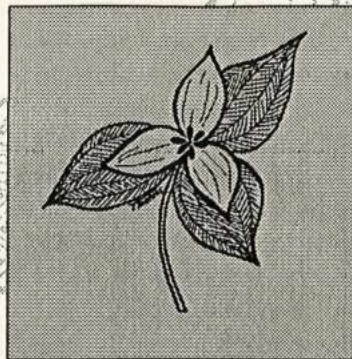


# The TRILLIUM



*The Newsletter of the Piedmont Chapter  
of the North American Rock Garden Society  
Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill, North Carolina*

**Vol. 5, No. 4**

**July 1995**

When midsummer's humid heat settles in like clear smoke, gardeners save their efforts for the coolest times of the day—first thing in the morning and late in the afternoon. The mid-afternoons are better spent reflecting on the activities that have led to this year's garden.

This issue of *The Trillium* offers some reflections on the chapter's spring picnic, the national meeting, and the Internet garden path. Two contributors share their seed starting experiences, and news about the ephemeral seed exchange should inspire new beginnings in the garden despite the heavy atmosphere.

September's arrival will signal more than a reprieve from heat and humidity. The speakers scheduled for our fall meetings give us good reasons to look toward summer's end. Meanwhile, we hope you enjoy the summer reflections of the gardeners who are represented here in *The Trillium*.

*Barbara Scott, Interim Editor*



## ***New Editor for The Trillium***

With this issue of *The Trillium*, I am taking off a year as your editor. During my leave, your newsletter will continue under the guidance of our chapter secretary, Barbara Scott. Barbara will bring fresh ideas and suggestions to *The Trillium*. She is an editor of an academic publication in the School of Education at North Carolina State University. Please welcome Barbara and suggest ideas, submit articles, and tell her you'll volunteer an article. See you again as editor in the summer of 1996.

*Bobby J. Ward*

## ***Summer Moods***

*I love at eventide to walk alone,  
Down narrow glens, o'er hung with dewy thorn,  
Where, from the long grass underneath, the  
snail,  
Jet black, creeps out, and sprouts his timid horn.  
I love to muse o'er meadows newly mown,  
Where withering grass perfumes the sultry air;  
Where bees search round, with sad and weary  
drone,  
In vain, for flowers that bloomed but newly  
there;  
While in the juicy corn the hidden quail  
Cries, "Wet my foot"; and, hid as thoughts  
unborn,  
The fairy-like and seldom-seen land-rail  
Utters, "Craik, craik," like voices underground,  
Right glad to meet the evening's dewy veil,  
And see the light fade into gloom around.  
John Clare  
England, 1793-1864*

## **A garden being enjoyed**

*by Bobby Ward*

The Piedmont Chapter had a glorious day on Saturday, April 8, for its annual spring picnic-potluck lunch (in North Carolina we say "dinner"), seedling sale, and business meeting. The picnic was held at Duke University's Sarah P. Duke Gardens in Durham, North Carolina (USA). About 75 members attended.

The picnic site was on a beautiful knoll overlooking the Teine-Oike Garden Pond in the Asiatic Arboretum and Garden, which is new and still under construction. The head horticulturalist, Paul Jones, is also a member of the Piedmont Chapter. The Asiatic garden is heavily influenced by Japanese art and style; however, there are touches of Chinese and Korean influences as well. Paul guided us through the gardens and explained the plan and design features of each area. Another chapter member, Ed Steffek, then guided members through the Blomquist Native Plant Garden.

Our Piedmont Chapter made a financial donation to the Asiatic Garden and to the Native Plant Garden of Duke Gardens this year. Both Paul and Ed are doing a wonderful job. We are honored to have such talent in our chapter.

During the business meeting, which was brief, we elected officers for the coming year and gave Sandra Ladendorf a lifetime



membership in our chapter. She has been past chapter president, was one of its founders, and has been the past national NARGS president as well. Sandra and her husband Ray are moving to California (near Monterey) this summer.

Our treasurer Bob Wilder noted that we now have 203 Piedmont Chapter members. Our most recently acquired member is a New Jersey transplant who is into water gardens.

After lunch (or dinner) at 1:00 p.m., we dumped on one of the picnic tables remnant seed from the NARGS Seedex; looking at the seed packets with only numbers matching the NARGS seed list reminded me that I wish it were possible to actually label the packets with plant names the way RHS/Wisley does. Perhaps a future seed exchange will have enough volunteers to do just that.

The weather was wonderful with the temperature in the low 80s (F). The garden was full of people attending an outdoor wedding and students jogging and soaking up the first rays of spring sun. Kids and dogs were running around. Newly emerged butterflies were darting about, and Carolina wrens and cardinals were singing. Loblolly pine was shedding yellow pollen every where—but no one seemed to mind it.

