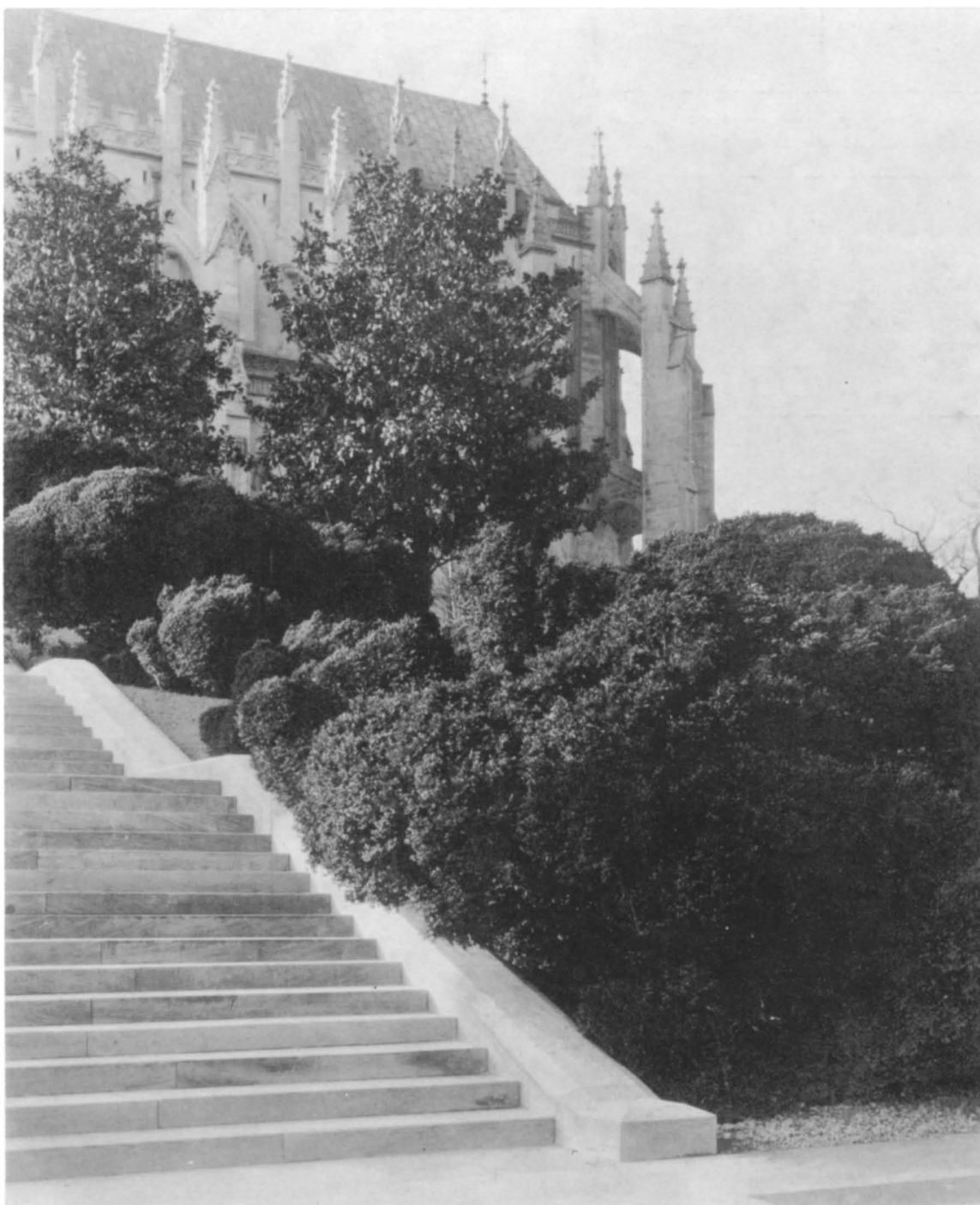


*The*

January 1965

# Boxwood Bulletin

A QUARTERLY DEVOTED TO MAN'S OLDEST GARDEN ORNAMENTAL



*A cascade of ancient boxwood below the Washington Cathedral.*

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

President ----- Rear Admiral Neill Phillips  
 1st V. P. ----- Mrs. William T. Seipp  
 2nd V. P. ----- Dr. J. T. Baldwin, Jr.  
 Secretary-Treasurer ----- Mrs. Clay B. Carr

Directors: ----- { Mrs. Thomas De Lashmutt  
 Mr. John Mitchell  
 Mr. Alden Eaton  
 Dr. Henry T. Skinner  
 Dr. J. B. Wilson  
 Dr. W. R. Singleton  
 (ex officio)

-----  
 Please address all communications, including manuscripts and change of address to the Boxwood Bulletin, Boyce, Va.

-----  
 The Editors solicit and will welcome contributions of articles, news notes, photographs suitable for reproduction, of boxwood specimens, gardens, and plantings, and other items of probable interest to readers. It is requested that every item of such material carry the name and return address of the sender and be accompanied by an addressed envelope carrying the proper postage for return. While every effort always will be made for the protection of all material submitted for publication, the Editors cannot assume responsibility for loss or injury.

-----  
 The Boxwood Bulletin is published four times a year by the American Boxwood Society in the quarters beginning with October, January, April, and July.

A subscription to the Boxwood Bulletin is included as one of the benefits of membership in the American Boxwood Society, with \$2.00 of the dues of each member being allotted for the Bulletin subscription.

The Bulletin is \$5.00 per annum to non-members in the United States and Canada; single numbers are \$1.50 each.

Reprints will be supplied to members and authors at cost but should be ordered at the time of an article's acceptance for publication.

Make cheques payable to the American Boxwood Society.

-----  
**THE BOXWOOD BULLETIN  
 ADVISORY BOARD**

Dr. J. T. Baldwin, College of William and Mary,  
 Williamsburg, Va.  
 Dr. Albert S. Beecher, Virginia Polytechnic  
 Institute, Blacksburg, Va.  
 Dr. George M. Darrow, Olele Farm, Glendale,  
 Maryland  
 Dr. Walter S. Flory, Wake Forest College,  
 Winston-Salem, N. C.  
 Dr. George H. Lawrence, Carnegie Technical  
 Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Dr. Conrad Link, University of Maryland, College  
 Park, Md.  
 Dr. Ralph Singleton, Blandy Experimental Farm,  
 Boyce, Va.  
 Dr. Henry T. Skinner, National Arboretum,  
 Washington, D. C.

# The Boxwood Bulletin

January 1965

Vol. 4, No. 3

Editors ----- Mrs. Edgar M. Whiting  
 Mrs. Chester L. Riley

## CONTENTS

Buxus Cultivar List -----	33
(Dr. W. S. Flory)	
International Circulation -----	33
A Cathedral Hillside and Its Gardens -----	34
(Florence Brown Bratenahl)	
Registration List of Cultivars in Buxus L. ....	35
(Dr. Burdette L. Wagenknecht)	
Transplanting Box -----	41
(Adm. Neill Phillips)	
Boxwood Diseases -----	42
(Dr. R. H. Gruenhagen)	
Boxwood Pests -----	43
(J. M. Amos)	
Boxwood Gardens Old and New (continued) ...	44
(Albert Addison Lewis)	
The Use of Boxwood in Italian Gardens ----	44
The Gardens of France -----	46
The Old Romans and Their Buxus -----	47
A Triumph of the Sculptor's Art In Boxwood Carving -----	48
Classified Membership List ----- Inside Back Cover (Honorary Life, Life, Sustaining, Contributing and New Members to date)	

## PHOTOGRAPHS

Front Cover: A Cascade of Ancient Boxwood Below the Washington Cathedral	
Microphoma Leaf Spot -----	42
Leaf Minor Pupae and Adults (two pictures) ...	43
Box-Bordered Italian Parterre -----	45
16th Century Spanish Triptych -----	48

-----  
 Entered as second-class mail matter at Post Office

Boyce, Virginia

Copyright 1965 by the

American Boxwood Society

Printed in U. S. A. by

Carr Publishing Co., Inc., Boyce, Va.

# BUXUS CULTIVAR LIST

At the first meeting of The American Boxwood Society (May 2, 1961) Dr. B. L. Wagenknecht, who was then Horticultural Taxonomist for Harvard's Arnold Arboretum, spoke on "Cultivars of Box, and the Boxwood Registration Program."

Dr. Wagenknecht's "Registration Lists of Cultivar Names in *Buxus* L." has now been brought up to date and appears in this issue of The Bulletin. This list has not appeared in print heretofore. Additional lists will doubtless be necessary from time to time to present new horticultural, or "fancy," or cultivar names together with information concerning new types of *Buxus* as these are described. Dr. Wagenknecht writes that some six or eight additional names are known at this time; information on these will be published when the information to validate them is available.

Information concerning an internationally acceptable system for the naming of cultivated plants was set forth in an article by Dr. Richard A. Howard in *Arnoldia*, Vol. 21, No. 1, for January 20, 1961. This article entitled "Naming and Registering Cultivated Plants" was reprinted in The Boxwood Bulletin for April 1962 (Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 41-45.). Readers are referred to Dr. Howard's article if interested in the basic rules which guide the preparation of a cultivar list of a plant genus, such as *Buxus*.

It is appropriate that the *Buxus* cultivar list should appear in The Boxwood Bulletin. Plant lovers in general, and members of the American Boxwood Society in particular, will join in thanking Dr. Wagenknecht for making the present list available. (W.S.F.)

---

Mr. Arthur Dugdale, one of our charter members, mentioned The American Boxwood Society and its Bulletin in his column "Gardening in Virginia", in the Richmond News Leader of November 6, 1964. His reference was favorable — indeed, flattering — calling the Bulletin "a veritable treasure chest of information on the culture and use of boxwood, the aristocrat of Virginia gardens."

Our Secretary, Mrs. Clay Carr, had a flood of inquiries from the Richmond area within a few days; and, after she had sent further information, a welcome number of new members. Mr. Dugdale must have quite a following among Richmond gardeners.

Don't you have some friends who would enjoy and benefit from The American Boxwood Society? There is still time to offer them membership before the next Annual Meeting. Send Mrs. Carr their names, and she will do the rest.

# INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION

The Boxwood Bulletin has been honored by requests for subscriptions from a number of foreign institutions. The Editors take this as a compliment to the high content of valuable scientific articles in past issues. Dr. Flory's knowledge and ability started the Bulletin at top level, and the standard has been maintained by articles from recognized authorities in the field, most of them members of the Society.

The present Editors, regretfully conscious of their own sub-PhD status, but heartened by the backing of a helpful Advisory Board of leading botanists, hope to continue the Bulletin at a level which shall worthily represent the American Boxwood Society even in such learned libraries as these. We ask the advice and help of all our members, especially those working with box either in research or practical gardening.

