary 173.00 Safe Deposit Fee 15.00 Telephone 26.82 Stationery 236.61 Postmaster 287.07 Va. Truck & Orna. Research 500.00 Boxwood Society Midwest (Dues) 8.00 Total Expenditures \$2,373.02

Balance - Checking Account \$1,890.40
Balance - Saving Account 2,801.16
Certificate of Deposit 6,478.91
Total Assets, November 3, 1982 \$11,170.47

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

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine D. Ward Treasurer



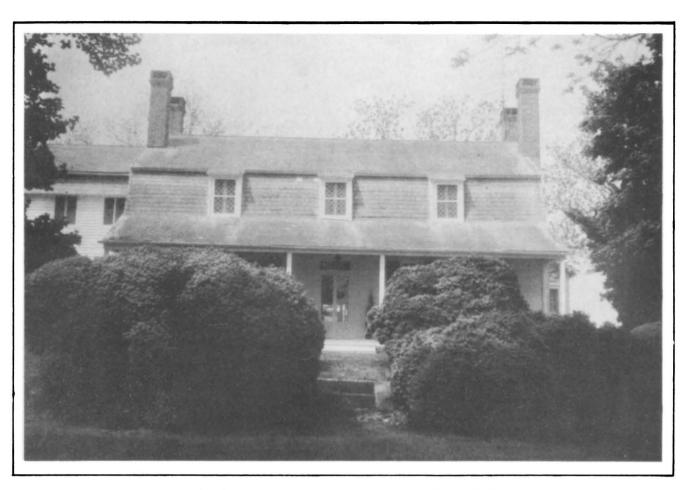
Our Boxwood Heritage

ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

Photoessay by James C. Wilfong



How many homes can boast the fine foundation planting of boxwood that this birdhouse has at Mulberry Fields.



Ancient boxwood envelops the house at Porto Bello.



The boxwood and foliage of centuries surround the Briscoe House at Charlotte Hall.

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. LeNeve H. Adams 1618 Ambleside Drive Raleigh, NC 27605

Mr. Robert A. Ballantine, III 505 Simms Street Philadelphia, PA 19116

Charlotte Ballard 370 St. Marie Florissant, MO 63031

W. W. Balwanz Box 1073 Oak Grove, VA 22443

Mr. Gary M. Banks Rt. 8, Box 171 Cold Harbor Road Mechanicsville, VA 23111

Mrs. Doris P. Barnes Northfield, Rt. 1 Linden, NC 28356

Mrs. Wm. L. Beasley 6434 Colony Circle Mechanicsville, VA 23111

Mr. Milton J. Benoit Rt. 1, Box 133 Timberville, VA 22853

Anne C. Brooks "Hollywalk" 211 Brinkwood Road Brookeville, MD 20833

Pauline M. Buxton 221 Montebello Circle Charlottesville, VA 22903

Mrs. Edward Coleman 700 Evergreen Road Rocky Mount, NC 27801

Mrs. Tom Cronenburg 504 S. Taylor Street Rocky Mount, NC 27801

Mr. H. Tucker Dalton 4934 Indian Lane, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20016

Mr. G. Walther Ewalt "Delhi Plantation" R.F.D. No. 1, Box 147-E Prince Frederick, MD 20678

Mr. Bruce Gregory Box 65 New Kent, VA 23124 Mrs. Douglas Gunter 8116 River Road Richmond, VA 23229

Josephine R. Jones 207 John Pinckney Lane Williamsburg, VA 23185

Laurel Creek Nursery Rt. 114 Powder Plant Road P. O. Box 291 Blacksburg, VA 24060

Dr. Leo Lucas, M. D. 7838 Old Clifton Road Springfield, OH 45502

Mr. John Matheson Rt. 3, Box 477 Gloucester, VA 23061

Mr. Thomas B. Merrick, III "The Meadows" Box 485 Gordonsville, VA 22942

Sally G. Murphy 1089 Rocky Springs Road Frederick, MD 21701

Mr. & Mrs. James L. Perry 2707 Kittrell Drive Raleigh, NC 27608

Mr. Clarence G. Pleasants 1013 62nd Street Galveston, Texas 77551

Dr. Wm. R. Robins 5305 Matoaka Road Richmond, VA 23226

Mr. Samuel F. Simpson, Sr. Rt. 5, Box 817 Falmouth, VA 22405

Mr. Parke F. Smith 211 Ross Road Richmond, VA 23229

Stratford Landscape, Inc. Rt. 5, Box 311 Mocksville, NC 27028

Mrs. Carl V. Yutzy "Waverley" Rt. 4, Box 229 Gloucester, VA 23061

Mrs. Jacquelyn Zacharias 8703 Shadow Lane Richmond, VA 23229

Report on Fifth International Jojoba Conference

Jojoba Has 'Way To Go' Conference Is Told

By Steve Williams

(Reprinted, with permission, from The Arizona Daily Star of October 13, 1982)

Jojoba "has a long way to go" to become a major crop in Arizona, but probably will be "established" by 1990, a University of Arizona researcher said yesterday.

