



POTOMAC VALLEY CHAPTER
NORTH AMERICAN ROCK
GARDEN SOCIETY

PVC BULLETIN
November 2010



Crocus oreocreticus J. McKenney

Sedum sieboldii, Aster ageratoides
J. McKenney

Jim McKenney, Editor jimmckenney@jimmckenney.com
<http://www.pvcnargs.org/>

You can pay your dues by sending your check for \$15 to Margot Ellis, 2417 N Taylor St., Arlington, VA 22207

NOVEMBER 20, 2010
OUR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERSHIP
FIVE MEMBERS WILL SHOW SLIDES
CYCLAMEN RAFFLE AND SALE NOT TO BE MISSED!
(See the article "*Cyclamen graecum* windfall" below)

Calendar

November 11, Thursday, 7 P.M. - Four Seasons Garden Club. Don La Fond of Arrowhead Alpines at Behnke's on River Road in Potomac. See note below under Other events.
November 20 - McLean Community Center, McLean, VA, Annual Members Slide Show and Annual Election. Directions at end of bulletin.
December 5 (Sunday Afternoon) 3 - 6, Betty Spar's house, 206 Wolfe Street, Alexandria. Christmas Cheer, wine and cheese.
2011
January 15 US Botanic Gardens, Washington, DC - - Martha Oliver, owner of Primrose Path Nursery, "*Flora of the Shale Barrens of the Mid-Atlantic*"
February (Date TBD) Brookside Gardens - Janet Novak, Delaware Valley member and science editor, "*Native Orchids of North America*"
March 19, USBG -- Bobby Ward, NARGS past president and author of JC Raulston biography, "*Chlorophyll in His Veins, "JC Raulston Horticultural Ambassador"*". Books available for purchase.
March TBD (Paul Botting's home) planting of troughs for May plant sale.

April 2, Hillwood Museum and Gardens, Washington, DC -- Jody Fetzner, PVC member and Hillwood Horticulture Supervisor, and **Bill Johnson,** Hillwood Horticulturist, "**Restoration of Hillwood's Rock Garden**"
April 30 - Trip to Mt. Cuba in Delaware; carpool. More information to follow.
May 14 - plant sale at Green Spring Gardens; same format as last year
May 21?(TBD) Members' plant exchange hosted by Patricia Goins
June (TBD) members picnic OR a series of members' garden visits.
Additional Ideas:
Propagation Workshop. Any interest?

Index

Chairman's message	2
New members	2
Flowering onions for summer and fall R. Faden	2
Hardy or near hardy gesneriads J. McKenney	4
A <i>Tricyrtis</i> for the rock garden J. McKenney	6
A nice combination for November J. McKenney	6
Cyclamen graecum windfall J. McKenney	7
Autumn Crocuses J. McKenney	. 8

Deadline for next edition December 15, 2010

Message from the Chairperson

Dear Members,

I have just returned from an extraordinary trip to Santiago, Buenos Aires and Patagonia/Tierra Del Fuego. Once you have rounded "the horn," what else is there, right? What was so amazing for me as a plants person is the extraordinary flora one finds wherever you roam and some familiar ones too. For example *Fuchsia magellanica* which I grew in New York, comes from and was in bloom in Tierra del Fuego. At 52 degrees latitude this time of year, there is plenty to view. Below the Marrinelli Glacier, at Admiralty Bay, where sea lions bask in the ice floes, one finds *Primula magellanica*, *Gaultheria antarctica*, lichens (*Cladonia*) fungi (*Cyttaria darwinii*), ferns, *Nothofagus pumilio* with false mistletoe (*Mizodendrum punctulatum*), grasses and *Bolax*, *Senecio acanthifolius*, *Hypochoeris incana*, *Rubus geoides*, *Cardamine glacialis*, *Viola commersonii*, *Cerastium Gunnera magellanica*, *Escallonia serrata*, *Pratia repens*, *Armeria maritima* and not quite blooming: *Calceolaria biflora*. *Erica*, not quite blooming, is everywhere.