The following institutions, by request, are now receiving complimentary subscriptions to The Boxwood Bulletin:

- Enrique C. Clos, Ministerio de Agri., Paseo Colon 922, Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina
- Dienst Voor Parken en Plantsoenen, Gerard Le Grellelaan 5, Antwerpen, Belgium
- Jardin Botanique de L'Universite Sofia, 49 Rue Moskovska, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Dominion Arboretum & Botanic Garden, Science Service Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
- Jardin Botanique de L'Universite Copenhagen, Oster Farimagsgade 28, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England
- Jardin Botanique, Mairie de Nantes Plant., Nantes, France
- Museum Nat. D'Histoire Naturelle, 61 Rue Buffon, Paris, France
- Institute de Botanique De Strasbourg, 7 Rue De L'Universite, Strasbourg, France
- Botanischer Garden Der Stadt Essen, Essen-Kulshammerweg 22A, Germany
- Jardin Botanique De L'Universite D'Amsterdam, Plantage, Middenlaan 2, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Instituto Botanico, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
- Principia Botanical Garden, Acad. of Sciences USSR, 1-276 Ostankino, Moscow, Russia
- Botanic Gardens, Univ. of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Scotland
- Hortus Botanicus Bergianus, Stockholm 50, Sweden
- USDA National Agricultural Library, Current Serial Record, Washington, D. C. 20250. U.S.A.

---

Photographic credit was inadvertently omitted for the cover picture of the October 1964 issue, as well as for the illustrations of Dr. Baldwin's article on *B. pendula*. These were all the work of Mr. Thomas L. Williams of Williamsburg, Virginia, to whom the Editors offer apologies and thanks.

# A Cathedral Hillside And Its Gardens

By FLORENCE BROWN BRATENAHL

The Nation's Capital, with a towering Cathedral on the crest of its highest hill . . . It is all one picture from below here, writ across hill and sky on the broadest scale. Overpowering almost — and yet not unmindful that we are but human and it is to serve a human as well as a divine purpose. For are there not cool shadows to refresh? How enchantingly the Gothic forms of those three hundred year old boxwood everhang and soften the stone coping of the (Pilgrim) Steps. Rich green masses as well as heights of magnolia and yew trees, bringing relief in a picture with such a weight and volume of white stone. Then the relation and placing of the individual specimens in this unusual planting. How each separate piece seems to find its way to the very location where it would be happiest, where it would contribute most and play the best tones in a great symphony made up so many different instruments. Major notes, minor chords, each playing its individual part though willing to sacrifice personal identity in the desire of the whole to create a wonderful harmony. Not only near the Steps themselves but overflowing and mingling with the beauty of the Bishop's Garden, and towards the native woods with holly making a gentle transition without discords.

Viewed from below where a wide area had been prepared for this large concourse of people who were to share in this service (the dedication of the Pilgrim Steps in 1930), and make the first pilgrimage up the Steps, it was a striking and dramatic picture. One became keenly conscious of the tremendous scale of it all and the imagination was stirred to visualize what it would all be like when these Steps, with all the beauty of their planting, would lead up the hillside to a completed Cathedral: walls, Choir, Transepts, length of Nave, height of Towers, not only one but three with Gloria in Excelsis out-reaching and soaring beyond all else. Then indeed, at that thrilling moment of achievement, the Pilgrim Steps, seen in their true relationship, rendering through the ages their true service, would come into their own; while all the separate slowly wrought-out parts of the Cathedral and its landscape development would then at once become fully related, would blend and mingle into a harmonious whole. . . . Everything must be wrought out with infinite care, expert knowledge, love and the life blood of endless toil. But it will come, and much more will come, dreamed of now but not yet shared as open secrets, if we give of our best to the cause and carry the spirit of its loftiest pinnacle and the spirit of its far-reaching forest into the lowliest task of our building and digging.

---

*The late Mrs. G. C. F. Bratenahl, landscape architect of Washington Cathedral, designed the Bishop's Garden and the landscape developments on the hillside south of the Cathedral. Her plans were carried out by All-Hallows Guild, organized in 1916 as a Garden Guild whose responsibility is the care and development of the 57 acres which comprise the Close.*

*The completion of the great Gloria in Excelsis Tower in the spring of 1964 enables us to see at last in actual, glorious being the wonderful picture which existed only in Mrs. Bratenahl's genius and the devoted resolve of All-Hallows Guild, a third of a century ago. What landscape architect, what gardeners, can ever have recognized and joyfully accepted greater challenge, difficulties and opportunities? And who could ever have succeeded more magnificently?*

*Mrs. Bratenahl wrote a little book, "A Cathedral Hillside and Its Gardens", which was published by All-Hallows Guild in three editions, the last in 1931, each one enlarged and revised as the work progressed. All are now out of print. By permission of All-Hallows Guild and Cathedral authorities, and with their kind co-operation, The Boxwood Bulletin reprints in this and the April issue extracts and pictures amounting to the larger part of this delightful and valuable little book. Some material about recent additions to the plantings will be included.*

---

Our cover picture illustrates the harmony between building and planting at Washington Cathedral. The Pilgrim Steps, leading to the South Transept, a great flight of stone steps forty feet wide, are softened and enhanced by great masses of ancient boxwood and tall magnolias, above which rises the Gothic apse of Washington Cathedral with its flying buttresses and rows of delicately carved pinnacles.

*Photographed about 1930 by R. J. Bonde & Sons, Inc. Used by permission of the National Cathedral Association.*

# Registration Lists Of Cultivar Names In *Buxus* L.

by Burdette L. Wagenknecht

Norwich University

Two lists are given in this treatment of cultivar names in *Buxus*. The first list is an alphabetical listing of the cultivar names, each name followed by a parenthetical reference to the species and variety involved. No attempt to indicate synonymy will be given in this listing. The second list presents the species and their cultivars in alphabetical sequence, with the earliest bibliographic reference to the cultivar. As far as it can be determined the synonymy

will be given in this listing. When descriptions are available, they will be included in this list.

This list is only as complete as available references, cooperation of nurserymen, and ability of the author could make it. Any errors and/or omissions should be brought to the author's attention. Additions to the list should be accompanied by a bibliographic reference or a formal registration of the cultivar name to be added.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST

- Abilene (sempervirens)
- Acuminata (sempervirens)
- Agram (sempervirens)
- Alba (microphylla var. japonica)
- Albo-marginata (sempervirens)
- Andersoni (sempervirens)
- Angustifolia (microphylla var. japonica)
- Angustifolia (sempervirens)
- Angustifolia Variegata (sempervirens)
- Angustifolia Variegata Maculata (sempervirens)
- Angustifolia Variegata Punctulata (sempervirens)
- Arborescens (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Argentea (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Aurea (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Aurea Acuminata (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Aurea Maculata (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Aurea Marginata (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Aurea Punctulata (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Decussata (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Gable (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Longifolia (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Marginata (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Salicifolia (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Tenuifolia (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Thymifolia (sempervirens)
- Arborescens Variegata (sempervirens)
- Argentea (microphylla var. japonica)
- Argentea (sempervirens)
- Argentea Nova (sempervirens)
- Argenteo-limbata (sempervirens)
- Argenteo-marginata (sempervirens)
- Argenteo-variegata (sempervirens)
- Aurea (microphylla var. japonica)
- Aurea (sempervirens)
- Aurea Maculata (sempervirens)
- Aurea Maculata-aurea (sempervirens)
- Aurea Maculata-pendula (sempervirens)
- Aurea Marginata (sempervirens)
- Aurea Pendula (sempervirens)
- Aureo-limbata (sempervirens)
- Aureo-marginata (sempervirens)
- Aureo-variegata (sempervirens)
- Belleville (sempervirens)
- Broman (sempervirens)
- Bullata (sempervirens)
- Butterworth (sempervirens)
- Caucasica (sempervirens)
- Christiansen (sempervirens)
- Columnaris (sempervirens)
- Compacta (microphylla)
- Compacta (sempervirens)
- Conica (sempervirens)
- Crispa (sempervirens)
- Croni (sempervirens)
- Cucullata (sempervirens)
- Curly Locks (sempervirens)
- Decussato (sempervirens)
- Elata (sempervirens)
- Elegans (sempervirens)
- Elegantissima (sempervirens)
- Elegantissima Variegata (sempervirens)
- Fairview (sempervirens)
- Fastigiata (sempervirens)
- Flavo-marginata (sempervirens)
- Flavo-variegatis (sempervirens)
- Fortunei (microphylla var. japonica)
- Fruticosa (sempervirens)
- Fruticosa Foliis Variegata (sempervirens)
- Gigantea (sempervirens)
- Glauca (sempervirens)
- Glauca Marginata Aurea (sempervirens)
- Globosa (sempervirens)
- Golden (sempervirens)
- Grandifolia (sempervirens)
- Grand Rapids (sempervirens)
- Green Beauty (sempervirens)
- Green Pillow (microphylla)
- Handsworthiensis (sempervirens)
- Handsworthii (sempervirens)
- Handsworthii Aurea (sempervirens)

Hardwickensis (sempervirens)  
 Hardy Michigan (sempervirens)  
 Harmony Grove (sempervirens)  
 Hendersonii (sempervirens)  
 Heterophylla (sempervirens)  
 Humilis (sempervirens)  
 Inglis (sempervirens)  
 Japanese Globe (microphylla var. japonica)  
 Joe Gable (sempervirens)  
 Kingsville Dwarf (microphylla)  
 Latifolia (microphylla var. japonica)  
 Latifolia (sempervirens)  
 Latifolia Bullata (sempervirens)  
 Latifolia Macrophylla (sempervirens)  
 Latifolia Maculata (sempervirens)  
 Latifolia Marginata (sempervirens)  
 Latifolia Nova (sempervirens)  
 Ledifolia (sempervirens)  
 Leptophylla (sempervirens)  
 Longifolia (sempervirens)  
 Lynnhaven (sempervirens)  
 Macrocarpa (sempervirens)  
 Macrophylla (sempervirens)  
 Macrophylla Glauca (sempervirens)  
 Macrophylla Rotundifolia (sempervirens)  
 Maculatis (sempervirens)  
 Marginata (balearica)  
 Marginata (sempervirens)  
 Minima (sempervirens)  
 Minima Glauca (sempervirens)  
 Minor-aurea (sempervirens)  
 Myosotidifolia (sempervirens)  
 Myrtifolia (sempervirens)  
 Myrtifolia Glauca (sempervirens)  
 Nana (microphylla var. japonica)  
 Nana (sempervirens)  
 Nana Compacta (microphylla var. japonica)  
 Navicularis (sempervirens)  
 Newport Blue (sempervirens)  
 Nigricans (sempervirens)  
 Nish (sempervirens)  
 Northern Find (sempervirens)  
 Northern New York (sempervirens)  
 Northland (sempervirens)  
 Notata (sempervirens)  
 Obcordata (microphylla var. japonica)  
 Obcordata Variegata (microphylla var. japonica)  
 Oleaefolia (sempervirens)  
 Oleaefolia Elegans (sempervirens)  
 Pendula (sempervirens)  
 Ponteyi (sempervirens)  
 Prostrata (sempervirens)  
 Pyramidalis (sempervirens)  
 Pyramidalis Hardwickensis (sempervirens)  
 Pyramidalis Variegatis (sempervirens)  
 Pyramidata (sempervirens)  
 Richard (harlandii)  
 Rosmarinifolia (sempervirens)  
 Rosmarinifolia Crispa (sempervirens)  
 Rosmarinifolia Fruticosa (sempervirens)  
 Rosmarinifolia Major (sempervirens)  
 Rosmarinifolia Minor (sempervirens)  
 Rotundifolia (microphylla var. japonica)  
 Rotundifolia (sempervirens)  
 Rotundifolia Aurea (sempervirens)  
 Rotundifolia Aureo-variegata (sempervirens)  
 Rotundifolia Glauca (microphylla var. japonica)  
 Rotundifolia Maculata (sempervirens)  
 Rotundifolia Minor (sempervirens)  
 Rotundifolia Pendula (microphylla var. japonica)

Rubra (microphylla var. japonica)  
 Salicifolia (sempervirens)  
 Salicifolia Elata (sempervirens)  
 Semi-alata (sempervirens)  
 Serbian Blue (sempervirens)  
 Staygreen (microphylla var. koreana)  
 Subglobosa (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Alba Marginata (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Aurea (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Aureo-marginata (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Crispa (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Glauca (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Maculata (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Myrtifolia (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Nana (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Navicularis (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Rosmarinifolia (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Thymifolia (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Variegata (sempervirens)  
 Suffruticosa Variegata Maculata (sempervirens)  
 Tenuifolia (sempervirens)  
 Thymifolia (sempervirens)  
 Thymifolia Variegata (sempervirens)  
 Tide Hill (microphylla var. koreana)  
 Undulifolia (sempervirens)  
 Vardar Valley (sempervirens)  
 Varifolia (sempervirens)  
 Welleri (sempervirens)  
 Wintergreen (microphylla var. koreana)

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIC LIST

*Buxus balearica* Lamarck, Encyc. Meth. Bot. 1: 511. 1785.

