

Sow and Tell

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Member of the National Capital Area Garden Clubs, Central Atlantic Region, District III

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President's Message

*"Winter is a season of recovery and preparation."
~ Paul Theroux*

Dear Garden Friends:

I recently looked out my window and saw a half a dozen robins in my front yard. I always considered that as a sign that spring wasn't far off. Then on February second, groundhog Phil saw his shadow and predicted six more weeks of winter. Since by the calendar there are only about six more weeks before spring is officially here, maybe the big old rodent is right. However, I noticed that some weeds are starting to appear in the garden. I guess they didn't get the message that we are to be weed-free in February.

Although we aren't outside in our gardens just yet, we are a busy garden club none the less. Deneen Wilson has submitted our application for Award 18 which means that all our members have turned in a form about their involvement in our club and NCAGC activities. Bravo!

There is a committee now involved in making some updates and adjustments to our bylaws to present to the club this spring. Thanks, Shelia Creswell, chair, Julia Smith, Karen O'Mera, Millie Norloff and Anita Parke for taking on that task.

A new slate of officers for the 2018-2019 bi-annum will be presented to the Club in March to be voted on in April. Our nominating committee is Jill

Hecht, Karen O'Meara and Andy Bothwell. We have such a great club, and so many strong leaders, that I hope you will agree to be an officer if you are contacted.



Lisa Adelman is busy working on our flower show to be held on May 1 at Willow Prall's home. Everyone is asked to participate in some fashion. There should be some wonderful spring flowers blooming in May, so it will be easy to find something to enter in the horticulture section. We want to encourage you also to enter a design. There will be a novice category, so first-timers are encouraged to give it a try.

Thanks to all who are actively working on the Blue Star project. Barbara Tozzi has been doing a great job from Florida getting everything organized.

Enjoy the long winter days and find beauty in the bare branches and the wonderful color of the evergreens. I hope everyone is staying healthy.

Fondly, Noreen

"Winter, a lingering season, is a time to gather golden memories, embark upon a sentimental journey, and enjoy every idle hour."

~ John Boswell

General Meeting: Tuesday, February 20

Calendar and Upcoming Events



Tuesday, February 20 General Meeting Program

‘Handbook for Flower Show’ Changes: The National Garden Club new Flower Show Handbook went into effect this summer. We will go over the changes we need to know for our upcoming flower show on May 1st. We also plan to present a working copy of the Flower Show. It is to be at the home of Willow Prall, who has generously offered her home for the Show’s staging.

Calendar

Wednesday, February 14, 10 am
Landscape Design General Meeting

Monday, February 26, 9:15 am
Garden Therapy — “Winter”

Tuesday, March 6, 9:15 am
Meadowlark Cleanup Day

Wednesday, March 21
Field Trip to Lincoln’s Cottage

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*Field Trip Note: On March 21, we will have our first 2018 field trip, to visit Lincoln’s Cottage. Stay tuned for updates. “**President Lincoln and Soldiers’ Home National Monument**, sometimes shortened to President Lincoln’s Cottage, is a national monument on the grounds of the Soldiers’ Home, known today as the Armed Forces Retirement Home. It is located near the Petworth and Park View neighborhoods of Washington, D.C.. President Lincoln’s Cottage formerly was known as Anderson Cottage. President Abraham Lincoln and family resided seasonally on the grounds of the Soldiers’ Home to escape the heat and political pressure of downtown Washington, as did President James Buchanan (1857–1861) before him. The Cottage also served as the Summer White House for Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes (1877–1881) and Chester A. Arthur (1881–1885).”*

Membership Dues Renewal Available Soon

Membership forms for the 2018-2019 year will be emailed shortly. Please print the form, fill it out and include your check. Membership forms and checks are due to Julia Smith by March 31, 2018. Forms will also be available at the February and March meetings, and members can hand them in at that time. A review of our new categories of membership will also be included. We look forward to another great year! Thank you, Julia

New Invasive Insect Found in Frederick County Near Winchester

An invasive insect that is native to countries such as China, India and Vietnam was found in Frederick County near Winchester in the first detection of its kind for the state, the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services announced on Thursday.



The invasive pest, called the Spotted Lanternfly or *Lycorma delicatula*, was discovered at a stone yard last month and officials say the site had previously received products from a Pennsylvania business in 2014 where the pest was first detected in the U.S. Officials have been monitoring the Frederick County site ever since the delivery from Pennsylvania, but say this is the first time they've actually detected it there.

