The purpose of this Society is to bring the people interested in *Primula* together in an organization to increase the general knowledge of and interest in the collecting, growing, breeding, showing and using in the landscape and garden of the genus *Primula* in all its forms and to serve as a clearing house for collecting and disseminating information about *Primula*.

President’s Message

ALAN LAWRENCE

Winter has certainly arrived here in the Upper MidWest. Unfortunately the snow is almost missing, and has been replaced with lots of ice. They are forecasting snow over the next few days and hopefully they will be right as we rely on good snow cover to give adequate protection in our gardens, and things do not look good for the *Primula* plantings I did here last year; one can only hope and wait for Spring.

Winter is seed sowing time. I have placed my order with the APS Seed Exchange to replace most of those seedlings I lost because of the drought and oppressive heat of last year. It seems ironic to have complained about the heat of summer, and now the cold ice of winter, but I guess *Primula* gardeners and farmers are in the same boat – the weather is never right. I was also pleased to receive seeds of *P. reidi* and *P. involucrata* (as *P. munroi*) from Chris Chadwell’s 2012 Himalayan collection, which hopefully will replace those lost last year. I encourage everyone to visit the Seed Exchange on the APS website; the group has again assembled a terrific selection.

As we start a new *Primula* year, with our Annual Show to be hosted by the New England Chapter at Tower Hill Botanic Gardens in Massachusetts, I would like to thank all of those hard-working members who through their efforts have continued to ensure the success and survival of this Society through these difficult times.

Happy New Year and success in all your endeavors.

ELECTION OF APS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, 2013

The time has come around again for you to choose some of the people who volunteer to help run our Society. Please take a few moments to fill out the ballot sheet enclosed with this issue of the *Primroses* quarterly. You and a group of friends (perhaps your chapter) may still enter your own candidate or candidates in the “write-in” spaces. Bios of the listed candidates will be posted on the APS website (www.americanprimrosesociety.org) in the very near future.
The 2013 Annual Show of the American Primrose Society will be held at the Tower Hill Botanical Garden in Boylston, Massachusetts, on May 4th and 5th, 2013.

This spring, the New England Chapter will host an enjoyable weekend of primrose-filled fun for members, guests, and the public, in one of the most delightful settings in New England, and we hope that you will join us!

Eminent horticulturist and photographer, Merrill Jensen, will be the guest speaker with two presentations entitled “The Primula National Collection: How We Got There” and “The History of the Jensen-Olson Arboreum: from Gold Miners to Primula Growers.” As Horticulturist and Manager of the Jensen-Olson Arboretum in Juneau, Alaska, Mr. Jensen has built up a National Collection of Primula that contains the most species under cultivation in the US. Mr. Jensen will also host the Round Table Primula discussion on Sunday morning.

The show will be held in the long, sunny Main Corridor. Set-up will begin on Friday afternoon, May 3rd, and continue early on Saturday morning until the exhibit hall is closed during judging. On Friday evening, a Garden Party and dinner will be held at Matt Mattus and Joe Phillip’s home. A luncheon meeting is scheduled for noon on Saturday at Tower Hill’s Farmhouse, and the conference banquet will be at O’Connor’s Pub, Boylston, 6 PM on Saturday. Look for information in your registration materials, online, and at the Welcome Table.

Beyond the Exhibition Hall of exquisite primroses, will be found the sales area, where a wide assortment of hard-to-find and garden primroses, as well as other garden treasures, will be offered by specialty plant nurseries from around New England.

The Primrose Show will be held concurrently with the American Daffodil Show, so be prepared to marvel at their exhibits as well.

It is always a great pleasure to spend time in the Tower Hill gardens and buildings as every year the gardens offer more in the way of innovative design and practical ideas. The Orangerie and Limonaria are particularly nice if the day is chilly. Located at 11 French Drive, Boylston, MA, Tower Hill is fully accessible, and wheelchairs are available by request.

Registration forms and events schedules, information on exhibiting plants, and judging rules can all be found on the APS website at www.americanprimrosesociety.org. Information on Tower Hill Botanical Garden may be found at www.towerhillbg.org or by calling 508-869-6111.

Caroline Jensen’s Legacy:
The Jensen-Olson Arboretum, Juneau, Alaska

MERRILL JENSEN

“Getting involved with primroses can open up a whole new world of gardening.”
Caroline Jensen

Many APS members probably remember Caroline Jensen, master Primula grower in Juneau, Alaska. Her magnificent gardens on the shores of Pearl Harbor on Alaska’s Inside Passage were her pride and joy. As she grew older, she was determined to take the necessary steps to give her property to the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ) to be maintained as a public garden upon her passing. The property had been gifted to her and her husband Carl, by his aunt Irma in 1961. Caroline wanted to ensure that the property would not be sold, but would remain a gift for future generations.

Irma’s father, John Peterson, homesteaded the land near his gold mines in 1902. Irma married Charlie Olson in the early 1920s and continued to live at the quintessential bush Alaskan homestead mining for gold, fishing commercially and raising mink. When Carl and Caroline moved there, they built themselves a new home and Caroline began transforming a utilitarian landscape into the amazing gardens that friends and neighbors adored. In the early 1990s, Caroline started researching ways to preserve her property for future generations. I have an idea that she modeled her plan on the Berry Botanic Garden in Portland, Oregon, a co-host of the 1992 Primula World Conference which Caroline had attended. Rea Berry was an extremely astute plantswoman whom I believe Caroline admired.

With guidance from the Southeast Alaska Land Trust (SEALTrust), Caroline crafted a conservation easement stating that the CBJ would assume property ownership upon her passing. The easement was drawn up in 1996. She continued to live and garden on her beautiful grounds until she passed away in the spring of 2006, just two weeks prior to her 90th birthday. At her passing, the conservation easement was implemented and the Jensen-Olson Arboretum was born.

The search began for an Arboretum Manager who would have the skills and interest to build on the horticultural legacy Caroline had started. I was looking for vacation information about Southeast Alaska and was fortunate enough to come across the
job posting. For as long as I can remember I’ve wanted to live in Alaska, but as a professional horticulturist, finding a suitable position had proved to be elusive. When I saw the job announcement, I was the Director of Horticulture at the Elizabeth F. Gamble Garden in Palo Alto, California. Upon reading the posting, I dropped everything and sent my CV north. I was more than pleased to have the qualifications necessary and started packing.

