



# The Trillium

newsletter of  
the **Piedmont Chapter** of the  
**North American Rock Garden Society**

Vol. 4, No. 5

Chapel Hill-Durham-Raleigh, N.C.

November 1994

## **Saints Associated with Flowers and Gardening**

### **Part I**

by Bobby J. Ward

*"The gardener must not be slothful but full of zeal  
continuously,  
Nor must he despise hardening his hands with toil."*

—Walafrid Strabo (808-849 AD)  
*Hortulus (The Little Garden)*

### **Introduction**

The discipline implied in the couplet above may seem particularly alien to twentieth century gardeners who have at their disposal gas-driven tillers, weed eaters, leaf blowers and an arsenal of pesticides to make a garden grow. The verse comes from the monastery of St. Gall at Reichenau Island in Lake Constance which is bounded by present-day Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. That monastery contains one of the earliest known plans of a garden dating from the ninth century. The lines are from a poem, "Hortulus," and they appear to date to the same time period as the garden plan (ca. 820s AD). "Hortulus" was written by Walafrid (also referred to as Wilafrid or Wilfrid) Strabo a French abbot and it can be viewed as a sort of the sacred order of the day for the monastery. Among the plants that **St. Walafrid** wrote about were melons, roses, lilies and herbs. **St. Gall**, for whom the monastery was named, lived two hundred years earlier and died in ca. 615 AD in an alpine cave he shared with a bear. (Perhaps he was an early rock gardener!)

While heroes and patron saints like St. Gall and St. Walafrid are a part of the heritage and history of most western Christian nations, it is often the hero and military leader whose

See Saints. Continued on Page 2

## ***The Wonder and Excitement of...***

### **Seed Collecting in the Mexican Sierra Madre Oriental**

by John G. Fairey and Carl M. Schoenfeld

We are always amazed and excited by the overwhelming diversity of trees, shrubs, perennials, and bulbs in the rugged landscape in the Mexican states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas. It is hard for us to understand why this area has been so long overlooked as an important source of new ornamental plant material for introduction into the United States landscape. We have never returned from one of our numerous expeditions without being able to report the discovery of a new plant with potential use in some part of this country. The people and flora of Mexico have a special emotional place in our hearts. Today, even after forty-nine expeditions, the sight of the Sierra Madre Oriental still fills us with wonder and excitement.

How did we get interested in Mexican plants? Our first botanizing trip was made in 1988 with fellow plantsman Lynn Lowery from Texas who had invited us to join him on a collecting trip in the mountains of northeast Mexico. As we drove south from Nuevo Laredo at the Texan-Mexican border we spotted the distant mountains of the Sierra Madre Oriental—a mountain chain that runs along the eastern side of Mexico

See Mexico. Continued on Page 3.

Our November meeting of the NARGS  
**Saturday, November 19, 1994**

10:00 am Totten Center

NC Botanical Garden, Chapel Hill, NC

**"Turning the US Around: Southwest Plants  
for the Southeast"**

Presented by John G. Fairey

Yucca Do Nursery, Waller, Texas

## **Saints. Continued from Page 1**

legends, stories and myths grow larger than life and become the subjects of great admiration. Saints, on the other hand, often fade as they become "other worldly" having usually died in an undeniably horrible—but beatific—manner.

Saints, it should be remembered, were flesh-and-blood humans and not angels. They were venerated or "sainted" because they were typically eccentric in taking the Gospels literally in their lives and upon death, it is believed, they developed the ability to intercede for those on earth. They could be virtuous and pious—and above all frequently obsessed and driven. Regardless of this lofty, noble plane to which they aspired, their importance seems to be less relevant today than in earlier times.

A few saints (the term applies equally to males and females) are associated with gardens and gardening. These saints have been depicted on tapestries, mosaics, miniatures, and paintings and in various writings as a part of hagiography—the critical study of the lives of saints. Some of the factual details regarding the history and stories of these saints vary from writer to writer; no doubt their glories have been embellished and altered, sometimes unintentionally, in the crossing of geographic, linguistic, and religious fences.