Officials say a Spotted Lanternfly can cause serious damage to plants and can feed on more than 70 different types.

"Spotted Lanternfly feeds on more than 70 plants, including grapes, stone fruits, hops and ailanthus (Tree of Heaven). The insect causes damage to plants because of its method of feeding, the rapid buildup of large populations and the production of honeydew, a by-product of their feeding activity that serves as a medium for fungal growth. SLF can also be a nuisance pest to homeowners when found in large numbers," the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services stated in a press release sent to ABC7.

Both egg masses and dead adults were found on ailanthus trees located throughout the site's property, the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services confirmed.

The department says early detection is key in containing these pests and confirmed they're working with officials in both Virginia and Pennsylvania in stopping its spread.

by Kendra Mann/ABC7 Thursday, February 8th 2018

For more information on Spotted Lanternfly in Virginia, click [here](#) or contact Debra Martin, Program Manager in the VDACS Office of Plant Industry Services at 804.786.3515.

<https://ext.vt.edu/agriculture/commercial-horticulture/spotted-lanternfly.html>



Garden Therapy

Our next garden therapy session will be on Monday, February 26th at 9:15. The residents will be creating winter-themed arrangements with little snowmen pics for decoration. Hopefully it won't encourage any snow for that day. :-)

Our volunteers are Shelia Creswell, Debbie Doody, Karen Fleming, Elizabeth Huebner, Anne Nelson, Karen O'Meara and Nancy Walker. It is especially wonderful to see so many participants this month because Janet Kremer, my cochair, is unable to attend. Braddock Glen is located at 4027 Olley Lane in Fairfax. We certainly welcome any people new to Five Hills to join us.

For those volunteers who are interested, we often go to First Watch afterwards for a light breakfast/lunch. Thank you so much, Gail Gile



Also ~

We are collecting containers — the kind that orchids come in — in any color for our spring Garden Therapy session at Braddock Glen. These vases are about 4 inches in diameter and 6 inches in height. If you would like to donate to our collection, it would be very much appreciated.

Cares and Concerns ~

Ellaveen Barmby has informed us that her dear friend VPC member Joyce Powell passed away on September 2, 2017. The family now has a date for her service at Arlington Cemetery, which is April 9th at 2 pm.

“So glad it will be in the spring; she loved her flowers, and she was chairman of three sets of NGC Landscape Design Schools held at University of Maryland for twelve springs. She represented National Capital Area Federation of Garden Clubs whose name has changed over the years. One year Jenny Pickett Duffy joined her and the other eleven; Libby Coffey and Ellaveen Barmby joined her. Many wonderful memories together.”

Scott Akers : “A Fresh Look for the Friendship Garden” by Brigitte Hartke



Scott Aker is Head of Horticulture and Education at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington DC. He manages curators, technicians, educators, and horticulturists and provides oversight for some of the most notable plant collections in

North America. Prior to serving in management, Aker was the horticulturist in charge of the Integrated Pest Management Program at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, DC. He earned his Master's Degree in Horticulture from the University of Maryland and his Bachelor's Degree in Horticulture from the University of Minnesota.

The original Friendship Garden was designed by landscape architects Wolfgang Oehme and James van Sweden and demonstrated their natural approach to gardens. About an acre in size, the garden is located beside and behind Arbor House, and was a National Garden Clubs project, started in 1989 and completed in 1991. In time, the cedars and other trees grew much larger, casting shade on smaller plants and shrubs; it was time to rework the old garden, so they developed a plan with Oehme and van Sweden.

Beeches were removed (nothing grows under their dense surface roots), as well as deodar cedars. Removing the cedars changed everything, and the ferns and hosts were not happy with the light changes. Large white oaks died; Scott surmised that it was the late cold snap that did them in. Some plants took advantage of the changes, especially the *Petasites*, Scott said. Here is what Gardening Columnist Adrian Higgins reported in his June 21, 2017 article about the newly renovated Friendship Garden in the Washington Post:

*“Several old trees in the one-acre garden came down; some plants petered out while others spread with abandon. The worst was a leafy plant named butterbur, whose botanic name, *Petasites japonicus* variety *giganteus*, gives a clue to its ambitions. It loves boggy areas and it spreads by rhizomes. It became, by default, the dominant perennial, particularly after the trees went and the sunlight flooded in.”*

“The butterbur colony required a backhoe to extract, and its runners and roots, once piled on the back of a truck, were so thick they looked like “great big hoses,” Ellen Spencer said. Spencer is the chairman of a \$130,000 project by the National Garden Clubs and its local branch, the National Capital Area Garden Clubs, to restore the garden.”