'Marginata' (P. Corbelli in Dizionario Di Floricoltura 1: 231. 1873.)

*Buxus harlandii* Hance, Journ. Linn. Soc. 13: 123. 1873.

'Richard' (J. T. Baldwin, Jr., The Boxwood Bulletin 2 (4): 44. 1963.)

"With a deep V-shaped notch in its leaf." Originated in Louisiana. Introduced by Cassadaban Nurseries, Abita Springs, La. and Gulf Stream Nursery, Wachapreague, Virginia.

*Buxus microphylla* var. *microphylla* Siebold & Zuccarini in Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Akad. Wiss. Munch. 4 (2): 142, (Fl. Jap. Fam. Nat. 1: 34. 1845)

'Compacta' (Registered by Henry Hohman, Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Maryland, March 1, 1948.) Originated in 1912 by Wm. Appleby, Baltimore, Maryland. "Extremely dwarf, twiggy, and compact. Rarely reaching more than 20 inches high. Very hardy."

→ 'Curly Locks'

'Green Pillow' (Registered by Henry Hohman, Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Maryland, December 5, 1962.) Originated in 1912 by Wm. Appleby, Baltimore, Maryland. "Extremely dwarf habit of growth, in low, dense, spreading form. Leaves about two times as large as the species *microphylla*. Ultimate height rarely more than 15 inches, while the spread will reach three to four feet."

- 'Kingsville Dwarf' (Cited by D. Wyman in American Nurseryman 117 (7): 50. 1963 to be a synonym of *B. microphylla* 'Compacta'.)
- Buxus microphylla* var. *japonica* (Muell. Arg.) Rehder and Wilson in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 2: 168. 1914.
- 'Alba' (Catalog, Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1908. As *B. japonica alba*.)
- 'Angustifolia' (L. H. Bailey in Hortus 105. 1903.) "with long narrow leaves."
- 'Argentea' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903. As *B. japonica* var. *argentea*.)
- 'Aurea' (Catalog, Charles Dietriche, Angers, France. 1892.)
- 'Fortunei' (Catalog, Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1908. As *B. japonica fortunei*.)
- 'Japanese Globe' (Plant List, Kelly Howell, 4100 E. Sprague St., Spokane 31, Washington, 1958.) "Faster growing than true dwarf. A Border plant."
- 'Latifolia' (Catalog, Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1908. As *B. japonica latifolia*.)
- 'Nana' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903. As *B. japonica* var. *nana*.)
- 'Nana Compacta' (Catalog, Mayfair Nurseries, Bergenfield, New Jersey. 1954.) "An extremely dwarf box with tiny leaves in a tight little ball."
- 'Obcordata' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903. As *B. japonica* var. *obcordata*.)
- 'Obcordata Variegata' (Anon. in "List of Plants introduced by Rob't Fortune from Japan." Gardners Chronicle 735. 1861.) "A very pretty little variegated box with remarkably short, obtuse, sometimes retuse or obcordate leaves, of about half an inch in diameter."
- 'Rotundifolia' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903. As *B. japonica* var. *rotundifolia*.)
- 'Rotundifolia Glauca' (Catalog, Charles Dietriche, Angers, France. 1892.)
- 'Rotundifolia Pendula' (Catalog, Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1919. As *B. japonica rotundifolia pendula*.)
- 'Rubra' (T. Makino, Botanical Magazine of Tokyo 27:112. 1913.) "Small shrub. Leaves oval to oblong, coriaceous, 3-12mm. long 2-7 1/2mm. wide, orange-colored; veins close, finely prominent above when dry, invisible beneath. Flower smaller."
- 'Variegata' (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3: 83. 1893. As *B. japonica* b. *variegata*.) "Evergreen japanese shrub with yellow or gold or white margined leaves."
- Buxus microphylla* var. *Koreana* Nakai ex Wilson in Journ. Arnold Arb. 1: 35 (1919), nom. — Rehder in Journ. Arnold Arb. 7: 240 (1926) — L. C. Chadwick in Am. Nurseryman, 85, 2: 55 fig. (p. 1) (1947).
- 'Staygreen' (Catalog, John Vermeulen and Son, Neshanic Station, New Jersey. 1961.) Originated by Ernest Miller, Stonewall Gardens Nursery, Kent, Ohio.
- 'Tide Hill' (B. Blackburn, Popular Gardening, 48 cont. to 81. 83, 84. June, 1964.) "Dwarf, holds green foliage in winter on Long Island and in New Jersey."
- 'Wintergreen' (Registered by Howard N. Scarff, Scarff's Nursery Inc., New Carlisle, Ohio. 1960.) "This plant has shown remarkable ability to retain good green color all through the winter. Even in the extreme cold of our 1958-59 winter this plant held its color."
- Buxus sempervirens* Linneaus, Species Plantarum 983. 1753.
- 'Abilene' (Originated at Abilene, Kansas. Plants under this name were growing in the Beal-Garfield Botanic Garden, East Lansing, Michigan, December 28, 1960.)
- 'Acuminata' (Journal Royal Horticultural Society 18: 86. 1895.)
- 'Agram' (Introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture, Glen Dale, Maryland, Spring 1959.) Collected near Skoplje, Vardar River Valley, Macedonia by Dr. Edgar Anderson. "A columnar form."
- 'Albo-marginata' (D. Wyman, American Nurseryman 117 (7): 57. 1963.) Cited as a synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Argenteo-variegata'.
- 'Andersoni' (A name applied to a number of plants grown from seed collected by Dr. Edgar Anderson in Macedonia. In most instances, if not all, the name arose from the distribution of plants under Anderson's collection numbers which were dropped during the course of propagating and distributing the plants. No precise application of the name seems possible.)
- 'Angustifolia' (P. Miller, Gardener's Dictionary ed. 6: Bux. no. 2. 1756. As *B. arborescens angustifolia*.) "The narrow-leaved box tree."
- 'Angustifolia Variegata' (J. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticum Britannicum III: 1333. 1838.) "Arborescent, leaves lanceolate, variegated." Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Argenteo-variegata'.
- 'Angustifolia Variegata Maculata' (H. Baillon, Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees 61. 1859.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Argenteo-variegata'.
- 'Angustifolia Variegata Punctulata' (H. Baillon, Monographie des Stylocerees 61. 1859.)
- 'Arborescens' (P. Miller, Gardener's Dictionary ed. 6: Bux. 1. 1756.) "Tall shrub or small tree; leaves usually elliptic."
- 'Arborescens Argentea' (J. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticum Britannicum III: 1333. 1838.) "Arborescent. Leaves ovate, variegated with a silver colour."
- 'Arborescens Aurea' (J. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticum Britannicum III: 1333. 1838.) "Arborescent. Leaves ovate, variegated with a golden colour." Synonym of *B. sempervirens*. 'Aureo-variegata'.
- 'Arborescens Aurea Acuminata' (H. Baillon, Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees 61. 1859.) "B. longioribus foliis in acumen luteum desinentibus."

- 'Arborescens Aurea Maculata' (H. Baillon, Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees 61. 1859.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Aurea-variegata'.
- 'Arborescens Aurea Marginata' (H. Baillon, Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees 61. 1859.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Marginata'.
- 'Arborescens Aurea Punctulata' (H. Baillon, Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees 61. 1859.) "Arbor foliis ovatis integerrimus, apice acutis, aut rotundatis, aut emarginatis, aureo punctulatis."
- 'Arborescens Decussata' (Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 269. 1925.)
- 'Arborescens Gable' (Catalog, Tingle Nurseries, Pittsfield, Maryland. 1963.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Joe Gable'.
- 'Arborescens Longifolia' (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3: 82. 1893.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Angustifolia'.
- 'Arborescens Marginata' (J. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticum Britannicum III: 1333. 1838.) "Arborescent. Leaf ovate, with a margin of a golden colour. Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Marginata'.
- 'Arborescens Salicifolia' (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3: 82. 1893.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Angustifolia'.
- 'Arborescens Tenuifolia' (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3: 82. 1893.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* "Angustifolia'.
- 'Arborescens Thymifolia' (H. Vogel, Gartenwelt 33: 150. 1929.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Thymifolia'.
- 'Arborescens Variegata' (Catalog, Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1908.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Argenteo-variegata'.
- 'Argentea' (C. Ludwig, Neu. Wilde Baumz. 9. 1783.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Argenteo-variegata'.
- 'Argentea Nova' (Catalog, V. N. Gauntlett, Chiddingfold, Surry, England. 1930.)
- 'Argenteo-variegata' (R. Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 31. 1770.) [Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Marginata']
- 'Argenteo-marginata' (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3: 81. 1893.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Argenteo-variegata'.
- 'Argenteo-variegata' (R. Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 3; 1770.)
- 'Aurea' (J. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticum Britannicum III: 1333. 1838.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Aureo-variegata'.
- 'Aurea Maculata' Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 131. 1896.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Aureo-variegata'.
- 'Aurea Maculata-aurea' (Plants under this name were growing in the Beal-Garfield Botanic Garden, East Lansing, Michigan, December 28, 1960.)
- 'Aurea Maculata-pendula' (Plants under this name were growing in the Beal-Garfield Botanic Garden, East Lansing, Michigan, December 28, 1960.)
- 'Aurea Marginata' (J. Loudon, Encyclopedia of the Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain 703. 1853.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Marginata'.
- 'Aurea Pendula' (Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 131. 1896.)
- 'Aurea-limbata' (R. Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 31. 1770.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Marginata'.
- 'Aureo-marginata' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle & Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 284. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Marginata'.
- 'Aureo-variegata' (R. Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 31. 1770. As *B. arborescens* 2. aureo-variegata.) "Leaves variegated yellow."
- 'Belleville' (Registered by Russell I. Seibert, Director, Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1963.) Selected 1956. "The original plant, now 7' 4" tall by 8' 6" in diameter, has maintained a dense globular shape. The young foliage is blue green, later changing to a rich medium green which it maintains through the winter. The foliage is remarkably resistant to winter injury. Seven year-old plants, though completely exposed, showed no damage after the severe winter of 1962-63, in contrast to nearly all other box. Perfectly hardy at Belleville, Illinois, and at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania."
- 'Broman' (Sheridan Nurseries, Toronto, Canada. Selected in 1936 by Mr. Broman.)
- 'Bullata' (Petzold and Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 194. 1964.)
- 'Butterworth' (Catalog, Tingle Nurseries, Pittsfield, Maryland, 1958.)
- 'Caucasica' (K. Koch, Dendrologie 2: 476. 1862.)
- 'Christiansen' (Catalog, Cary Brothers Nursery, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. 1957.) "Extra-hard."
- 'Columnaris' (Catalog, Visser's Nurseries, 132-9 Merrick Blvd., Springfield Gardens, Long Island, New York. 1960.) "Columnar."
- 'Compacta' (Catalog, Charles Dietriche, Angers, France. 1953.)
- 'Conica' (Catalog, Siebenthaler, Dayton, Ohio 136: 10. 1938.)
- 'Crispa' (P. Corbelli, Dizionario Di Floricoltura 1: 232. 1873.)
- 'Croni' (Catalog, Monroe Nurseries, Monroe, Michigan. 1955.)
- 'Cucullata' (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3: 82. 1893.) "Mit in der Mitte vertiefen."
- 'Curly Locks' (Registered by Henry Hohman, Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Maryland, March 1. 1948.) Originated in 1942; introduced in 1946. "Compact upright growth, the branches of which have curling or twisting habit. Entirely different from any other box in its habit of growth."
- 'Decussato' (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3: 82. 1893. As *B. sempervirens decussato*.) "mit paarweise gegen-und-kreuzstandigen blattern."
- 'Elata' (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3. 82. 1893.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Angustifolia'.
- 'Elegans' (L. H. Bailey, Cyclopedia. 601. 1928.) "A variegated form of *B. sempervirens oleaefolia*."
- 'Elegantissima' (K. Koch, Dendrologie 2: 477. 1862.)
- 'Elegantissima Variegata' (Catalog, Charles Dietriche, Angers, France. 1892.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Elegantissima'.