All in all, it was a garden that was being used and enjoyed.

*Bobby J. Ward is the Piedmont Chapter's newsletter editor who is "on sabbatical" from his newsletter duties for a year. He gardens in Raleigh, North Carolina.*



## An unrestrained revel

by Donna Maroni

According to my dictionary, an orgy is "a revel involving unrestrained indulgence." Well, no doubt about it—the NARGS meeting is an orgy. Formally, the meeting ran from Friday, June 2, to Sunday, June 4, and involved organized visits to eight gardens. Informally, it ran from Thursday to Monday, with twelve additional gardens open for viewing on Thursday, Friday morning, and Monday. The truly garden-crazed could thus visit twenty outstanding gardens within five days—I wonder how many of the meeting participants managed that feat.

True confessions: my husband and I visited only twelve of the gardens on the meeting agenda. But we managed to cram in visits to another eight gardens, among them Harvard's Arnold Arboretum, Mt. Auburn Cemetery (a wonderful collection of great old trees), Naumkeag (an estate garden designed by Fletcher Steele), and the Garden in the Woods (the New England Wildflower Society's great public garden).

For me, the possibility of visiting the garden shared by Geoffrey Charlesworth and Norman Singer in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, was the principal reason for attending this meeting. I had seen slides of their garden when Geoffrey and Norman spoke to the Piedmont Chapter of NARGS, so I *expected* to be seeing an incredibly beautiful garden. This was one of those few times that anticipation did not overwhelm the reality. To quote the meeting brochure, the garden is "probably already familiar to most of us through Geoffrey's numerous articles and books. Dozens of raised beds. . .of rare alpine grown primarily from seed. A woodland garden. . .The scree garden [with] many alpine jewels. . .an interesting conifer collection." And to see those thousands of little pots in the propagation area! I wish I could rattle off the names of the choice things I saw—I cannot. Two plants I took note of were at opposite ends of the spectrum. Tiny *Mertensia pterocarpa* in the propagation area and great big *Diphylleia cymosa* in the woodland garden. (I have to have both.)

Another impressive collection was included in the garden of Ruth and Herbert Sheppard in Winchester Center, Connecticut. The alpine plants among dwarf conifers could have occupied me for weeks. . .so many beautiful plants to learn about. Here, I was especially taken by the gorgeous pink mat of *Asperula lilaciflora* v. *caespitosa*. Another one to add to the must-have list. Should do here in North Carolina, shouldn't it?

Smith College has a lovely rock garden that dates from 1896. Part of it is on a mound, one side is in full sun and the other is shaded, so it has a very broad range of alpine as well as lovely woodland things. A massive *Cornus kousa chinensis* that was at peak bloom contributed to the shade. An arboretum surrounds the rock garden and includes an incredible collection of trees: an enormous circa 75-year-old *Sciadopitys*, an immense *Cercidiphyllum* carrying seed pods (will I even live to see our little specimens bloom?), a 100-year old ginkgo, and one of the first metasequoias planted in the United States.

Finally, I must mention Clifford Desch of Conway, Massachusetts. His is one of those gardens with everything: rhododendrons, azaleas, daphnes, asarums, succulents, and so forth. Many of the NARGS contingent commented on how well-informed Mr. Desch is with respect to the things he is growing; for them this was a special opportunity to learn about plants from someone who knows them intimately. And isn't that the whole point of NARGS and its annual meeting?

I hope that others will tell you about the talks we heard on Friday and Saturday evenings. These focused on primulas in the wild, primulas in the garden, cacti, and the flora of the Irano-Turanian regions. I'd certainly like to be able to tell you about the plant sale. It must have been very impressive. But, I wasn't smart enough to be there when the doors opened—this was only my second time at an NARGS meeting, and I'm still learning my way around. No know: if one wants to buy plants, one must be sure to be there **at the**

(continued at the bottom of the next column)



## Further down the internet garden path by Bobby J. Ward

A virtual bloom of gardening groups and electronic postings on the Internet have occurred in the last several months as more of us continue to test this new technology and its diverse capabilities. It is currently estimated that some 40 million computers worldwide are linked to the Internet. With a few keystrokes, you can connect to a seemingly endless amount of information, recreation, and communication. There are numerous opportunities for plugging into diverse information on gardens and eavesdropping on the exploits of your fellow brothers and sisters of the spade. For example, on listservs and newsgroups (see Part I of this report in the March 1995 issue of *The Trillium*), you can read a report of the North American Rock Garden Society's 1995 annual meeting in the Berkshires (on Alpine-L), read about tomato wilt (on triangle.gardens), or discuss the onset of winter in Tasmanian gardens even though it is mid-summer in the Northern Hemisphere (available on Medit-Plants-L, a listserv for discussions of plants that grow in Mediterranean climates).

