

Lilac Newsletter

Vol. IX, No. 4, April, 1983

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation comprised of individuals who share a particular interest, appreciation and fondness for lilacs. Through exchange of knowledge, experience and facts gained by members it is helping to promote, educate and broaden public understanding and awareness.

Articles printed in this publication are the views and opinions of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the editor or the *International Lilac Society*.

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LILACS

by Judith Hillstrom*

**Reprint

Does growing a "lilac tree" pique your sense of garden adventure? This is exactly what I intend. The image a "lilac tree" presents is one of whimsy and artistry hand in hand - a smooth but graceful trunk topped by a rounded crown of lacy plumes to scent the spring breeze. My purpose, however, in disciplining a young and flexible sapling into a mature, flowering "tree" was not primarily for the aesthetic value a specimen of this sort lends to the landscape. It was, instead, for a purely functional reason - that of taming a rather bulky, yet beautiful, old-fashioned shrub to fit a small city garden and still leave room for companion plants.

In this horticultural adventure you are the creator, the master in total control. With one eye toward its future development and maturity, and the other eye considering its present line and form, select a young lilac having the greatest "tree" potential. This means you will choose from among the nursery containers, a plant possessing one strong central stem that is to be the trunk. Should this stem have a latent curved quality, it is even more

*Judith Hillstrom is a free lance writer whose articles have appeared in American Horticulturist, Garden, Better Homes and Gardens Houseplants and Family Food Garden.

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desirable. Remove all obtrusive stems and branches - those rising from the soil line and others that may have sprouted along the stem trunk you have selected. If you buy a nursery-grown lilac there are a wealth of varieties from which to choose. When your budget is tight, or you enjoy starting from scratch, search around for a donor - an amicable neighbor or generous friend who will allow you to dig a small plant from underneath the parent. This free-growing type ordinarily will be Syringa vulgaris, the common lilac and varieties thereof, the Bulgarian wilding form which most domesticated species descend.

The one drawback attributed to S. vulgaris is its enthusiastic sprouting of suckers several feet and, in some instances, several yards away from the enlarging trunk. Ironically, it is because of the lilac's ability to produce suckers freely that your "lilac tree" becomes a reality and is able to maintain a single, unencumbered trunk. I find its suckering not a great deterrent, especially with improved cultivars of S. vulgaris, as pale-shoots do not push through the earth until several seasons after roots are established and then mainly during the spring. When doing your gardening chores these suckers are easy to raise by a yanking motion and the aid of a sharp garden spade or long-bladed knife, which will sever them a few feet from the trunk.

In search of my sapling I crawled beneath the spreading limbs of Grandmother's ancient lilac, discovering the perfect candidate. I carried home a rather adolescent specimen, having a slightly arching stem-trunk approximately an inch in circumference and already colored corky black. It had a self-formed crown of numerous small branches and an overall height of four feet. This was indeed a lucky happenstance since my selection wanted no basic training, only an occasional nipping

off of foliage buds along the trunk. As years passed, pruning the crown into a pleasing shape combined with the need to remove suckers.

When there is no alternative but to choose a plantlet a little less developed, and you begin with a limber whip, the initial step is to clip off the terminal growing end. This will induce lateral buds to sprout in the formation of a "tree's" top. Techniques of bonsai may be loosely applied. By recruiting the use of heavy gauged wire to sculpt crown-branches and support the trunk, together with clipping and pinching foliage large and small, you are able to give your "lilac tree" a certain grace within a structured frame. However, lilacs do possess a natural tendency toward a graceful form of their own, drooping and curving at just the right places.

Early, cool spring is an appropriate time for transplanting. This permits the lilac's roots, which may have been injured and cut in the moving, a recuperative period before warm weather arrives. The common lilac does have the reputation of establishing itself on a minimum of roots and most any type of soil. Once it is well-rooted, usually evident by the appearance of new growth, dig a balanced fertilizer around the plant. Old, established lilacs appreciate a dusting of lime over their roots every second year, and a scattering of wood ash supplies the potash that furnishes brighter color to the flowers.

Remember when pruning, that blossoms appear on last year's growth and in shaping a "lilac tree" some sacrifice of bloom is to be expected for the sake of the desired form. Not allowing faded flowers to go to seed, which occurs rather quickly with Syringa, and deadheading cause the plant's strength to return to manufacturing next season's show. Caution must be taken in snipping off old blossom heads so as not to damage buds that are

forming just behind.