We did see fabulous spring blooms in Ushaiya, Patagonia. In a very small cemetery in a town of 500 people (54 degrees L), myosotis, crocus, *Primula magellanica*, *Perezia magellanica* (edelweiss fueguina), cherry trees, lavender, *Bellis perennis*, narcissus, roses all in full bloom, and Japanese fern (20 feet tall). These cemeteries all had above ground crypts with glass windows used for viewing purposes of family heirlooms and photos. But in front of the doors, most had crude troughs and that's where these plants were blooming. Some had plastic flowers and these little gems. What a nice surprise so far away. Alas, the dandelion is 2 and 1/2 inches across in this part of the world.

But having the companionship of other plant explorers was the best part of all. I am so glad to be part of an organization dedicated to such wonder and we share every month.

I hope to see you all on November 20 at our member's meeting and bring a friend. Also, on

December 5, at my home: 206 Wolfe Street, Alexandria, please stop by between 2 and 5 for some cheer and a toast to our on-going relationship in the chapter. We are turning a new corner this year with our drive to expand our membership and invigorate the chapter. Thanks to Sarah and others, we have a full program ahead. Betty

Welcome to two new members

Susan Harris,
William F. Bedwell

Flowering onions for summer and fall

It is mid June and tents are going up on the Mall in preparation for the Smithsonian Institution's Folklife Festival. That means that the 4th of July and fireworks will soon be upon us. In the garden our homegrown fireworks are also preparing themselves. They consist of two species of onion, *Allium carinatum* subsp. *pulchellum* (pink- and white-flowered forms) and yellow-flowered *A. flavum*. While their fireworks display may not be as spectacular as that seen against the backdrop of the Washington Monument, watching it is much more peaceful and can be enjoyed and even contemplated without having to surround oneself with thousands of compatriots.

William T. Stearn, author of *Botanical Latin* and several books of interest to gardeners, such as *The Genus Epimedium* (Timber Press, 2002), once wrote that the genus *Allium*, with some 900 species, is the largest genus of monocots with showy petals. While not strictly true – at least one genus of orchids exceeds it – this is still a very impressive diversity. And when one considers that nearly all *Allium* species are temperate, it is surprising how few of them are readily obtainable, especially those that flower in the summer or fall.

Allium species include familiar culinary plants: onions, garlic, chives and leeks. A number of early flowering species, cultivars and hybrids are very attractive and welcome additions to the mid

to late spring garden. Some, such as *A. cristophii* and *A. schubertii*, also produce large fruiting heads that are useful in dry arrangements. However, the most familiar onion in the summer garden is often represented by dried stalks bearing heads of bulbils of field-garlic (*A. vineale*), a noxious weed from Europe.

Among the flowering summer onions that we grow, *A. carinatum* subsp. *pulchellum* and *A. flavum* have been very reliable. The former reaches about 14 inches (35 cm) in height, with tiny pink or white flowers on long stalks. We grow it in the rock garden and in sand beds. *Allium flavum* looks like a smaller version of *A. carinatum* subsp. *pulchellum* but with yellow flowers in smaller inflorescences. Its leaves are often strikingly blue. We grow it in sand beds and also in troughs. Its height seems to vary from year to year, sometimes being as short as 6 inches (15 cm) and sometimes (including this year) nearly twice that. There are named dwarf forms of *A. flavum* that should be sought. Both *A. carinatum* subsp. *pulchellum* and *A. flavum* will seed around to some extent but usually not annoyingly.

Pam Harper once wrote that if she were going to be away when summer-blooming *Allium tuberosum* (Chinese chives) was to flower she would cut off all of the inflorescences before she left. This species is undoubtedly the most obnoxious seeder among the summer onions. It is however also the most useful from a culinary standpoint. Both the flowers and leaves are edible and useful in salads. We particularly enjoy the leaves in grilled cheese sandwiches. But if you don't eat them fast enough or deadhead them zealously *A. tuberosum* will rapidly spread by seed. Still, we enjoy the white flowers wherever they happen to come up (except between flagstones). The plants will grow in full sun or part shade in ordinary garden soil.