I arrived in May of 2007 just as winter’s snows were melting away. Earlier that spring during the on-site interview process, there was approximately four feet of snow on the ground, so I looked forward to seeing what had been hiding underneath winter’s ample blanket. Caroline had numerous photo albums with images of what she had grown and the one thing I immediately noticed was the amazing number of Primula she had planted. Drifts of P. denticulata and P. x Juliana were prominent in the photos as well as summer displays of P. florindae and japonica. My previous experience with Primula had been limited to seeing racks and racks of Skittles-colored blooms flooding the box stores in early spring. I had always viewed them as a somewhat pedestrian, disposable annual. I was not prepared for the stunning array of color that filled the beds that first season. It was easy to see how she had been so captivated by the genus. And since Juneau’s cool, maritime climate is perfect for the cultivation of Primula, it was a natural fit.

That summer I decided to follow her lead; I rolled up my sleeves, broke out Caroline’s copy of John Richards’ Primula and started reading. It also helped to have several Primula aficionados in town, many of whom are long time APS members willing to share guidance and information. In practically no time at all, the siren song of tracking down and obtaining more species had its grip on me. I began by acquiring plants from notable APS member Ed Buyarski and by searching through nurseries whenever I took a trip south. I soon found that the best way to increase our collections was to start growing our own Primula from seed.

In the winter of 2008-09, packages of seed started arriving from the APS and the North American Rock Garden Society (NARGS) with new and exciting species that for me, had previously only been illustrations in books or images on the Internet. We’ve since expanded our network and have received seed from botanic gardens in Denmark and Italy and this winter will be submitting an order to the Scottish Rock Garden Club’s seed exchange, an extraordinary source for new and rarely available Asian species. In six short growing seasons, we’ve expanded Caroline’s original collection of 33 species and cultivars (we may have more polyanthus cultivars, but reliable information and photos of old varieties for verification are hard to come by) to 120 species and cultivars. Another 20 species are scheduled for planting next spring.

With our increasing number of species and cultivars, it was only natural to think about formalizing the collection. All over the United Kingdom, I’d been exposed to public gardens and individual growers holding national collections for specific plants or families. The U.S also has a national collections program, although not to the same degree as our gardening friends overseas. Two years ago, I approached the North American Plant Collections Consortium (NAPCC), a network of botanic gardens and arboreta that provides a continent-wide approach to high standards of plant collections management, about possible recognition as a North American collection. They were enthusiastic about our growing collection and encouraged us to apply for national collections status. As a new institution, I had already drafted a collections policy, which would be a key requirement of our application. The application process was quite labor intensive and among other criteria, required me to formalize our plant database and to do a complete (type and number) inventory of our Primula holdings. In September 2012 we received notification from the NAPCC that we have been granted national collections status for the genus Primula. To complement the collection we’ll be growing more members in the family Primulaceae, such as Soldanella, Cortusa and Dodecatheon (which some taxonomists now classify as Primula).

Caroline was fond of letting crosses occur naturally and enjoying the results. ‘Caroline’s Dorothy’ is an example of this with flowers twice the size of ‘Dorothy’. Long-time APS member, Cheri Fluck, has suggested that we propagate and patent it and use the proceeds to help fund and expand our mission. This winter, we’re going to explore ways we can accomplish that. Other interesting results of this natural form of plant breeding include a beautiful array of what started out as a packet of Primula x polyantha ‘Pacific Giant’. I’ve been told that the majority of colors that Caroline originally had from this planting have died out over the years. Those that have persisted are shades of exquisite, velvety dark maroon with a bright yellow, star-shaped eye. I also believe that some of these could be selected and elevated to cultivar status. One plant out of that original pack of ‘Pacific Giant’ is what I originally thought was Barnhaven’s ‘Spiced Shades’; it’s the same rich cinnamon brown, but with a larger yellow eye.
Many of Caroline’s gardening friends have told me this was one of her favorites.

What will the future bring? Acquiring as many new species as we can by networking with botanic gardens, growers and enthusiasts will remain a priority for us. This might require a trip to Scotland to visit the “real” primrose professionals. Contacts have already been made at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh where they have been researching and growing Primula for over one hundred years. In other areas of the UK, there are also many keen enthusiasts from whom we hope to glean information. On this side of the Atlantic, visiting noted Primula enthusiast and PrimulaWorld webmaster Pam Eveleigh would be time well spent. It is also my wish that the APS become involved with sourcing and propagating new material for us. Among the many APS members out there, years and years of expertise is just an e-mail away. This wealth of expertise will help to steward the new national collection of Primula. I hope for a long and beneficial partnership with APS members in moving Caroline’s dream forward into the decades to come. As she suggested back in 1993, growing primroses can open up a whole new world of gardening; I had no idea how rich that world would be.

Website News

MICHAEL PLUMB

There have been some major changes to the APS website in the past couple of months, and more changes are coming.

Those of you who have visited the website recently will have noticed that you can no longer register yourself and choose your own user name and password. This function has been removed to make the website more secure. In future, user names and passwords will be assigned to all members who have supplied their email address when joining the society. These codes have already been given to those members who were previously registered. Each new member who supplies an email address will be registered and notified of user name and password by email.

Of course, any non-member can visit our website and gain quite a lot of information about primulas and society events. So why bother with user names and passwords? As one of the benefits of membership in the American Primrose Society, you have access to the members-only areas of the website using your user name and password. One of these areas contains the Primroses cont on page 11

Starting Seeds

The editorial committee canvassed Primula growers who start plants from seed. Here are their replies. Maybe you will find something of interest, or a way to refine your current technique.

Kris Fenderson in New Hampshire:

I usually sow seed in mid-March, and put the pots outdoors so that they will be exposed to some freezing weather. I use Farffard’s Pro-Mix without any amendments. I sometimes use a very thin (1/8 inch or less) layer of pearlite to cover the seeds. I think there is a big danger in picking out seedlings when they are too small. It helps to fertilize them with a weak solution of Miracle Gro to push them along. If they are still tiny by the end of the growing season I don’t prick them out but plant the undivided pot of seedlings in a sheltered location and prick them out the following spring. Most losses have come from seedlings not being big enough to make it through the first winter. A very fine textured mulch such as finely shredded leaves is really important the first year. I have even had success sowing seed directly into the garden and then separating the plants the following spring. Some time I want to try sowing the seed as I do for Rhododendrons, by sprinkling the seed on shaded old moss covered stumps... at least the Rhododendrons love it!

Derek Salt in England, famed hybridizer of double auriculas:

Auriculas are sown in January, sometime around the middle of the month, according to the ‘Lunar Cycle’, we have not had a failure since we started doing this. But this may be because after so many years we now have an idea about what crosses may fail. Primula seed starts depend on which species: polyanthus and primroses are sown in February or when ripe in autumn.