Several additional methods of obtaining gardening information are available on the Internet—from Gopher menus, by connecting through Telnet, and on World Wide Web “pages.” In all three cases, you need to find out how to call up these functions from your particular Internet provider. (By the way, the commercial services such as America on Line and Compuserve have added Internet access this year.)

The Gopher function (so named as a play on the words *go for*) is the easiest to

use. When you use a Gopher address, it brings up a menu of choices at whatever site you've chosen. Select any one of the numbered menu items, and you will go either to a submenu about the subject you selected or to an actual document. Either way, you eventually come to a useful list or article or set of instructions that you can read then or download (save and print) later. A good example of this is the Missouri Botanical Garden Gopher (mobot.mobot.org). Some of its menu choices include the *Moss Types Database*, the *Manual to the Vascular Plants of Costa Rica*, the *Flora of China Project*, the *West Central Africa Vascular Plant Data Set*, and the *Flora of North America*. Another good site is the Harvard University Biological Collections Gopher (huh.harvard.edu). There you can find the *Harvard Gray Herbarium Index of New World Plants* and *Biodiversity Information Resources* among other plant related goodies.

Telnet is similar to dialing a direct telephone number. You use the address to hook directly into a specific site that has one main function. Many libraries (public, academic, and organizational) have their library catalogs online. One very interesting and useful one is the New York Botanical Garden Library (librisc.nybg.org). Not a mere dry listing of books owned, the descriptions of wide-ranging subject matter can be an education in itself. A useful feature is the ability to search for other books nearby on the electronic “shelf.” From my home in Raleigh, I can search the shelf and send a note to the head librarian asking that the books be pulled for my use during a trip to New York that I've planned.

The World Wide Web (abbreviated as *www* or *the Web* for short) is the most comprehensive and rapidly expanding section on the Internet. When you use an address on it, you arrive at a *home page*. There you will usually find several screens of text with highlighted terms, each of

which acts as a *button*. When you tab to one of these highlighted terms and press *enter*, you are moved to another page that involves that term. That page will contain text with additional highlighted terms, which also can be used to gain access to information concerning the term. This can go on through many pages, but you can always go back to previous pages and then select another highlighted term. It is a clever way to organize information and gives you the freedom to browse and read where your whims take you without having to read through a lot of unwanted text or having to consult an index to find a desired piece of information. The list at the end of this article provides the addresses for some useful gardening sites on the Web. (At least one NARGS Chapter, the Ontario chapter, has announced that it is developing a Web home page about its chapter this summer.)

Becoming cybersavvy on the infobahn is far less daunting than one may think. The basic equipment to get started is a computer, a modem, communications software, a telephone line, and—above all—an adventuresome spirit. I may not find a computer useful in weeding *Microstegium vimineum* from my tomato beds, and I may not find it personally satisfying in the methodical walk I take daily around the garden at dusk in the manner of Beverly Nichols. But, with a computer, I can share joys over the miles, cross time zones and hardiness maps, and vicariously “garden” with various kindred spirits whom I know only from electronic names and arcane “handles.” Who among us on Alpine-L was not thrilled at Geoffrey Charlesworth's recent breathless note on seeing three bears in his garden in Sandisfield, Massachusetts? Gardening on the Internet is just that—a breathless whitewater adventure in cyberspace.

Bobby J. Ward

(e-mail to [biblio@nando.net](mailto:biblio@nando.net))

(continued from page 2)

**beginning.** You can bet I would have scrambled for one of the limited number of baskets each stuffed with fifteen different potted seedlings that were offered by Charlesworth and Singer. Oh well, I did get to see one or two of the baskets as they were shown off by their lucky new owners.

Donna Maroni gardens in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

(e-mail to [dmaroni@email.unc.edu](mailto:dmaroni@email.unc.edu))

### World Wide Web Sites

**The Cyber-plantsman :** <http://mirror.wwa.com/mirror/garden/cyberplt.htm>  
(A magazine for serious gardeners)

**North American Plant Preservation Council:** <http://mirror.wwa.com/mirror/orgs/nappc/nappc.htm>

**Santa Barbara Botanic Garden:** <http://www.artdirect.com/sbbg>

**Australian National Botanic Gardens:** <http://osprey.erin.gov.au.80/anbg/anbg.html>



## No final word by Joan Wall

Don't always believe the statement that you can't grow hellebores from seeds furnished by NARGS. When I first fell in love with hellebores about eight years ago, I was a new member of NARGS and delighted to find out that, even though it was March, I could benefit from the seed exchange. I requested about seven varieties, was sent *all* of them, and went ahead and put them in small pots in Pro Mix. I set them out in the garden next to my newly-purchased *Helleborus orientalis* plants and waited. This was in the spring before our group hosted the annual meeting five years ago.

