

Lilacs

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Single or Family / Annual	\$ 20.00
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Institution/Commercial	35.00
Life	250.00

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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.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Covers	2
President's Message	3
European Newsletter	4
Tentative Conference Schedule	6
Travel Directions	7
Lilac Auction 2001	8
Tree Lilacs: Evidence from Morphology and DNA Sequences supports McKelvey's Taxonomic Treatment	9
Roger Coggeshall Honored	15
Membership List	16
In Memoriam - Nancy E. Emerson	26
In Memoriam - Dr. William Cummings	26
Lilac Festivals and Open House Events	27
The Lilacs of Mackinac	30
Awards of the International Lilac Society	31
Welcome New Members	32

Cover Story

Front Cover

'Zhemchuzhina' - a double pink of unknown origin. See Colin Chapman's description and comments on its history in his European Newsletter.

Back Cover

'Serene' - one of the last hybridizations of Theodore Havemeyer. Introduced by Mark Eaton after Havemeyer's death.

Next Issue Deadline

The next issue deadline for material for the spring issue of **Lilacs** will be March 2nd. This is the convention issue so it can not be late. If you have something for the spring issue, your editor would be overjoyed if you got it in a little earlier.

Quarterly Reminder

Winter is the time to order your new lilacs. Many nurseries run out early so get to it.

President's Message

I hope the Holiday Season was a joyful one for all lilac lovers. We generally attempt to fit too many activities and too much food between the American Thanksgiving and New Year's Day. I guess that's called Holiday Spirit. Anyway, here's wishing you a Happy and Healthy New Year.

Speaking of the New Year, I hope a good number of you are seriously considering attending our Annual Meeting. This plea is not just because I'm hosting the meeting, but an effort to get the membership acquainted with our great organization. Thus encouraging them to network throughout the year acquiring lilac plants and firsthand knowledge of lilacs gained through the experience of other lilac enthusiasts.

When talking of hosting the ILS Annual Meeting the same amount of effort goes into planning and preparation whether it's for 50 people or 150 people. So please take a moment and fill out the registration forms found in this booklet, mark your calendar, and plan on joining us in Rochester, New York. We will gather May 24-26, 2001 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in downtown Rochester. Our Main Street will be decorated with festive Lilac banners, as our meeting coincides with Rochester's Annual 10-day Lilac Festival. Which, by the way, was designated one of the top 100 events in North America for the year 2000 by the American Bus Association.

On Friday we will visit a local vineyard where tours will be available as well as an opportunity for wine tasting. We will also visit Lilac Hill Nursery, a Lilac nursery operated by our own Ted Collins a.k.a. Doc Lilac.

Saturday will be spent at Highland Botanical Park with ample free time to tour the world's largest Lilac collection, over 1200 lilacs, the display in Lamberton Conservatory or the arboretum. Lunch in the Park will be followed by the popular Lilac Auction featuring professional auctioneer and local newspaper columnist, Carol Ritter.

On the home front Marcia retired from her full-time job this past summer. We enjoyed our very pleasant fall foliage season with trips to the Finger Lakes, New England and a trip to the slot-jingle region of Nevada.

Bob Hoepfl

EUROPEAN NEWSLETTER

A pleasant phone conversation recently with Philip Williamson in Brighton revealed a discovery he has made which might be of some significance. The Brighton collection was greatly expanded in the 1960s by plants, which were first propagated and started off in the Stanmer Road Nursery. There is still an important collection of lilacs growing at the nursery as I discovered with Philip and Jill Hutchings in 1996. (LILACS Vol.25 No.4). Philip has discovered a large number of lilacs which were apparently planted about 40 years ago around the village of Stanmer in open light woodland on the Down. He reports that there are probably more than 50 of them, that they have grown to majestic sizes and that the flower heads are huge and of great quality. This, of course, is important and not just from the point of view of studying choice lilacs, which have been allowed to grow undisturbed for a long period of time. Because they originated in the Stanmer Road Nursery, this stand of lilacs might contain plants which have been lost to the main collection and, indeed, plants which were never accessioned into it. This is clearly a priority for my "must-see" list.