### **St. Phocas of Sinope**

The earliest patron saint of gardening appears to be **St. Phocas** who lived in the third century outside Sinope in Pontus (now modern Turkey) near the Black Sea. Phocas dedicated his life to growing vegetables for the poor and flowers for himself in his district on the little plot made available to him. When he wasn't growing plants which he was skilled at, he spent his time in prayer. He often provided hospice for travelers on the Black Sea.

One day, during an era of religious persecution of Christians, two soldiers came to St. Phocas and he heartily welcomed them with his famous hospitality by offering them food and lodging for the night. After dinner they told him they were searching for the Christian named Phocas and that they had orders to kill him. Phocas did not reveal his identity but said he knew him and would show him to them the next day. That night after his prayers, Phocas went to his garden and dug a grave. In the morning as the strangers were about to depart he lead them to his garden and told them he was Phocas and that they should carry out their orders, saying, "I myself am the man." He assured them he regarded martyrdom as the greatest gift they could give him and to proceed with their orders. The visitors cut off his head and buried him among the flowers and plants he tended.

Today in Italy, St. Phocas is depicted on the cathedral of Palermo and among the mosaics in St. Mark's in Venice. His Feast Day of celebration is given on various dates including September 22. His emblem is a spade or shovel.

### **St. Fiacre of France**

Despite his French-sounding name, **St. Fiacre** was an Irish hermit-abbot who lived in the seventh century. He was originally an ordained priest in Ireland and founded a hermitage in County Kilkenny. In 628 AD, he left Ireland to preach to the heathen Gauls, near Meaux, in Brittany, France. He was welcomed by St. Faro and lived as an anchorite (a sort of hermit) in the great forests where he made a garden among the wolves and wild boars—none of whom harmed him. Reportedly the local bishop offered him as much land as he could plow in a day and he succeeded in clearing several acres as his claim. He built an oratory and later a monastery while living a life of self-denial. At Meaux he attracted many who sought spiritual guidance. He planted an extensive vegetable garden there and apparently became a gifted horticulturalist. According to legend, his garden was "miraculously enclosed" and a woman (a neighboring shrew in some versions) told his bishop that it was the work of the Evil One. The Bishop visited the garden in the middle of the forest and found that it was untrue. After that, no woman would go to his oratory for fear of being struck with blindness. The story of the forest garden is remarkably similar to the the legend of the Christmas Rose told by Swedish author Selma Lagerlof from Scandinavian folklore.

According to tradition, a noble lady who visited Fiacre's chapel in the 1500s instantly became insane. Even as late as the 1700s no woman would enter the chapel named for him at the Cathedral of Meaux. Anne of Austria, Queen to Louis XIII of France, declined to enter it during a visit in 1648. Nevertheless, she credited St. Fiacre with the safe delivery of her son, the Sun King. One of the legends of St. Fiacre is that he was so despondent over the harangue with the woman about his garden, that he sat down heavily on a stone leaving an imprint of his buttocks. The stone, later moved to Saint-Fiacre-en-Brie, became a shire for pilgrims to sit upon to cure "piles."

St. Fiacre is depicted with a spade or shovel in one hand and either flowers or a book in the other. In a French Book of Hours there is a miniature of St. Fiacre holding a spade with the Cathedral of Meaux in the background. Surrounding the miniature are flowers, leaves, and butterflies. He died on August 12, 670 AD. The feast day of St. Fiacre is celebrated on August 30 in some accounts and September 1 in others.

There is a footnote to the story of St. Fiacre: the French for a modern-day taxi as well as a hackney (a small horse-drawn carriage) is "le fiacre" named after the Hotel de St. Fiacre where such carriages were first available for hire in about 1690. As a result, St. Fiacre is also the Patron Saint of French taxi drivers.

### **The Rose of Lima (Santa Rosa de Santa Maria)**

The Spaniards brought Christianity to the new world in the Southern Hemisphere (except in Brazil) and during the era of *conquista* of the indigenous peoples established both religious and colonial authority. With that authority came both New World military heroes and saints. One of these saints is Santa Rosa—the preeminent Saint of Hispanic America.