The lilac is an exceptionally hardy shrub, particularly the common lilac. I have seen evidence of its stalwart heritage on the Iron Range in northern Minnesota where gnarled, lavender clustered clumps survive at the stony foundation of a cottage long dismantled. This is a plant rarely attacked by insect or disease. It is said to be occasional host to the lilac borer and oyster scale, although I have never been witness to this tendency. Powdery mildew is the usual offense, and though unsightly when it occurs in the high humidity of late summer, it is harmless.

I'm certain that Grandmother's lilac is some sort of Syringa vulgaris, yet still I cling to suspicions of its having its share of hybrid blood. The flower color is not the pale lavender of the true common lilac but a vibrant, deep purple. Perhaps my imaginings are fanciful and unproven, yet I enjoy believing my "lilac tree" is a descendant of the Rouen lilac. The genus Syringa is rich historically and the Rouen lilac, the first known hybrid, plays an important role. But let us begin at the beginning...

Lilacs have perfumed and added beauty to cultivated gardens of the world for 300 years. Plant hunters brought the plant from Constantinople during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Somewhere around the mid-1600's the Persian lilac, S. x persica, was introduced to English gardens. Strangely enough, in its native homeland of Bulgaria the lilac led an unknown existence until just a century ago. Then, too, about 60 years ago wildlings were found in Afghanistan as well as eastern Europe, India and far northern India. Studying these wild types makes it apparent to what extent hybridization has altered and improved Syringa, until today there are 24 species and more than 500 cultivars, as compared to the original

two species introduced to America in 1770.

Around the late 18th century the second hybrid, a cross between the Persian and common lilacs, made its debut in the Rouen Botanic Garden. Known correctly as S. x chinensis, and commonly called Chinese lilac, its name refers to its having grown for a century within the 2,000-mile Wall of China and gardens throughout the Far East. How it rooted there is a puzzle, but the theory is that aside from being domesticated in China it entered the Orient trade market by way of France or other European ports.

One French grower, most famous of all Syringa breeders, was Victor Lemoine of Nancy who started his work in 1850. Over many years he developed single, double and semi-double cultivars and was the originator of a double white lilac, 'Madame Lemoine', named for his wife. Hues and shades credited to Lemoine range from light blue, azure-mauve and violet to soft magenta, pink, rose, deep red and purple red, claret to carmine and purple. A list of 100 lilacs suggested for American and Canadian gardens, judged by their superior performance, was found to include 75 from the Lemoine nursery.

In 1920 additional work on the lilac was done at the Ottawa Experimental Farm under the auspices of Miss Isabella Preston. The result was an interbreeding of S. reflexa with S. villosa, a new species from China, which culminated in the later-blooming hybrid S. x prestoniae, a pink June-bloomer.

Syringas are now divided into these groups; early, mid-blooming and late lilacs. The table that accompanies this article lists several of the more desirable species and cultivars within each group.

As with many plants that have long been in cultivation, the lilac has an interesting history. Botanists have discovered new species, and horti-

culturists, gardeners and plantsmen have crossed, recrossed, selected and nurtured the syringas until there is a wealth of species and cultivars to choose from. Whether you select a rare, exotic species or fashion a lilac tree from a common sapling of Syringa vulgaris, consider a lilac for your garden.

SELECTED LILAC SPECIES

Horticulturists divide Syringa species into four groups according to their season of bloom. By selecting species and cultivars from each of the four groups, a gardener can have lilacs in bloom for at least five weeks, from early May through mid June.

GROUP ONE:

These are the early bloomers. In U.S.D.A. Zone 6 they bloom about May 10, and the farther north one gardens the later the flowering - conversely, the farther south, the earlier.

*Syringa oblata, an early lilac, bears dense, five-inch panicles of lilac-colored flowers. It has attractive orange and red autumn foliage, the only Syringa with this characteristic. Its buds may be damaged by harsh winters. Cultivars with both double and single flowers in shades of pink, reddish-purple, mauve, magenta and white are available. S. oblata var. dilatata, a naturally occurring variety with large, lilac-pink flower heads, is especially attractive. U.S.D.A. Zone 4.

