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*.
light. One exception is *P. sinensis* which should be germinated in the dark.

- Most species can be dry-stored at 70F for at least 6 months. Notable exceptions are *P. sieboldii* and *P. rosea* which cannot tolerate this extended storage.

As we are approaching seed exchange season, please collect fresh seed for the exchange, and dry-store it in the refrigerator until you send it, as seed life is extended by the cooler temperature. And if you order *P. sieboldii* or *P. rosea*, sow it immediately as it has very limited shelf life.

Our newest board member, Merrill Jensen, from Juneau, Alaska, was the speaker at the APS National Show this past May. Merrill is the manager of the Jensen-Olson Arboretum in Juneau. He coincidentally has the same last name as Caroline Jensen after whom the Arboretum is named. He started with the Arboretum in 2007 and runs a very busy program there: learning projects with local school students, special events like weddings and wine-tastings, an annual plant sale, as well as the ongoing garden refurbishment through re-design, garden maintenance and the on-going search for funding.

Merrill has added to the many *Primula* that Caroline grew in her garden, which is now the Arboretum, and now boasts more than 70 species and Merrill continues to add to the collection. Merrill applied to the North American Plant Collections Consortium, part of the American Public Gardens Association, for the official designation of “Primula Collection”, working diligently with the Consortium’s inspector to list all the species and count them. In September 2012 the Arboretum was approved as an official holder of the National Collection of *Primula*. Merrill has more goals he would like to meet. He hopes to establish the Southeastern Alaska Horticultural Education Center on the grounds of the Arboretum as he continues to meet the mission entrusted by Caroline of teaching others about horticulture, natural sciences, landscaping and, of course, more information on *Primula*.

Merrill at the podium for his presentation at the APS National Show in May 2013 - picture taken by his wife Kelly.

What’s in a Pot?

**PRESENTATION BY RUTH ANDERSON**

**NOTES BY MAEDYTHE MARTIN**

I thought this would be an easy topic to present. It’s only about pots! But when I went online, looking for the history of flower pots I got 3,800,000 hits! The ancient Egyptians moved plants in pots around. They had pots for funery rites. Romans brought in plants for the winter, so used pots. Even 10,000 years ago there were pots for plants! Who would have thought?

In ancient China there were flower pots. I did not go into the research on this, but there is lots. In the 18th Century in Europe the fine china companies all made flower pots: Wedgewood, Spode, Copeland and Garett. Some did pots covered with ceramic plaques.

In 2004, the Blum Gallery at the College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbour, Maine did a show on flower pots called *A Place to Take Root: The History of Flower Pots and Garden Containers in America* which covered the 18th century to now. It is apparent they are a garden feature in themselves. There are some so beautiful we don’t even want to plant in them! Now-a-days people actually just collect the pots.

On the website Dave’s Garden (davesgarden.com), Sally Miller has done an article on pots: clay pots, made of terra cotta, which vary depending on the iron content in the clay. They can be lighter in color or darker. The disadvantage of these, as everyone knows, is that minerals from the soil can seep into the clay, leaving a white bloom on the pot. But they are porous and the plant roots like them. Spode
manufactured a double pot (there is a picture on the website) using local terra cotta. The other problem with clay pots is that the larger they are, the more likelihood of damage from frost - pieces break off. Even empty pots can be damaged by winter weather. The problem may be that there is a tiny flaw in the pot, and water gets in and expands with freezing weather, causing the pot to break. Owners often nest them for storage through the winter, and this is sometimes enough to crack them. And some modern clay pots don’t have holes in the bottom – watch out for those. Most clay pots probably need more of a hole in any case. Even some of the pots in the shape called “long toms” don’t have a hole. One gardener I knew who was a force to be reckoned with, would call my husband to come and drill a hole in the bottom of her pot! You need a sharp masonry bit for this. And if the pot is glazed, it likely will break if you try to drill a hole. Stoneware is extremely difficult to start a hole in.