In the late 1550s, the cathedral at Lima, Peru, was the site of a ceremony honoring the Virgin Mary when the Archbishop reverently placed a rose at her feet. It was the first rose grown from seed introduced into Peru by a flower lover in 1552. The seed had been planted on the grounds at the Hospital del Espíritu Santo and on nearby lands tended by the De Flores family. In 1586 their daughter was born who played among the roses in their garden. She was christened Isabel after her grandmother but historically became known as **Sta. Rosa de Santa Maria** and eventually **Sta. Rosa de Lima**. Although of mixed Hispanic and Incan-Creole descent, she had golden hair and a face of rare beauty. "*Una rosa perfecta*" was reportedly uttered by the Indian house maid upon seeing her. As a child she was spontaneously able to read and write and play musical instruments without prior training or lessons. Rosa vowed to be the wife of Christ at age five and subjected herself to ferocious and extraordinary torments while frequently living on bread and water and occasionally a home-made brew of sheep's gall and bitter herbs. She once fasted for 50 days. Routinely she would sleep only two hours per day and even then only on a bed of broken kitchenware, stones and wood scraps. While in bed for the allotted two hours she would sit up and tie her hair to nails on the wall to prevent herself from over sleeping. Sta. Rosa wore a crown of roses that hid from view 33 brow-piercing spikes of metal (one for each year of the life of Christ). She also wore gloves of nettles because she had rubbed lime and red peppers on her hands to destroy their beauty. When she worked in the family garden, which provided income primarily from growing flowers, she dragged a heavy cross. Despite this, Sta. Rosa appears to have had a green thumb and experimented with topiary ("horticultural sculpturing"): she trimmed rosemary bushes to look like Mt. Calvary. She also grew sweet basil for the adornment of the chapel of the Rosary. In the garden she had a small stone hermitage cell for quiet seclusion for her daily 12-hour marathon prayer sessions.

She died on August 23, 1617, of fever and pains that lead to a stroke and paralysis on the left side of her body. Sta. Rosa was not given the benefit of a drink of water during her dying (the doctors thought water would redouble her fever). She was honored with a public funeral and became the first New World native to be canonized (in 1671). She is buried at St. Dominic's Church in Lima under the altar in the crypt. The Rose of Lima is the Patroness Saint of florists and gardeners. Her feast day is August 23. She is typically depicted wearing a crown of roses.

**Continued in next issue of *The Trillium***

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*The above article is part of a chapter from a forthcoming book on the lore and literature of garden plants. It will be published by Timber Press, Portland, OR. Its use in The Trillium is by permission of Timber Press.*

## **Mexico. Continued from Page 1**

from its border with Texas to Guatemala. As is typical of the rainy season in Mexico, there were thunderheads soaring high above the rugged peaks. It was comforting to know that by nightfall we would be well into them—cool and far away from the endless shrub and thorny brush of south Texas and north Mexico that we would leave behind on that July day.

Our lives were changed forever on that first expedition south with Lynn and the future direction of Yucca Do Nursery and Peckerwood Garden would be altered. During the four days of collecting seed, we saw everything possible from the high altitude cloud forests to desert landscapes. Searching for plants began early in the morning and often continued by flashlight until after ten at night. Lynn was a store house of hard-earned knowledge from his decades of wide ranging travels throughout Mexico and Texas. He generously shared ideas and information about everything from obtaining collecting permits on both sides of the border to time saving tips and methods of cleaning, storing, and germinating seed. We shared four memorable expeditions with Lynn. He laid the foundation for our desire to further explore the Mexican flora.

The dramatic environmental changes which occur in the eastern side of the Sierra Madre Oriental mountain range have produced a variety of amazingly diverse ecosystems rich in numbers of plant species. The climate in these sparsely settled mountains is usually temperate with mild winters, hot and dry spring seasons, and cool and moist summers. We collect at altitudes from 1500 to 10,000 feet where rainfall varies from a few inches to over one hundred inches at locations only a few miles apart. But this gentle pattern is never dependable nor predictable. Arctic fronts may quickly slide down the mountains lowering temperatures far below freezing; summer hurricanes in the Gulf often bring torrents of rain to usually dry sites; and during many years the spring droughts, which are accompanied by hot searing winds, will last until mid August. On several occasions we have seen it so dry that the evergreen oaks have defoliated and later with the first rains a flush of new foliage appears. Some even rebloom and set another crop of acorns. These abrupt changes have, over the centuries, produced astoundingly adaptable plant life.