With no instructions on how to germinate the seeds, experience with easy plants like tomatoes and squash, and only the knowledge that these seeds for some reason had either to be put in the refrigerator or outside for a session of cold, I put them into pots in Pro Mix into the garden. Thinking that seeds in the wild did not receive any special treatment, I made sure that the pots received the same water and shade as my existing hellebores did over the spring, summer, and fall—either from the sky or my sprinkler.

A year later, the Saturday of our meeting, Brian Mathew was about to speak on hellebores; I had just purchased his new book, and I decided to go look at the pots. Much to my delight, there were *Helleborus cotyledons*! Or at least I hoped there were, because I had no clear idea of what they should look like. More and more appeared as days went on; I checked Mathew's books, and they were indeed the right thing. I managed to save and raise most of these to healthy plants.

The next year, armed with all my success, I ordered (as soon as the list arrived) about sixteen varieties of hellebores. Still the green novice, I decided that it would be easier to raise them if I put them all in a flat. Huge mistake! During the watering process, they had a barn dance and I ended up with 116 seedlings without names. I soon was able to be sure that they were all *H. argutifolius*, *sternii*, *foetidus*, or some combination of these. Most of the plants are lovely, but still unnamed. I have learned over time that these plants and *H.*

*orientalis* are the easiest to get good germination from and certainly the easiest to keep alive.

By trying to learn from mistakes, I labeled everything carefully the next year (even with the exact number of seeds put in the pot). That was the year I moved from Durham to Hillsborough. Things did not go too well that year. First, not thinking that I no longer had a gutter, I put the pots by the edge of the roof. Lost a lot to either drowning or run off. Next, I changed the locations, but the cats walked through them. Hellebores may be difficult, but they still come up in the quarter-inch imprint of a cat's paw!

The following year, I switched from Pro Mix to Metro Mix. This was a bad year for seedlings, and I think that it was because of the potting mix. I really think that these seeds like to dry out. The worse you treat them, the better they like it. Most of the time they have to go through almost an entire year before they germinate. But, of course, being in the plant family, there are always exceptions.

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### *Hellebores may be difficult, but they still come up in the quarter-inch imprint of a cat's paw.*

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A few years ago a friend brought some *H. orientalis* seeds to me that were freshly collected from the woods outside of Vienna, Austria. I sowed them immediately that July, and they germinated in September (with no cold at all). Almost every one germinated, although some did not do so until the following year. They are beautiful, very fast-growing plants and have flowered in two winters from seed. This year, I have already had two sets of cotyledons up in a pot of *H. orientalis* received only last December (but from the Alpine Garden Society list)!

I've found *Helleborus niger* much harder to germinate. I've had no luck at all with NARGS seeds (or those from any

other exchange), and only a small percentage of seeds germinated from a supply of fresh seeds shared with me from a trip last year. Nor have I had good germination with fresh seed shipped air mail from England. Even when the *H. niger* seed is planted in the garden, I don't have much germination. *H. viridus* is in the same category—tough and rarely available from NARGS. I've had better luck this year, but not with NARGS seeds. Some other exchanges get seed to members sometimes two months faster than NARGS. On the whole, I have much better luck with other exchanges for *H. niger* and *H. viridus*.

Patience is important in hellebore germination, but freshness (just like the experts tell us) is much more important. *H. lividus* is easier and does not need a cold period at all. But, of course, this time, I'm talking about my fresh seed dumped straight from the plant onto the potting medium. The *lividus* seeds received from NARGS (some of which are probably mine) have not germinated at all. I do, however, have two seedlings that germinated from a batch of 95 seeds obtained from the Alpine Garden Society.

I think the final word on this is that there is no final word. There are some great plants in my garden to prove it. Don't give up on experimenting with NARGS seed exchange hellebore seeds. Please note that, because hellebores have become so popular over the past few years, it is more difficult to get the seed you request from NARGS. If you really want to raise hellebores from seed, check out someone who will sell you fresh seeds. There is a seed exchange of ephemeral seeds that you can join if you have access to a computer and the Internet. Will McLewin and other collectors in England have fresh seed from expeditions and their gardens each year. *Joan Wall is a member of the Piedmont Chapter who gardens in Hillsborough, North Carolina.*



(See page 6 of *The Trillium* for information about the ephemeral seed exchange mentioned in this article.)



## Almost one year to the day

by Steve Marak

The northwest corner of Arkansas is in USDA zone 6, while almost all the rest of the state is in zone 7 to 8, so we get all the worst weather. I've been going back through my germination records for the last several years this morning to see what has done well here. I have deliberately chosen several things over the years that have germinated and that are growing well, but which are either considered to be not hardy outdoors here, or marginally hardy. Thus, I'm growing them indoors until I have enough to try outside.