This reminds me that I have two other "musts" on my list, which I would like to return to see. I recently visited the midwest and, amongst other visits, my hosts kindly took me to a magnificent viewing place on the Mississippi River called Eagle Point in Clinton County, Iowa. The area is enclosed by a pleasant municipal park within which there is a substantial presence of lilacs. I was too late to make any attempt at identifying the plants but I feel that one day I should. I was also taken to Galena, Illinois where we made a visit to the historic home of former General and President Ulysses S. Grant. The lovely villa stands on a hillside surrounded by an open, sloping lawn. Only one thing grows out of the grass in front of the house and that is a truly enormous old lilac. Again, I was too late to see it in bloom but if any reader, who lives locally, can take a close-up photograph of its flower and send it to me, I might be able to venture an opinion.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, I am musing on the tribulations of an extraordinary year. Late frosts blighted many plants and put back the flowering season two weeks. A very hot summer then baked the back-up collection of plants in containers. Now, as I write, the river valleys of Britain are flooded and our own little stream, which is no more than just a damp streak in the summer, has burst its six-foot banks and spread over a third of the garden and flooded the road outside. It has not all been bad though. The conditions did benefit Shelagh's enormous daffodil collection which looked magnificent in the garden and also where they tend to end up - adorning and beautifying most of the graves in the yards of the neighbourhood churches. Of the lilacs, S.v. 'Prairie Petite' flowered for the first time, as did the truly astonishing S.v. 'Blue Danube' and I will write about both in the fullness of time. Of the new East European lilacs, I showed slides of the two hyacinthifloras 'Kiva Ats' and 'Jaan' when I spoke to the Convention in Montreal. Of the new Russian lilacs, only one of them flowered this year but it happens to be an important one. It flowered in a container in a very sheltered area so though its flower was large, it was also immature and rather pale. Though I have a photograph, it would not be proper to reveal it because I am sure that it is not true. However, I can say from the flower what it is. It came as *Syringa vulgaris* 'Nevesta',

but in the International Register, Freek lists two lilacs with that name. My plant has lovely pink buds and strong pink tints in large, single, whitish florets. I have no doubt that it will be pink so this plant is that of Kolesnikov, which is listed as SV, and not the one of Rubtzov, Zhogoleva and Lyapunova, which is listed SI. The pink tones are too strong for it to be a single white. I can't wait to show it to you though and I must confess I did almost yield to the temptation of that photograph.

There is another lilac, with a similar difference of opinion as to its colour, on which I can now make some progress and have the confidence to submit a first picture of it. In **LILACS** Vol.23 No. 4 1994, Anna Pikaleva, who was then at Moscow University Botanic Garden, published a list of lilac cultivars produced in the old Soviet Union. In it she listed *S. v. 'Zhemchuzhina'* as DI. I have related (**LILACS** Vol 25 No.4 1998) how I located a plant with this name in a very shaded place at RBG Hamilton and was taken by the single floret that was showing. That floret was pink, and pink indeed was the florets of the two plants I ultimately grew from the propagating material kindly sent to me by Charles Holetich. Though I have said no more on the matter, I have been busy with it.

Amongst the wonderful batch of propagating material which Vasily Gorb sent to Ole Heide three years ago from Moscow, Kiev and Donetsk Botanical Gardens was a sample of *S. v. 'Zhemchuzhina'*. The following year, I requested a scion from Ole to enable me to compare the new plant with the old Hamilton one. This year the new one flowered and the floret was pink and identical to that of the plants I already had. Consequently, I feel confident in giving the following description. Incidentally, I know that I am open to criticism in not using the RHS Colour Chart, which I do have. Unfortunately, at this moment when I have the time to use the Chart, I do not have fresh florets available to make the comparisons. In the spring, when the florets are available, I have five hundred flowering lilacs in our own garden and fifty million in other people's gardens all clamouring for my attention.