We were both trained as artists and had earlier made non-botanical trips to small Colonial towns in Mexico to study the architecture and arts there; therefore it came naturally for us to see topographical patterns and variations that could sustain diverse plant communities. On numerous occasions we observed distant mountains that were consistently shrouded in clouds. We knew that these areas were supporting cloud forests with great potential for new plant species; unfortunately there were no visible roads to get to them. In the absence of accurate maps of these seldom explored areas we spent uncountable days locating and maneuvering through the uncharted network of narrow, rocky roads, and paths that lead to higher elevations.

Even after promising plants were located, it often took many trips to an area to find specimens with viable seed. On numerous occasions we have arrived at what we estimated to be the proper time to find the seed crop not yet mature or already



having been shed and devoured by insects, birds, or animals. At times, choice plants watched for several years for seed production would be cut by Mexican villagers or destroyed in construction projects before the seed could be collected for later propagation. To add to this already complex situation, there was always the difficulty in locating the landowners and then securing collecting permission. After the seed is collected they must be identified, thoroughly cleaned, and meticulously checked for insects and diseases, and then cleared through the U.S. Plant Quarantine Offices in Laredo, Texas, upon our return. Many hours have been spent in the Agricultural Inspection Station and often some of our collections have not been allowed into the United States. Some of the plants that we are collecting are as "new" to the Customs Officers as they are to us; therefore, it has been a rewarding and learning experience for us all.

To ensure that the plants we were finding, growing and selling in our speciality mail-order business make their way into wider world of commercial horticulture beyond our hobbyist market, in 1989 we contacted Dr. J. C. Raulston of the N. C. State University Arboretum concerning his interest in testing and distributing seed from our collections. J. C. was excited by the potential of this additional source of germ plasm, and last year, he and his staff grew over 7,000 seedlings from seed collected in Mexico. These seedlings are being distributed widely for further testing of climatic adaptability. This distribution assures that these plants, many of them rare in American gardens, will not be lost from use by the professional plant world. J. C. Raulston and Kim Tripp have also collected seed with us on our trips to Mexico. We will be collecting again this November in a new area in Mexico with Tony Avent and Richard Hartlage—members of your organization.

We feel strongly about the conservation work that we are doing and know that in order for these extraordinary plant discoveries to be fully appreciated and utilized that they must be brought more widely before the public's eye. This can be best achieved by sharing with institutions like the NCSU Arboretum where the greatest number of people can see and develop an interest. Today, we also donate seed to the University of California (Berkeley and Santa Cruz), the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard, Mereweather Arboretum (Australia), Chollipo Arboretum (South Korea), and the Royal Botanic Gardens (England). Larger wholesale nurseries are beginning to discover our catalog as a source of new germ plasm to purchase for evaluations and potential production.

Over the past five years, hundreds of plants grown from seed or cuttings collected in Mexico have been tested at Yucca Do Nursery and Peckerwood Garden. We are located in Zone 8B on the upper Texas coast, approximately 60 miles inland and an elevation of 200 feet. We have 43 inches of rain and temperature ranges from 20 to 95 degrees F. In 1983 the temperature dropped abruptly to 8 degrees F and remained there for over five days; in 1989 with no previous hardening-off period the temperature plunged to 4 degrees F for two days. Our hot and humid summers extend from May through October. Needless to say, it takes an exceptionally hardy plant to survive this environment.

Yucca Do Nursery offers a diverse range of both native and

exotic trees, shrubs, vines, bulbs, and perennials. None of these plants listed in our catalog are dug from their native habitat. The majority are grown from seed and cuttings from stock plants which originated from selected plants in the wild and at Peckerwood Garden. Provenance information is kept on each plant and can be furnished to institutions upon request. Our list of plants changes each year with over 150 new plants represented for the first time in our new catalog. Among the 202 genera and 574 taxa are species of *Quercus*, magnolias, pines, *Cephalotaxus*, agaves, yuccas, *Philadelphus*, *Zephyranthes*, and *salvias*.