- 'Fairview' (Catalog, Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc., Easton, Maryland, 49. 1947.) "A large leafed variety."
- 'Fastigiata' (F. Meyer, Plant Explorations ARS 34-9: 91. 1959.) Grown at Myddelton House, Hertfordshire, England. "Erect form."
- 'Flavo-marginata' (L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3: 81. 1893.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Marginata'.
- 'Flavo-variegatis' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 284. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Aureo-variegata'.
- 'Fruticosa' (V. Veillard in Duhamel, Traite Arb. Arbris ed. augm. 1: 82. 1835.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'.
- 'Fruticosa Foliis Variegata' (F. G. Dietrich, Vollständiges Lexicon der Gartnerei und Botanik 2: 391. 1802.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa Variegata'.
- 'Gigantea' (V. Veillard in Duhamel, Traite Arb. Arbris ed. augm. 1: 82. 1835.) Plants to which this name was applied were found to be specimens of typical *B. balearica* erroneously thought to be a variety of *B. sempervirens*.
- 'Glauca' (G. Kirchner in Petzold and Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 194. 1864.)
- 'Glauca Marginata Aurea' (Catalog, F. Delaunay, Angers, France. 1910.)
- 'Globosa' (Catalog, Siebenthaler Nurseries, Dayton, Ohio 136: 10. 1938.)
- 'Golden' (A name commonly encountered in catalogues as a descriptive term for *B. sempervirens* 'Aureo-variegata' and unintentionally indicated as a cultivar name.)
- 'Grandifolia' (J. Muller-Argov. in De Candolle Prodrromus 16, 1: 19. 1869.)
- 'Grand Rapids' (Catalog, Light's Tree Company, Richland, Michigan 12: 14. 1948.) "Hardy."
- 'Green Beauty' (Catalog, Eastern Shore Nurseries, Easton, Maryland, 10. 1964.) "A new variety, with smaller leaves; darker green and more compact."
- 'Handsworthiensis' (Fisher ex Henry in Elses and Henry, Trees of Great Britain and Ireland #7: 1725. 1913.)
- 'Handsworthii' (K. Koch, Dendrologie 4: 447. 1872.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Handsworthiensis'.
- 'Handsworthii Aurea' (Catalog, Visser's Springfield Gardens, Merrick Rd., Springfield, Long Island, New York. 1945.)
- 'Hardwickensis' (E. Schelle, in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903.)
- 'Hardy Michigan' (Catalog, John Vermeulen and Son, Inc. Neshanic Station, New Jersey, Spring. 1959.) "Relatively hardy."
- 'Harmony Grove' (Don Wyman, American Nurseryman 107 (7): 57. 1963.) "A new selection being grown by the Kelsy Highlands Nurseries, East Boxford, Mass., originating at Harmony Grove cemetery, Salem, Mass."
- 'Hendersonii' (Catalog, Lindley Nurseries, Greensboro, North Carolina. 1958.)
- 'Heterophylla' (V. Veillard in Duhamel, Traite Arb. Arbris, ed. augm. 1: 82. 1835.)
- 'Humilis' (K. Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ. Helv. ed. 2, 8: 722. 1844. As *B. sempervirens* b. *humilis*.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'.
- 'Inglis' (D. Wyman, Arnoldia 17: 65. 1957.) "The variety 'Inglis' originated in central Michigan where it has withstood winter temperatures of -20°F each year for many years without injury."
- 'Joe Gable' (Catalog, Kingsville Nursery, Kingsville, Maryland. 1946.) "Dark green leaves, holding color in very cold weather. Growth fast and strong. It is apparent that this box will develop to quite a large size."
- 'Latifolia' (Anonymous in Annals of Horticulture 2: 541. 1847.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Bullata'.
- 'Latifolia Bullata' (Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 609. 1902.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Bullata'.
- 'Latifolia Macrophylla' (Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 609. 1902.)
- 'Latifolia Maculata' (Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 131. 1896.)
- 'Latifolia Marginata' (Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 269. 1925.)
- 'Latifolia Nova' (Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 609. 1902.)
- 'Ledifolia' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Angustifolia'.
- 'Leptophylla' (V. Veillard in Duhamel, Traite Arb. Arbris ed. augm. 1: 82, t. 23, fig. 3. 1800). Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Myrtifolia'.
- 'Longifolia' (G. Kirchner in Petzold and Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 194. 1864.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Angustifolia'.
- 'Lynnhaven' (Greenbrier Farms, Inc., Norfolk, Virginia. 1922.) "Broad pyramidal growth."
- 'Macrocarpa' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Bullata'.
- 'Macrophylla Glauca' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Glauca'.
- 'Macrophylla Rotundifolia' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903.)
- 'Maculatis' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 284. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Argenteo-variegata'.
- 'Marginata' (J. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticum Britannicum III: 1333. 1838.)
- 'Minima' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 283. 1903.)
- 'Minima Glauca' (Catalog, Charles Dietriche, Angers, France. 1892.)
- 'Minor-aurea' (R. Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 31, 1770.) "Small-leaved gold-edged box."
- 'Mysotidifolia' (Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 131. 1896.)
- 'Myrtifolia' (Catalog of Trees and Shrubs, Gordon, Dermer and Edmonds Pl. 6. 1782.)
- 'Myrtifolia Glauca' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 284. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa Glauca'.

- 'Nana' (V. Veillard in Duhamel, *Traite Arb. Arbris ed. augm.* 1: 83. 1835.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'.
- 'Navicularis' (Catalog, Charles Dietriche, Angers, France. 1892.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Handsworthiensis'.
- 'Newport Blue' (Catalog, Boulevard Nurseries, Newport, Rhode Island 4. 1941.) "Hardy. Two types: globe and pyramidal."
- 'Nigricans' (P. Corbelli, *Dizionario di Floricoltura* 232. 1873.)
- 'Nish' (A name given to a plant grown from seed brought from the Balkans by Dr. Edgar Anderson in 1932. The original plants are still growing at Grays Summit, Missouri.)
- 'Northern Find' (Registered by Woodland Nurseries, Cooksville, Ontario, Canada. 1962.) "Form: Nicely rounded bush, capable of growing over many years to considerable height, semi-open branching habit. Foliage: Oblong-oval, 1 to 1 1/4" long, convex, glaucous bloom on young foliage, occasional small branch of silver-variegated foliage."
- 'Northern New York' (Plants under this name were growing in the Beal-Garfield Botanic Garden, East Lansing, Michigan, December 28, 1960.)
- 'Northland' (Registered by C. W. Stuart and Company, Newark, New York. 1949.) "Hardiness, no winter burn. Slow compact growth."
- 'Notata' (R. Weston, *Bot. Univ.* 1: 31. 1770.) "Gold-tipped box."
- 'Oleaefolia' (L. H. Bailey, *Cyclopedia* 601. 1928.) "of upright habit with oblong leaves resembling those of the olive."
- 'Oleaefolia Elegans' (A. F. Sanford, *Catalog and Planting List, Sanford Arboretum, Knoxville, Tennessee* 58. 1932.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Elegans'.
- 'Pendula' (Catalog, Simon Louis 21. 1869.)
- 'Ponteyi' (L. Dippel, *Handbuch der Laubholzkunde* 3: 81. 1893.) "Mit gelb gebanderton."
- 'Prostrata' (W. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles* 1: 278. 1914.) "Low horizontally-branched shrub, rarely more than 2 or 3 feet high."
- 'Pyramidalis' (Catalog, Simon Louis 21. 1869.)
- 'Pyramidalis Hardwickensis' (Kew *Handlist of Trees and Shrubs* 269. 1925.)
- 'Pyramidalis Variegatis' (Catalog, Baudriller Nursery, Angers, France. 1880.)
- 'Pyramidata' (A. F. Sanford, *Catalog and Planting List, Sanford Arboretum, Nashville, Tennessee* 59. 1932.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Pyramidalis'.
- 'Rosmarinifolia' (H. Baillon, *Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees* 61. 1859.)
- 'Rosmarinifolia Crispa' (E. Schelle, in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 284. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa Crispa'.
- 'Rosmarinifolia Fruticosa' (P. Corbelli, *Dizionario di Floricoltura* 1: 232. 1873.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'.
- 'Rosmarinifolia Major' (J. Muller-Argov. in De Candolle, *Prodromus* 16, 1: 19. 1869.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Rosmarinifolia'.
- 'Rosmarinifolia Minor' (J. Muller-Argov. in De Candolle, *Prodromus* 16, 1: 19. 1869.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'.
- 'Rotundifolia' (H. Baillon, *Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees* 61. 1859. As *B. sempervirens* b. *rotundifolia*.)
- 'Rotundifolia Aurea' (L. Dippel, *Handbuch der Laubholzkunde* 3: 82. 1893.)
- 'Rotundifolia Aureo-variegata' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 284. 1903.)
- 'Rotundifolia Maculata' (F. Meyer in *Plant Explorations ARS* 34-9: 113b. 1959.)
- 'Rotundifolia Minor' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 284. 1903.)
- 'Salicifolia' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 283. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Angustifolia'.
- 'Salicifolia Elata' (Catalog, F. Delauney, Angers, France. 1896.)
- 'Semi-elata' (Catalog, Charles Dietriche, Angers, France. 1892.)
- 'Serbian Blue' (A name given to a plant grown from seed brought from the Balkans by Dr. Edgar Anderson in 1932. The original plants are still growing at Grays Summit, Missouri.)
- 'Subglobosa' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 283. 1903.)
- 'Suffruticosa' (Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum* 983. 1753. As *B. suffruticosa*.)
- 'Suffruticosa Alba Marginata' (Catalog, Brimfield Nurseries, Wethersfield, Connecticut. 1955.)
- 'Suffruticosa Aurea' (H. Baillon, *Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees* 61. 1859.) The reference Linnaeus, *Hort Cliff.* 441. 1737 is before the starting point for cultivar nomenclature.
- 'Suffruticosa Aureo-marginata' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 284. 1903.)
- 'Suffruticosa Crispa' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 284. 1903.)
- 'Suffruticosa Glauca' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 284. 1903.)
- 'Suffruticosa Maculata' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 284. 1903.)
- 'Suffruticosa Myrtifolia' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 284. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Myrtifolia'.
- 'Suffruticosa Nana' (Catalog, W. T. Smith Company, Geneva, New York. 1936.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'.
- 'Suffruticosa Navicularis' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, *Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung* 284. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Handsworthiensis'.