Syringa vulgaris '*Zhemchuzhina*'. Origin Not Known.

The original plant is now four feet high and has a pleasant rounded shape with an even distribution of flower heads amongst nicely shaped mid-green leaves. The buds are a strong reddish magenta-pink and these open to give large florets on long tubes with an outer corolla of four broad, rounded lobes which are slightly hooked at the tips. The inner corolla has one or two raised and twisted lobes - shorter and narrower than the outer lobes - and two even smaller lobes, which are folded over the eye. The tube is as long as the floret is wide - about 2cm, or three-quarters of an inch. The colour of the open florets is a lovely shade of clear mid-pink, which is about the same shade as *S × h* 'Buffon'. The flower heads are open and of medium density and this affords the space to allow the florets to develop fully and to show off the contrast between the strongly coloured buds and the lovely pink of the open florets which gives to the shrub a truly delectable elegance.

This is a very important double pink lilac which should be better known but it cannot be known without a name. This description cannot be considered definitive because it is just possible that the two batches of propagating material, the one sent to Hamilton and the other to Ole Heide, were taken from the same mislabeled plant. Possible, but unlikely! The name means 'Pearl', which does not quite help because though we speak of things being "pearly white", I also recollect as a child reading countless adventure stories in which intrepid explorers plundered innocent mollusks on South Sea atolls of their fabulous pink pearl. It would be helpful if any of our Russian or other readers who know this cultivar would write either to me or

Freek Vrugtman to give authoritative opinions as to its origins and true colour. Until that happens, I shall continue to regard the lilac as DV and not DI.

Finally, I regret that I must correct a taxonomic error which has appeared in both of the last two editions of this **Journal**. The giant bottle of champagne opened by Frank and Sara Moro at the Montreal Convention was not a "Jeroboam" as stated. At 20 bottles, it was the grandest species of them all. It was a "Nebuchadnezzar"!

Colin Chapman
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United Kingdom

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY ANNUAL CONFERENCE

*Rochester, New York
May 24, 25 & 26, 2001*

Tentative Itinerary

Thursday, May 24

Registration - Hyatt Regency Hotel	2:00-7:00pm
Board Meeting	2:00-5:00pm
Hospitality Room open	8:00-11:00pm

Friday, May 25

Complimentary continental breakfast - for Hyatt guests	
Travel to Casa Larga Vineyard	8:45-9:15am
Program of Speakers	9:30-11:30am
Lunch at Casa Larga	Noon
Annual Meeting, Casa Larga	12:30-1:30pm
Tour of Casa Larga Vineyard (wine tasting) & Tour of Lilac Hill Nursery	
Return to Hyatt Hotel	1:30-4:00pm
Social Hour	4:00-4:30pm
President's Dinner	6:00-6:30pm
Hospitality Room open	6:30-8:00pm
	8:00-11:00pm

Saturday, May 26

Complimentary continental breakfast - for Hyatt guests	
Board Meeting	7:30-8:30am
Travel to Highland Botanical Park	9:00-9:30am
Free time to tour Lilac Collection & Arboretum	9:30-Noon
Lunch	12:30pm
Lilac Auction	2:00-4:00pm
Return to Hyatt Hotel	4:00-4:30pm
Social Hour	6:00-7:00pm
Awards Banquet	7:00-9:00pm
Hospitality Room open	9:00-11:00pm



Hyatt Regency Rochester
125 East Main Street
Rochester, NY 14604
(716) 546-1234

DIRECTIONS FROM ROCHESTER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO THE HYATT REGENCY ROCHESTER

- Exit airport and turn right at the stop light.
- Follow signs to entrance of *390 North*.
- Make a left turn onto ramp.
- Follow *390 to 490 East (exit 20A)*.
- Follow *490 to exit #13 (Plymouth Avenue/Downtown West)*.
- Turn right at the stop light on to *Plymouth Avenue*.
- Go to second stop light and turn left onto *Main Street*.
- Hotel will be 1/2 block past the fourth light on the right.