Among the numerous plants we have collected are the following: *Callirhoe involucrata* var. *tenuissima*, *Carpinus* sp. ('El Cielo *Carpinus*'), *Ceanothus coeruleus* 'Azure Mist', *Clethra pringlei* 'White Water', *Ilex rubra*, *Magnolia schiedeana* 'Bronze Sentinel', *Monarda* ssp., *Oenothera macrosceles*, *Philadelphus* sp., *Quercus* ssp., *Salvia blepharophylla* 'Sweet Numbers', *Styrax glabrescens* var. *pilosa*, and *Zephyranthes* sp. 'Labuffarosa'.

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[John and Carl's Yucca Do Nursery and Peckerwood Gardens are located at P.O. Box 655, Waller, Texas. The telephone number is 409-826-6363. The current Yucca Do Nursery catalog is 42 pages in length and contains 450 species of plants. For chapter members wanting a catalog a sign-up sheet will be available at the meeting.]

### Activities at our November Chapter Meeting

1. Our speaker is **John Fairey of Yucca Do Nursery.** (see page 1)
2. **Gardening books for sale:** Geoffrey B. Charlesworth's *A Gardener Obsessed* (Yes, they have arrived!); two books by Judy Glattstein, *Waterscaping: Plants and Ideas for Natural and Created Water Gardens* and her new book *The American Gardener's World of Bulbs: Bulbs for Formal and Informal Gardens* (see descriptions on page 5). Quail Ridge Books of Raleigh (formerly Books at Quail Corners) is donating a portion of the profits of these book sales to the Piedmont Chapter of NARGS. Thanks you Quail Ridge Books.
3. **Refreshments (cookies, cheeses, cakes, breads, etc.)** should be brought by those whose last names begin with "O" through "Z". Also, those of you who didn't bring anything to our September meeting (i.e., the "I" through "N" may want to bring something as well as a sort of penitence.
4. **Plant auction** held by Tony Avent. (Bring seedlings and plants for donation to the Chapter's coffers.)
5. Bring a "Show and Tell" plant(s).

## Books for the Long Nights...

### An Armchair of Winter Gardening Books

By Bobby J. Ward

Southern gardener Elizabeth Lawrence wrote in *Gardens in Winter* (unfortunately now out of print) that she didn't hold much for gardeners who peer out at a yard from behind glass panes in the wintertime and when the skeleton of the garden lays bare exclaim how beautiful the garden must be in the springtime. She said she wanted to cry out that it is beautiful—now. Thus, as the days become shorter and there is less daylight for plying the soil, an escape from leaf raking to the pleasures of armchair gardening may be the perfect cure for Seasonal Affective Disorder. I am sure you will agree with Miss Lawrence that a winter garden is beautiful especially when tempered with stacks of armchair books to help you plan your personal Giverny or Kew while awaiting the return of the vernal sun.

The following are four topically diverse gardening books you'll want to acquire for those short days and long nights of vicarious gardening.

**A Gardener Obsessed** by Geoffrey B. Charlesworth (David R. Godine, publisher, hardcover, 244 pages, \$24.95). The book is a collection of personal "observations, reflections, and advice for other dedicated gardeners," the author says on the frontispiece. And truly dedicated the author is since he maintains a premier class garden he shares in the Berkshires in southwest Massachusetts. While he may favor the smallish, saxatile plants, his thoughts and "confessions" are on the mark for gardeners of any type. How many of us have spent winter evenings pouring through the deluge of seed and plant catalogs that flood the mails after the Christmas holidays? We all have and in one essay Mr. Charlesworth makes perfect sense and logic on this point in "The private memoirs and confessions of a justified seedaholic." Further on, he complements this with "A plant list: the first hundred." He also paraphrases the Oracle at Delphi when he tells us in scores of ways "Why did my plant die?" (Among the reasons: you grew it in a yogurt cup and forgot to make a hole!)