'Suffruticosa Rosmarinifolia' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 284. 1903.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Rosmarinifolia'.

'Suffruticosa Thymifolia' (Catalog, Little and Ballantyne, Carlisle, England. 1928.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Thymifolia'.

'Suffruticosa Variegata' (R. Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 31. 1770.) "Striped dwarf box."

'Suffruticosa Variegata Maculata' (H. Baillon, Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees 61. 1859.) Synonym of *B. sempervirens* 'Argenteo-variegata'.

'Tenuifolia' (H. Baillon, Monographie des Buxacees et des Stylocerees 61. 1859.)

'Thymifolia' (E. Schelle in Beissner, Schelle and Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholzbenennung 284. 1903.)

'Thymifolia Variegata' (Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 18: 82. 1895.)

'Undulifolia' (Kew Handlist of Trees and Shrubs 270. 1902.)

'Vardar Valley' (D. Wyman, Arnoldia 17 (7): 42. 1957.) "Hardy, the foliage keeps its green color throughout the winter. It is a wide-spreading, flat-topped plant of much merit in the north."

'Varifolia' (Catalog, Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Maryland. 1949.)

'Welleri' (Catalog, Weller Nursery Co., Holland Michigan. 1945.)

---

*In his introduction, Dr. Wagenknecht invites corrections or additions to his list, asking bibliographic or registration data with these. Address, Dr. B. L. Wagenknecht, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont.*

---

---

## TRANSPLANTING BOXWOOD

*A large Box bush prepared for moving. Note the wide but shallow root ball — in this instance, perhaps unusually shallow. Picture from "Boxwood Gardens Old and New".*



(Heronwood Nursery "Instructions")

ADMIRAL PHILLIPS SAYS: Boxwood may be transplanted from early spring after the ground thaws until about the last week in June. If an unusually hot early summer sets in, then no transplanting should be done after about the 1st of June. Fall transplanting may be done from about the 1st of August (unless the weather is unusually hot and dry) until about the 1st of November. After that, there is risk that an early prolonged freeze may set in before the roots have had time to get established.

All boxwood the first year after transplanting does best in partial shade. Boxwood should be protected from strong winds so far as possible. Always avoid exposure to water dripping from the eaves of the house.

Transplanted boxwood should be well watered at least once a week during the first summer after transplanting. Established bushes can stand a great deal of drought. When autumn comes on, do not let the plant go into cold weather with dry roots.

---

*On the two pages immediately following we reprint by permission two articles from "Circular 503, BOXWOOD IN THE LANDSCAPE", issued by the Agricultural Extension Service of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.*

# Boxwood Diseases

By DR. R. H. GRUENHAGEN

*Extension Plant Pathologist  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute*

Boxwood have long been prized as ornamental shrubs for their natural beauty, remarkable vigor, and general healthy condition. Boxwood growing in a suitable environment require a minimum amount of care and are remarkably free of most diseases. There are, however, a few which impair the beauty and usefulness of boxwood.

## *Parasitic Diseases*

**MACROPHOMA LEAF SPOT:** This disease is found on both English and American boxwood. Its appearance is alarming, but actually the disease is not important in itself. Its presence is only an indication that something else is wrong with the plant. Leaves on certain branches will start to change from dark green to a pale, grayish-green color. Soon the green disappears entirely and the leaves become dull tan or straw yellow. Many tiny, black, raised spots develop on the yellowed leaves. Considerable defoliation occurs, although some spotted leaves will persist on the branch for a long time.

The fungus, *Macrophoma candollei*, is responsible for the black spots, but is a weak parasite and develops only on plant tissue that has been previously weakened. The disease frequently appears on branches that have suffered mechanical damage or winter injury. When the disease is generally distributed throughout a boxwood plant, it is reasonable to assume that a low-vigor condition exists. This may be caused by mechanical damage, winter injury, improper soil nutrient level, nematode attack, improper planting, improper soil-moisture relations, or other adverse growing conditions.

Leaf spotting may be reduced by removing all fallen and diseased leaves from the center of the bush and burning them. All dead branches should be removed and burned also. Fungicide spraying is not generally recommended because it only helps re-

*Macrophoma Leaf Spot*



move the symptom, not the cause. Plant vigor should be increased by correcting adverse growing conditions. Frequently these conditions are intangible and difficult to pinpoint, but when they can be clarified and corrected the results are rewarding.

**CANKER:** Boxwood affected by this disease usually start to show symptoms in the spring. Certain branches and sometimes entire plants are slow in starting new growth. When growth does start it is not as vigorous as on healthy plants. Soon the leaves turn from normal dark green to a light green, and then to various shades of tan. Leaves on infected branches turn upward and lie close to the stem, instead of spreading out in a bushy effect. Diseased leaves and branches develop small, rose-colored or pinkish, waxy pustules which are the fruiting bodies of the disease-producing fungus. Bark near the base of infected branches loosens and peels off readily, leaving gray to black discolored wood underneath. Canker disease frequently follows mechanical damage or winter injury. Infected branches or plants usually die rapidly. The canker disease is caused by the fungus *Pseudonectria rousseliana*. The bright-colored pustules are fruiting bodies of the *Volutella* stage of the fungus.

All dead and dying branches should be removed immediately and burned. Cankers on larger branches should be cut back into good wood and the exposed tissue treated with a wound-dressing compound. Each year remove all accumulated leaves and other debris from the interior of the bushes. Fungicide sprays are effective in preventing canker. Bordeaux mixture 3-3-50 or lime-sulfur 1-50 are especially good; 4 applications are recommended. The first should be made after dead leaves and other debris have been removed from the interior of the bush and burned, but before new growth starts in the spring. The second application should be made when new growth is about half completed; and a third application after spring growth has stopped. It is advisable to follow with a fourth application after fall growth stops.

**ROOT ROT:** The general symptoms are poor growth, and foliage which loses its luster and gradually changes color from a normal dark green to a light pale green and finally a light straw yellow. Leaves turn upward and lateral margins roll inward, an indication of insufficient moisture. Because boxwood forms many rooted branches, symptoms may appear on just a few branches or on the entire plant, depending upon the extent of infection. Roots die and become dark in color before they decay. Dark streaks may extend into the wood of lower stems. Bark at the base of affected stems and branches dies, dries out, and separates from the wood, and may be easily removed. The disease is caused by the fungus *Phytophthora parasitica*, a well known parasite on many crop plants.

The disease is most common in poorly-drained soil and on plants that have been set too deep. Once the fungus has become established in the soil, it can remain active for many years. Soil sterilization is practical as a pre-planting practice. Chemical treatment of established plants is being investigated, but at present results are preliminary, and no recommendations can be made.

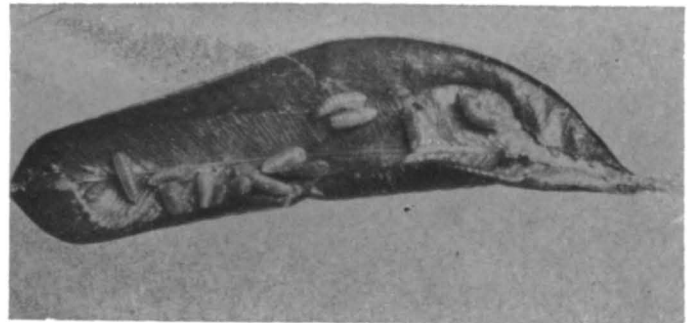
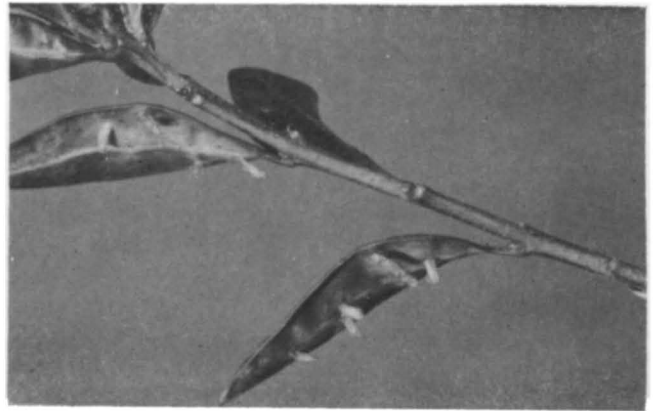
**NEMATODES:** Parasitic nematodes present a serious problem on boxwood in most areas of the United States where this ornamental grows. Nematodes are tiny, eel-shaped worms, varying in length from 1/10" to 1/50". They are extremely widespread, being found in soil, water, and on living and dead organic material. Although there are many different kinds of nematodes, only a few attack boxwood roots. The more important are the root lesion, spiral, ring, lance, and dagger nematodes. Of these, root lesion nematodes are probably the most important. Plants heavily infected with nematodes show a bronzing of foliage and drying of branches. Growth is much retarded and a general decline may result. Leaves are small, become dry, and fall off, and the plant looks thin. Nematode damage is extremely difficult to diagnose by observing the above-ground part of the plant. The symptoms are similar to those caused by drought, defective soil, poor drainage, or root rot and canker organisms. The only reliable way of determining presence of nematodes is to send a soil and root sample to a plant disease clinic or diagnostic laboratory for examination.

Sterilized soil or other media should be used in propagating and growing plants. Use only nematode-free planting stock. Chemical treatment has been used with a high degree of success on established boxwood when nematode infection has been determined by laboratory tests. The most widely used nematocide for treating infected boxwood is DBCP. It is used at the rate of 1 teaspoon of a 50% (by volume) emulsifiable concentrate in a gallon of water to drench 9 sq. ft. of soil around the base of the plant. Holes should be punched in the soil with a spading fork or similar tool prior to treatment. After the chemical drench has been applied, the area should be thoroughly watered so the chemical will soak down into the root zone. This treatment should not be applied if the soil temperature is below 55 degrees F.

#### *Non-Parasitic Diseases*

**WINTER INJURY AND SUN SCALD:** Not all diseases of boxwood are caused by parasitic organisms. Most boxwood troubles at higher elevations and in northern regions result from freezing and sun scalding. Young leaves and twigs may be injured when growth continues late in fall or begins too early in spring. Cold, dry winds during winter may turn leaves rusty-brown or red. Leaves, twigs, and entire plants may die back as a result of rapid freezing and thawing on warm winter days and extremely cold nights. Above-ground tissues thaw rapidly in a warm winter sun and will lose more water than can be replaced from the frozen soil. Freezing and thawing may also cause splitting and peeling of the bark.