If you have broken terra cotta pots, you might break them up into small pieces and add them to your mixes. Being porous, they will trap air in the mix.

Besides the terra cotta pots, there are lots and lots of plastic ones available now. The green square heavy plastic pots seem to last the best. There are many kinds of small square plastic pots with many patterns of holes in the bottom. The white hard plastic pots seem to break most easily. I even found in my collection of pots a cement one (seen below). I think it came from

Ernie Lythgoe in Victoria. I know the nurseryman Ed Lohbrunner over there made cement pots in the 1940s, as they couldn’t afford to buy pots during the war. Many of them broke as they weathered, but some are still around, and the square ones about 6 inches across are highly prized by alpine plant growers in the area.

I asked everyone to bring a favorite pot. Brent Hine brought a Japanese unglazed pot (seen below) with moulded feet made of stoneware. Being unglazed means they are less likely to break.

Maedythe Martin brought another unglazed stoneware pot from the Grand Ridge pottery and nursery (seen below). Run by Steve Doonan and his cousin Phil Pearson, the nursery and associated pottery produced pots that are tough and highly prized by gardeners. They do last a long time.

Doug and Ellen Smith brought a pot in the shape of a cat (seen below). Ellen saw one in Victoria like this, and kept looking until she found it at a craft fair. It has feet and only one tiny hole in the bottom.

Maedythe also brought a hand formed terra cotta auricula pot she found on a trip to England. These often have the maker’s name stamped in the clay on the bottom of the pot and complement the recreated striped auriculas of the 17th century.

I found one website that had gorgeous purple metal pots, but these are really only an exterior shell to cover the outside of another more utilitarian pot. And colored pots get hot in the sunshine, which is not good for plant roots. Nevertheless the colored pots are really attractive. One Japanese company displayed hundreds of pots with saucers in a rainbow of colors.

We all know now not to put crocking in the bottom of pots as this disturbs the way water drains, or actually doesn’t drain, out of the pot. Use your soil mix throughout the pot. Use window screen over the hole to prevent pests from entering.

There are also papier mache-like pressed paper pots and small trays for starting seedlings. When dry they are hard, but when wet they fall apart. These are meant to be planted with the seedlings so as not to disturb the roots. They can also be used as a liner inside a more decorative pot. So, start some seeds or pot a plant - just know that you are part of a long tradition of using a container to hold a plant so it can be moved about.
Preparing for Fall in My Garden

The Editor surveyed growers in various parts of the country to find out what they do in preparation for fall in their garden. Three questions were asked:

What kind of winter weather do you get in your area?

Do you do anything to help your Primula plants get through the winter?

Have you had success with any particular effort you have made?

Here are the answers. Hope you find a tip or two for use in your own garden.

Joan Hoeffel
New York State

Zone 5: -10 to -20˚ F

Here in upstate New York we are Hardiness Zone 5, although the temperatures rarely get down as far as 20 degrees below zero (F), but we have had -15˚F on occasion. Our snow cover is schizophrenic -- a little, a lot, it thaws, it doesn’t thaw -- certainly, a good 12 inches or more of snow that doesn’t thaw and freeze provides superb insulation for all my Primulas and alpine plants that are held at about 32˚F under the blanket of snow. Even with alternating thaws and refreezes, the polyanthus, P. japonica, P. sieboldii and many other species still do well, but the Section Auricula species with succulent foliage are subject to having the lower leaves rot and sometimes, the whole plant will die or be so weakened that it fails to bloom. So we always hope for a deep and consistent snow cover.

The only pre-winter preparation I do for the primulas is to remove all fallen leaves from anywhere around the plants. They are all mostly mulched with buckshot pea gravel. We have many tulip trees with very large leaves that fall extremely late in the year. It’s not unusual for me to be out in November pulling leaves off the garden from under a light covering of snow. Also, I cut away any leaves from the base of the plant that have faded or browned, sometimes leaving only the small growing center of the foliage. Those in the woodland must fend for themselves. In the spring I will clean up the deep leaves, but leave a shallow covering under the plants. These are mostly Primula veris, P. vulgaris and the polyanthus primroses.