Mr. Charlesworth is a consummate gardener; and he shows that he is also witty, sophisticated, and knowledgeable, but as he says, "an insecure gardener." His prose is clear, lucid and succinct—perhaps owing to his training as a mathematician. *A Gardener Obsessed* contains handsome photographs of his garden and the plants he treads upon. This new book makes a fine complement to Mr. Charlesworth's earlier book *The Opinionated Gardener* (Godine, 197 pages, \$16.95). The "New York Times" called that book "...a glorious mix of sophisticated how-to information and dispassionate occasionally hilarious observation..." This current book will receive no less than that praise as well.

A Carolina garden would not be complete without bulbs in gardens of our Piedmont clays. To extend your knowledge you'll thus want to obtain *The American Gardener's World of Bulbs: Bulbs for Formal and Informal Gardens* by Judy

Glattstein (Little, Brown, 176 pages, 80 color photographs, \$24.95). This just-from-the publisher's book is lavishly illustrated with plants that are both familiar and unfamiliar to us. In the *World of Bulbs* Ms. Glattstein stretches the definition of true bulbs and uses the term "geophyte" to cover all the bulbs, corms, tubers, bulbous and related plants that are the subject of this book. Thus, fortunate for the reader, ally plants such as dahlias, anemones, and aconites and other "lumpy underground [plant] structures" are covered. Indeed the coverage is vast: snowdrops, crocus, daffodils, hyacinths, tulips, and glads and the less well known geophytes such as Habranthus, Zephyranthes, Tritonia, Sternbergias, and Nerine. She also covers some native woodland plants including Trilliums, Jack-in-the pulpit, trout lilies and Claytonias and tender bulbs for special use in summer gardens or pots. By including these less familiar bulbs in the book, Piedmont gardeners will no longer have to limit themselves to a springtime of only gaudy daffs and tulips.

Ms. Glattstein's book is organized around the garden growing season and she starts out with a "First Spring" of snowdrops and crocus. As the garden season matures she discusses a summer of cannas and lilies followed by an autumn of cyclamen and colchicum. Throughout she suggests how bulbs might be used in the landscape—combinations that work and some that don't she says. Her wide travels as a lecturer throughout the US have given her vast resources to draw upon. Thus while she digs the soil in Connecticut her garden knowledge extends to various regional gardening. *The World of Bulbs* sings and celebrates the joys of bulb gardening.

**George Plumptre's *The Garden Makers: the Great Tradition of Garden Design from 1600 to the Present Day*** (Random House, 240 pages, color pictures, \$30) covers the creation of gardens and the development of styles through successive periods of history. He focuses on the persons and personalities that shaped styles, fads, and lasting legacies. The emphasis here is on British and American creators and the influence of each on the other. Thus familiar names such as Gertrude Jekyll, Vita Sackville-West, and Frederick Olmsted on the other side of the Atlantic and of Beatrix Farrand and Fletcher Steele on the American side are covered. *The Garden Makers* profiles 70 individuals who have contributed to Anglo-American garden making since about 1600 and he identifies locations where the fruits of their efforts can be seen today. For example, the influence of the New World plants and their use in British gardens and the philosophies and styles of such great American figures as Thomas Jefferson are covered. Included also are discussions on the plantings and designs at Monticello as well as Mount Vernon and more contemporary ones in the U.S. by Wolfgang Oehme and James van Sweden. Contemporary English designers such as Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, Rosemary Verey and Penelope Hobhouse are given prominent mention.

*The Garden Makers* is a solid and comprehensive reference on the evolution of garden designs and their designers over the last 400 years.

The inspiration for the encyclopedic *Taylor's Master Guide to Gardening* (Houghton Mifflin, 612 pages, color pictures and line drawings, \$60) appears to be Norman Taylor's

"Encyclopedia of Gardening" written in 1936. I have a reprint edition which has been preeminent as reference for gardeners for nearly 50 years. Mr. Taylor died in 1967 and except in inspiration he is in no way associated with the *Master Guide to Gardening*. Drawing on the skills and knowledge of 40 or so gardeners and writers the one volume book is really three-books-in one. Part I (300 pages worth) is about gardens: rock gardens, design of gardens, an overview of types of plants, and "thinking about gardening;" Part II is a true encyclopedia of plants—200 pages of an alphabetic listing of plants, their cultural needs, species and new garden forms available; the last third of the book (Part III) covers plant diseases, fertilizers, "how to grow" various plants and other miscellaneous topics. The book illustrates either in bright photographs or in line drawings 1,000 plants—adequate, it seems, for any Piedmont North Carolina garden.