The Government paid for a new irrigation system in 2015. The animals chewed the drip irrigation system, so they put in pop-up risers and also in-ground quick connects. When a drought came in 2016, they were glad they had put in an irrigation system.

For ground cover, Jeff Reinhart had recommended they use plugs of “Zenith” zoysia grass; it doesn't spread as much, and there is less mowing involved.

Scott spoke at length about laying down new hardscape, and used slides to illustrate the changes. Paths were repaved and, in one instance, realigned. Building structures were renovated and painted.

NCAGC's Friendship Garden Chair, Ellen Spencer spoke as well, and talked a bit about the financial contribution made by NCAGC towards the realization of a revitalized Friendship Garden.



Scott urged everyone to visit to see the changes and enjoy the fruits of all their labors.

A PEEK at the “LITTLE GUYS” of the PLANT WORLD by Karen Lucas

Having spent many fascinating hours looking down the lens of a microscope, my interests have always veered to the little things in life. The beauty and complexity of a single cell has led me down the rabbit hole of wondering how these smallest structures not only endure but thrive. Below are short descriptions of small unique structures on the edge of the plant world: moss, liverworts, lichens. There are many more, but let's just be introduced to these now.

MOSSES

Mosses are small flowerless plants that live in damp shaded areas of your garden. They consist of thin stems with “leaves”, usually needle-like or scaled, often only one cell thick. They have no vascular system and depend on osmosis to transport water and nutrients. The cells produce these nutrients by photosynthesis. Moss has no roots but are held tightly to the soil by threadlike extensions of the stem (rhizoids). Mosses come in many colors and forms. Patches of dried moss have been carried miles over water and land only to green up when placed in a happy location. I am sure it is the spores lurking in the mass that come to life.



LIVERWORTS

Liverworts are the same phylum as moss (Bryolphyta) consisting of undifferentiated fine leaves or stems that lie pressed against moist stones, soil or dead wood. They resemble their algae ancestors and in turn, these simple plants are possibly the ancestors of mosses. They have no vascular system that contains lignin and therefore mostly lie flat on soil, wood or stone. They appear in a leafy (not true leaves) or pad form. The pad form is undifferentiated into leaves or stems that is sometimes in lobed form. Hence the name. They carry on photosynthesis.

LICHENS

A lichen is a unit composed of a fungus and algae (or a cyanobacterium) in a mutualistic relationship. The fungus is tightly interwoven to form a safe structure for the algae to reside. The hard fungus protects the algae from drying out and prevents injury to the delicate cells. In turn the photosynthetic algae supply the fungus with nutrients. Lichens come in many forms and colors, and are usually attached solidly to stones, wood or bark. It has been described as resembling a coat of paint.



I have purposely left out the reproduction of these examples. They all produce spores which increase the odds of their long existence. Spores can tolerate hostile environments, time and distances more successfully than seeds. A few pictures are included here but go the web to see many more and, remember, a simple search on the web can occupy those interested with hours of facts about this little world.

For the February Hort Table:

Bring in a horticultural specimen from your garden in a proportional green bottle. Label it correctly. Suggestions include Early Bulbs, Hellebores, Camellias.



Design Theme: Mardi Gras

Design: Designer's Choice or Creative Line
Mass



Enjoy a Floral Design Video

For members who are continually honing their floral designing skills, here is a link to an online floral tutorial featuring step-by-step instructions for making the beautiful floral design pictured left featuring blooms in Mardi Gras colors. Have fun watching this!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E7DH13D7UhI>



It is February and time to plant seeds to put out in April

by Elizabeth Huebner

I keep some space in my garage where I can keep containers with seed-starting mix. My garage is about 50 degrees without a lot of light, but it generally works because I have a waterproof heating platform which I put under the flats of seeds. Sometimes I even stick them outside if it is warm and then they get more light if that is called for on the seed packet. Starting seeds indoors will give you earlier vegetables and flowers. And because you're not at the mercy of planting only what the garden center has to offer, **and you have more choices.**

Choose your work area—a surface at a comfortable height and close to a water supply where you'll have room to spread things out. Then gather your supplies: seed-starting containers, starting medium or soil mix, watering can, labels, marking pen, and what you want to plant.