(Examples of this would be *Dracunculus canariensis*, several *Arisaemas*, *Alstroemeria psitticina*, a couple of *Biarums*, and others.)

Some things from the NARGS seed exchange are growing outdoors well for me here. Certainly *Euphorbia myrsinites* qualifies. Seven seeds were sown in the early spring of 1994, and three seedlings resulted; as of spring this year, all three were in one of the beds. All three flowered, and are adding growth quickly. I find the species very attractive and am very pleased with it.

Several *Arisaemas*, in particular *A. sikokianum*, have germinated from NARGS exchange seed and are growing outdoors. They seem quite happy and have survived several winters here; but *Arisaemas* are notorious for taking several years (some species as many as five to seven years) before flowering. Based on their growth and behavior, I have every belief that these are happy and that they will eventually flower. *Arum concinnum* is in this condition as well, although most (nearly all) *Arums* are winter growers, and thus subject to the worst of the climate here in northwest Arkansas. This plant, raised from seed from the 1989-1990 NARGS seed exchange (but not sown until spring 1991), has tolerated temperatures as low as +5 F and snows of over one foot while in active leaf growth, without any apparent damage. (We don't get anything that could be called "snow cover." Once or twice a year, we get a snow storm, which weighs everything down for a few days and then melts off.)

Several of the marginally hardy things (or, at any rate, things that I am going to test for hardiness here), such as

*Alstroemeria psitticina*, will be getting their first winter outdoors here this fall. *A. psitticina* took almost one year to the day to germinate for me, so seed sown in February of 1994 came up this spring.

They have put on tremendous growth in the four months since, and now each fills a five-inch pot. With luck, I will have much more to report on next year.

Steve Marak gardens in northwest Arkansas near Springdale.

(e-mail to [samarak@uafsusb.uark.edu](mailto:samarak@uafsusb.uark.edu) or [samarak@uafsusb.bitnet](mailto:samarak@uafsusb.bitnet))



Some examples of how the Internet can expand garden boundaries are in this newsletter. Donna Maroni posted an account of her first experience at a North American Rock Garden Society meeting to the Alpine-L on-line discussion group. I contacted her by e-mail to see if we could use her post in this newsletter, and she agreed. Even though she is in our chapter, I may not have known about her experiences without being linked to Alpine-L.

Steve Marak, another member of Alpine-L, described his growing conditions in Arkansas to the discussion group. They sounded much like the conditions that many of us here must confront: clay soil that dries out in the summer and humid air. I contacted Steve by e-mail, and he agreed to let me know about some plants that he started from the NARGS seed exchange that promise to do well under such conditions. He wrote a report for *The Trillium* and promised to send more information next year as his seed starting experiences mature.

Please note that 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 if permission is requested beforehand. To request permission, contact the editor, Bobby Ward, by electronic mail ([biblio@nando.net](mailto:biblio@nando.net)).

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Piedmont Chapter, NARGS  
Barbara Scott, Interim Editor

## Who are we?

The Piedmont Chapter of the North American Rock Garden Society (NARGS) is located in the Triangle area of North Carolina, which includes Chapel Hill, Durham, and Raleigh, North Carolina. The Chapter meets on the third Saturday of the following months: September, October, November, January, February, and March. Each meeting includes a brief business session, a presentation by a speaker, and a plant auction.

The chapter's regular activities also include a seedling plant sale to members at its September meeting, a spring garden tour (which usually occurs in April or May), and an annual spring covered-dish picnic and meeting (which customarily occurs in May). The chapter also publishes *The Trillium*, a newsletter which is distributed to all members on the first of July, September, November, January, and March.

The annual membership fee for the Piedmont Chapter is \$10 for an individual and \$15 for a household. (Household memberships receive a single copy of *The Trillium*.) To join the Piedmont Chapter or to renew memberships, send a check for the appropriate amount to the chapter treasurer, Bob Wilder, at the following address: 1213 Dixie Trail, Raleigh, N. C. 27607. (See page 9 of this newsletter for a renewal form.)

The North American Rock Garden Society has an annual membership fee of \$25, which includes a subscription to the quarterly *Bulletin*, an annual seed exchange, opportunities to attend national meetings, and NARGS book store purchases at reduced prices. To join the national society, your check for \$25 made payable to "NARGS" can be sent to the Piedmont Chapter treasurer, who will forward it to the national executive secretary.

A list of the chapter's board members and their addresses is provided on page 8 of this newsletter. Please contact a board member if you have questions about the chapter or if you wish to make comments about its activities.





## Lasting for a markedly brief time

As noted in the March 1995 issue of *The Trillium*, NARGS member Tom Stuart of Croton Falls, New York, organized an ephemeral seed exchange of seed that have short viability. The exchange list was published on Alpine-L in April. According to a recent note from Tom, much of the seed advertised as being viable only through June already has "gone by." Nevertheless, we are publishing the list and instructions for obtaining seed (especially in view of Joan Wall's contribution to this issue). If you send off a request, make a resolution to be a donor next year.