*Syringa x hyacinthiflora (S. oblata x S. vulgaris), hyacinth lilac, also is an early bloomer. U.S.D.A. Zone 4.

GROUP TWO:

These species and their cultivars blossom with the common lilac, S. vulgaris, about 10 days after the plants in Group One, or approximately May 20 in U.S.D.A. Zone 6.

*Syringa vulgaris, common lilac, bears beautifully scented, lilac colored blooms. It is a vigorous plant with about a 10-day blooming period. White flowered 'Alba' is a popular and commonly seen cultivar, but there are over 400 other cultivars to choose from in all colors and with both double and single flowers.

*Syringa x chinensis (S. x persica x S. vulgaris), Chinese lilac, also called Rouen lilac, reaches a height of about 15 feet and bears purple or lilac colored flowers. 'Saugeana' is a very attractive cultivar with deep-pink blossoms. U.S.D.A. Zone 3.

*Syringa x persica (S. afghanica x S. laciniata), Persian lilac, bears masses of lilac colored flowers, almost to the point of hiding the foliage on plants that reach a height of 10 feet. U.S.D.A. Zone 5.

*Syringa laciniata (formerly S. x persica var. laciniata), cut-leaf lilac, bears finely textured, lobed foliage and tiny, pale-lilac, star-like flowers. It makes an excellent accent plant. U.S.D.A. Zone 5.

*Syringa pubescens, hairy lilac, is praised as the most fragrant lilac, although its flowers are perhaps not as lovely as the Chinese, Persian or cultivars of the common lilac. It is a six-foot plant with pale-lilac flowers. U.S.D.A. Zone 6.

*Syringa microphylla, littleleaf lilac, is a small shrub with three-inch panicles of lilac colored flowers. 'Superba' is a particularly attractive cultivar with deep-pink flowers. U.S.D.A. Zone 4.

*Syringa patula, Manchurian lilac, bears 2½ to eight-inch panicles of lilac colored flowers on shrubby, 10-foot plants that are not particularly attractive. U.S.D.A. Zone 4.

*Syringa potaninii, Potanin lilac, bears loose, erect panicles of fragrant white to rose-purple flowers on graceful shrubs that can reach a height of 12 feet. U.S.D.A. Zone 6.

*Syringa meyeri, Meyer's lilac, has four-inch-long panicles of violet-purple flowers. It is an attractive dwarf shrub. U.S.D.A. Zone 6.

*Syringa julianae, the julianna lilac, is distinguished by its fragrant flowers, pubescent leaves and four-inch, purple-lilac panicles of flowers. It is a six-foot shrub, U.S.D.A. Zone 6.

GROUP THREE:

These species bloom on or about June 5 in U.S.D.A. Zone 6.

*Syringa x josiflexa (S. josikaea x S. reflexa), an attractive hybrid with pendulous flowers, is available in several cultivars, including 'Guinevere', with orchid-purple flowers; 'Isabella' with pink flowers; 'Audrey', a phlox-purple and 'Hande', a rose fading to white.

*Syringa x henryi (S. josikaea x S. villosa), Henry lilac, bears large, delicate, lavender to pale-violet-purple plumes that, alas, lack the delightful lilac fragrance.

*Syringa villosa, late lilac, bears foot-long terminal panicles of lilac or pinkish-white flowers on 10-foot plants.

*Syringa josikaea, Hungarian lilac, is a tough plant with glossy foliage that is able to withstand drastic pruning. Unfortunately, its lilac-violet

flowers are not as attractive as some of the other species.

*Syringa reflexa, nodding lilac, bears drooping, seven-inch racemes of pinkish flowers that are not considered fragrant.

*Syringa x swegiflexa (S. reflexa x S. sweginzowii), Swegiflexa lilac, is perhaps better known in Scandinavia. It bears long panicles of fragrant, coral-pink flowers.

*Syringa emodi, Himalayan lilac, has six-inch panicles of lilac or whitish flowers.

*Syringa komarowii, komarof lilac, bears nodding panicles of lilac colored flowers.

*Syringa sweginzowii, Chengtu lilac, bears lilac colored panicles of flowers on plants that can reach a height of 10 feet.

*Syringa tomentella, felty lilac, has leaves that are pubescent underneath and bear seven-inch panicles of lilac and whitish flowers.

*Syringa wolfii, wolf lilac, bears one-foot panicles of lilac colored flowers.