A plant that we have grown for many years but are still uncertain of its correct name has a flowering stalk about 16-18 inches (40-45 cm) high with ridges on two sides, a dense head of pink flowers about 2.5 inches (6.3 cm) wide, relatively broad, slightly twisted, dull gray-green leaves. This may be *Allium nutans*, but I have also seen it labeled *A. senescens* subsp. *montanum* in the rock garden of the New York Botanical Garden, which would seem to be wrong (see below). Whatever it should be

called, it makes a very good garden plant, flowering in June and July. It seems to produce lots of seed, but we have never seen seedlings. It grows in full sun in ordinary garden soil.

The most attractive summer onion that we grow was obtained as *Allium tanguticum*. Two cultivars are listed in an old McClure & Zimmerman catalog, 'Blue Skies' and 'Summer Beauty'. In early July this year we found *Allium lusitanicum* 'Blue Skies' -- almost certainly the same as our *A. tanguticum* -- for sale at Merrifield Nursery. A web search for 'allium blue skies' produced an answer but perhaps not what I was hoping for. A posting by Mark McDonough said that the true *A. tanguticum* was not in cultivation, that *Allium* 'Blue Skies' was actually a cultivar of *A. senescens* subsp. *montanum*, and that that name had been changed to *A. lusitanicum*. Although the lavender flowers, borne on 12 inch (30 cm) stems, are attractive, we find the foliage the most eye-catching. It is very bright, shiny green and looks good the entire growing season. An occasional leaf may have its tip sharply bent downwards.

Three other summer flowering onions may be briefly mentioned. We have had limited experience with them, but all can and should do well in our area. The native species *A. cernuum* (Nodding onion) and *A. stellatum* both grow in prairies and rocky places. The first is very variable in height and flower color -- see the past NARGS seed list -- whereas *A. stellatum* has lilac to lavender blossoms. Both need good drainage and do best in full sun. *Allium senescens* 'Glaucum', from Eurasia, has short, spirally twisted, gray leaves and a short inflorescence of pink flowers in late summer. It does well in the sunny rock garden or front of the border. Other summer or fall blooming species that should be looked for and which we have (or may have) grown are *A. splendens* (from Korea), *A. przewalskianum* (from China), and *A. virgunculae* (from Japan).

In fall the best flowering onion to grow is *A. thunbergii* (from Japan). It has rose-purple flowers with very long stamens and grows to about a foot (30 cm) tall. A white-flowered form occurs, and cultivar 'Ozawa' is often applied to a dwarf form of the species. This species does well with good drainage and full sun.

Alliums are best grown from seed or from splitting clumps of bulbs. Different species seem to vary considerably in their germination requirements, but I could find information for only a few of them. Among the species mentioned above, *A. cernuum* is reported to germinate best at 70°F by Deno in *Seed Germination: Theory and Practice*, 2nd edition (privately printed, 1993). *Allium stellatum* seeds should be planted outside in the fall or in the spring after the last frost.

The most generally useful book on alliums is the following, although it is written from a British gardening perspective: Dilys Davies, *Alliums, the Ornamental Onions* (Timber Press, 1992).

It is easy to get to like flowering onions and to collect them. I suppose that it is just as easy to be bored by them. When slugs start eating the leaves in the fall, or if aphids attack them in the spring, the garden does have a certain aura about it. But a number of species make quite good rock garden plants and deer don't eat them. And if one chooses carefully one can have a very long season of blooming alliums. So try growing some species from the NARGS seed list. You may be pleasantly surprised!

Robert Faden

The other hardy, or near hardy, gesneriads

In the past I've touched briefly on the topic of using gesneriads in the rock garden. The gesneriads I had in mind then were not the hardy gesneriads such as *Ramonda* but rather the tender gesneriads which produce tuberous corms or rhizomes which make them easy to dig and store inside during the winter.