You can use almost any kind of container that will hold 1 to 2 inches of starting medium and won't become easily waterlogged. Once seedlings form more roots and develop their true leaves, though, they grow best in containers that provide more space for root growth and have holes for drainage.

You can start seedlings in open flats, in individual sections of a market pack, or in pots. Individual containers are preferable, because the less you disturb tender roots, the better. Some containers, such as [peat pots](#), paper pots, and soil blocks, go right into the garden with the plant during transplanting, making the process easier. Other pots must be slipped off the root ball before planting.



Choose flats and containers to match the number and types of plants you wish to grow and the space you have available. Excellent seed-starting systems are available from garden centers and [online suppliers](#). You can also [build your own wooden flats](#).

You can also recycle milk cartons and many types of plastic containers as seed-starting pots. Just be sure to poke a drainage hole in the bottom of each. You can also make DIY newspaper pots.

Select the right soil mixes

Seeds contain enough nutrients to nourish themselves through sprouting, so a seed-starting mix does not have to contain nutrients. It should be free of weed seeds and toxic substances, hold moisture well, and provide plenty of air spaces.



Don't use plain garden soil to start seedlings; it hardens into a dense mass that delicate young roots can't penetrate. Instead, by combining one part vermiculite or perlite with one part peat moss, milled sphagnum moss, coir, or well-screened compost. Or, buy [bagged seed-starting mix](#).

Moisten the planting mix with warm water before you fill your containers, especially if it contains peat moss or milled sphagnum moss. Let your seedlings grow in the mixture until they develop their first true leaves, and then transplant into a moist, nutrient-rich potting mix (be sure the mix you choose is labeled organic, or check the list of ingredients, and avoid mixes that contain added synthetic fertilizer). To make your own potting mix, combine equal parts compost and vermiculite.

Some gardeners prefer to plant seeds directly in potting mix and eliminate transplanting. This makes sense for plants such as [squash](#) and [melons](#) that won't grow well if their roots are disturbed, and that grow best in large individual pots.

If you're sowing directly in flats, first line the bottom with a sheet of newspaper to keep soil from washing out. Scoop pre-moistened planting medium into the containers or flats and spread it out. Tap the filled container on your work surface to settle the medium and smooth the surface with your hand. Don't pack it down tightly.

Sow your seeds

Space large seeds at least 1 inch apart, planting 2 or 3 seeds in each pot (snip off the weaker seedlings later). Plant medium-sized seeds ½ to 1 inch apart, and tiny ones about ½ inch apart. If you're sowing only a few seeds, use your fingertips or tweezers to place them precisely. To sprinkle seeds evenly, try one of these methods:

- Take a pinch of seeds between your thumb and forefinger and slowly rotate thumb against finger—try to release the seeds gradually while moving your hand over the container.
- Scatter seeds from a spoon.
- Sow seeds directly from the corner of the packet by tapping the packet gently to make the seeds drop out one by one.
- Mix fine seeds with dry sand and scatter the mixture from a saltshaker.
- To sow seeds in tiny furrows or rows, just make shallow ¼- to ½-inch-deep depressions in the soil with a plant label or an old pencil. Space the seeds along the bottom of the furrow.

Cover the seeds to a depth of three times their thickness by carefully sprinkling them with light, dry potting soil or seed-starting medium. Don't cover seeds that need light to germinate (check the seed packet for special germination requirements). Instead, gently pat the

surface of the mix so the seeds and mix have good contact.

Be sure to write a label for each kind of seed you plant and put it in the flat or pot as soon as the seeds are planted, before any mix-ups occur. Then, set the flats or pots in shallow containers of water and let them soak until the surface of the planting medium looks moist. Or you can gently mist the mix. If you water from the top, use a watering can with a rose nozzle to get a gentle stream that won't wash the seeds out of place.

Cover the containers, using clear plastic or a floating row cover for seeds that need light, or black plastic, damp newspaper, or burlap for those that prefer the dark.

Finally, put the containers of planted seeds in a warm place where you can check them daily. Check the flats daily; keep the soil moist but not waterlogged. As soon as you notice sprouts nudging above the soil surface, expose the flat to light.

Seed-Sowing Timetable

To plan the best time to start seedlings indoors in spring, you need to know the approximate date of the average last spring frost in your area. Count back from that date the number of weeks indicated below to determine the appropriate starting date for various crops. An asterisk (*) indicates a [cold-hardy](#) plant that can be set out 4 to 6 weeks before the last frost.