We always use 5 parts of ‘Levington Seed & Cutting Compost’ (other brand may be alright but we choose to stick with what we know works) and 1 part of sharp sand.

Many years ago I often had trouble with seedlings drying out, so we now use a montmorillonite/diatomite (brand names Molar or Ultrasorb) clay granule to cover the seeds. This changes colour when it gets dry. There is a picture on our website which illustrates this very well. http://freespace.virgin.net/robert.wilkinson47/index.htm

Urs Baltensperger owns a Nursery in Oregon called Edelweiss Perennials:

I’ve only sown Primula (rock garden types) twice. I gave them the same treatment as any other hardy perennial seed: I use my regular potting media, which has changed over the last 10 years but hasn’t affected the growth of the plants - we
just try to conquer the liverwort. So the composition doesn’t seem to make a big difference, as long as it drains well. The mix contains fine fir bark, peat moss and pumice. 1/3 of each would be one combo that would work.

For food I add a low amount of slow release fertilizer (10-12 months), so I don’t have to worry about feeding them.

I sow the Primula sometimes in late fall. I don’t know if they need frost/cold but I think they’ll germinate more evenly if they are exposed to fluctuating weather conditions. To cover the seeds I use grit, as you can get it from feed stores. #1 would work for most people; I often use #2 in order to keep the liverwort out.

The pots/trays go into a cold frame and I cover them with ½” hardware cloth since the trays look like litter boxes to our kitties. Primulas germinate sometime in spring; late March/April here in the Willamette Valley, if I remember right. (visit his nursery at www.edelweissperennials.com)

April Boettger has a nursery, A Plethora of Primula:
I prefer to start my seed in February – March, because Primulaceae and most other things I grow need stratification—warm/cold rotation to germinate well. Also I am not doing much else in my nursery then. I could do them in the fall, but then they would need watering all winter and I think there is more time for moss and disease to bother them.

I have used the same soil mix for years now--although I have tried many--and I really like it. I use it for my seed and everything else. It is 50% screened or washed pumice, 30% fine rotted Douglas fir bark and 20% coir/coconut fiber. It has lime added, Actino iron, some starter fertilizer, and TalStar—a very good insecticide that kills root weevil and root aphids—Primula’s worst pest. The coir does not draw fungus gnats—the peat does. The coir does not dry out like peat and easily rewets if it does dry, unlike peat. I was told that the fine Douglas fir bark was ionized (a good things for plants) by two nurserymen and my soil guy – at Phillips in Oregon – understood that and that it is good. (I don’t quite understand.)

My very patient husband will spend hours filling and lightly packing these cells—leaving maybe 3/8” at the top to which we add a light layer of very well washed pumice. Then we thoroughly water the cells and place a seed in the middle of each cell or at least try for only one for the larger seed like candelabra—it’s not so easy with things like P. vialii--those cells usually get several seeds.

*** It’s probably best to put a few granules of slow release fertilizer in the cells—although sometimes I don’t.

For me I usually grow thousands of seed at a time. I do most of my seed in 50 cells which fit in my 10” x 20” flats—I have tried 72 and smaller but they dry out too easily and I want a larger plug for quicker growth.

The exceptions to the cell packs are things like dodecatheon, soldanella or bulbs: things that need space to spread or time to size up. These, depending on the amount of seed I have, go in 4” pots, 6” round bulb pots or larger pots 10” – 14” or my deep 15 x 15” x 5” Andersons flats. These types are usually left alone for three to five years before I will start dividing and potting them.

These are all lined up in my hoophouses—which on the ground from edge to edge, east to west, are covered with 6mil plastic. The north and south sides are covered with shade cloth.

I started using the cell packs after reading some Primula like P. vialii do not like their roots disturbed. Also, depending on the germination, I know about how much of something I am growing. It is easier not to get carried away will cells.

Terrible to say so, but I have left Primula in these cells for several years just popping them out and planting them as I needed more. As long as they were kept watered it did not seem to cause any set-back or problems.
Fall and Winter Bloom in the Solar Greenhouse by James L. Jones

BOOK REVIEW BY SUSAN SCHNARE

Fall and Winter Bloom in the Solar Greenhouse by James L. Jones will be of interest to gardeners who are looking for ways to continue growing plants when winter temperatures drive them indoors. Using information gleaned from twenty-five years of personal experience, James L. Jones tells how he grows in unheated greenhouses at economical costs, and how he selects, cultivates, and propagates plants that blossom in the fall and winter, and thrive in cold greenhouse conditions.

Although the book’s title is Fall and Winter Bloom in the Solar Greenhouse, the author quickly makes the point that he calls the structures “sunhouses,” thereby avoiding the issue of whether these are indeed solar greenhouses. While anything powered by the sun may be said to be “solar,” the term “solar greenhouse” usually refers to a pit-type greenhouse with heat sinks and insulated covers that stays above freezing even on the coldest days. In harmony with that ideal, Jones is able to keep one attached greenhouse frost-free with the help of a built-in 300-gallon water tank for heat storage and by attaching bubblepack to the glass in the winter for insulation.

For the most part, the author has adapted his horticultural interests to the conditions he is able to provide without supplemental heat. While the increasing cost of oil in the 1970s provided Jones’ original motivation to heat his greenhouse with the sun’s energy, his reasons now include reducing the pollution caused by heating with oil and the near elimination of insect problems and need to spray.

The author’s greenhouses consist of a 10 by 20 foot freestanding greenhouse and two lean-to structures built onto his house, one 10 by 21 and the other 6 by 30 feet. While the freestanding greenhouse and the 6 by 30 foot lean-to at times go below freezing, the 10 by 21 foot lean-to stays frost-free. This is a conventional Lord & Burnham greenhouse that he built in 1965 and converted to solar in 1987. Most of the author’s discussion of his greenhouses features this latter structure. Of the book’s 153 pages, only twenty pertain to converting from oil to solar energy. As the owner of a cold greenhouse, I would have liked more information about that.

The second part of the book consists of a list of plants that flourish in colder conditions, are of reasonably compact growth habit, attractive, and most importantly blossom between September 21st and March 21st. Jones offers a selection of plants that he believes will do well in cold greenhouses and that he has had experience with, but not necessarily success. These are plants from around the world ranging from rare succulents to our common rosemary and miniature roses.

Jones’ plant descriptions do not offer much cultural information, which presumably is available elsewhere, but instead include information on how they responded to the conditions he offers. It is nice to see some hardy orchids and begonias included in the list in homage to his first love.

Unfortunately, he seems not to have a taste for Primulas and auriculas, although they meet his criteria and would enjoy his greenhouses.