TRAVELING 390 NORTH TO THE HYATT REGENCY ROCHESTER

- Take 390 North to 590 North.
- Follow 590 North to 490 West.
- Follow *490 West to Exit #16 (Downtown-Clinton Avenue)*.
- Stay to your left on *Clinton Avenue*.
- At the third light, turn left onto *Broad Street*.
- At the next stop light, turn right on *Stone Street*.
- Follow Stone Street to the end (1 block), and turn left onto *Main Street*.
- Hotel is 1/2 block on the left.

TRAVELING 90 EAST (NYS THRUWAY) FROM BUFFALO TO THE HYATT REGENCY ROCHESTER

- Take *Exit 47 (LeRoy I-490)*, pay toll.
- Take *490 East* approximately 20 miles.
- Follow *490 East to Exit 13 (Plymouth Avenue West)*.
- Turn right at the stop light onto *Plymouth Avenue*.
- Go to second stop light and turn left onto *Main Street*.
- Hotel will be 1/2 block past the fourth light on the right.

TRAVELING 90 WEST (NYS THRUWAY) FROM SYRACUSE TO THE HYATT REGENCY ROCHESTER

- Take *Exit 45 (Rochester I-490)*, pay toll.
- Follow *490 West* approximately 15 miles.
- Follow *490 West to Exit #16 (Downtown-Clinton Avenue)*.
- Stay to your left on *Clinton Avenue*.
- At the third light, turn left onto *Broad Street*.
- At the next stop light, turn right on *Stone Street*.
- Follow Stone Street to the end (1 block), and turn left onto *Main Street*.
- Hotel is 1/2 block on the left.

LILAC AUCTION 2001

Once again one of the highlights of the International Lilac Society Convention in 2001 will be the auction of named cultivars of lilacs that would be difficult to find elsewhere. Last year, attending my first ILS convention, I thoroughly enjoyed myself, purchasing three rare lilacs for the Highland Botanical Park collection (as well as a lilac soap and candle gift basket for my wife)!

The auction could be a chance for lilac aficionados to acquire a rare *Syringa* not yet in cultivation, lost and then rediscovered cultivars, or varieties of unknown origin as well as well-known or hard to locate varieties.

As an example of the rarity and uniqueness of the lilacs that sometimes appear at the auction, I will describe the three lilacs I purchased last year.

Syringa × *hyacinthiflora* 'Kivi Ats' is an early dark maroon lilac with large petals. Only 5 specimens exist thus far: one with the hybridizer Adolf Vaigla, two with Colin Chapman, one with Frank Moro, and this specimen.

Syringa vulgaris 'Blue Reverly' is of unknown origin. The only other known specimens are owned by Reva Ballreich, Max Peterson, and Frank Moro, and one at Falconskeape.

Syringa × *chinensis* 'Duplex' is an old Lemoine cultivar which had apparently disappeared in cultivation until rediscovered in Kiev recently. This is one of only two plants in North America. 'Duplex' is a semi-double *chinensis* lilac that has a silvery underside to the petals.

Highland Botanical Park will be providing about 50 lilacs for the auction. Lilacs will also be provided by Ted Collins of Lilac Hill, and Royal Botanical Gardens.

As a very brief preview of the lilacs to be available, I will describe a few to be donated from Highland Park.

'Frederick Law Olmsted' is a single white lilac developed by the late Richard Fenicchia, former Superintendent of Horticulture of the Monroe County Parks Department. Although the individual florets are small, this is one of my favorite lilacs. Every year it is a very dependable bloomer, with all branches loaded with clusters of white flowers. From a distance you can distinguish this cultivar, due to the dense array of compact white flowers completely covering the upper portion of the shrub.