When we have severe winter thaws or an early spring, I walk the garden to see which plants have heaved up helpful for overwintering small seedlings, but almost any plant large enough to go in the ground will do as well or better there. I have had a lot of small seedlings survive in pots and trays outside, under leaf and snow cover, without the added protection of a slightly warm box. Last winter I had a tray of good-size P. japonica in the cold frame, another tray under snow cover, and ten or twelve plants (all I could find room for) in the peat bed. The plants in the trays died (the cold frame made no difference) while the ones in the ground, under four feet of snow, survived. I think the difference was not that the plants in the bed had deeper cover but
that they were able to root down, while the plants in the trays had outgrown the limited root space. I also put about a dozen *P. vialii* in the peat bed and had three survive, while the remaining seedlings, smaller ones left in the tray, came through just fine in the cold frame. You can never tell! This winter, I know I will have trays of seedlings that I didn’t get around to pricking out/potting on. They will go in the cold frame. But the best thing I can do for most is find places in the garden for them and cover them when it gets cold. Another use for the cold frame (and an unheated garage works just as well, as long as the plants are covered with snow and can’t dry out) is storage for plants that you want to get an early start in spring, while outdoor plants in the ground are still snowed under. The insulating leaves can be removed from inside the cold frame, and then the box, with its glass cover, becomes a sort of hothouse — though, in March, never really hot.

**Ed Buyarski**  
**Juneau, Alaska**

**Zone 7: 10 to 0˚ F**

Being on the north Pacific Coast, weather is variable! Last year we had 21˚F three nights in late April then 15” snow on the last weekend of April! This killed most wild blueberry blossoms and probably some bumblebees and hummingbirds that had just arrived. One result is more hungry bears this summer so far. Winter did not want to let go. Winter begins in October or November or even December some years. Not sure what a normal winter is anymore. Our coldest at home in Juneau in 20 years has been 6˚F, with 20’s and 30’s more common. Snow fall from 60-200” over a winter season and sometimes rain at the highway at the bottom of our driveway but snow in our yard at 150’ elevation. We seldom have consistent, lasting snow cover for the whole winter.

To help the Primula plants get through the winter I often use spruce or hemlock boughs over our perennial beds to slow the freezing and thawing which can be deadly for plants, especially young ones. Other coverings have included burlap bags from our local coffee roaster store, or even fleecy quilt batting which is very effective in providing an insulating factor as well. A possible drawback with any mulch is the danger of mice and voles setting up their dining areas among our plants or near apple trees. All of these mulches help to reduce damage from the frequent freezing/thawing cycles we have.

**Bob Taylor**  
**Yorkshire, England**

**Zone 8: 20 to 10˚ F**

Here, in the North of England, conventional wisdom, and I have always followed it, is to keep auriculas relatively dry through the winter. Why? I am not sure. Primroses and polyanthuses take no harm from the coldest and wettest of winters left out in the open ground.

How cold and how wet? Well, we have to wait and see. Some winters are very mild with the occasional cold snap while others can be long and hard with temperatures down to -4˚F. My auriculas are transferred to the greenhouse from the cold frames around the end of October. Through the summer and autumn they have been left in the open frames to let rainfall do the watering so at this time they can be quite waterlogged. If the weather is sunny I put the shading back on- I don’t want them to think spring has arrived. Gradually the plants dry out and the outer leaves die off, turning yellow at first and then brown. These brown leaves are removed and by Christmas there is usually just a central core of leaves.

I don’t let the plants get bone dry especially in December when it can be quite mild. By then the shading will have been removed.