### Ephemeral Seed Exchange 1995

The seed listed here is regarded as having short viability, and should be sown immediately. Some seed has additional requirements. Norman Deno notes that *Shortia* and many trilliums require Gibberelic Acid-3 or perhaps other gibberelins; if you don't have GA-3, use some leaf mold; the fungal activity will provide gibberelins. *Sanguinaria* and *Stylophorum* do not require GA-3, but may need other gibberelins. Larry Rue reports that *Epigaea* requires light.

To request seeds, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the donor; write the species name on the envelope. If you are requesting more than one species from a donor, send the appropriate number of envelopes because the seed will be dispatched the day it is collected. Multiple forms of the same species are safe for a single envelope. If the donor is across an international boundary, obtain an International Reply Coupon (95 cents, larger post offices only) or reciprocate in some other manner.

*Aconitum pubescens*, Nov DH  
*Aconitum wilsonii*, Nov ND  
*Actaea pachypoda*, Sep ND  
*Adonis vernalis* GBC  
*Anemone blanda*, May-June ND  
*Anemone multifida*, Aug SC  
*Anemone nemorosa* 'Allenii' MOB NL  
*Anemone nemorosa* 'Bracteata' MOB NL  
*Anemone nemorosa* 'Lycette' NL  
*Anemone nemorosa* pink form NL  
*Anemone nemorosa* var. *robinsoniana* NL  
*Anemone nemorosa*, May HF SVR  
*Anemone nuttalliana* (syn *patens*), June SC  
*Anemone parviflora*, Aug SC  
*Anemone sylvestris*, HF TS  
*Anemone x hybrida* 'Honore Jobert' SVR  
*Anemone x hybrida* 'Margarette' SVR  
*Anemone x hybrida* (hupehensis), Oct HF  
*Anemone x lesseri* SVR  
*Asarum canadense*, CK  
*Asarum europaeum*, May CK ERY NL  
*Astrantia major* 'Primadonna' MOB  
*Astrantia major involucreata*, July-Sept MOB  
*Caulophyllum thalictroides*, July LR  
*Clintonia borealis*, July LR  
*Corydalis caucasica*, WA  
*Corydalis cheilanthifolia*, June LR  
*Corydalis flexuosa*, TS  
*Corydalis flexuosa* 'Blue Panda' MOB  
*Corydalis flexuosa* 'Pere David' MOB  
*Corydalis lutea* 'Alba', June AK NL  
*Corydalis lutea*, June LR NL  
*Corydalis nobilis* (syn *nobile*), June ND  
*Corydalis ochroleuca*, Aug JMC LR MOB  
*Corydalis solida* AK NL  
*Corydalis transylvanica* WA  
*Daphne giraldi*, July ND  
*Daphne mezereum* WA  
*Daphne mezereum* 'Alba' WA  
*Dicentra cucullaria*, May ND  
*Dicentra eximia* 'Alba', June AK LR

*Dicentra eximia*, June LR  
*Dicentra formosa* 'Bacchanal', 50% true, late June NL  
*Dicentra formosa* 'Sweetheart', late June NL  
*Dicentra spectabilis*, CK HF SVR  
*Dicentra spectabilis* 'Alba', CK SVR  
*Dryas drummondii*?, July TS  
*Dryas octopetala*, July HF SC  
*Epigaea repens*, June LR  
*Eranthis hyemalis* AK ERY ND  
*Galanthus byzantinus* AK  
*Galanthus elwesii* ERY  
*Galanthus nivalis* AK CK  
*Hacquetia epipactis* AK KP MOB  
*Helleborus niger* 'White Magic' MOB  
*Helleborus niger*, late May early June HF MGD  
*Helleborus orientalis* pink parent AK NL  
*Helleborus orientalis* pink/w. red spots NL  
*Helleborus orientalis* purple parent NL  
*Helleborus orientalis* ssp. *abschasicus* NL  
*Helleborus orientalis* wh/w. red spots NL  
*Helleborus orientalis* white parent AK HF NL  
*Helleborus orientalis*, May-June BJW ERY  
*Helleborus x hybridus* crimson parent, May 28-June 25 MOB  
*Helleborus x hybridus* purple parent MOB  
*Helleborus x hybridus* white parent MOB SVR  
*Helleborus x niger* 'Potters Wheel' NL  
*Hepatica americana* col. Putnam Co. NY, June TS  
*Hepatica americana*, June CF LR  
*Hepatica nobilis*, June KP  
*Hepatica transylvanica* 'Alba', June KP  
*Hepatica transylvanica*, June KP  
*Hydrastis canadensis*, Sep ND  
*Jeffersonia diphylla* ERY KP MOB  
*Jeffersonia dubia* KP  
*Kirengeshoma palmata*, Oct-Nov CK NL  
*Lysichiton americanum*, Aug ND  
*Lysichiton camtschatsense*, Aug ND  
*Mertensia lanceolata*, July SC  
*Moltkia petraea*, mid-July NL  
*Pulsatilla ambigua* DH  
*Pulsatilla dahurica* DH