*Syringa yunnanensis, Yunnan lilac, bears pink flowers in six-inch panicles on plants that can reach a height of 10 feet.

GROUP FOUR:

This last group of lilac species blooms around June 15 in U.S.D.A. Zone 6, much later than many people expect to see lilac in bloom.

*Syringa pekinensis, Pekin lilac, bears six-inch panicles of yellowish-white flowers and will reach a height of about 15 feet.

*Syringa reticulata, Japanese tree lilac, is a small tree that reaches a height of about 15 feet and bears foot-long panicles of yellowish-white flowers.

SOURCE LIST:

Syringa vulgaris, French cultivars only:

Inter-state Nurseries, Hamburg, IA 51644

Gurney's Seed and Nursery Company, Yankton, SD
57079

J.E. Miller Nurseries, Inc., Canandaigua, NY
14424

The following sources list several species
and cultivars of Syringa.

W. Atlee Burpee Company, Warminster, PA 18991

Carroll Gardens, P.O. Box 310, Westminster, MD
21157

Wayside Gardens Company, Hodges, SC 29695,
catalogue \$1.00 deductible.

White Flower Farm, Litchfield, CT 06759, catalogue
subscription, which includes a spring and fall
edition of The Garden Book and a Christmas
circular, \$5.00, deductible.

Individuals with a special interest in lilacs
will want to join the International Lilac
Society, Inc. Membership dues are \$7.50. For
more information write the International Lilac
Society, Inc., Box 315, Rumford, ME 04276.

After reading Judith Hillstrom's article in the AMERICAN HORTICULTURIST, and another written about her in the MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST, I asked her to write something for the Lilac Newsletter. Following is her answer and some insight into her philosophy.

Editor

VISITING WITH JUDITH

by Judith Hillstrom
1858 Benson Avenue
Saint Paul, MN 55116

What would you think if, as a conversation-opener, one began, "My handicap is something-or-other. What's your's?" What if I would tell you my handicap is cerebral palsy? What is a handicap? Does this word seem just a bit mysterious; does it conjure up, for you, a myriad of affliction -- some of greatest severity while others may be less restrictive? And you are correct in all your prescriptions for it is a world of expansive proportions. Lately, only is it that I have heard the word 'handicap' defined thus. A handicap, the explanation went, is the inability (or refusal) to use one's capabilities to the fullest. Such a concept I especially like because, thinking now, from this perspective it is indeed a world with wide perimeters -- a world of which we all are members.

Viewed in this manner the mystery loses its shadiness and becomes a familiar aspect in everyone's life. Is there not something we would all like to do better? Whenever I am asked how I write, or how I garden, my answer is that I type with one hand as the other does not work,

and gardening is simply a matter of doing what needs to be done. This is not meant to be a flip reply, though on second thought it does seem so, but it merely tells the facts. Everyone, to some extent, utilizes this principle in living. It is what an individual accomplishes each in his own way. For the disabled, it is in understanding our own built-in uniqueness and differences about which only we have intimate knowledge; which only we can devise creative and imaginative ways to overcome.

As gardeners, as with any aspect of our life, we must consider our special means of maneuvering and make the required adjustments. To give one example, tools are fashioned for the majority, and yet with thoughtful alterations they will accommodate our needs too. Manual tools may be equipped with extra long handles for greater mobility, or when a long space is required around which to bend a more usable arm when hands are ill-coordinated, this affords an extended reach. Or, attach short handles when it is better to sit, kneel or crawl. It is a matter of modification, or adaptation, of taming the world to one's disability.

My own problem is that of motor impairment wherein messages sent from my brain do not come clearly through to the physical movements. It might be called a short circuit of sorts involving much involuntary movement. In other words, it shows! This showing, this very fact of 'being different' and doing things differently may become a deterrent in living as one might desire. Then it is that a disability becomes a true handicap; when we allow the concern for appearances to be a restrictive factor. I dislike labels, only because this is not the whole of us. On the inside we all are kin. On the inside, this is where the real work begins, within one's own head. It is an attitude and it is a choice.

Will we hide in seclusion from a less than perfect world or turn that world to our advantage by choosing an active, fulfilled life according to our individual capabilities.