No respectable lilac collection would be complete without a specimen of the famed 'Rochester'. This variety was an 'Edith Cavell' seedling selected by Alvan Grant, a former Director of Parks for the Monroe County Parks Department. This is the original cultivar to possess the radial doubling of florets. In 1999, I found one floret with 40 petals, a record as far as I know. 'Rochester' is also an excellent parent for hybridizing, and often passes along radial doubling to its progeny.

'My Favorite', a cultivar developed by the famous hybridizer Hulda Kalger, is another one of my favorites. When the dark purple buds are beginning to open, the inflorescence has been described as appearing like a bunch of ripe grapes. This is another cultivar that would add interest to a lilac collection, because of this unique trait.

'Triste Barbaro' is a cultivar of unknown origin. It is one of the darkest purple varieties represented at Highland Park. The two specimens in the park are over 40 years old, but retain a fairly dwarf height of about 6 feet.

If any ILS member has any lilacs they would care to donate for the auction,

please send me the variety name, so it can be included in the auction list which will appear in the next quarterly issue.

Be sure to attend this year's auction and add a new lilac or two or three to your own collection. I hope to see you next May in Rochester!

Kent Millham, Plant Propagator
Highland Botanical Park
180 Reservoir Ave
Rochester, NY 14620
716-271-5391

TREE LILACS: EVIDENCE FROM MORPHOLOGY AND DNA SEQUENCES SUPPORTS MCKELVEY'S TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Tree lilacs have a combination of the characters of privets (*Ligustrum*) and lilacs (*Syringa*). They have floral characters in common with *Ligustrum*, while their dehiscent fruits are similar to those of lilacs. This explains why the Japanese tree lilac was first described by Blume in 1850 as *Ligustrum reticulatum*. By emphasizing the morphological intermediacy of tree lilacs between lilacs and privets, Maximowicz in 1875 considered tree lilacs as a separate subgenus (*Ligustrina*). A recent molecular study by Kim and Jansen using chloroplast DNA data has shown that *Ligustrina* is a natural group and has a sister relationship with other lilacs.

Ruprecht in 1857 recognized two species of tree lilacs: *Syringa amurensis* and *S. pekinensis*. Maximowicz in 1875 named a plant from Japan as *Ligustrina amurensis japonica*.

These three taxa are morphologically similar and their classification has been controversial. Some authors such as Maximowicz, Nakai, and Lingelsheim (see references) considered tree lilacs as three varieties of a single species. Some other, including Hemsley and Hooker, did not recognize intra-specific taxa within tree lilacs. In 1928 McKelvey conducted a detailed study of the genus *Syringa*, and recognized two species (*S. pekinensis* and *S. amurensis*), and a variety of *S. amurensis* var. *japonica* (= *S. reticulata*). Based on geographic distributions of these taxa, Green and Chang in 1995 and Chang et al. in 1996 considered tree lilacs as three subspecies of *Syringa reticulata*, including subsp. *reticulata* (Japan), subsp. *amurensis* (northeastern China, Korea, and eastern Siberia), and var. *pekinensis* (northern China and Mongolia). However, in 1998 Kim and Jansen, on the basis of genetic divergence, suggested that these three taxa be treated as distinct species.

The objective of this study is to test those previous taxonomic treatments of tree lilacs through combined analyses of both morphological and genetic data.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Morphology. We examined herbarium specimens of tree lilacs in Harvard Uni-

versity Herbaria at both Cambridge and Jamaica Plain. The following characters were measured: petiole length, leaf length and width, and fruit length and width. Observations were also made for other qualitative characters, such as leaf pubescence and fruit shape. Five or more mature leaves and/or fruits were measured for each specimen. Average and standard deviation were calculated, together with the absolute variation range. Living collections of tree lilacs at the Arnold Arboretum were also used to observe morphological variation.