Around this time I sort out which plants I think will be good enough to show and these I plunge (in their pots of course) in a bench of old course, dry, ropey peat that I have used for ages, and which has even moved house with me. Again I don’t know if this is necessary but since I have had the peat for about 25 years I use it. It makes me happy to feel I have done something to protect the roots around the edge of the pots from the cold.
The remaining auricula plants are put back into the covered frames and seem to do no worse. In January there is little to do. The plants are almost dry and are not growing in the short, dark, cold days. An occasional visit is made to check that the greenhouse is intact and to dream about the beautiful flowers to come. Early February is the time to recommence watering to bring the dreams to reality.

Carmen Varcoe
Victoria, BC, Canada

[Image 36x335 to 68x367]

Zone 8: 20 to 10° F

In our mild, benign coastal climate we are spoiled! I seldom do anything about the many candelabra Primula in my garden, except rake the drifts of leaves off of them late in the fall. Many of the plants seem to be long lived and just come back year after year. I divide them in the early spring, and they just move forward into growth as though nothing has happened! The various beds they are in were well prepared before they were planted, and the natural stream that runs into the pond in the yard ensures the ground is damp all year round. In winter the area is very wet, but they like this. If I had to chose, I would recommend Primula pulverulenta to anyone. It does so well for me. And I like the color and the farina on the stem and leaves. I notice that a new path last year with slate slabs has hundreds of tiny P. japonica seedlings self-sown into the cracks between the slates. I will have to move them! The white varieties of P. japonica don’t seem to be as long lived and need dividing and replanting and sometimes renewal after a number of years. But that color form does look good with the leaves of the other plants, luminescent in the shade.

Hold the date!
National Show 2014
April 12 & 13, 2014 - Portland, Oregon
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My Garden in Qualicum Beach, BC

BY VALERIE MELANSON

In our series of member’s gardens in unusual places, we offer you a glimpse of Valerie Melanson’s hillside garden at the back of a parking lot! One would never suspect a collection of Primula and alpines behind the blackberry bushes, but Valerie has carved out a place for her beloved plants with a great deal of hard work and determination.

I first began gardening in Vancouver about 10 years ago starting with herbs and tomatoes, plants that I bought at my local garden center, Mandeville Gardens. At that time, I was primarily concerned about food quality and health. I attended a couple of lectures at VanDusen Gardens that really whetted my appetite to try growing plants from seed. Shortly thereafter I joined the Royal Horticultural Society in England and ordered seeds from their member seed program. (Sadly, the seed distribution has been restricted in the last few years to the UK and EU). After seeing an article in “The Garden” about Campanula and loving their cute bells, I requested seeds and became addicted to these beauties. I soon had lots of container plantings and trays of seedlings, so started to sell a few plants at a nearby flea market.

When I moved to a garden apartment in Qualicum Beach on Vancouver Island, my stock of plants and my mini-greenhouse came with me and I set up on our patio here, planting out what would thrive in our north facing aspect. Shortly after moving in, I joined the Qualicum Beach Garden Club and the following spring started with its Alpine & Rock Garden Special Interest Group. I happily went on several of the club’s bus trips and got my first alpines at some local nurseries: Brentwood Bay Garden Centre and Dinter’s Nursery. I was now hooked on alpines!

As a member of the building’s landscape committee, I gradually developed a rocky bank at the end of the building into a rockery. After a change of landscaper, the committee asked me to move all my plants to the back of the building with the freedom to develop an area behind the carports there that was overgrown with blackberry. They provided a new set of stairs which you can see in my photo on the following page. Though it was hard digging and a challenge
to create a garden from scratch, it was actually a boon. I was able to scavenge a lot of rocks from my existing beds and soon found lots more lurking under the blackberry. Here at the back of the building, facing south, there was a natural slope to the north, ideal for alpines. The first beds were created in Spring 2010: see more photos.