- 12 to 14 weeks: onions*, leeks*, chives*, pansies*, impatiens, and coleus
- 8 to 12 weeks: peppers, lettuce*, cabbage-family crops*, petunias, snapdragons*, alyssum*, and other hardy annual flowers
- 6 to 8 weeks: eggplants, tomatoes
- 5 to 6 weeks: [zinnias](#), cockscombs (*Celosia* spp.), marigolds, other tender annuals
- 2 to 4 weeks: cucumbers, melons, okra, pumpkins, squash

How to Use the Seed Starting Calendar

To use the seed starting calendars, you need to determine the average last date of spring frost and the average first date of fall frost in your area. You can do this based on experience, by contacting your local [cooperative extension office](#), or by checking online at a site like [Dave's Garden Frost Date by Zip Code calculator](#).

Please note that these dates are somewhat like a serving suggestion – what you see may not always be what you get. Mother Nature has her own ideas about each given year.

What Does “Harden” Your Plants Mean?

In the chart, you'll see the word “harden”. **When you start plants inside, they need a gentle adjustment period before moving out to the garden full time. This is referred to as “hardening off”.** You make your plants

tougher (harden them) so they are able to withstand the wind and sun of the garden.

To harden off seedlings, place them outside in a protected location on a nice day. On the first day they go out for a few hours, then longer as they have a chance to get used to the change. **Make sure they are not in strong direct sunlight.** This can bake little seedlings very quickly. Indirect sunlight out of strong winds is best to start transplanting out in the garden. Be mindful that small seedling containers may dry out much faster outside than indoors.

When transplanting into the garden, it's best to pick a not-too-windy day that is slightly overcast, if possible. I plant later in the afternoon, so the small plants aren't exposed to the midday sun on their first day out.

Thanks to *Rodale Gardening*.



Did you see this bloom (left) on the January Hort Table?

These and other hort specimens brought in by members are delightful to see, especially in the winter months! The efforts you make to bring in your hort and floral designs are so appreciated by everyone! (editor's photo)

Five Hills Garden Club Wholesale Plant Sale – NEW PLANTS - PRICES INCLUDE TAX & DELIVERY!

Order forms due back on April 17, 2018 with payment (Club meeting date is April 17) - Check payable to Cary Fichtner-Vu

Plants will be delivered Friday April 20th. Pick up is Friday, April 20th 6:00 – 8:00

Checks and Pick up at: Cary Fichtner-Vu 4409 Jayson Lane, Annandale VA 22003

Questions: Cary (cell) - 703-861-8259

Minimum Orders: Annuals - ½ flats = 9 – 4” pots (Flats 18 – 4”); Perennials - ½ flat= 6- quarts (Quarts Flat is 12); Gallons order individually Items that have an * are native

**Annuals – 1/2 flats (9 - 4” pots) \$10.00 (include delivery & tax) How Many TOTAL ½ flats __X
\$10.00 = _____**

Ageratum Blue Hawaii _____

Alyssum Clear Crystal (lavender shades) _____

Begonia Super Olympia Pink____ Red____ Rose____ White____

Geranium Elite Cherry____ Pink____ Salmon____ Scarlet____ White____

Marigold Aurora Yellow Fire (yellow w/red centers)_____

New Guinea Imp Sonic Burgundy____ Pink____ Lilac____ Orange____ Red____ Salmon____ White____

Impatiens Hot Pink____ Bright Orange____ Pink____ Red____ White____

Petunias Wave Mix_____

Salvia Victoria Blue____ Vista Purple____ Vista Red____ Vista White____

Vinca Mix (red, white pinks)____ white_____

Zinnia Magelleon Mix _____

Flowering Hanging Baskets – 10” \$13.00 (include delivery & tax)

Begonia____ Fushia____ Ivy Geranium____ Petunia____ Verbena____

How many Baskets __ x \$13.00 = _____

Perennials – Look at Individual Prices.