Molecular techniques and Phylogenetic analyses. DNAs were extracted from silica-gel dried leaves of ten accessions (Table 1), representing all three tree lilac taxa and the outgroup, *Syringa pinnatifolia*, using the Qiagen DNeasy Plant Mini Kit. DNA sequencing procedures have been described in detail elsewhere (see reference.) Two DNA regions were sequenced including the ITS (internal transcribed spacer) and ETS (external transcribed spacer) of nuclear ribosomal DNA. Sequence divergence and phylogenetic relationships were estimated using the computer software PAUP* (4.0, Swofford 2000). *Syringa pinnatifolia* was included in the analyses for rooting purposes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Morphological variation. Both leaf and fruit characters we measured showed overlapping variation among all three taxa. This was especially evident for fruit size, which was in an equal range in these taxa. While *Syringa reticulata* tended to have shorter petioles and larger leaf size, *S. pekinensis* had just the opposite, and *Syringa amurensis* (= *S. reticulata* var. *amurensis*) appeared to be intermediate (Table 2).

The under surfaces of leaves in *Syringa reticulata* were usually pubescent, whereas those of *S. amurensis* and *S. pekinensis* were mostly glabrous.

Fruits of *S. pekinensis* were generally less lenticellate, and cylindrical with long, pointed tips, while those of *S. amurensis* and *S. reticulata* had more leticels, and were spindle-shaped with rounded or slightly pointed tips.

We have obtained DNA sequences of both ETS and ITS for all sampled species and there were totally 991 nucleotide characters in the combined data set. A parsimony analysis produced a single tree of 87 steps (Fig. 1, CI=0.91, RI= 0.88). Accessions from each taxon formed a natural group, and *S. pekinensis* was sister to the groups of *S. amurensis* and *S. reticulata*. All groups were strongly supported (>94% statistical support) except for the group of *S. reticulata* (78% support).

As recognized by many botanists, including Forbes and Hemsley, Maximowicz, Hooker, Nakai, and Lingelsheim (see references), morphological differences between *Syringa reticulata* and *S. amurensis* are slight. In 1927 Rehder noticed that the fruit of *S. amurensis* is smooth and that of *S. japonica* (= *S. reticulata*) warty, and the length of stamens is "almost twice as long as limb" in *S. amurensis* and "slightly longer than limb (corolla lobe)" in *S. japonica*. However, as observed by McKelvey in 1928, these distinctions are well within species variation and should not be used as distinguishing characters. In 1911 Nakai used fruit size to differentiate *S. reticulata* and *S. amurensis*. However, as shown in Table 2, these two species have a very similar range of variation in fruit size. In 1995 Green and Chang list several other characters to distinguish *S. reticulata* and *S. amurensis*, including petiole length, leaf size and pubescence. However, these quantitative characters overlap between species as well (Table 2). We have also noticed that the under surfaces of leaves are generally pubescent in *S. reticulata*, and glabrous or slightly pubescent along major veins in *S. amurensis*. The pubescence disappears in some mature leaves of *S.*

reticulata, as also noticed by McKelvey in 1928. Therefore, leaf pubescence is not consistent in either *S. reticulata* or *S. amurensis*, thus should not be used alone to define these two species. In the phylogenetic tree (Fig.1), accessions of both *Syringa reticulata* and *S. amurensis* each form their own groups. However, *S. reticulata* receives only a moderate support (78%), and is not supported at all in the ITS tree (not shown). In addition, as can be seen in Table 3, sequence divergences between these two species (ETS: 0.5-1.9%; ITS: 0.8-1.3%) are only slightly higher than those between accessions within each species (ETS: 0-0.8%; ITS 0-0.5%). We, therefore, consider them as conspecific.