*Pulsatilla vulgaris* purple parent NL  
*Pulsatilla vulgaris* red parent NL WA  
*Pulsatilla vulgaris* ssp. *grandis*, pastels AK NL  
*Pulsatilla vulgaris* ssp. *nigricans* AWD  
*Pulsatilla vulgaris* v. *rubra* AWD SVR  
*Pulsatilla vulgaris* white parent, 'Alba' AWD  
*Pulsatilla vulgaris*, June AWD SVR  
*Ranunculus gramineus* AK  
*Ranunculus repens*, July ND  
*Salix arctica*, Aug DHH  
*Salix herbacea*, Aug DHH  
*Salix lanata*, Aug DHH  
*Salix phylicifolia*, Aug DHH  
*Sanguinaria canadensis* CK ERY HF LR SVR  
*Sanguinaria canadensis* larger form MGD  
*Shortia galacifolia* CF ERY MGD  
*Shortia uniflora* CF  
*Stylophorum diphyllum*, June ERY HF LR ND  
*Thalictrum glaucum* SVR  
*Tiarella cordifolia*, June LR  
*Tiarella wherryi*, June LR  
*Trillium albidum* (green petals), July JMC  
*Trillium albidum*, July JMC  
*Trillium catesbaei*, July JMC  
*Trillium cernuum*, July JMC LR  
*Trillium chloropetalum* (white), July JMC  
*Trillium chloropetalum* v. *giganteum* (red), July JMC SVR  
*Trillium cuneatum*, July JMC  
*Trillium decumbens*, July JMC  
*Trillium erectum* (dark sepals), July JMC  
*Trillium erectum* (northern race), July JMC  
*Trillium erectum* (pink hybrids), July JMC  
*Trillium erectum* (southern race), July JMC  
*Trillium erectum* f. *albiflorum*, July JMC  
*Trillium erectum*, July HF LR  
*Trillium flexipes* f. *walpolei*, July JMC  
*Trillium flexipes*, July JMC  
*Trillium grandiflorum* 'Roseum', July JMC TS  
*Trillium grandiflorum*, July HF JMC  
*Trillium lancifolium*, July JMC  
*Trillium luteum*, July JMC  
*Trillium nivale*, May JMC  
*Trillium ovatum*, July JMC  
*Trillium pusillum* v. *ozarkanum*, Sep. JMC NL  
*Trillium pusillum* v. *virginianum*, July JMC  
*Trillium pusillum*, July JMC  
*Trillium recurvatum*, July JMC  
*Trillium rivale*, May JMC  
*Trillium sessile*, July JMC  
*Trillium stamineum*, July JMC  
*Trillium undulatum*, July LR  
*Trillium vaseyi*, July JMC  
*Trillium viride*, July JMC  
*Trollius europeus* CK  
*Trollius laxus* CK  
*Trollius pumilus* CK  
*Uvularia grandiflora* AK CF WA  
*Viola appalachensis* AK  
*Viola bertolonii* SVR  
*Viola dubyana* SVR  
*Viola japonica*?, Aug LR  
*Viola joi* AK  
*Viola keiskei* SVR  
*Viola labradorica* SVR  
*Viola mandshurica* SVR  
*Viola odorata* 'Freckles' SVR  
*Viola odorata* 'Priceana' SVR  
*Viola odorata* 'Rosina' SVR  
*Viola pedata* WA  
*Viola pedata bicolor* WA  
*Viola pedatifida*, Aug SC  
*Viola pubescens* SVR  
*Viola rotundifolia*, Aug LR  
*Viola sororia* 'Alba', Aug LR  
*Viola sororia*, Aug LR

#### Donors:

**AG** Alan Galloway, PO Box 37456, Raleigh, NC 27627, Zone 7  
**AK** Anita Kistler, 1421 Ship Road, West Chester, PA 19380, Zone 6  
**AWD** A.W. Deurbrouck, 6915 Hilldale Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15236, Zone 5  
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**CF** Carol Fyler, 18 Springdale Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181, Zone 6  
**CK** Connie Kindahl, 364 Daniel Shays Hwy, Pelham, MA 01002, Zone 5  
**DH** Don Hackenberry, Route 1, Box 275A, Reedsville, PA 17084, Zone 5  
**DHH** D.H. Haraldsson, Flatasida 2, 603 Akureyi ICELAND  
**ERY** Edith R. Young, 5 McDougal Lane, Cortland Manor, NY 10566, Zone 6  
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**WA** Wally Alberts, Box 35, Amherst, NH 03031, Zone 5b