"Jojoba is well on its way to becoming an established crop in Arizona, comparable to pecans, but it's got a long way to go to rival a major crop like cotton," said Leslie Rawles, a research assistant at the UA Office of Arid Lands Studies.

Rawles is a world-renowned expert on jojoba and one of about 600 people participating here this week in the Fifth International Conference on Jojoba and Its Uses, sponsored by the UA and the International Jojoba Conference.

The oil from jojoba seeds is slowly edging into the cosmetics market. The oil once was considered a likely substitute for the oil of the endangered sperm whale, a high-grade lubricant for machinery.

But cheaper synthetics, rather than jojoba oil, are now replacing sperm-whale oil, Rawles said. "Most jojoba oil is now going to cosmetics, which is a higher-priced market."

The main obstacle to developing jojoba commercially is producing large amounts of seeds that will grow into high-yield plants, he said. "Plants in the wild tend to yield only every other year or every three years — and sometimes not at all."

Commercial growers are producing high-yield plants now, Rawles said, but "we need to get several years' history on these plants" to develop good seeds for planting. He predicted that "in five or six years, there will be a pretty good supply of jojoba seeds."

Jojoba plantations in Arizona and California now cover about 25,000 acres, representing an investment of about \$100 million, he said.

As for the future of jojoba as a cash crop, Rawles said, "The big questions are, 'What will jojoba be worth 10 years from now?' and 'Where will the market be?'

"Judging from the attendance of this conference, there apparently is still a tremendous interest in the development of jojoba plantations," he said. Editor's Note: In 1965 five articles on "The Relatives of Buxus," including one on jojoba (Simmondsia chinensis), appeared in The Boxwood Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 2. A number of ABS members have shown interest in this monotypic species of the Buxaceae. It is our policy to monitor and publish information on jojoba as circumstances permit.

Twenty-Third Annual Meeting Set for May 11, 1983

The American Boxwood Society will hold its 23rd Annual Meeting on May 11, 1983 at its Headquarters at Blandy Farm near Boyce, Virginia. The Farm is on U. S. Route 50 about 10 miles east of Winchester and Interstate Highway 81.

The Meeting will follow the usual format: registration, tour of grounds, coffee and business meeting in the morning; luncheon followed by the education program in the afternoon. This year the Boxwood Society of the Midwest has kindly consented to present the educational program.

In addition to the Meeting on Wednesday there will be an Early Arrivals' Program on Tuesday evening, May 10. It will begin with a tour of a private garden at 5:00 p.m. and will be followed at 8:00 p.m. by a slide program at Blandy.

A more complete schedule of the meeting, including information on registration, accommodations and luncheon will be published in the April 1983 issue of *The Boxwood Bulletin*. But this is the time to reserve the date for a relaxing day at Blandy in the shadows of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There will be ample opportunity to visit with old friends and meet with 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.

Historic Garden Week in Virginia, April 23 through May 1, 1983 Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage, April 23 through May 8, 1983

More Complete Information on These Two Tours
Will Appear in the April Issue of *The Boxwood Bulletin*,
or Write (Call) Directly:

Historic Garden Week 1983 12 East Franklin Street Richmond, VA 23219 (804) 644-7776 Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage 1105 Providence Road Towson, MD 21204 (301) 821-6933

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American Boxwood Society Box 85, Boyce, VA 22620 Phone: 703 837-1758

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Home: 804 295-7361

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Mr. Scot Butler, Editor The Boxwood Bulletin

Box 85

Boyce, VA 22620

Home: 703 554-8309

THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

INFORMATION

Address: Box 85, Boyce, Virginia 22620

DUES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Regular membership dues of The Amberican Boxwood Society are now \$10.00. This includes a subscription to *The Boxwood Bulletin*.

Non-member subscriptions are for groups and institutions such as botanic gardens, libraries, etc. They are \$10.00 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 \$2.00.

Besides regular membership dues at \$10.00 per year, there are other classes of membership available:

Category	Annual Dues
Individual	\$10
Family	15
Contributing	25
Sustaining	50
Life	250
Patron	500 or more
Institutional subscriber	10

Contributions are welcome for the Research Fund, the Boxwood Memorial Garden, and the Boxwood Handbook.

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

General information about the Society

Advice concerning boxwood problems or cultural information

Boxwood selection

Memorial Gifts

Write to:

American Boxwood Society

Box 85

Boyce, Virginia 22620

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

You are also welcome to write directly to the president of the American Boxwood Society:

Mr. Richard D. Mahone P. O. Box 751 Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

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:

Mr. Scot Butler, Editor
The Boxwood Bulletin
Box 85
Boyce, Virginia 22620