Syringa pekinensis differs from *S. reticulata* and *S. amurensis* in bark and fruit other than leaf size and shape, which are in the range and variation of the latter two species (Table 2). In *Syringa pekinensis*, young bark, as vividly described by Reeser Manley in the fall issue of *Lilacs*, often exfoliates into papery strips (vs. cherry-like, non-exfoliating bark in *S. reticulata* and *S. amurensis*). In addition, the fruit of *Syringa pekinensis* is smooth, and distinctly pointed at apex (vs. highly lenticellate and blunt or slightly pointed in *S. reticulata* and *S. amurensis*). Furthermore, sequence divergences between *S. pekinensis* and the other two species (*S. reticulata* and *S. amurensis*) are much higher (ETS: 2.2-5%, ITS 1.6-2.7%). In Fig. 1, accessions of *S. pekinensis* form a strongly supported group, which is sister to the branch containing *S. reticulata* and *S. amurensis*. Therefore, both morphological and genetic differences dictate that *S. pekinensis* may be recognized as a distinct species.

Species of tree lilacs have long been said to be distributed in separate geographic regions: *Syringa reticulata* in Japan; *S. amurensis* in Korea, Northeastern China, and eastern Siberia; and *S. pekinensis* in northern China and Mongolia. This distribution pattern, together with some morphological variation, has been the basis for recognizing them as subspecies. However, *S. reticulata* and *S. amurensis* are sympatric in both Japan and Korea, as indicated by Nakai and Iwatsuki et al. *Syringa amurensis* has been reported by He, Zhao, and Ding and Wang to occur with *S. pekinensis* in many areas of central and western China (see references).

Results from this study, therefore, support McKelvey's taxonomic treatment of tree lilacs. The following key can be used to distinguish these two species (*Syringa reticulata* and *S. pekinensis*) and one variety (*S. reticulata* var. *amurensis*).

1. Bark often exfoliating; Fruits smooth and pointed at apices.....*S. pekinensis*
1. Bark cherry-like and non-exfoliating; Fruits lenticellate and blunt or slightly pointed.
2. Leaves slightly larger (6.5 - 9.9 x 4.1 - 6.1 cm), usually pubescent underneath; fruits blunt or slightly pointed at apices.....*S. reticulata* var. *reticulata*
3. Leaves smaller (5.5 - 9.1 x 3.8 - 5.8 cm), usually glabrous underneath; Fruits mostly blunt at apices*S. reticulata* var. *amurensis*

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FIGURE LEGEND

Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree of tree lilacs generated using parsimony analyses implemented in PAUP* based on DNA sequences of ITS+ETS (CI=0.91, RI=0.88). Numbers above branches are bootstrap percentages.

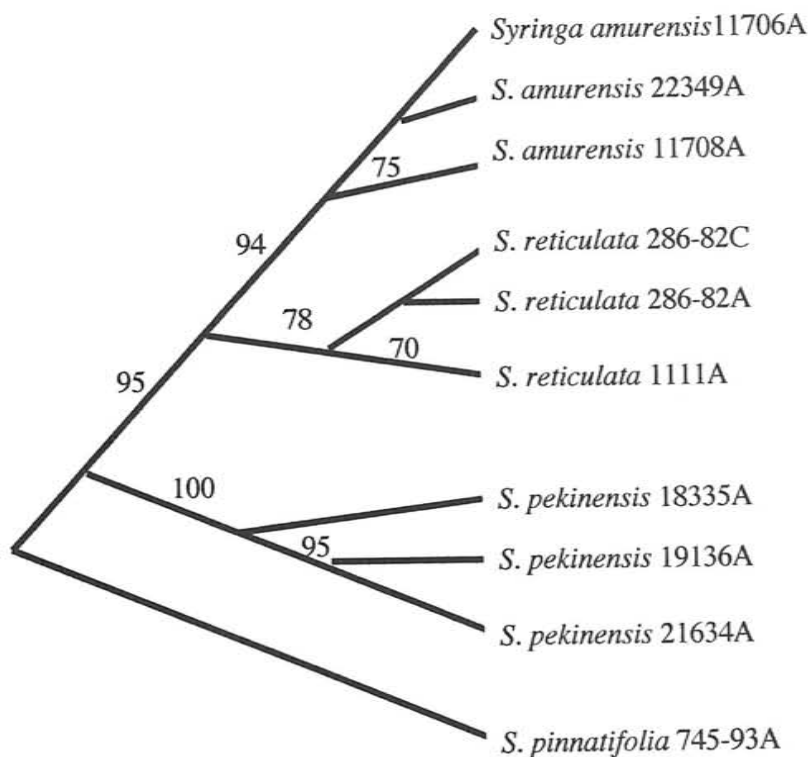


Table 1. Species used in this analysis. Vouchers are deposited in Arnold Arboretum Herbarium (A).