Fertilizer should be applied in early spring, and never after July 1. Late fertilizing may prompt a flush of succulent growth which will be extremely susceptible to cold. Plants should be heavily watered and adequately mulched in the fall to provide additional moisture for winter and to prevent deep freezing of the soil. Using wind breaks or antidesiccant sprays will reduce moisture loss from the leaves during winter.



*Leaf Miner Pupae and Adults*

## **BOXWOOD PESTS**

By J. M. AMOS

*Associate Extension Entomologist  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute*

The principal serious insect pests of boxwood are leaf miners, psyllids, and boxwood mites. One or all can be present and cause damage at the same time.

The boxwood leaf miner attacks many tree and bush varieties, but rarely affects dwarf varieties. Typical damage can be seen in late summer. Small oval blotches or blisters about 1/4" in diameter appear on the under surface of leaves. Yellowish maggots live inside leaves and hollow out areas between the upper and lower cell layers.

The boxwood psyllid is a small, sucking insect related to aphids. It passes winter beneath bud scales, molts, grows legs, and crawls to new leaves to feed. While feeding, psyllids secrete a whitish waxy material which makes them easy to locate. As sucking progresses, the leaves cup and curl. About mid-May the nymphs start to change to adults and continue reaching maturity until early June.

The boxwood mite is a common pest. Adults are 1/64" long and yellow-green to reddish-brown in color. They overwinter as yellow, round, flattened eggs on underside of leaves. Eggs hatch shortly after the middle of April and young nymphs feed on both surfaces of foliage, giving it a mottled appearance. Heavily infested leaves may wither and drop. The life cycle is 18 to 21 days.

Good control of boxwood pests can be obtained by spraying thoroughly in May with diazinon 4E at the rate of 1/2 teaspoon per gallon. A second application may be necessary in some seasons.

# Boxwood Gardens Old and New

By Albert Addison Lewis

*Continuing the excerpts from the late Mr. Lewis' book, we select his chapters on the gardens of Roman and more modern Italy, and of France. Published by The William Byrd Press of Richmond, Va. in 1924, this book is now out of print and extremely hard to find. Other selections have appeared in Bulletin issues of January, April, July and October, 1963, and in January 1964.*

## The Use Of Boxwood In Italian Gardens

GARDENS, like everything else beautiful which had been submerged by the Dark Ages, flowered into new glories with the Renaissance, and the exquisite grounds about the villas of the Medicis and the Borgias are the models after which the Italian Garden of today is copied. A genuine Italian Garden like the ones at Villa Lante at Bagnaia, the incomparable Villa d'Este at Tivoli, the superb old estates at Frascati, is a creation of loveliness as far removed from the cheap stiff affairs full of plaster of paris hideous ornaments sometimes called Italian gardens, as a masterpiece is removed from a lithograph. And yet our American skies are as blue as those above the Mediterranean; our spring and summer climate is not unlike that of Italy; we know now of a hundred flowers where the sixteenth century designer knew of but one; and old Boxwood, that essential part of every Italian garden will thrive here and is available.

To create an Italian garden demands imagination and art, and work. Often in the Renaissance a whole village was torn down to make way for one garden. The mosaic of paths and alleys and beds was laid out as carefully as a tapestry was planned. Fountains were built, and the unsurpassable sculptors of the day, even Benvenuto Cellini and Michael Angelo carved them, women riding on swift dolphins, dragons casting forth great streams, nymphs wringing their long and lustrous hair. The Florentines of the Renaissance knew that no statue was an ornament unless it was a work of art, and because their gardens were the expression of their worship of the beautiful and the luxurious, they put the best talent of the day to work at modeling their garden sculpture. These marbles gleamed against dark-shining hedges of rich Box; shapely Box-trees in carved tubs stood at cross-paths; clipped Box-borders marked the beds of brilliant, exotic flowers they grew. There were citron groves, and grottos where the murmur of water falls re-echoed. There were wooded solitudes. There were aviaries where strange birds of rainbow plumage sparkled in the sun.

With such loveliness springing into being all around, it is no wonder that even Raphael helped to plan a garden, the one at Villa Madama.

The Vatican gardens were completed about this time (1560), and their sunken garden of Box is as fine as anything that has been done in landscaping before or since.

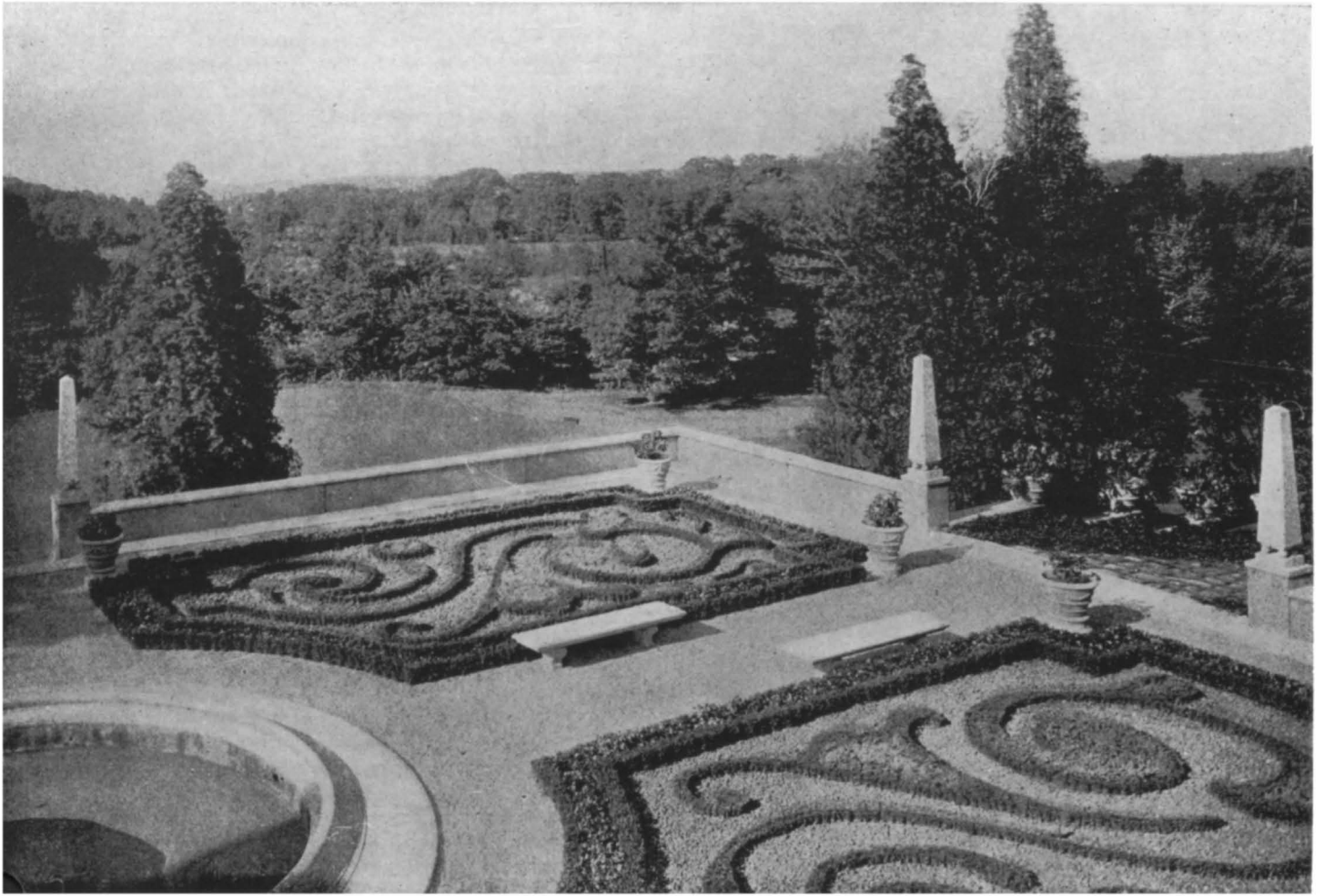
The design of an Italian garden with its symmetry, its parterres of shaped beds, its converging paths seems on paper stiff and unnatural. But in the growing reality lines are softened by everchanging harmonies of foliage; the blending of colors and the contrast of the smoky green of olive trees and the rich verdure of the Box make one forget that it was ever "planned"; and "from the intimate union of art and nature, of architecture and landscape" is born ineffable loveliness.

"What dreams sleep in gardens! It is no effort to see those long-dead men and women in their brave clothes, the big women of Palma with their golden hair, the Violantes, Simonetta, that reed-like spirit of the Renaissance, the secret women of Leonardo, all the great wonders and beauties of those women Veronese painted, I see them all. And there are little boys with flaxen hair playing on flutes and mandolins, like the child angels Carpaccio drew. The Italy of Romance is always a garden to me, with Paradises as the Borghesi had 'contrived with shades of myrtles, cypresse, and box,' with pretty murmuring streams and fountains and basso-relieues. There should be a herd of deer here, and nets to catch wood-cock in the trees, and a Vivarie containing, among other things, 'that exotic fowl the ostridge.'"

There is an elegance of restraint about the formal part of the Italian garden. One authority on landscaping says it is no more unnatural to plan a garden formally than it is to cut grass. Another says:

"I have the same love, the same sense of perfect satisfaction in the old formal garden that I have in the sonnet in poetry, the Greek drama as contrasted with modern drama; something within me is ever drawn towards that which is restrained and classic."

Moreover no Italian garden was entirely treated formally. The parterres near the house, classic in design, gradually blended into a more naturalistic treatment which led to the "solitudes" and grottos. Vernon Lee says:



The lovely Italian parterre, box-bordered, on the estate of Frank Henderson, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y., about 1924. From "Boxwood Gardens Old and New".

"One great charm of Renaissance gardens was the skillful manner in which Nature and Art were blended together. The formal design of the *Giardino segreto* agreed with the straight lines of the house, and the walls with their clipped hedges led on to a wilder, freer growth of woodland and meadow, while the dense shade of the bosco supplied an effective contrast to the sunny spaces of lawn and flower bed. The ancient practice of cutting Box-trees into fantastic shapes was largely restored in the fifteenth century and became an essential part of Italian gardens. In that strange romance printed at the Aldine Press in 1499; the *Hypernotomachia* of Francesco Colonna, Polyphilus and his beloved are led through an enchanted garden where temples and statues stand in the midst of myrtle groves and labyrinths on the banks of a shining stream. The pages of this curious book are adorned with a profusion of wood-cuts by some Venetian engraver, representing pergolas, parterres, pillared loggie, and clipped Box of every variety, which give a good idea of the garden artist then in vogue."

When the bright wave of the Renaissance reached England, the lovely Italian garden began to appear about its castles and manor-houses. One of the

oldest is at Wilton, where fountains and terraces and glades and parterres and clipped Box and statues make it seem like a villa near by Florence. There are some urns in the gardens designed by Inigo Jones, and so we know that the English, like the Renaissance Italians, were employing their most excellent talent in garden designing. At Castle Ashby there is a garden copied from one at the Villa Albanie near Rome. Here the coat-of-arms and other intricate designs are marked out in Box and filled in with many coloured pebbles, and slate and granite-dust.