I became interested in Primula when given a division of a Primula auricula cultivar that belonged to a friend, Eswyn Lister (we don’t know its actual name so call it Primula auricula ‘Eswyn’. Can anyone help with an ID? Please look at the photo. I was also inspired to start others from seed, including the classic yellow alpine plant. Marcia Hetherington and Maedythe Martin both fed my growing interest with offsets – thank you both!

Of course, my interest in alpines has continued to develop. While still collecting Campanula and Primula, I have become interested in other genera such as Draba, Calceolaria and Vancouver Island natives. But as you can imagine, this growing and collecting has necessitated the development of a nursery area. I still sell plants a few times a year and give lots away at our Alpine Group meetings and at other garden club meetings. But I’ve also put plants in the extensions I’ve made to the rockery and in sand plunges for Primula. This spring saw a new area in the crevice and rock garden and I added troughs. As a gardener, you know how it goes! And the Primula collection keeps growing!

Valerie Melanson’s Garden in Qualicum Beach
Above: Sand plunges, trays and troughs

Mid: P. Vialli

Bottom: Valerie’s garden in the summer of 2010

Photos: Valerie Melanson
Valerie’s Garden Continued

Above: Shade garden. Facing page - top: view of garden with steps shown in bottom right corner. Mid: *Primula auricula* ‘Eswyn’ from an offset. Bottom left: Lovely clear yellow auricula grown from seed. Bottom right: *P. denticulata* grown from seed.

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Mary Delany’s ‘Mosaicks’

Top Left: Primula auricula
Top Right: Detail of flowers from top left
Middle Left: Primula veris elatior oxslips
Bottom Right: Primula Polyanthus

Top Left: Primula auricula
Top Right: Primula veris cowslip
Middle Left: Primula ver auricula
Middle Right: Primula vulgaris Primrose
Bottom Left: Detail of leaves of Primula auricula (above)

All images © Trustees of the British Museum
Kevin Baker’s Winter Garden

Kevin Baker’s photo from the University of Alberta’s Devonian Botanic Garden near Edmonton, Alberta of P. auricula leaves and green seed pods

Right: This is my lone named hybrid Primula allionii, ‘Clarence Elliot.’ Emerging after five months and some weeks buried under leaves in a snow-covered box, it looks only slightly worse than when it went in. It needs a bit of spring cleaning and will be budding up in a couple weeks, I expect.

Below: Everything in the cold frame appeared to have come through… contents of the cold frame after spring cleaning and a reviving snow bath

Below: And these are pods on Primula denticulata. I saw several little seedlings in the wet shade bed this summer. Looks like next year there will be more. Self-sown seedlings are a sign the plants are in a good place. These seedlings grow into stronger plants than seed-tray seedlings. Best of all, they take care of themselves, while seedlings in pots require regular attention.

Above: And here is a tray of well-grown seedlings, if I say it myself.

Photos: Kevin Baker theplantsigrow.wordpress.com
The Edinburgh Botanic Garden has managed to grow and flower one of the more unusually colored members of the Section Crystallophlomis, Subsection Maximowiczii. The petals of *Primula tangutica* are long and narrow and reflexed, making a startling, starry effect. More usual colors are in the red spectrum, from almost black through magenta to pink. But the flower at the RBGE is in the yellow color range, almost yellow-green, set off by the red flower tubes. Striking! The yellow color varieties are sometimes called *Primula tangutica var. flavescens*.

Alan Elliott has sent me the collection information, and the identity was confirmed for the RBGE by Pam Eveleigh of PrimulaWorld website fame. Her fantastic website has a number of pictures of other plants of *Primula tangutica*, showing the wide color variation. There is also a lot of information on the origin and naming of the plant.

This species was originally discovered in 1880 in Kansu Province, I find, from reading an article in The Gardeners’ Chronicle from 1905. This article can be found in a link on Pam’s website under the information on *Primula tangutica*. The plant was originally thought to be a subspecies of *P. maximowiczii* and in the red color-form of the plant does remind one of “Max.”