The growing of plants can be enjoyed by everyone. A plant is alive and in the nurturing you become both master and slave. What great adventure merely to watch at a window, to grow along with a tree planted on a special day, where seasons change and the accomplishment of leaf, twig, and bough is a personal triumph. Training a "lilac tree" is made for such adventures in watching. Syringa vulgaris is a stalwart species in Minnesota. Its progression of bloom can be followed journeying northward from Saint Paul, where lavender tresses fragrant mid-May evenings, to the Minnesota-Canadian border where it blossoms in mid-July.

Not only did my grandfather plant plants, he planted things more lasting. He planted ideals which are growing, still. My grandfather believed when something cannot be accomplished in what is considered the 'normal manner' -- there is another way. Just as a garden may have many paths, meandering to and fro, all we need do is discover that specific one leading us toward our destination. I think, now, of a friend to whom I assured that I would try, and he answered that we must never say 'try' as trying leaves room for failure. We must work at it -- we must do, he said, for it is then we discover that new path. By the wisdom of these two -- the old and the young -- a philosophy is sown. It speaks of using our innate imaginations, that mystical germinating of our minds. It encourages us to seek a new, a uniquely personal unexplored path. It promises that with perseverance the difficult is made possible. It is a philosophy that asks for hard work; all worthwhile growth does. To grow in this way is to celebrate life. Where better to celebrate than a garden.

HAVEMEYER'S 'GLORY', WHAT A NAME

by R. B. Clark, Meredith, NH

December 1982

Humpty Dumpty said, speaking about un-
birthdays, that when he used a word "it means just
what I choose it to mean -- neither more nor
less". The word, of course, was 'glory' by which
he meant 'A nice knockdown argument'. Havemeyer,
naming one of his seedlings, used the term 'glory'
in the conventional sense, meaning 'magnificence'
or 'resplendent beauty'. The word is derived
from the Latin gloria, the same name we give to
our daughters, and it occurs again and again in
Christian liturgy.

Since glory is an abstract noun, it might
conceivably be stretched to Humpty Dumpty's usage.
Let us, rather, turn to Scripture and then to
English literature to find its truer meaning.
Verses 4 and 5 of David's psalm 8 read:

What is a man, that thou are mindful of him? and
the son of man,
that thou visitest him?
For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels,
and hast crowned him with glory and honor.

Wordsworth in his ode to Imitations of
Immorality, stanza 5, avers:

The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar:
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home.

And again in stanza 10:

Though nothing can bring back the hour
Of splendor in the grass, or glory in the flower.

"Glory", said C.S. Lewis in a sermon preached in 1941, "suggests two ideas to me...either (it) means fame, or it means luminosity." Horticulturally it denotes beauty exceeding that of Solomon's raiments.

Now Mr. Havemeyer raised a good many seedlings -- exceptional seedlings, and he named about a dozen dark-toned ones: one for his sister-in-law, 'Sarah Sands', another for his neighbor's wife, 'Mrs. W.E. Marshall', and for other friends, also one for an African tribe, 'Zulu', one for utter darkness, 'Night'. But the supreme epithet, I am persuaded, he reserved for 'Glory'.

The late E. Lowell Kammerer of The Morton Arboretum made the following observations in 1961:

"Extremely large, single, reddish-purple flowers feature this vigorous late-blooming Havemeyer introduction. The florets of unusual size are produced in large, open clusters. Develops into a tall, open-growing bush."

Mr. Havemeyer used to carry in his pocket a twenty dollar gold piece (comparable in size to our fifty cent piece), and John Hergenberger, superintendent of Cedar Hill Nursery under Havemeyer claimed that the 'Glory' floret exceeded the diameter of the \$20 gold piece.

The fancy names of lilac cultivars is a worthwhile pursuit because it brings deeper appreciation to lilacs themselves. Other lilacs which bear the name of glory are 'Gloire de La Rochelle', 'Gloire de Moulins', Ellwanger and Barry's 'Glory of Mount Hope', Victor Lemoine's 'Gloire de Lorraine', Wilke's 'Ruhm von Horstenstein' J.D. Maarse's 'Gloire d'Aalsmeer', and Castle's

'Violet Glory'. Chionodoxa is called "glory of the snow", while Ipomoea is the "morning glory".

* * * * *

THINGS ARE GOOD AND GETTING BETTER

Mrs. Stenlund wrote Walter Oakes the following letter. In a telephone interview he learned from her that they are trying to keep a list of varieties available from suckers so that we can know what they have available.