Thus, just as the language of Rome became an integral part of English with the Renaissance; just as Italian art influenced the Gothic cathedrals in Great Britain, just as bits of Boccaccio appear in Chaucer and Shakespeare; so did the Boxwood of the Italian garden become transplanted somehow next to the English daisy. From there it has come over to us in America, across the seas with our first settlers; and now through knots of old Boxwood and green borders of it in Colonial gardens, we can trace our ancestry back to the glories of the Roman Empire and to the brilliance of the Renaissance.

# The Gardens Of France

WHEN one thinks of French gardens, there comes always a picture of Versailles during the reign of Louis XIV. One sees the "bosquets," vast pleasure grounds where all the nobility could play at Blind Man's Buff at one time. One sees the thousand fountains sending their rainbow spray into the sunlight. One sees the broad walks, made wide enough so that the satin hoop-skirts of Du Barry and Pompadour might not brush the dew from the Box-borders at their sides. One sees the covered arbours where lovers met, safe from observation behind the circle of Box hedges.

The gardens at Versailles bring back the magnificence of that spendthrift reign. Henry IV and Louis XIII had kept the peace by urging the noblemen to live at their own chateaux in the provinces. But Louis XIV, vain and pleasure-loving, wanted an admiring court constantly about him, and so he had palaces and gardens made to rival even the magnificence of the Roman Emperor Hadrian's. The gardens at Versailles, Marly, and St. Cloud were popularly supposed to have been designed and ordered in detail by the King. Though he got the credit for their beauty and pomp, they were in reality planned by a superb gardener, Le Notre, the fountains and statuary were designed by Le Brun, and Francini engineered the stupendous water features.

There were not the natural possibilities at Versailles which there were at Hampton Court in England, modeled after it somewhat later. But the King's will must be done, and so deserts became fountains, forests became sunny parterres, and hillocks became level avenues. It was a supreme example of man's dominion over Nature.

The existing gardens, the numerous plans and sketches which Le Notre made, and many descriptions from contemporary writers show that French gardens are constructed almost architecturally, with every detail made to help towards a definite result. Straight paths were always laid to converge in the perspective. Trees were planted to obtain alternate light and shade. Every statue, even, was placed for a distinct purpose. The garden was planned to charm "les esprits, les Yeux, et les Oreilles."

Boxwood of every variety was used abundantly. Because of its slow growth, it could be depended upon to produce a certain effect — to reach a certain height, for instance, necessary in the ensemble — and to remain there. Its rich and deep coloring provided with the flowers the contrast and variety the French love. Its thick growth when close clipped made it admirable for dwarf edging in the "parterres de broderies" where shaped beds of every description made the terraces interesting. Le Notre loved broad stretches of water in whose blue and

limpid depths a grove of Box trees would cast sombre shadows. He used Boxwood, too, for contrast with the many statues, urns, and benches with which the gardens were decorated. Then there was, of course, a labyrinth, most complicated and extensive, walled with Box.

The Versailles gardens were unusual not only because of their extent and elaboration, but because of the many unusual features, such as artificial echoes, cages for wild beasts, and even painted perspectives on some of the walls, as in old Roman gardens.

Le Notre followed four general maxims in his designing: "First, to make Art give place to Nature; secondly, never to cloud or darken a garden too much; thirdly, not to lay it too open; and fourthly, to always make it look bigger than it really is." These were the principles on which English gardens which imitated the French were constructed, and these are still the rules for one to follow who desires a genuine French garden.

Le Notre warned against "everything done by Dint of Money; such as High Walls to terraces, great stairs of stone like so many quarries, Fountains cluttered with Ornaments, and abundance of Arbours, Cabinets, and Porticos of Lattice Work filled with Figures, Vases, etc., which show more manual art than anything else." He advised open spaces, through which vistas to distant hills might be obtained. He criticized many contemporary Parisian gardens because there was not enough mystery, but "you discover the whole at one view from the Vestibule of the House without troubling yourself to walk in them." To gain this impression of mystery and interest and suspense he used many terraces and steps and different elevations to gain the effect of great expanse in little space. He also used avenues which radiated from a central pool or ornament, and he edged them with Boxwood, that the dark green emphasis might have the effect of lengthening them.

Hampton Court is the most notable example of a French garden in England. Unfortunately Queen Anne had a prejudice against Box, and to the horror of her court ordered the beautiful old hedges, the arches, the borders cut ruthlessly down. Even topiary work, the result of years of effort, was destroyed, although there was nothing in the garden so elaborate as the stag with greyhounds in pursuit, all carved in a Boxwood hedge at Versailles.

Versailles itself would have perished at the time of the French Revolution had it not been for the cleverness of Antoine Richard, the Queen's gardener, who suggested that it be kept "as a vegetable garden for the patriots." His ruse succeeded, the garden was in a great part spared, and now its fountains play as formerly, its flowers send up their fragrance to sunny skies, and the paths that the nobility trod still lead through aisles of Boxwood to the arbors and groves of the inner garden.



# The Old Romans And Their Buxus

THE gorgeous and elaborate gardens of the Old Romans, the Echo of whose wonders has come down the ages in legend and romance, were the climax of centuries of gardening. We know that four thousand years before the birth of Christ there lived an Egyptian nobleman whose fruit, vegetable, and flower garden, formally laid out, was described on his tomb. Solomon and Semiramis had spacious walled gardens where their wives and concubines went to bathe, to play the lute, or to toy with their pet monkeys. Even the Phoenicians, searoving as they were, had beautiful gardens, and are responsible for transporting many Asiatic plants and shrubs to Carthage and Rome.

An early Oriental garden is described in Sir William Temple's "Garden of Epicurus." Innumerable fruit and shade trees flourished within its enclosure and "all sorts of Plants pleasant to the Eye, the Smell, or the Taste." Boxwood grew there, but probably not in hedge form, rather as individual shrubs. There was a "Harbour for all sorts of Wild Beasts," and paths for the "Pleasure of Riding and Walking." One painting of such an Oriental garden is shown at the British Museum, where the King reclines in the shade on an elaborately carved couch; slaves are fanning him, and his wife is singing to him and accompanying herself on the zither. A pleasant detail is the head of a captured enemy swinging in the branches of a nearby tree!

The Hanging Gardens at Babylon were probably made in four receding terraces to form a pyramid of greenery. The Romans may have patterned their terraces after them. There were other famous hanging gardens throughout the East, though there is not much definite information about them. We do know, however, that when the space was restricted they painted frescoes and murals on the walls to make the garden seem larger.

Greek gardens, like all early gardens, were a combination of the utilitarian and the decorative. They were chastely classic and rectangular in form to follow the lines of the severely plain houses they adjoined.

The garden of Alcinous is the best-known of these, and it must have been what Homer calls it, "a splendid gift of the Gods," with its fountains and fruit trees and marble arbors.

"Four acres was the allotted space of ground,  
Fenc'd with a green inclosure all around.

Where interwoven branches for a wall  
And from the living fence green turrets rise;  
There ships of myrtle sail in seas of Box;  
A green encampment yonder meets the eye."

This is the earliest record of a Box hedge which had been carved and shaped; and since the Greeks were the sculptors of it, it must have been handsome and of fine proportions.

The first Roman gardens were reflections of the garden customs of the civilizations which had gone before them. They were terraced like the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, because their hills and steep slopes made it necessary. Cypress and Box flourished, and they placed marble statues and waterjars and benches, brought from Greece or made by captives, against the dark green of their foliage.

Rome was overcrowded and noisy with "the populi," and its bloody gladiatorial contests and cock-fights and chariot races. Small wonder that the wealthy moved into the country, that beautiful Italian country, to villas where peace and rest could be found. The excellent paved Roman roads made travel pleasant, and so it came about that

"both her Kings and consuls held the  
plough and gardened well."

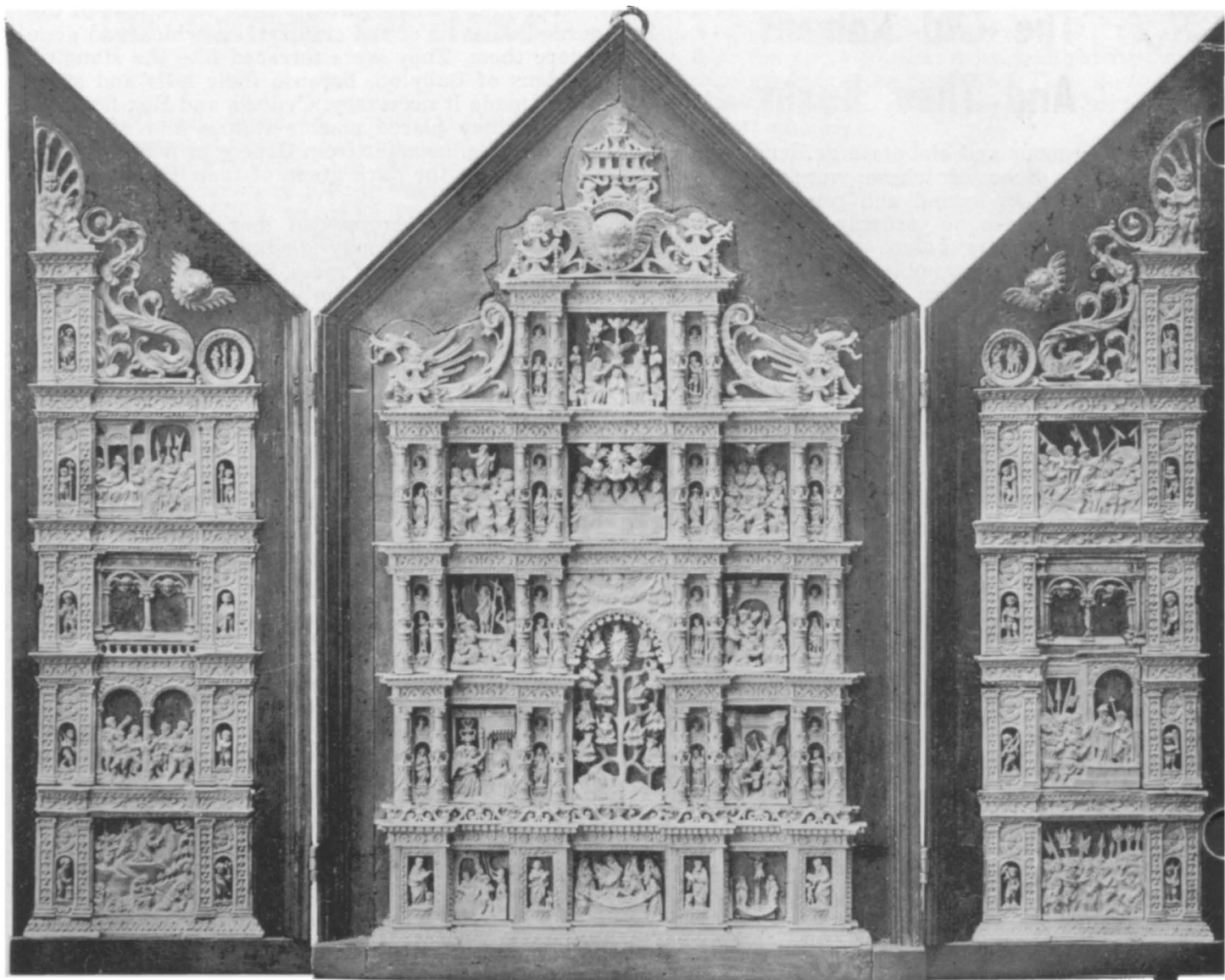
Cicero and Lentullus were authorities on the culture of beans and peas. Cato raised excellent asparagus. The Emperor Diocletian is said to have "Contemplated his cabbages with even more enjoyment than the agonies of the Christians whom he slowly tortured to death."