Pam’s information informs us that the type specimen, collected by E. Wilson ca. 1904 and then cultivated from seeds he collected resides at KEW (specimen K00075018). The seed planted at the RBGE is from a far more recent collection.

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**Primula tangutica, a Curious Member of the Primula Family**

**INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY ALAN ELLIOT, NOTES BY MAEDYTHE MARTIN**

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**Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh**

Accession Number: 20101462.
Name: *Primula tangutica* Duthie
Collection Code: KEES [Kunming & Edinburgh Expedition to Sichuan]
Collection Number: 221.
Collection Date: 8 Sep 2010.
Locality: China: Sichuan: Litang County: Tuer Pass between Jiawa and Sangdui, south of Litang.
Habitat: Marshy dwarf scrub heathland on granite rock. Associated Plants: Rhododendron, Rheum, Potentilla.
Altitude: 4,172 m.
Notes: Perennial herb up to 60 cm, leaves slightly farinose below with a white midrib.
Sown 4 Nov 2010
Potted on 10 May 2011
Plants out 24 May 2012 in the Woodland Garden
Flowered: 11 June 2013
Mary Delany

JOAN FRASER

“I have invented a new way of imitating flowers, I’ll send you [one] next time I write....”¹ Mary Delany’s idea was to make “paper mosaicks” by cutting pieces of paper into exact botanical forms and mounting them on a black background. This was in 1772, when she was 73. She was so pleased with the result that in the next ten years she made almost 1000 collages, eventually assembling them into ten volumes known as the Flora Delcania. Two hundred and fifty years later this trip with Captain Cook.

Mary’s embroidery was exceptional both for its execution and for its strong design. An outstanding item shown in the exhibits was a panel she embroidered ca. 1739-40 for her court dress. It has roses, lilies of the valley, carnations, primroses and auriculas among other flowers strewn in a dazzling fashion across black satin. Of her brilliant work, one reviewer said “Here is an artist who could handle light and shade with all the subtlety and daring of Soane himself. - despite having worked in a context of relative constraint and regulation.”³

Her interests did not stop at embroidery. She took painting lessons, painted in oils and sketched country scenes. She tried cut paperwork, featherwork and japanning. She began to collect shells when she was on a visit to Ireland in 1730. On this trip she met Dr. Patrick Delany, Dean of Down, whom she married thirteen years later. She moved to Delville, in Ireland, and continuing her shellwork, she

to politeness had little choice but to submit to visiting. Sewing was one of the few activities that could be performed in company without reproach.”⁴

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Mary Granville Pendarves Delany was born in 1700 to a well connected English family in reduced circumstances. She was educated with a view to her being

1 Hayden, Ruth, Mrs Delany her life and her flowers, New Amsterdam, New Amsterdam Press, 1980, p.131
4 Hester Chapone quoted in “The theory and practice of female accomplish- ment”, Amanda Vickery, pp 94-109 in Mrs. Delany and her circle, p. 102.
them up with watercolours. On the back of each work she wrote the plant name according to Linnaeus, and the donor. “She began to record the day, month and year that each one was completed. These dates are of particular botanical interest because her pictures included some of the seven thousand plants which arrived in Britain in the eighteenth century, brought back by explorers not only as proof of reaching the unexplored world but for their economic, scientific and medicinal value...By this time her skills had reached their peak. With the greater use of varying shades of paper she had virtually eliminated the need to use watercolor and the pictures began to be made of hundreds of finely cut snippets of colored paper. There is more movement in the plants with leaves curled to show the lighter shades beneath, and paper was cut with hair-like precision for the veins and stamens, giving a more life-like appearance to the plants.”

“Meticulous was Mrs. Delany about portraying the plants accurately that she took great care to cut the correct number of stamens and styles...”7 Sometimes she included a dried part of a real plant.

Her work became so well known and respected that she was sent samples of new plants from Kew Botanical Gardens and from the Chelsea Physic Garden. When her eyesight started to fail in 1783, Mrs. Delany stopped making her collages. Although she never held a formal appointment at Court, King George III and Queen Charlotte befriended her in her old age. She died in 1788.