Since then, I've discovered that there is a range of hardy or nearly hardy gesneriads which have potential for use as permanent perennials in zone 8 and maybe even some zone 7 gardens. And in addition to discovering the gesneriads, I've discovered that there is a local group, dactropics, some of whose members are actively exploring these plants. Check out dactropics here:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/dactropics>

That the gesneriads I grew up with might be hardy seems dubious at best. The florist gloxinia, for instance, seems as soft and tender as plants come. Yet members of this genus, *Sinningia*,

figure prominently among the candidates for garden use.

When I was a kid one of the rarities collected by gesneriad enthusiasts was a plant then called *Rechsteineria leucotricha*. It dies down during its dormant period; with the resumption of growth a sprout fuzzy with white hairs slowly emerges from the ground. As the leaves expand, they retain some of the fuzzy hairs with the result that the mature leaves are a nappy grayish green. There are typically four leaves arranged in a whorl. Spikes of tubular red flowers are produced above the leaf whorl by blooming plants. The plant is now known as *Sinningia leucotricha*, and is used as a garden plant in southern California, where it performs well as a xerophyte out in full sun. Several years ago I decided to test the plant I had had for years for winter hardiness. I planted it against the house wall on the sunny side of the house. For several years it returned annually and even bloomed. Obviously, there is potential there. Then I discovered that Plant Delights offers the plant for trial in zone 8 and 7 gardens.

It turns out that there are several members of the genus *Sinningia* which are worth trying under our conditions in addition to *S. leucotricha*: *S. sellovii*, *S. tubiflora* and a small range of hybrids such as 'Georgia Peach', 'Towering Inferno', 'Scarlet O'Hara' (these last two seem identical to me), 'Butter and Cream' and even a cultivar of *S. speciosa* named 'Carangola'. Seen from a distance, many of these suggest small salvias or penstemons. *S. tubiflora* is said to be fragrant (my plant has not yet bloomed).

And then there is *Titanotrichum oldhamii*.



Titanotrichum oldhamii J. McKenney

When I first learned of this plant decades ago, it was still so uncommon that most gesneriad enthusiasts had never seen it. The specialists were not even sure what it was: for a while there was speculation that it might be a hybrid of some sort. It was said to grow up to 5' high and look like a yellow-flowered *Digitalis* in bloom. I never expected to see this plant. But skip forward three decades: what do you know – there it is in the Plant Delights catalog. It bloomed in my garden this year.

Another rumor nudged me in the direction of considering gesneriads for garden use: there were reports of hardy *Achimenes*. Woodlanders offered one of these. It turns out the plant in question, although a gesneriad, is not an *Achimenes* at all but rather the plant known as *Seemannia nematanthodes*. On-line discussion groups have taught me that this plant (as the cultivar 'Evita') is being grown successfully against a wall in a garden north of New York City. It was a Washington, D.C. enthusiast, John Boggan, who helped to correct the confusion about the identity of the plant once sold as *Achimenes heterophylla* by Woodlanders. John recommends Plants Delights as the best source

for the general public for these hardy and near-hardy gesneriads

I asked John to review these notes, and he provided some additional information. "With regard to *Achimenes*, the heirloom cultivar 'Purple King' is supposed to be quite hardy, at least to zone 7b; when I grew it several years ago it didn't survive, but I suspect it needs much better winter drainage than I can provide in my clay-based soil. Drainage seems to be key to the hardiness of most of these species.

A couple of additional notes: *S. nematanthodes* 'Evita' has never proven hardy for me (Tony Avent claims reliable hardiness in his magical zone 7b gardens; Janet Draper had it survive in a Smithsonian garden downtown but it was accidentally "weeded" out by a volunteer) but *Titanotrichum oldhamii* has been in my garden for 7 or 8 years now, and has proven completely hardy with nothing more than a light mulch. *Sinningia sellovii* was also hardy for me through several winters, but never bloomed and finally petered out (almost certainly because it needed more sun)."