But of all the early gardens, Pliny's is the best known, and it is interesting to find in his detailed account of it how often he refers to *buxus*, Boxwood. His garden overlooked the Tuscan Sea at Laurentium and is readily found if you "quit the high road at the 14th stone." The house had a great portico fronting a terrace "embellished with various figures and bounded with a Boxhedge, from whence you descend by an easy slope, adorned with the representations of divers animals in Box answering alternately to each other into a lawn overspread with a soft Acanthus; that is surrounded by a walk enclosed with tree Box, shaped into a variety of forms. Beyond it is the Gestatio (a broad path through which one might be carried in a litter) laid out in the form of a Circus, ornamented in the middle with Box cut in numberless different figures, together with a plantation of shrubs, prevented by the shears from shooting up too high; the whole is fenced in by a wall covered with Box, rising by different ranges to the top."

The hippodrome or circus for exercise was reached by "several alleys that wind in and out to meet in the end of a series of straight walks divided by grass-plots, or Box trees cut in a thousand shapes," some of the letters forming the Emperor's name, others the name of his gardener.

There were always three main gardeners: a villicus, or vividarius who attended to weeding, transplanting, etc.; a topiarus who carved the shapes in the Box trees and hedges; an aquarius who tended to all of the summer watering, and to the elaborate system of foundations, and to the hot water for the green houses, where in winter grapes, melons, gherkins and greens and roses for garlands were grown.

The paths were often of intricate mosaic, and remains of them are constantly being upturned in the hills of Italy, beautifully soft-tinted memories of those lovely gardens.



## A Triumph Of The Sculptor's Art In Boxwood Carving

### SIXTEENTH CENTURY BOXWOOD TRIPTYCH

In the Museum of the Hispanic Society of America, New York

*Used by permission of the Hispanic Society. Photograph, from the Museum, sent by Mrs. J. B. McCarty.*

Our illustration of the Spanish triptych is **more than one-half its actual size**. With this in mind, one realizes the extreme delicacy of the workmanship in this little jewel of woodcarving, as fine as the goldwork of Cellini.

The wood of box has a dense structure and uniform grain uniquely suited for accurate and delicate shaping. The finest wood engravings were printed from boxwood blocks. Mathematical instruments and measuring rules, musical instruments (woodwinds) and the finest inlays have been made of box. Mrs. McCarty, in her "Story of Boxwood" (Bulletin, April 1964) describes the medallions and microscopic pieces made by German and Flemish sculptors of the sixteenth century, and the Hispanic Society's triptych must be among the best of these.

The height of the triptych is 24.6 cm (9 3/4 inches) and the width, with open wings, is 31.5

cm. Beatrice Gilman Proske, Curator of Sculpture at the Hispanic Society Museum, writes: "The triptych is made up of many small pieces assembled against a background of darker wood. In fact some of the reliefs are made up of two layers of boxwood, since in some cases the parts at the front, that were in highest relief, are missing. On the wings the background has been hollowed out slightly in order to sink the boxwood carving until the surface is almost level with the background.

The carving, on a minute scale, is very delicate. The reliefs in the main section are about 5/8 of an inch wide, except those in the middle row, which are a little wider. They are cut out so that the darker background will show. The colonettes are carved in the round."

Truly, as the Hispanic Society Handbook says, "a miracle of delicate workmanship and indeed a superlative triumph in the use of boxwood for the sculptor's art."

# THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY

## HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Anderson, Dr. Edgar, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.  
Flory, Dr. Walter S., Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.  
McCarty, Mrs. J. B., "Waverley", Delaplane, Va.  
Price, A. B., 330 Tenth St., Arlington, Va.  
Smith, Prof. A. G., Jr., 203 Washington St. W, Blacksburg, Va.  
White, Dr. Orland E., Charlottesville, Va.

## LIFE MEMBERS

Bryant, Tennant, Richmond Newspapers, Inc., Richmond, Va.  
Hanes, Mrs. John W., Jr., Box 64, Great Falls, Va.  
Hickman, Mrs. Baylor, Goshen, Ky.  
Phillips, Rear Adm. Neill, Heronwood Nursery, Upperville, Va.  
Roungny, Mrs. P. L., 5 Godfrey Lane, Huntingdon, L. I., N. Y.  
Wilson, Mrs. Orme, 2406 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

## SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Byrd, The Hon. Harry Flood, Berryville, Va.  
Fletcher, Mrs. Robert Howe, 68 N. King St., Leesburg, Va.  
Smithers, Mrs. C. Francis, "Barboursville", Barboursville, Va.  
Weedon, Mrs. W. S., Box 3492, Univ. Station, Charlottesville, Va.

## CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

Allen, Delmar F., 5539 Brickell Road, Norfolk, Va.  
Bayard, Thomas F., III, 9 Treadwell Mill Rd., Wilmington 7, Del.  
Brown, Mrs. Stanley N., P.O. Box 387, Leesburg, Va.  
Buck, Gordon M., "Wilton", Greenwood, Va.  
Clark, Harrison, 1555 35th St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.  
deButts, Mrs. Harry A., "Montmorency", Upperville, Va.  
Earle, John G., 2 Rose Hill Road, Moylan, Pa.  
Fifield, Mrs. Clifford C., Orford, N. H.  
Fleet, S. Douglas, "Retreat Farm", Old Church, Mechanicsville, Va.  
Frogale, William C., Box 290, Annandale, Va.  
Gaillard, D. P., 224 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20006  
Gee, Mrs. Solon T., Gee's Nursery, Woburn Rd., Greenville, Ill.  
Halpin, Mrs. Gerald T., 400 E. Blvd. Drive, Alexandria, Va.  
Hopkins, David Luke, "Tyrconnel", Woodbrook Lane, Baltimore, Md. 21212  
Morrison, B. Y., Rt. 1, Box 24, Pass Christian, Miss.  
Offutt, George W., "Canterbury Farm", Warrenton, Va.  
Percy, Mrs. Mary E., Church & Water Sts., Vienna, Md.  
Pizitz, Isadore, c/o Pizitz, Birmingham 3, Ala.  
Pool, W. H., Warrenton, Va.  
Rhoads, Mrs. Webster S., Jr., "Elmington", Gloucester County, Va.  
Rixey, Mrs. John S., "Horseshoe Farm", Rapidan, Va.

Rust, Mrs. S. Murray, "Murray Hill", Leesburg, Va.  
Shaw, Mrs. Albert, "Hudson House", Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
Smith, Douglas R., National Savings & Trust Co., 15th St. & New York Ave., Washington 5, D. C.  
Taylor, Jaquelin E., "Meadow Farm", Orange, Va.  
Veach, Mrs. John B., 390 Vanderbilt Rd., Biltmore Forest, Asheville, N. C.  
Wade, Frank B., Port Tobacco, Md.  
Wiley, Mrs. W. L., 412 Cameron Ave., Chapel Hill, N. C.  
Williams, Mrs. Earle K., 30 E. 68th St., New York 21, N. Y.

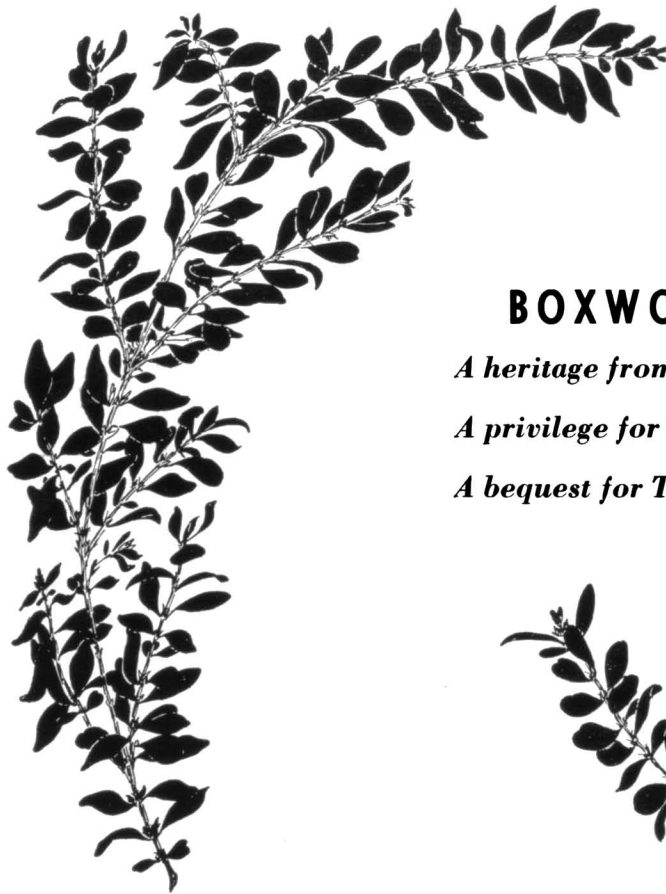
## NEW MEMBERS

*Added to the Society since October, 1964*

Barnes, Mrs. Richard E., 23700 Stanford Rd., Cleveland 22, Ohio.  
Bassett, Mrs. J. E., III, "Breeze Hill", Spring Station, Ky.  
Boone, Hilary J., 320 Holliday Rd., Lexington, Ky.  
Brown, Paul D., "Nelton", La Plata, Md.  
Bunting, Frederick H., 1515-31st St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20007  
Edmunds, Paul C., Halifax, Va.  
Foster, Mrs. E. Carter, The Plains, Va. 22171  
Howard, John R., Saxe, Va.  
Hull, Mrs. Andrew, 2126 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. 20007  
Johanning, Mrs. Carl W., P.O. Box 6, Highland Springs, Va.  
Jones, Miss Grace, 6521 Fairfax Dr., Arlington 13, Va.  
Kennedy, Gordon, 5123 Tilden St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20016  
Kirtland, Grayson M., 15 Glenbrooke Circle W., Richmond, Va. 23229  
Landis, Mrs. J. W., 1612 Langhorne Rd., Lynchburg, Va.  
LeCompte, Ben B., 9906 Westover Rd., Richmond, Va. 23220  
Lewis, Charles S., Jr., 104 Virginia St., Beckley, W. Va.  
Morency, Mrs. Harold, The Plains, Va.  
O'Connell, Mrs. Harold A., 6012 Franconia Rd., Springfield, Va. 22150  
Reynolds, Charles P., 16 S. Wilton Rd., Richmond, Va. 23226  
Ritzenburg, Mrs. Milton, "North Hill", Berryville, Va. 22611  
Sanger, Dr. William T., 4804 Pocohontas Ave., Richmond, Va.  
Seal, E. A., Jr., 5029 Sylvan Rd., Richmond, Va. 23225  
Ware, Wilson C., 1810 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va. 23220  
Williams, Mrs. Ruby H., 8337 Beaudet Lane, Bon Air, Va.  
Worth, Mrs. Richard, R.D. 5, West Chester, Pa.

---

Mrs. Arthur A. Dugdale's name was erroneously omitted from the Membership List published in October 1964, though Mr. Dugdale was correctly listed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale are charter members, and the Editors particularly regret this error, the only one reported to us so far.



## **BOXWOOD—**

*A heritage from Yesterday*

*A privilege for Today*

*A bequest for Tomorrow*