The Flora Delanica, dedicated to the Duchess of Portland, is housed in the British Museum. The editors of Primroses are grateful for permission to reproduce pictures of the primrose and auricula collages included in the collection. To see more, check the internet.

Renewal Time Again

November and December are the time for renewals again at APS. This year, remember that you can pay through PayPal. Checks and money orders are also accepted.

Unfortunately, the costs for the Quarterly are no longer covered by the membership fees. Rather than raise fees, the Society has asked for, and received, kind donations which have made possible the color pages in the quarterly – the biggest expense – for the last few years. In 2011 the cost was covered by donations from the B.C. Primula Group, the New England Chapter, the Doretta Klaber Chapter and particularly the Juneau Chapter – thank you to all these supporting groups! In addition there was a donation from an anonymous donor specifically for the quarterly, as well as many individual donations to help keep the Quarterly afloat. We are very grateful to all these people.

When you are renewing your membership – if you have an extra dollar or two – please consider a donation along with your dues; the Society will be very grateful! You can designate how you want your donation allocated if you choose: supporting the seed exchange, the National Show or the new Website Initiative. It all helps to keep the APS running.
Renewal Reminder

JULIA HALDORSON, MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Membership in the American Primrose Society runs on the calendar year and includes four issues of our journal “Primroses”; the first issue being Winter, on to Spring, Summer and with Fall, the last issue for the year. As we are at the end of the calendar year, renewals for 2014 are due around November 15, 2013. The Fall issue of “Primroses” always has the current membership list in it (unless a member requests it otherwise) and members can refer to this list to see when their membership expires.

At the American Primrose Society website, www.americanprimrosesociety.org, renewing is an easy process. One can use PayPal, the membership application form found there or the renewal form tucked into the Fall issue of “Primroses”. (please use the form found within the Fall issue of “Primroses”)

Please renew today using these easy steps:

- Check out the Membership List in this issue of “Primroses” to see if your membership expires in 2013.
- If your membership expires in 2013 - go to the website to renew either by using PayPal or the membership application form; or use the form found within the Fall issue of “Primroses”. (please note: Canadian members should not use Canadian checks. Our bank charges us $10US for each Canadian check we deposit. International Money Orders can be deposited without a fee.)
- Submit your renewal to our Treasurer on or around November 15, 2013.

Renew today to enjoy another year of “Primroses” as well as the upcoming 2013-2014 Annual Seed Exchange. You will not regret it! Thanks to all our members for their continuing and generous support!

Questions about your membership? Contact me at julia-haldorson@ak.net.
American Primrose Society
Minutes of the Board Meeting held on August 4th, 2013

The meeting was held online. It opened at 6:20pm, EDST.

Board members present: Paul Dick (President of the Juneau Chapter), Julia Haldorson (Director and Membership Secretary), Merrill Jensen (Director), Jon Kagawuchi (Treasurer), Alan Lawrence (APS President), Amy Olmsted (Director and Seed Exchange Coordinator), Michael Plumb (Secretary and Webmaster), Rhondda Porter (APS Vice-President), Michael Plumb, Secretary

Regrets: Ed Buyarski (Director), Cheri Fluck (Director), Maedythe Martin (Editor), Michael Plumb (Secretary and Webmaster), Rhondda Porter (APS Vice-President), Alan Lawrence (APS President), Amy Olmsted (Director and Seed Exchange Coordinator), Michael Plumb (Secretary and Webmaster), Rhondda Porter (APS Vice-President)

A. Approval of the Agenda (Rhondda / Michael)

B. The Minutes of May 5th 2013 – Accepted as presented (Rhondda / Julia)

C. Treasurer’s Report (Emailed before the meeting)
   1. Income less expenses April 1st, 2013 to June 30th, 2013: ($1,215.55)
   2. Income less expenses January 1st, 2013 to June 30th, 2013: ($826.27)
   3. Total liabilities and equity as of June 30th, 2013: $26,751.56
   4. The final Seed Exchange balance is not yet factored in (See item D1).
   5. MOTION (Amy/Paul): to accept the Treasurer’s report. Carried.