Seemannia nematanthodes J. McKenney

It's too soon to say if any of the plants mentioned here will ever become true garden plants for most of us. But there seems to be plenty of potential in this group. Those of you who garden in the milder parts of the greater Washington, D.C. area are most likely to have long term success: deep in the city and against a snug wall, most of them should prove hardy. For those of us in the colder suburbs, caution is in order – or a willingness to dig the plants and store them inside dry during the winter. Either way, the members of this group offer a new look for our late summer rock gardens.

J. McKenney

A *Tricyrtis* for the rock garden

I think we are all rather generous with regard to our notions about which plants are or are not rock garden plants. An especially beautiful or unusual plant will not be subjected to the same criteria to which a commonplace plant will. Most of the hybrid are tall for rock garden use, but I don't hesitate to make an exception for the stunning *T. macrantha macranthopsis*.



Tricyrtis macrantha macranthopsis J. McKenney

I have another *Tricyrtis* in my garden for which no rule bending is necessary. It's called 'Moonlight Treasure', and it has never been more than five or six inches high. The spotted leaves and yellow flowers make a nice combination. It's small enough for a trough. It ought to combine well with autumn blooming *Gentiana scabra*. If it has a fault, it's that the flowers seem rather fleeting. Here it is:



Tricyrtis 'Moonlight Treasure' J. McKenney

A nice combination for the late October, early November garden.

Most of you probably know *Sedum sieboldii* (*Hylotelephium sieboldii*), a very good sedum with the odd vernacular name October daphne. It belongs to a small group of comely, late-blooming sedum with glaucous foliage and pinkish red flowers. The comparison to daphne is unfortunate: the sedum is not scented.

Much newer to our gardens are the cultivated forms of *Aster ageratoides* (also known as *A. trinervius*); the one I grow is the cultivar 'Ezo Murasaki'. Dixie Hougen gave me some starts of this, and it's quickly becoming a favorite. It's a smallish aster with flowers about the size of a penny or a bit bigger. It makes a swell companion for the sedum.

Here you can see them together:



Sedum sieboldii, *Aster ageratoides* 'Ezo Murasaki' J. McKenney

Cyclamen graecum windfall

Among connoisseurs of hardy or near-hardy cyclamen there is near consensus that the various forms of *Cyclamen graecum* have the most beautiful foliage. The foliage patterns of this species are protean in their diversity; even if it never bloomed this plant would have many collectors.

John Lonsdale has been working with this species for decades. Long ago he raised hundreds of seedlings and from among those he selected plants to be his stock plants for further breeding. These plants, which were once the best of his best, have been supplanted by newer plants which take the beauty of this species to higher levels. I visited John recently and saw his newest hybrids: they present a bewildering array of intricate leaf patterning, shape, shading and size. John intends to select the next generation of stock plants from among these hundreds of seedlings. I have no idea how he intends to do this: every plant I saw was wonderful.

Here's John among some of his cyclamen:



So what happens when your greenhouse is full and you need to make room for the newest best and brightest? What John did was to put a notice on the on-line discussion of the Pacific Bulb Society: come and get the old stock plants if you want them, the only stipulation being that you had to take all of them. John really knows how to twist one's arm, doesn't he?

Your editor answered that one in a flash, and now I have plants which need good new homes. I doubt if any of you have ever seen plants like these for sale. They are in 7" and 10" pots, each nicely dressed with crushed granite, each in full leaf, a few with the last blooms of the season. Most of the plants have dozens of leaves each.

The largest ones will easily cover a dinner plate. These are old, mature, well grown plants of the quality which one expects to see on the show bench with a blue ribbon.

I'll bring these plants to the November meeting. They will be priced at \$5 each. This price has nothing to do with their actual value (easily many times that amount). The price is to slow down the more acquisitive among us and to make it more likely that as many people as possible will have a chance to get one of these grand plants. Any proceeds from this sale will go to covering my expenses (mostly 300 miles of driving); any proceeds above and beyond that I'll return to John Lonsdale (he has not asked me to do that). This offer is open to anyone: you do not have to be a member of PVCNARGS to obtain these plants. I will continue to offer them until they are gone, but I will not mail them (some of them weigh several pounds each).