*Taylor's Master Guide to Gardening* is truly encyclopedic, including to my liking, a 22-page, three-column, index. Because of its size and weight you'll need a heavy coffee table rather than book shelf to store it.

(Bobby J. Ward is an environmental scientist who gardens at 930 Wimbleton Dr., Raleigh, NC)

#### **NARGS Piedmont Chapter Speakers' Program for 1994-1995 Remaining Programs**

November 19, 1994

**John Fairey**

Yucca Du Nursery, Waller, TX

**"Turning the US Around: Southwest  
Plants for the Southeast"**

January, 21, 1995

**Larry Mellichamp**

UNC- Charlotte, Charlotte, NC

**"Everything You Ever Wanted to Know  
About Sex in Plants..."**

February 18, 1995

**Judy Glattstein**

Author and Designer, Wilton, CT

**"Little Bulbs"**

March 18, 1995

**John Elsley**

Wayside Gardens, Hodges, SC

**"Perennial Promise: A Peak into  
the Future"**

#### **Board Members 1994-95 Piedmont Chapter of NARGS**

**Chairman:** Norman Beal, 2324 New Bern Ave., Raleigh, NC 27610; telephone (919) 231-2167.

**Vice-Chairman:** Tony Avent, 9241 Sauls Road, Raleigh, NC 27603; telephone (919) 772-4794.

**Immediate Past Chairman:** Richard Hartlage, Willowood Arboretum, 300 Longview Rd., Far Hills, NJ 07931; telephone (908) 781-9160.

**Treasurer:** Bob Wilder, 1213 Dixie Trail, Raleigh, NC 27607; telephone (919) 781-2255.

**Secretary:** Barbara Scott, 1321 Chaney Road, Raleigh, NC 27606; telephone (919) 859-6703.

**Board Member-at-Large:** John Dilley, 611 Boundary St., Raleigh, NC 27604; telephone (919) 833-1209.

**Board Member-at-Large:** Wendy S. Peterson, 8019 Grey Oak Dr., Raleigh, NC 27615.

**The Trillium Newsletter Editor:** Bobby J. Ward, 930 Wimbleton Drive, Raleigh, NC 27609; telephone (919) 781-3291.

**Refreshments & Hospitality:** Gwen Farrier, 4205 Arbutus Dr., Raleigh, NC 27612; (919) 787-1933.

and

Connie Buchanan, 634 Arbor Rd., Winston-Salem, NC 27104; (919) 723-8060.

**Spring Garden Tour Chairperson:** Rebecca Zinn. Call her at 919-967-9974 to volunteer your garden.

**Note to Newsletter Editors:** All material in The Trillium is copyrighted by the author or by the Piedmont Chapter of the NARGS. Most articles may be used for reprinting in other chapter newsletters provided permission is requested before its use. All articles must say "Reprinted by permission of the editor of The Trillium, the newsletter of the Piedmont Chapter of the North American Rock Garden Society."

#### **A Final Reminder---Again**

**Refreshments (cookies, cheeses, cakes, breads, etc.) for our November chapter meeting** should be brought by those whose last names begin with **"O" through "Z"**. Also, those of you who didn't bring anything to our September meeting (i.e., the **"T" through "N"**) may want to bring something, too, as a sort of penitence.