James L. Jones’ book is written in a pleasant, practical style that offers occasional subtle touches of humor. This book suffers slightly from having some cloudy, dark photographs, although most are fine; and from having no index. He is quite clear throughout that his experience may be unique and is not a template for success, instead, he shows how even in a cold New England winter, a person can have flowers and interesting plants at a reasonable cost and effort. His calendar of tasks and pursuits gives a good understanding of the flow of seasons behind glass, and his cultural suggestions offer some nuggets of wisdom and information. I would never have thought of breaking dormancy of seeds from South Africa and Australia with Liquid Smoke.

James L. Jones has furnished his greenhouse with a table and bench to allow his family a sunny spot to enjoy throughout the winter. This seems to me to be a valuable statement on a serious fault in domestic architecture. Fall and Winter Bloom in the Solar Greenhouse joins Eliot Coleman’s Four Season Harvest (2009) and visionary Anna Edey’s Solviva (1998) to form a trilogy of garden books that suggest ways of integrating passive solar energy structures into existing homes, both to grow plants and to enrich domestic life at no expense to the environment. Access to sunshine and warmth in depth of winter offers great health benefits and enhances life for those who experience winters, which includes just about all primrose growers.

Fall and Winter Bloom in the Solar Greenhouse is available online at Amazon and Barnes & Noble. Coleman’s book is widely available and Solviva may be purchased from Trailblazer Press 1998, RFD 1, Box 582, Vineyard Haven, MA 02568, or www.solviva.com.
Kevin Baker’s Blog

NOTES BY MAEDY THE MARTIN

This year, for the first time, Kevin Baker, keen gardener and enthusiastic *Primula* grower in Edmonton, sent seeds to the APS seed exchange. He told me he finally had enough different *Primula* to collect a decent amount of seed - and the APS benefits! When I emailed to thank him for his donation, he informed me he had a plant blog where I could see lots of photos of his plants and garden, among other things: http://theplantsigrow.wordpress.com. From what I can tell, he started growing *Primula* with 7 auriculas he bought at a local garden center in 2009. Or maybe from seed he planted and grew in 2008. The sources for auriculas in Edmonton are limited, though Roger Barlow of Beaver Creek Nursery, who has some lovely *Primula*, does attend some of the plant sales there. But Kevin has scrounged up many, many plants and grown many more auriculas from seed. Here is a post from April 2011:

“I hand-pollinated the flowers from other good plants, but there are plenty of ugly, sprawly auriculas nearby, so no telling what the seeds may bring. I will collect and sow the seed green, following Carol Klein’s method. I tried this last year, and germination was quick and rampant. Sowing green seed outdoors in July, rather than ripe seed indoors in October or January, produces young seedlings that are large enough to be over-wintered outdoors (under protection). These may produce flowers the following year, likely in late summer or fall when auriculas have their growth spurt. Plants grown from ripe seed sown indoors in winter will not flower until their second spring.”

On May 2, 2011 he posted **Actual Size:**

“This is a *Primula denticulata* bud. By far the biggest I have grown. In ball terms, somewhere between ping pong and golf. The whole bud is about 4.5 cm across. My denticulatas used to get smaller every year until they disappeared. In the new “bog” garden, they are sci-fi-monster size.” This post has photos of the plant’s growing cycle from resting bud to flower in a number of shots. Take a look on page 17 for a similar shot of *P. cortusa* unfurling.

One source of plants for Kevin is the plant sales and swaps in Edmonton: **Outgoing, Incoming** Posted on May 28, 2011

“I left for the Edmonton Horticultural Society plant swap with fourteen plants and came back with fourteen different plants. Seems about right. Here they all are.” You will have to go to his blog to see the pictures.

And he does an annual survey of all his auricula plants...

**Auricula Survey, first week of May** Posted on May 9, 2012

“Lots of auriculas beginning to flower, some more worthy of photographing than others, starting with my old yellow species auricula (a true *Primula auricula*, as far as I know, not an ornamental hybrid). For the first time in its life (12+ years), it has two trusses and both are crowded with buds. In past years, when it bloomed at all, it put up one truss of five or six flowers and never produced an offshoot. Clearly, it is enjoying its situation in the newly rebuilt alpine garden.”

**Auricula Survey: May 15** Posted May 16, 2012

“Two tiers of auriculas, looking good displayed in a group. (See below)...(‘Bakerloo Line’ x Marble Arch’) is a very nice wire-edge red.” (See photo on page 16.)

Kevin has a great eye for capturing the essence of the plant in his photos and is faithful in his posts on his blog. Go and have a little trip to Edmonton and share the enthusiasm and delight he takes in his *Primula* and other plants.

All photos courtesy of Kevin Baker. ©
Kevin Baker’s Blog

To the left is ‘Bakerloo Line’ x Marble Arch’, a lovely rich red wire-edged auricula.

Below, a white denticulata, about which Kevin has to say: “This white denticulata is, for its own reasons, the earliest up. The denticulatas will need feeding this year, and the larger clumps will be divided, to ensure they continue to thrive.”

Top right: “This is my first polyanthus primula, bought at Riverdale Greenhouse more than 15 years ago. It had a name but it’s long lost. It has been much divided over the years and will be again this summer. It beats the showier ‘Pacific Giants’ primroses by virtue of its smaller flowers, held apart and lifted above the foliage (cowslip-like), not clumped together right on top of it.”

Below: “The furry leaves of Primula matthioli (formerly Cortusa matthioli) emerge and uncurl. The reddish, less furry parts in among them are the flowering stems. I bought this plant from the Devonian Botanic Garden three years ago. It is also doing well, with the denticulatas, in the wet shade bed.”
Japanese Primula, Updated

Right: Primula nipponica, also known as Baby Primrose: “Alpine primrose of dainty white flowers. Plant is not uncommon in the mountains of the Tohoku region, it is often known to create a large community” - Masato Hotani.

Left: Primula japonica, one of the largest Japanese Primula, can extend upward to nine whorls, though five is more common.

Right: This tiny primrose, Primula modesta, Samani, Samani-Cho, Hokkaido, is found only at the south end of the Hidaka Mountains, an area famous for this plant that has survived since the ice age.

Left: Primula kisoana is found only in the Gumma Prefecture, north of the city of Kiryu, near the summit of the Nankami Mountain. This Primula, with deep magenta flowers, was found in great numbers. Sadly their numbers are declining, as is the case for many Japanese Primula – they are disappearing in the native habitat. Some are in danger of extinction and yet collecting continues.

Right: There are a few varieties of P. modesta distinguished by the color surrounding the tube and the leaf shape. This one is from Hamanaka–cho HokkaidoPo.