I feel it's time to bring the I.L.S. up to date on our programs in "remote" Washington - we are about a mile west of I-5 at Woodland - we have signs on the hiway both north and south - and through town.

We want everyone to know that we "love" company.

Donations at the gardens were about \$7000 last year. Tours are on a donation basis. \$5000 of donations was spent on the building of the rest room facilities along with donated labor.

We are opening the public restrooms this year (that may not be much to some people, but we have about 35 members and we support this project in opening lilac week), a green sale in December, a breakfast in February and Lilac sales whenever we can dig, which has been all season this year.

We are also arranging for a survey of the top 10 lilacs in the collection with a check-off list for visitors to note. They will not necessarily only be Klager introductions.

We are not promoting getting new varieties because, if we preserve what Hulda Klager started, we have to utilize all our available space. However, Max Peterson did send me some plants that I appreciate and did have room for them.

We have about 3 acres in lilacs now - 2 acres in nursery plants ready to sell.

The museum is open for 2 weeks in May at the height of the blooming but the garden is open year around. We have a paid gardener for 10 months of the year and if we have plants, we sell them at any time.

We keep our varieties listed and separate as much as possible so people will get the variety they desire.

This is an open invitation to our eastern members of the Lilac Society.

Mrs. Edith Stenlund
Garden Supervisor
Hulda Klager Lilac Society

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NEW LILAC FESTIVAL - 1983 - AT NIAGARA

Our Centennial Lilac Gardens will be ready for viewing this May. This year marks the first "Lilac Time At Niagara" - May 21 - May 31, 1983.

Representative from the International Lilac Society visited the site several years ago, and were excited about the lilac development.

I thought you would be interested in our progress, and of course, everyone is invited to the event.

Personal regards from a fellow member,

G.W. Dalby
Superintendent of Parks.
Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

12TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

12 - 15 May 1983

Madison, Wisconsin

PROGRAM RESUME

The program for the 12th Annual Convention has been designed to allow a maximum of time for visiting with lilacs and lilac friends. By keeping the convention simple, it is hoped that there will be enough flexibility to adjust major segments according to the dictates of the weather.

Paper sessions will include:

1. An introduction to the Longenecker Horticultural Gardens - Professor Edward R. Hasselkus, Kenneth W. Wood (see previous issue of the Lilac Newsletter for details.)
2. Lilac breeders of the Upper Midwest;
Pt.I, Edward J. Gardner of Horicon, Wisconsin - Walter Eickhorst
Pt.II, Dr. A.H. Lemke of Wausau, Wisconsin - Freek Vrugtman
3. Lilac propagation;
Pt.I, Lilacs at the McKay Nursery - Bernard Fourrier
Pt.II, Tissue culture of woody ornamentals - Professor Brent H. McCown

Two afternoon visits to the University of Wisconsin Arboretum are planned. There will be a conducted tour of the lilac collection followed by opportunities to tour, with a guide or on your own, other areas of the Arboretum. Participants may wish to visit the rest of the horticultural area; the Arboretum's mesic forests where spring flowers should be blooming; or one or both of

Arboretum's prairies where early prairie flowers will be in bloom and prairie ecology will be discussed. (see previous Lilac Newsletter for description of the Arboretum's natural areas.)

In addition to the above activities, regular convention events such as board meetings, the annual meeting and the awards banquet will be a part of the program. And of course, several dozen lilac cuttings already await the annual lilac auction. More are on the way. The hospitality room will be equipped with a self-contained projector for sharing members' slides of lilacs and I.L.S. Events.

We hope many I.L.S. members from across the continent are planning to be in Madison to make this another interesting convention.

Kenneth W. Wood,
Convention Coordinator.