I anticipate that these plants will induce a feeding frenzy among the cyclamen enthusiasts in the group. Please keep in mind that they are borderline hardy in our area and will need a well drained site which is extremely well drained. They are well worth the space they will occupy in a cold frame, cool greenhouse or under grow lights in a cool indoor setting.

At the time of the sale I'll ask interested parties to sign up for the sale; then numbers will be drawn to allow each buyer to select up to two plants. Rounds will continue until all the plants are gone or all buyers are satiated.

J. McKenney

Here's a sample of some of the plants:





Autumn crocuses

Now more than ever it's relatively easy to build up a small collection of the varied autumn-blooming crocuses. Plant them where they will get plenty of sun during the day and have a comfortable bench nearby so you can linger a while and enjoy one last hurrah before the onset of months of potentially inclement weather. Ideally have some fragrant autumn blooming shrubs such as *Osmanthus heterophyllus* and *Elaeagnus pungens* nearby, and for additional color add a few *Camellia sasanqua* or the modern *sasanqua-oleifera* hybrids for both scent and color. The wispy blooms of the native witch hazel are another possibility.

Established autumn flowering crocus plants will often produce flowers larger and handsomer than newly planted plants. And established plants seem to have a longer blooming period because they produce flowers over a longer period. Don't judge them severely if their first year performance does not meet expectations. Allow them to clump up and seed around a bit.

If you want the flowers to last as long as possible, keep them covered from rain.

Grow as many species as you can acquire to get the longest season. The earliest ones start in very late September and others carry on until stopped by severe, ground-hardening freezes. There is a nice selection for November, a month which can use all the floral pepping up we can give it.

Place the crocuses with a mind to the foliage color of deciduous trees: white-flowered crocuses surrounded by the brilliant scarlet waxy fallen foliage of *Franklinia*, *Nyssa* or *Oxydendrum* can be as lovely as anything in the gardener's year.

If you opt for planting them in a bulb bed, keep in mind that companion planting is not really feasible in a frame kept dry during the summer. But here's something you can do to keep the site interesting during what for most other plants is the height of the growing season. After the crocus beds are covered for the summer (here I use discarded 3'x6' glass doors being sure to raise the glass covers well over the ground to allow free air circulation but the keep out all rainwater) vegetables such as cucumbers and melons can be planted nearby and trained over

the space occupied by the bulb beds. Or if you want summer color, use morning glories or moon flowers. A light rectangular trellis placed over the glass frame cover will help keep the vines tidy and allow you to lift them off *en masse* if you need to get into the frames.

Or simply ignore that section of the garden for the summer.

If you have a sun room, plant some crocuses in pots and bring them in when they are in full bloom. Most have a delicious fragrance, to my nose typically a blend of saffron, honey and hyacinth (the last is particularly evident in *Crocus thomasi*). It's a blend which reminds me also of the butterfly bush, *Buddleja davidii*.

And for plants growing in the open garden, don't overlook the possibilities provided by companion plants: *Sedum seiboldii* in particular harmonizes well with autumnal crocuses. The relatively new *Aster ageratoides* 'Ezo Murasaki' not only provides the right color but blooms well into November. Sempervivums and small sedums also make interesting companions.

J. McKenney

Directions to November meeting Members' Slide Show. Please bring garden-related slides or slides from trips to share with other members. Presentation not to exceed 15 minutes.

McLean Community Center, 1234 Ingleside Ave.
McLean, VA 22101
Phone: 703-790-0123 TTY: 711 Fax: 703-556-0547

The McLean Community Center is located on Ingleside Avenue, one block from the intersection of Old Dominion Drive and Dolley Madison Boulevard (Route 123) adjacent to the Dolley Madison Library and McLean Central Park.