Right: Dainty flowers and soft rounded toothed leaves characterize P. sieboldii which has been in cultivation for centuries. In Japan it has been cultivated since the Edo period, and was also known in the time of Elizabeth I in England.

Photos courtesy: Masato Hotani and www.primula.velvet.jp
Finding *Primula marginata* in the wild

Above, John Richards, and left, Pam Eveleigh, co-travelers and *P. marginata* hunters, among the plants in their habitat.

The long stems on plants tumbling down the cliffsides, the bane of plant exhibitors, were clearly visible on this plant tumbling down a cliff.

In the forest among rocks and boulders, growing in the moss, the two plant hunters found *P. marginata*.

A fine example of *P. marginata* with the distinctive toothed leaves and a classic round lavender flower.
Finding *Primula marginata* in the wild

FROM A PRESENTATION BY PAM EVELEIGH, NOTES BY MAEDYTHE MARTIN.

In March 2012, Pam Eveleigh traveled to Scotland for a speaking tour. In keeping with the fine old tradition of sponsoring plant hunters, the Scottish Rock Garden Club continues to sponsor present day plant explorers and Pam had traveled to Tibet in 2009 with a couple of Scots, so a visit to the home base of the sponsoring body was in order. As a bonus, Pam was able to visit the Royal Botanical Garden of Edinburgh Herbarium and see some of the actual specimens collected *Primula* specimen on file there, sent back to the Garden over the years by these intrepid plant explorers. We who are not such intrepid travelers can now look at some of these specimens on our computers, for the RBGE has posted some 863 images to date.

After presenting 14 talks at a variety of venues, Pam took a well-deserved break and traveled to France with *Primula* specialist, John Richards, and his wife. The destination was the Maritime Alps north of Nice, home of two most beloved species of *Primula*: *P. allionii* and *P. marginata*. Near the town of Berge Superieur the pair finally spotted *P. allionii* among the rocks, the plant endemic to the region but unfortunately, in late April, already out of bloom. Pam was struck by the many variations in the leaves. The intrepid travelers continued on to Trinita just over the border into Italy and there, higher up on the mountain were plants of *P. allionii* in bloom. And in the forest among rocks and boulders, growing in the moss, was *P. marginata*. The long stems on plants tumbling down the cliffsides, the bane of plant exhibitors, were clearly visible. This characteristic is just a natural habit of the plant.

Escaping the snowy conditions in the mountains they headed west to Greolières, where the two *Primula* enthusiasts were finally rewarded with the sight of a landscape dotted with plants of *P. marginata*. Despite the localized area where they found plants here, the diversity of leaf types was remarkable. The leaves all have “toothed” edges, but some are round, while others are elongated and more narrow. And the plants with different leaves can be seen growing side by side! Sometimes the “teeth” are regularly spaced, as though cut with pinking shears, and on other plants the teeth are long and even twisted, like the selected form ‘laciniata’.

The satisfied *Primula* observers took a moment to enjoy the delights of the area at a French Café in the region before heading home, John to England and Pam back to Calgary.
Chapter Reports

The Juneau Chapter

The Juneau Chapter supported the National Show in Portland this past Spring and the Jensen Olson Arboretum and its newly designated National Primrose collection. Merrill Jensen should have an article in a coming Quarterly on that subject. We will have a meeting or two this winter to discuss the chapter’s future. The treasury contains $4090.67 as of 11-01-2012. I’ll be doing a talk on “Starting Primroses and Blue Poppies from Seed” to local gardeners in December.

BC Primula Group

Over the past year, the Group met four times. The program at the March meeting was a discussion of the Primula of the Caucasus. For the May meeting we had a guest speaker, Julia Haldorson, who told us about a trip up the mountains behind Juneau to see the tiny Primula cuneifolia ssp saxifragifolia. The September meeting we looked at the evolution of the genus Primula using a schematic diagram in Richards’ book, Primula.

The November meeting was a treat for us as we had Pam Eveleigh presenting a talk about her recent speaking tour in Scotland and the trip to the Dolomites with John Richards, following the tour. The Group invited members of the Alpine Garden Club of BC to the meeting and we had a nice turn-out to welcome Pam.

The BC Primula Group sponsored the National Show in Portland, Oregon in April, as well as supporting the show financially.

New England Chapter Report

Over the past decade or so, the New England Chapter has developed an annual routine of meetings and events, with an occasional extra gathering in the summer. Because our membership includes people from Rochester, NY to Providence, RI, and Manhattan to Maine, central Massachusetts has become our core of activity.

Our year began with a January meeting in Worcester, where Matt and Joseph again warmly hosted our visit to the snow ringed greenhouse, presented slides of plant hunting in Little Tibet from Chris Chadwell, and provided a unique and delicious lunch while we discussed necessary chapter business.

A persistent lure to our meetings is naturally the Primulas, and plants, seedlings and seeds are always to be found. At this meeting, we shared some species seeds from India, several little allionii, and many named auriculas, which are all difficult for us to find elsewhere.

We enjoyed beautiful weather for the show at Tower Hill, and Jim Almond, our guest presenter, was able to pursue his second passion, watching for unfamiliar birds in the woodlands of New England. Vendors included Chapter members who have extensive collections of auriculas (many green- or gray-edged) and primroses as well as suitable companion plants, and other members donated plants for auction. Most of us took home some new Kennedy Primroses, specially ordered from Ireland in the fall and grown on by Amy Olmsted.

Later in May we met at the Berkshire Botanic Garden, where we have planted and are maintaining a small area devoted to Primula, and still more plants were put into the garden or shared. Seedlings of the unusual and diminutive non-hardy candelabra, P. forbesii, which had been grown by Rodney Barker were available, and I am enjoying my three plants as they bloom on a windowsill in time for Christmas. We’ll need to encourage seed production from this comparatively easy plant for next year’s Exchange.

In addition to our usual schedule we had the opportunity of visiting two members’ glorious gardens: Kris Fenderson’s garden, a mature botanical triumph in Acworth, NH was open to visitors on May 22, and Goyia Browne’s extensive garden around her seventeenth century farmhouse in Little Compton, RI was part of the Garden Conservancy’s Open Gardens program on June 9.

We returned to the Berkshire Botanic Garden in September, to look after ‘our’ Primulas under the apple trees, and to think about next year’s activities. Susan Schnare shared some of her tips for successfully growing auriculas in a climate that is not found in the UK, and Matt Mattus presented a slide program of his mountain and garden adventures in Colorado. The number and quality of plants brought for sale or sharing was impressive, and those who missed the meeting were regretful.