Alcea - Hollyhock Simplex- Mixed colors - **\$4 each quart** x _____ = _____

Anemone - Pamima (pink red) **\$5 each gallon** x _____ = _____

Aquilegia - Columbine Pink Lantern **\$4 each quart** x _____ = _____

Campanula Blue Waterfalls **\$5.5 each gallon** x _____ = _____

*Chrysogonum Virginianum Allen Bush (ground cover w yellow flows) **\$4 per quart** x _____ = _____

*Coreopsis Full Moon Big Bang____ Jethro Tull____ Red Satin____ **\$4 each quart** x _____ = _____

*Dicentra Spectabilis (bleeding heart) **\$5 each per gallon** x _____ = _____

Digitalis - Fox Glove Foxy dwarf Variety of colors **\$5 per gallon** x _____ = _____

*Echinacea - Purple Cone flower **\$5 per gallon** x ____ = ____

*Helenium Mardi Gras **\$5 per gallon** x ____ = ____

Helleborus - Lental Rose **All Gallons \$10 each** Ivory Prince____ Pine Knot mixed colors ____ Red Lady ____ Total ____ x \$10 = ____

Hemerocallis Daylilly All Gallons **\$6.5 each** Stella De Oro ____ Strawberry Candy____ Happy Returns____ Total ____ x 6.5 = ____

Iberis Candytuff Purity **\$4 per quart** x ____ = ____

Lavandula Lavendar Phenomenal **\$5.5 a quart** x ____ = ____

*Liatris microcephala (dwarf) **\$4 a quart** x ____ = ____

Paeonia all **2 gallons \$12 each** Festiva Maxim white____ Karl Rosend red____ Sarah Bernhardt pink____ Total ____ x \$12 = ____

*Phlox Blue Moon (creeper) ____ **\$4 per quart** x ____ = ____

*Rudbeckia Black Eyed Susan **\$5 per gallon** x ____ = ____

Sedum **\$4 per quart** Autumn Joy____ Blue Carpet____ Total ____ x \$4 = ____

*Verbena homestead purple **\$5 per gallon** x ____ = ____

* Veronia Sunny Border Blue **\$5 per gallon** x ____ = ____

* Vio walter silver jem hardy ground cover **\$4 per quart** x ____ = ____

Name _____

Phone # _____

Email Address _____

Total # of 1/2 flats _____ X \$10 _____

Total # hanging baskets _____ X \$13 = _____

Total # perennials (mark it on the right side of page) _____ total cost of perennials _____

Total Cost _____

Paid information _____

Supplier: www.babikow.com – they supply all the nurseries, top quality, wholesale. Cost includes delivery and tax. Babikow offers many more annuals and perennials...if there is something you are looking for, call Cary– 703-861-8259 cary@caryfvu.com

FIVE HILLS GARDEN CLUB BLUE STAR MEMORIAL

As the 'President's Project' this year Five Hills Garden Club is going to restore and plant a new garden around the Blue Star Memorial that sits along the bike path at the Vienna Centennial Park. We are asking for donations from anyone who would like help with the cost.

Please fill out the donation form below. Checks should be made out to: Five Hills Garden Club. Please write Blue Star Memorial in the memo line. All donations will be deposited in a designated account to be used for the cost of the repair. Anything left over will be used for maintenance of the memorial. All donation forms and money should be turned into Shelia Creswell.



If you or any of your relatives have served in the Armed Forces and you would like us to honor them at the rededication ceremony, please fill in the attached Honoree form, adding as many honorees as you have to honor. The rededication ceremony will take place on Saturday, April 28th at 10am. All Honoree forms should be turned in to Shelia Creswell.

All donation and honoree forms are due March 1, 2018. Donations will be accepted with no deadline.

DONATION

YOUR NAME: _____

DONATION AMOUNT: _____

IN HONOR OF: _____

OR, IN MEMORY OF: _____

HONOREE

NAME: _____

RANK: _____

SERVICE: _____

WAR: _____

YOUR NAME: _____

RELATIONSHIP TO MEMBER: _____

HONOREE

NAME: _____

RANK: _____

SERVICE: _____

WAR: _____

YOUR NAME: _____

RELATIONSHIP TO MEMBER: _____



FIVE HILLS GARDEN CLUB

8804 Lynnhurst Drive
Fairfax, VA 22031

DONATION RECEIPT TAX RECORD FORM

Thank you for your donation to the Five Hills Garden Club (FHGC). The FHGC is a private organization and is tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code — EIN 383774867.

All donations to the FHGC are tax-deductible to the extent permitted by law. FHGC does not keep permanent records of donations.

No goods or services were provided in return for this donation.

Donor Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Cash _____ Other _____

Check # _____

AMOUNT _____

Thank you

FHGC Representative Signature

Date