D. Committee Reports
   1. Seed Exchange 2012-2013 (Amy):
      b) Since the society provided starting funds of $1,000, this means an actual loss of $546.44.
      c) Discussion included the possibility of charging all members one dollar a packet in future seed exchanges (No vote taken).
      d) MOTION (Michael / Amy) to postpone approval of the Seed Exchange Report until next meeting. Carried.
   2. Editorial Committee (Maedythe Martin, report sent by email):
      a) The issues are coming out on time.
      b) Some copies of the recent issue had serious blemishes. Alan, who packages the quarterly, tries to catch poor quality copies, but is not able to filter out all of them. He has enough extras to replace marred copies.
      c) MOTION (Rhondda / Amy) to accept the editorial report. Carried.
   3. Website (Michael):
      a) The information provided by Google Analytics shows about 80% of visitors are from North America and 20% are based overseas.
      b) About 200 individual people visit the website per week (The number of actual visits is higher, of course).
      c) The problem in uploading files of 2MB or more has been solved at the server end. We now have an allowance of 20MB, which is more than adequate.
      d) Michael will find out if it is possible to see how many people access the quarterly on line.
      e) Julia asked if there were a way to know who joined the society because they saw the website.
      f) Articles are needed from members – Please contact the webmaster.
      g) MOTION (Rhondda / Amy): to accept the website report. Carried.

E. Chapters
   1. New England: 2013 National Show Report is published in the summer quarterly and on the website. Three new members joined the NE Chapter at the show. Amy will ask the New England Chapter treasurer (Mary) to send the financial report to Jon.
   2. Paul Dick is the new president of the Juneau Chapter. Ed Buyarski continues to serve as a director of the APS. The chapter is on a summer break, and will start meeting again in September. Current chapter funds: $3,773. Ed has found the Ivanel Agee Trophy for Best Hybrid Julie.
   3. MOTION (Michael / Amy) to accept the chapter reports. Carried.

F. Business Arising and New Business
   1. National Show 2014:
      The BC Group is offering to sponsor the 2014 show, to be held in Portland, Oregon.
      MOTION (Michael / Paul): to hold the 2014 American Primrose Society National Show in Portland, Oregon, under the sponsorship of the BC Primula Group. Carried.
   2. Making Quarterly issues available to the public on line:
      Michael proposed making at least one issue available on line to encourage new members.
      MOTION (Amy / Michael): to post one issue on the website for all to see. Carried.

G. Adjournment (Michael) at 7:50 pm EDST.

Next meeting: Sunday, November 3rd (after end of daylight savings).

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/smembertship.

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.

New Members

Expiry  Name, Address
2014 Crystal Brinson   32 Narragansett Blvd, Fairhaven, Massachusetts   02713 USA

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

membership@americanprimrosesociety.org

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the AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY presents the

2013 EIGHTH ANNUAL APS PHOTO CONTEST

CATEGORIES:
- Primula Grown from APS Seed Exchange
- Primulas Grown in My Garden
- Primulas from Other Gardens

FORMAT:
4” x 6” or Digital (at 300dpi, or about 5” of your screen

RULES:
Photos can be taken from 2012 and 2013.
Open to all Members except Editorial Board
Label on the back with your name and address and provide photo details including
year taken, location and species or cultivars

Prizes:
1st overall - Cover of the quarterly, Primroses, Spring 2014
1st in categories - Cover of the quarterly, Primroses, 2014

Deadline: December 31, 2013
JOIN IN THE FUN!
SEND PHOTOS TO THE EDITOR AT editor@americanprimrosesociety.com

Winners will be notified in early spring 2014