In the fall, we were pleased to learn that member Dorothy Swift was honored by the New England Wild Flower Society at its annual meeting at Garden in the Woods. She won the Rhode Island State award for her volunteer work with NEWFS and other plant organizations.

Behind the scenes, other members continue to devote time and expertise for the Seed Exchange, the advancement of the Society at the National level, and the progress of the New England Chapter. The rest of us appreciate their work.

We look forward to our ‘winter bash’ meeting in January in Worcester, and to the National APS Show which will be held at Tower Hill Botanic Garden near Worcester on May 3,4, and 5, 2013. The guest presenter this time will be Juneau Chapter’s own Merrill Jensen, no stranger to many in the APS, but a first time visitor to New England. Please join us in Massachusetts to welcome him.
Tacoma APS Chapter History

JEAN EICHMAN

Susan O’Brien received Ms. Ruth Bartlett’s primrose scrapbook when she passed away. Ms. O’Brien wanted APS to have this historical scrapbook and mailed it to us in March. At the ASP national show in Portland this April, Maedythe Martin asked me to go through it and write an article on it for the APS quarterly.

This scrapbook concerns the happenings of the Tacoma Chapter in 1967 when Ms. Bartlett was president and the chapter hosted the national show in April of that year. An interesting note—the price of the banquet was $2.75 and there were 67 chapter members that year. There were 46 chapter members when the chapter was organized around 1948.

At the national show, Fred Clarke with 42 blue ribbons was the sweepstakes winner with Dickson’s Perennial Gardens of Tukwila gaining 39. Member Peter Klein won the chapter’s hybridizer award as he had achieved worldwide recognition for his doubles and Primula kleinii. Member Wes Bottoms won prizes for his pink hose-in-hose and later the hybridizer award for it.

On June 6 of that year, the chapter honored members Rosa Peterson and Peter Klein by instituting two perpetual trophies. They honored Mr. Klein for hybridizing vernales doubles and they honored Miss Peterson for the best self show auricula. The program for the evening included members and guest speakers showing slides or making presentations on growing different types of primroses such as auriculas.

Japanese Primula, Updated

This article on the Primula of Japan appeared in the APS quarterly, Summer 1957, the same issue that had a map of Japan on the cover of pale blue. When we found recent photos on Pam Eveleigh’s website, PrimulaWorld, of some of the species found in the article, we thought it would be worth updating the article. We wrote to the photographer, Masato Ohtani, and he granted permission to use the photographs and information from this website http://primula.velvet.jp. It is a delight to read the text on his website, though the web translation leaves something to be desired!

We are reprinting the information on only six of the Primula species in the article, along with some more recent notes. Recent photos by Mr. Ohtani can be found in the color pages. We hope you enjoy seeing his spectacular photos.

P. japonica A. Gray.

Japanese name: Kurinso, means nine storied whorl primrose.

Probably the tallest of all the genus. Bloom pink or whitish pink in the wild, whereas cultivated ones are white and white with red margin, etc.

Flower: June to July.

Locality: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku.

Habitat: Swamp or wet slope of valley, pond or lake side of mountains of temperate zone up to the subalpine zone.

Distribution: Japan, Taiwan (Formosa).

Cultivation: Easy if planted in the same habitat as of the wild, using sandy peat soil with good drainage. Propagation is by dividing and seeding. In the landscape garden, plant at the side of a small ditch or shallow pond and P. japonica will do well in either full sun or part shade.

Notes from Masato Hotani: One of the largest Japanese Primula, this plant can extend upward to nine whorls, though five is more common. The leaves also are large, even cabbage-like, with fine wrinkles over the entire surface. The typical habitat is along streams in Miyama. Many fishermen have been surprised with the sudden sight of this brightly-colored flower. This plant has been grown for a long time in Japan and there are records from the Edo period of a number of varieties of different colors. It is widely found along mountain streams on three of the four islands of Japan.
**P. modesta** Bisset et Moore.
- *farinosa* L. var. *luteo-farinosa* forma *japonica* Fr. et Sav.
- *modesta* var. *shikoku-montana* Miyabe et Tatewaki.

Japanese name: Yukiwari-so, means *Primrose comes up out of snow.*
Small perennial herb with compact yellow powder on the under side of the leaves. Blooms are whitish purple, purple or blue, rarely white.
Flower: May to June.
Locality: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.
Habitat: Grows and blooms in rocky thaw places on the mountain of alpine and subalpine zone.
Distribution: Saghalien, the Kuriles, Korea, and Japan.
Cultivation: Pot culture using sandy peat soil.

Notes from Masato Hotani: *Primula modesta* Kozakura: an early flowering *Primula* that springs up quickly as the snows thaw. There is some variation in the flower color, from very dark red to pale purple-mauve in the plants that are widely distributed from Hokkaido to Kyushu. The plants can be found in rocky subalpine mountainous habitats and also in grasslands.

*Primula modesta* ‘Samaniyukiwari’: this tiny primrose is found only at the south end of the Hidaka Mountains, an area famous for this unique plant that has survived since the ice age. It is only found in the rocky soil of the mountains, where the summer is cool and winter dry. It is a classic alpine plant known throughout the alpine collectors’ world. There are a few varieties distinguished by the color surrounding the tube and the leaf shape.

**P. nipponica** Yatabe
Japanese name: Hina-zakura, means *Princess like delicate Primrose.*
Good for alpine flower grower. Flowers are white, funnel shaped with yellow throat.
Flower: July to August.
Locality: Northern half of Tohoku district of Honshu.
Habitat: Grouped in the swamp or wet slope of alpine zone.
Distribution: Japan proper.
Notes from Masato Hotani: This alpine *Primula* has dainty white flowers and a strong yellow eye, and is known as the Primrose of Japan. It is easily found throughout the Asahi Mountains in the Tohuka regions, often in large patches, but only in this region. It may be related to *P. cuneifolia* found in Alaska.

**P. sieboldi** E. Moore
- *cortusoides* auct. *japon.* non Linn.
- *patens* var. *patens* Turcz.
- *cortusoides* var. *patens* Turcz.
- *cortusoides* Sieboldi (E. Moore) Nicholson
- *gracillis* Stein

Japanese name: Sakuraso, means *cherry (sakura) -like-herb (so)*
Most popular Japanese Primrose which has been cultivated and improved by many Primrose lovers for a long time. The history of cultivation has been traced to old literature called KADAN KOMOKU, 1681, in Japan. According to the Horticultural Encyclopedia of Japan, it has now more than 570 horticultural varieties on account of its color, shape, size, number etc. of flowers and form of margin, shape and number of petals, etc. The national monument was founded for this at Tashimanohara and Mimiyamura of Saitama prefecture in 1932.