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INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY
12TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

DIRECTIONS TO THE CONVENTION

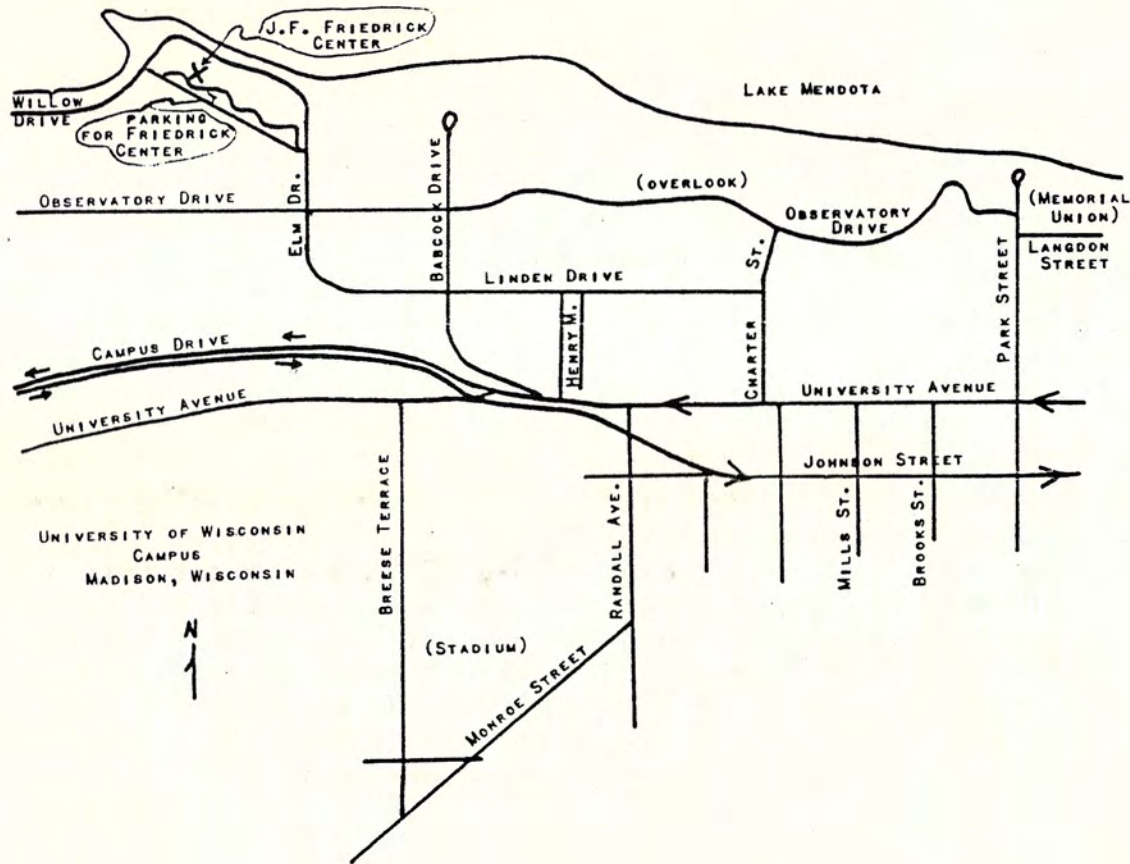
CONVENTION PARTICIPANTS ARRIVING BY CAR FROM THE WEST OR SOUTHWEST MAY WISH TO ENTER THE CITY VIA UNIVERSITY AVENUE OR NAKOMA ROAD/MONROE STREET, RESPECTIVELY. THOSE ARRIVING ON INTERSTATE 90-94 FROM THE NORTHWEST MAY LEAVE THE INTERSTATE ON HIGHWAY 12 AT BARABOO AND APPROACH MADISON VIA THE BELTLINE FROM THE WEST; OR THEY MAY WISH TO ENTER MADISON FROM HIGHWAY 151, EAST WASHINGTON AVENUE. FROM MILWAUKEE (1-94) STAY ON HIGHWAY 30 TO E. WASHINGTON AVE. OR PACKERS AVE. FROM CHICAGO (1-90) TAKE HIGHWAYS 12 & 18, THE BELTLINE, TO OLIN AVENUE OR PARK STREET.

MADISON, BEING LOCATED ON AN ISTHMUS, HAS MANY STREETS WHICH MEET AT UNUSUAL ANGLES. MANY ARE ONE-WAY. INQUIRE PROMPTLY AT THE FRIEDRICK CENTER ABOUT OBTAINING A PARKING PERMIT.

THOSE ARRIVING BY AIR SHOULD PLAN TO TAKE THE AIRPORT LIMOSINE SERVICE DIRECTLY TO THE FRIEDRICK CENTER ON CAMPUS.



MADISON AREA MAP



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
 CAMPUS
 MADISON, WISCONSIN