The 27th Annual Eastern  
Winter Study Weekend

## THE CONTAINED ALPINE



Hosted by the  
Manhattan Chapter  
of the  
North American  
Rock Garden Society  
at the  
Roosevelt Hotel,  
New York City,  
January 27-29, 1995

### REGISTRATION 1995 WINTER STUDY WEEKEND (Print Name as it is to appear on badge)

Name 1. \_\_\_\_\_

Name 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a member of North American Rock  
Garden Society? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Non-members must add \$25. Check here if  
you would like this \$25 applied to NARGS  
dues for one year. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Registration Fee (includes Saturday Lunch, tax, gratuities):

Before 12/10/94	\$130. \$
After 12/10/94	\$150. \$
Non-member Add.	\$25. \$
Friday Dinner Chicken	@\$25. \$
Vegetarian	@\$25. \$
Saturday Dinner Beef	@\$30. \$
Fish	@\$30. \$
Vegetarian	@\$30. \$

Paid-up Manhattan Chapter

Members Deduct \$15 \_\_\_\_\_ \$

Total Enclosed: \_\_\_\_\_ \$

(U.S. DOLLARS ONLY)

NOTE: Meals must be opted for at time  
of registration. They cannot be added later.  
Cancellation fee of \$20 will be charged  
after January 1, 1995.

Make checks payable to:  
Manhattan Chapter, NARGS.

Mail to: Jacques Mommens, Registrar  
PO Box 67, Millwood, NY 10546  
Telephone: (914) 762-2948

Check here for Plant Category List  
\_\_\_\_\_ if entering Competitive Plant Show.

## The Back Page...

**1995 Winter Study Weekend**, Eastern January 27-29 at the Roosevelt Hotel at Madison Avenue and 45th Street. *Titled: "THE CONTAINED ALPINE."* Speakers include Dr. Alfred Evans, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Robert Bartolomei, Steve Doonan, Marybeth Mahne, (Stonecrop Nursery), Anne Spiegel, Roberta Berg, Mary Homans, Anita Kistler, Michael Slater, John Jacobus, Lawrence Thomas. Hotel \$85 plus tax. There will also be a Plant Show. A list of Show Classes of the 18 entry classes is available from **Larry Thomas**. A copy is also available Piedmont Chapter board members Bobby Ward and Norman Beal.

**1995 Western Study Weekend** by Northwestern Chapter Feb. 24,25,and 26 at Tukwila, Washington, Double Tree Inn. *Titled: "WOODY PLANTS IN THE ROCK GARDEN."* Speakers are Steve Doonan and Phil Pearson, Dan Hinkley, Don Howse, Panayoti Kelaidis, Barry Starling, Dr. Gerald Straley, Brian Mathew, and Dr. J.C. Raulston.

**1995 Annual Meeting.** *Titled: "SPRINGTIME IN THE BERKSHIRES,"* June 2nd thru 4th at the Berkshire Hilton Inn, Pittsfield MA. Nearest airport is Albany NY. Two days of garden tours. Speakers are Tass Kelso, Jim Archibald, Geoffrey Charlesworth, and John Spain. Gardens include Charlesworth/Singer, Smith College rock garden, Cliff Desch, John Spain, Ruth Sheppard. Special optional excursion to Mt. Greylock.

**Treasurer's Report on Sales:** Piedmont Chapter treasurer **Bob Wilder** reports the following sales at recent Chapter events: September fall seedling sale \$914.50. Thanks to all who contributed plants and to **John Dilley** and **Willie Pilkington** for organizing the sales. October plant auction sales totaled \$346. And finally, our book sales of the **Glattstein** and **Charlesworth** books totaled \$517.90.

**Plant slides needed:** The North American Rock Garden Society is publishing a book called *North American Rock Plants* and the editor needs good quality slides to illustrate the book. A list of plants needed are available from the Photography Editor of the project. If you have slides for that you wish to be considered contact **Shan Chunningham**, Photography Editor, 106 7th Street, SE, Minot, ND 58701-4030. The telephone number is 701-839-6368.

**Special Notes:** Our **spring garden tour** coordinator is **Rebecca Zinn**. Call her at 919-967-9974 to volunteer your garden. Our **spring picnic** will be held at Duke Gardens. More details on both of these in our next newsletter.

**Bobby J. Ward**  
**North American Rock Garden Society**  
**Piedmont Chapter Editor**  
**930 Wimbeldon Drive**  
**Raleigh, North Carolina 27609-4356**  
**USA**

## First Class Mail

Mailed October 27, 1994