Flowers are whitish pink or white or reddish purple with many intermediate forms. The whole plant is covered with whitish multicellular pilous hairs.
Flower: April to May.
Locality: Southern part of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.
Habitat: Swamps, low grassland or river-side swamps.
Distribution: Japan, Korea, and East Siberia.
Cultivation: Plant in a special pot which is baked hard; use soil mixed with field
soil, sand and humus or peat, half and half, manured diluted decayed oil cakes. Propagation by dividing in early February or October to November. Seeding only to get new varieties. Sow the seed in late January by the same method used for other Primroses. Flowers will be expected two years after seeding. Frost protection is needed.

Notes from Masato Hotani: Dainty flowers and soft rounded toothed leaves characterize this plant which has been in cultivation for centuries. In Japan it has been cultivated since the Edo period, and was also known in the time of Elizabeth I in England. Many flower forms have been identified and developed, with a wide range of colors. However, the fate of the wild flower in its habitat is devastating. Where ever a habitat was near development, it has been lost and this has happened time after time. This plant is distributed widely over all of Japan in meadows near deciduous forests and mountain plains, in wet and dry river beds.

P. jesuana Miq.

-hondoensis Nakai et Kitagawa

-jesoana var. glabra Takeda

Japanese name: O-Sakuraso, means big primrose; Miyama-sakuraso, means primrose grown in deep mountains (miyama).

Flowers dark reddish purple.

Flower: July to August.

Locality: Norther Honshu, Hokkaido.

Habitat: Under the deciduous forest of subalpine zone.

Distribution: Japan proper.

Cultivation: Half shade, moist place is best for growth. Put in a cool place especially in summer: use good drainage soil, preferably bottom-watering if pot-cultured. Best soil is mixed peat, sand and sphagnum with small amount of tiny gravel. Propagate by dividing stock in March or October or by seeding immediately after collecting. Soon after flowering, transplant it to gravel with bottom water in order to protect from summer decay. Sow the see on a bed in which find cut sphagnum is mixed with about the same amount of sand; hold till spring as germination will not take place until the next March or April; flowers two to three years after germination.

Notes from Masato Hotani: Known as the Ezo Giant Primrose which is characterized by the large palmate leaves and dark magenta flowers. The plant is widely distributed throughout central Honshu to Hokkaido in subalpine grasslands near the coast. In the east, a variety with hairs on the scape stem is so numerous in some areas that it is a joke by the locals that it is a kind of weed. This Primula can be found growing on rock walls, in the forest, and on roadside banks so places the whole valley is stained faintly purple-red. Again there is variation in the color and shape of the corolla, and the author mentions white spots on the surface of the flower “where the bumblebee Tsumeato visited.” A very seldom-seen white form has a yellow-green cast similar to the color of the tube.

P. kisoana Miq.

Japanese name: Kakkoso; Kiso-zakura, means native to Province Kiso, Honshu.

Rare perennial herb, flower purplish red or white with reddish strain.

Flower: May.

Locality: Middle part, that is Japanese alps district and Kanto district of Honshu.

Habitat: Under the deciduous forest of deep mountains. Very humus on the surface of soil with moderate or little to much moisture.

Distribution: Japan proper.

Editor’s Note: Found only in the Gunma Prefecture, north of the city of Kiryu, near the summit of the Nanka-mi Mountain (approx. 1000 m.) Here the Primula, with deep magenta flowers, is found in great numbers. Or WAS found in great numbers. One anecdote has a bus tour storming the area, collecting and annihilating the plants from a whole valley. Sadly this is becoming the case for many Japanese Primula – they are disappearing in the native habitat. Some are in danger of extinction and yet collecting continues to this day.

The habitat is mostly in conifer or broad-leaf forest, in sunny habitats. There is a distinctive dark circle around the tube of the flower in some varieties and in others a bright red circle or even a dark yellow-green colored circle. There have been reports of double flowers and a white form, but these are now rarely seen.
American Primrose Society  
Minutes of the Board Meeting held on November 18th, 2012

The meeting was held online. It opened at 6:04 pm, Eastern Time.

Board members present: Rodney Barker (Director, Co-Chair of the New England Chapter), Ed Buyarski (Director and President of the Juneau Chapter), Julia Haldorson (Director and Membership Secretary), Jon Kawaguchi (Treasurer), Alan Lawrence (APS President), Amy Olmsted (Director and Seed Exchange Coordinator), Michael Plumb (Secretary and Webmaster), Susan Schnare (Director), Rhondda Porter (APS Vice-President)

Regrets: Cheri Fluck (Director)

A. Approval of the Agenda (Ed / Michael)

B. The Minutes of July 28th 2012 – Accepted as presented (Michael / Rhondda)

C. Treasurer’s Report (Emailed before the meeting)
1. Income less expenses July 1st 2012 to September 30th 2012: ($1,362.09 net loss)
2. Total liabilities and equity as of September 30th, 2012: $27,047.87
3. On October 22nd $1000 was sent to the Seed Exchange Committee to cover their expenses.
4. Annual investment interest is now approx. $100 following the transfer of some funds into a savings account.
5. Membership donations for 2012 now total $855, plus $200 from the New England Chapter. The Juneau Chapter donated $500 to support the National Show. All much appreciated! However, more donations are needed to help prevent losses, and the society needs to find ways to decrease expenses.
6. MOTION (Ed / Michael): to accept the Treasurer’s report. Carried.