### News from the national board meeting by Bob Wilder

The Board of the North American Rock Garden Society met in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, at the annual meeting hosted by the Berkshire Chapter. Many of the items considered were ongoing business with no final vote. The treasurer assured everyone that the Society's finances are in a good state. Being a nonprofit organization, monies are not to be accumulated. The following items of business were considered:

1. The board approved issuing the national membership directory every two years to all members.
2. Money was approved for the Publication Committee to proceed with the project of publishing NARGS material.
3. The Society will make a grant of \$300 to each chapter once each year to send a member to a national meeting. The individual has to meet certain requirements and must be approved by the chapter.
4. The seed exchange is undergoing a reorganization process that most likely will result in more than one chapter participating each year. (The Piedmont Chapter will be involved after the coming year.)
5. Money was approved to purchase new pins and patches to be sold by the bookstore manager.
6. Several other items were introduced and either dropped or postponed.

Annual meetings have been scheduled through the year 2001. Calgary, Canada, will host the 2001 annual meeting. **Please note that the Piedmont Chapter will host the winter study weekend in January 1999.**

*Bob Wilder is a member of the Board of Directors, NARGS (as well as our chapter's treasurer). He gardens in Raleigh, North Carolina. (e-mail to [wilder@nando.net](mailto:wilder@nando.net))*

### *Treasurer's Report*

Bob Wilder, our chapter's treasurer, provides the following report on the chapter's finances for the 1994-95 fiscal year (April 28, 1994 through April 28, 1995):

<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>\$5,357.01</b>
Trillium Ad	5.00
Book Sales Net	122.79 (Gross Sales 587.90 - Cost 465.11)
Interest Earned	104.72
Membership Fees	1,740.00 (New Members 425.00; Renewals 1,315.00)
NARGS Member Fees	0 (Received 175; 175 sent to NARGS)
Plant Sales	3,384.50
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$5,359.71</b>
Gifts	1,200.00 (Donations to area public gardens)
Miscellaneous	120.10 (Change box 30.00; Other 90.10)
NARGS Meeting	975.27
Office Supplies	218.26
Refreshment Supplies	125.72
Speakers	1,802.93 (Travel 976.00; Expenses 826.93)
The Trillium	917.43 (Mailout 506.35; Printing 411.08)
<b>NET 1994-95 INCOME</b>	<b>\$ - 2.70</b>
<b>BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1993-94</b>	<b>\$ 6,293.32</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>\$ 6,290.62</b>

### Piedmont Chapter, NARGS Board Members 1995-1996

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**Vice Chairman:** Tony Avent  
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*The board members welcome your suggestions and comments. Please contact a board member if you have comments or criticism about the chapter's activities.*



### From the chairman

Your support of the chapter's programs and plant sales is evident in the treasurer's report from Bob Wilder. As you can see from his report (see page 8 inside), our activities last year were self-supporting. We also were able to make donations to public gardens across the Triangle area—the North Carolina State University Arboretum, Duke Gardens, and the Botanical Garden in Chapel Hill. Let's all renew our memberships as soon as possible so we can continue to remain "in the black."

If your mailing label indicates that it's time to renew your membership, please send the renewal form on the reverse side of this page to our treasurer along with your check. Our first meeting in September has a tradition of being particularly active. If your dues have been paid, your stop at the desk to pick up your name tag will be less time consuming. (Remember, refreshments and visits with friends that you may not have seen during the summer will be waiting.) I look forward to seeing each of you again at our first meeting in September.

*Norman Beal, Chapter Chair*

### *The Trillium*

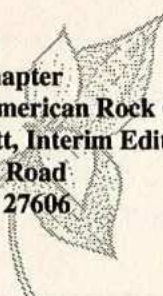
Piedmont Chapter

The North American Rock Garden Society

Barbara Scott, Interim Editor

1321 Chaney Road

Raleigh, NC 27606



### Upcoming meetings for the Piedmont Chapter

Mark your calendar now for our first two meetings in the fall: September 16 and October 21. The speakers scheduled for those meetings are as follows:

**September 16, 1995**

**A plant collecting expedition in Asia**

**Paul Jones**

**Fascinations Nursery**

**Hillsborough, North Carolina**

**October 21, 1995**

**Ferns**

**Judith Jones**

**Seattle, Washington**



A complete schedule of upcoming speakers for the year ahead will be published in the September 1 issue of *The Trillium*.

**Please note:** Members whose last names begin with letters **A through H** should bring refreshments to the **September** meeting.

**FIRST CLASS**

**URGENT: Membership Renewal Form Inside**

Mailed July 3, 1995