Via I-495

From I-95 * Alexandria * Woodrow Wilson Bridge or from Bethesda * Rockville * Silver Spring

Take I-495 to Exit 46B - Route 123 North Merge onto Route 123 (Dolley Madison Boulevard) and continue approximately 2.2 miles to traffic light at Old Dominion Drive. Use this intersection as a landmark only; continue straight through light and make first left onto Ingleside Avenue. Go approximately 2 blocks, past the Dolley Madison Library, until you can turn left into the Center's parking lot. (Do not turn left on Oak Ridge.)

Via I-66

From Fairfax and All Points West

Take I-66 and merge onto I-495N. See Via I-495 directions above.

Via I-66

From Washington, D.C. * Arlington

Take I-66 West to Exit 67 - Route 267 West (I-495N/Dulles Airport/Baltimore). Keep right and continue on Route 267 to exit number 19B - Route 123 North. Merge onto Route 123 (Dolley Madison Boulevard) and continue to 2nd traffic light at Old Dominion Drive. Use this intersection as a landmark only; continue straight through light and make first left onto Ingleside Avenue. Go 2 blocks, past the Dolley Madison Library, until you can turn left into the Center's parking lot. (Do not turn left on Oak Ridge.)

Via George Washington Memorial Parkway From Georgetown * Downtown Washington, D.C. * National Airport * Old Towne Alexandria

Take the George Washington Memorial Parkway to exit marked 123 McLean - Chain Bridge. Merge onto Route 123 South - McLean by veering to right across overpass. Continue on 123 (Dolley Madison Boulevard) through 6th traffic light. Watch for "Old Dominion Dr. Next Signal" sign. Before Old Dominion turn right onto Ingleside Avenue. Go approximately 2 blocks, past the Dolley Madison Library, until you can turn left into the Center's parking lot. (Do not turn left on Oak Ridge.)

Via Chain Bridge

From Washington, D.C. * Chevy Chase

Cross Chain Bridge and make an immediate right onto Chain Bridge Road (Route 123). Continue through 6th traffic light and turn right onto Ingleside Avenue. Go approximately 2 blocks, past the Dolley Madison Library, until you can turn left into the Center's parking lot. (Do not turn left on Oak Ridge.)

Via Dulles Toll Road

From Dulles Airport * Reston * Herndon

Take Dulles Toll Road to Exit 19B - McLean - Route 123 North Merge onto Route 123 (Dolley Madison Boulevard) and continue to 2nd traffic light at Old Dominion Drive. Use this intersection as a landmark only; continue straight through light and make first left onto Ingleside Avenue. Go approximately 2 blocks, past the Dolley Madison Library, until you can turn left into the Center's parking lot. (Do not turn left on Oak Ridge.)

Other events

November 11, Thursday, 7 P.M. - Four Seasons Garden Club, Don La Fond of Arrowhead Alpines, at Behnke's on River Road in Potomac. Don will be talking about rock gardening in Michigan, and the changes probably needed to do the same things here. Don is employed at Arrowhead Alpines, in Fowlerville, MI, and active in Lily Soc and Nargs up there. I'm going to ask a non-Four-Seasons-member to pay a fee of \$5

From the Beltway take River Road 3 miles west into Potomac, and Behnke's is on the right. Park in front. The cash register will be open if anyone wants to buy anything.

:

Officers, Committee Chairs and Board of Directors 2010

President Betty Spar - 206 Wolfe St., Alexandria, VA 22314 -703-549-0214 bettyannespar@aol.com

Vice President Jim Dronenburg - jdronenburg@ssa-i.org

Secretary Anne Mazaitis - jmazaitis@worldnet.att.net

Treasurer Margot Ellis - margotellis1@yahoo.com

Immediate Past President Paul Botting pmbotting@comcast.net

Membership Chair Paul Botting pmbotting@comcast.net

Program Chair Sarah Strickler - sa.strickler@verizon.net

Communications Chair Alice Nicolson taxonomy@verizon.net

Newsletter Editor & Webmaster Jim McKenney - jamesamckenney@verizon.net

Archivist - open

Parliamentarian - open

Hospitality – Dick Hammerschlag

Audit – open

Outreach and Educaton - open

Board of Directors: all current officers, the immediate past president and committee chairs