D. Committee Reports
1. National Show:
   a) MOTION (Michael / Amy) to accept the New England Chapter’s offer to host the 2013 National Show. Carried.
   b) The show will be held in May at the Tower Hill Botanic Garden in Boylston, MA. It will include garden and nursery tours. The speaker will be Merrill Jensen.
   c) The society will later forward the $500 already designated for National Shows. The Juneau Chapter may also be able to help financially.
2. Seed Exchange (Amy):
   a) We have some new donors.
   b) Barnhaven seed has been received.
   c) Packing foam yet to be obtained.
   d) New members are keen for the exchange to start.
   e) A website electronic payment form is being prepared for those who want to pay on line.
   f) The seed list should be ready around mid-December.
   g) Paper lists will be available directly from Amy or via Jon.
   h) Late donations of seed are still very welcome.
   The board thanked Amy and the Seed Exchange Committee for their work.
   MOTION (Rhondda / Susan) to accept the Seed Exchange Committee report. Carried.
3. Editorial Committee (Maedythe Martin, report sent by email): The fall issue has already been sent to members. The winter issue will go to the printer in early January. Chapter reports will be included then. MOTION (Susan / Ed) to accept the editorial report. Carried.
4. Website (Michael)
   a) The number of fake registration applications has recently become unmanageable. In addition, a hacker deleted all members’ codes, thereby making the members-only areas inaccessible.
   b) Accordingly, extra technical help was found and the website has been made secure again. In addition, the registration process for accessing the members-only areas has been completely scrapped to help prevent further fake registrations. In future, the webmaster will assign every member who has email a user name and password.
   c) The new technician is working on improving the Forum and Photo Gallery areas. He is also preparing an online payment system for the Seed Exchange.
   d) The visitor count was found to be faulty, and has been removed from the home page. A new tracking device has been installed (‘Google Analytics’) which will show which countries visitors are from, how long they spend on the website, how often they visit, etc.
   e) With this fall quarterly, the website will have two years’ worth of issues available electronically.
   f) More electronic storage is needed for the website. Michael is investigating other hosts. Also, an updated version of Joomla is needed.
   g) Rhondda has had no response yet to her invitation to suppliers to advertise on the website. The new technical support will be looking at ways to make advertising on the website more manageable and more attractive to clients.
   h) MOTION (Michael / Amy): to accept the website report. Carried.
5. Membership (Julia):
   a) Total membership as of November 12th, 2012: 346
   b) There are three fewer members compared with this time last year because of members’ passing away or being too old to continue.
   c) Seven more renewals have come in since this report was prepared.
   d) MOTION (Amy / Rhondda): to accept the Membership Report. Carried.
6. Trophy Committee (Susan):
   a) Problems: the trophies have no permanent home; no one person takes responsibility for them; engraving is well behind, or there is no more room; interests in plants have changed and some types are no longer being benched; some types of plants have no designated award at all; two or three trophies may be missing; some of the trophies are too big to cart around the continent; some are for unclear categories and seem to duplicate others.
   b) Susan had presented a list of recommendations in her report. Two were presented as motions:
   c) MOTION (Michael / Rhondda): to cease engraving trophies and to authorize the purchase of packing materials and boxes for transportation and storage of the trophies. Carried.
   d) MOTION (Michael / Amy): to accept the trophy report. Carried.

E. Chapters
a) New England will host the 2013 National Show (See item D1 above).
   b) Juneau supported the National Show in Portland this past Spring and the Jensen Olson Arboretum and its newly designated National Primrose collection. Merrill Jensen should have an article in a coming Quarterly on that subject. The Juneau chapter will have a meeting or two this winter to discuss the chapter’s future. The treasury contains $4090.67 as of 11-01-2012. Ed will be giving a talk on Starting Primroses and Blue Poppies from Seed to local gardeners in December.
   c) MOTION (Michael / Rhondda) to accept chapter reports. Carried.

F. New Business: Nominations
a) The posts of president, secretary and two directors will come to an end at the AGM in spring. The ballot has to be sent to members with the Winter Quarterly. ACTION: Amy and Rhondda will present a list of nominees.
   b) Ed suggested a new way to elect officers which would need a change to the constitution.
   c) MOTION (Michael / Rhondda) to table discussion of this form of selecting officers to the next board meeting. Carried. ACTION: Ed will prepare a formal proposal.

G. Adjournment (Rhondda) at 7:30 pm EDT.

Next meeting: TBA (January 5th or 6th?), at 6:00 pm Eastern.

Respectfully submitted,
Michael Plumb, Secretary
North American Rock Garden Society

Yes, I am interested in a seed exchange, discount book service, slide library, field trips, fact-filled Quarterly, garden visits, and plant sales. Sign me up!

Membership:
USA, Canada: US$30
Overseas: US$35

Please contact:
Mr. Bobby Ward
Executive Secretary, NARGS
PO Box 18604
Raleigh, NC 27619-8604

Make checks payable to North American Rock Garden Society

https://www.nargs.org/info/smembship.

Join the National Auricula & Primula Society

Midland & West Section

www.auriculaandprimula.org.uk

£10.00 Overseas Membership.

to: The Honorary Treasurer, Roger Woods, 44 Tansey Crescent, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire, LE9 4BT United Kingdom.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAPTERS

Should there ever be a question about your membership, please contact:
Julia L. Haldorson, APS Membership
P. O. Box 292
Greenbank, Washington 98253
USA
julia-haldorson@ak.net

ELECTION OF APS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, 2013

The time has come around again for you to choose some of the people who volunteer to help run our Society. Please take a few moments to fill out the ballot sheet enclosed with this issue of the Primroses quarterly. You and a group of friends (perhaps your chapter) may still enter your own candidate or candidates in the ‘write-in’ spaces.

Bios of the listed candidates will be posted on the APS website (www.americanprimrosesociety.org) in the very near future.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAPTERS

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martin951@shaw.ca

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amprimsoc@hotmail.com
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mark.dyen@csgrp.com

Rodeny Barker, Co-President
49 Woodcliff Road Newton Highlands, MA 02461
rodneybrkr@gmail.com

New Members

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Expiry</th>
<th>Name, Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Martin Auger, 1070 Moncton, Quebec, Quebec G1S 2Y8 Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Astrid Ball, 4884 Swanson Street, Port Alberni, British Columbia V9Y 6M8 Canada</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>Gerben Baude v.d. Veen, Nieuwe Tijningen 78, 5301 DA Zaltbommel Netherlands</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>Martin Bluhm, 5, Newlands Avenue, Bexhill-On-Sea, East Sussex TN39 4HA England UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Mary Burnell, 1923 Thori Road, Addy, Washington 99101 USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Kingsley Butler, 185 Main Street, Wolfville, Nova Scotia B4P 1C3 Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Maria Cianchi, Dept. Biologia Ambientale, Sapienza, Via Dei Sardi 70, l-00185 Roma, RM Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Jean Cooke, 504 Mill Creek Drive, Gladwyne, Pennsylvania 19035 USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Mark Dumont, 24A Messenger Street, St. Albans, Vermont 05778 USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Renee Halsey, 402 Ridgeway Drive, Norfolk, Nebraska 68701 USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Ulysses Hedrick, 125 Sill Road, Locke, New York 13092 USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Alice Lawrence, P. O. Box 348, Aptos, California 95001 USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Valerie Melanson, Apt. 109, 130 Sunningdale Road East, Qualicum Beach, BC V9K 1P6 Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Spedding Micklem, 1, Dryden Place, Edinburgh EH9 1RP Scotland UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Catherine Mix, The Cutting Garden, 303 Dahlia Llama Lane, Sequim, Washington 98382 USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Steven Veldstra 3800 Sterling Highway, Homer, Alaska 99603 USA</td>
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American Primrose Society Winter 2013