Species	Arnold Arboretum Acc. #	GenBank Acc.#	ITS	ETS
1. <i>S. amurensis</i> Ruprecht	11706A	AF297072	AF297072	AF297062
2. <i>S. amurensis</i>	11708A	AF297073	AF297073	AF297063
3. <i>S. amurensis</i>	22349A	AF297074	AF297074	AF297064
4. <i>S. pekinensis</i> Ruprecht	18335A	AF297075	AF297075	AF297065
5. <i>S. pekinensis</i>	19136A	AF297076	AF297076	AF297066
6. <i>S. pekinensis</i>	21634A	AF297077	AF297077	AF297067
7. <i>Syringa reticulata</i> (Blume) Hara	1111-A	AF297078	AF297078	AF297068
8. <i>Syringa reticulata</i>	286-82A	AF297079	AF297079	AF297069
9. <i>Syringa reticulata</i>	286-82C	AF297080	AF297080	AF297070
10. <i>S. pinnatifolia</i> Hemsl.	745-93A	AF297081	AF297081	AF297071

Table 2. Leaf and fruit characteristics of tree lilacs (The first row represents the variation range, and the second shows the average followed by the number of measurements in parenthesis).

	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	<i>S. amurensis</i>	<i>S. pekinensis</i>
Leaf petiole length (cm.)	0.9-2.4 1.6 (65)	1.2-2.5 1.8 (74)	1.2-2.7 1.99 (68)
Leaf length (cm.)	4.6-12 8.4 (65)	3.5-12.3 7.4 (74)	3.8-11 6.3 (68)
Leaf width (cm.)	3.2-7.4 5.1 (65)	2.2-7.2 4.8 (74)	2.3-6.7 3.7 (68)
Fruit length (cm.)	1.3-2.15 1.7 (55)	1.3-2.15 1.6 (43)	1-2.5 1.57 (69)
Fruit width (cm.)	0.35-0.7 0.53 (55)	0.35-0.65 0.5 (43)	0.3-0.7 0.495 (69)

Table 3. Sequence divergence of ETS (below diagonal) and ITS (above diagonal) as calculated using PAUP* (uncorrected distance x 100).

Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. <i>S. amurensis</i> 11706A	-	0.5	0.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	5.2
2. <i>S. amurensis</i> 11708A	0.8	-	0.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.7
3. <i>S. amurensis</i> 22349A	0	0.8	-	2.2	2.4	2.4	1	0.8	0.8	4.8
4. <i>S. pekinensis</i> 18335A	2.2	3	2.2	-	0.2	0.2	1.6	2.1	1.9	3.9
5. <i>S. pekinensis</i> 19136A	4.1	5	4.1	2.2	-	0	1.8	2.2	2.1	4
6. <i>S. pekinensis</i> 21634A	3	3.8	3	1.4	2.2	-	1.8	2.2	2.1	4
7. <i>Syringa reticulata</i> 1111A	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.8	4.7	3.6	-	0.5	0.3	4.5
8. <i>Syringa reticulata</i> 286-82C	1.6	1.9	1.6	3	5	3.9	0.3	-	0	5
9. <i>Syringa reticulata</i> 286-82A	0.5	1.1	0.5	2.2	3.9	3.1	0	0.3	-	4.8
10. <i>S. pinnatifolia</i> 745-93A	5.8	5	5.8	6.4	7.8	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.6	-

The International Plant Propagators' Society

Eastern Region, North America

ROGER COGGESHALL HONORED

Roger Coggeshall, of Syringa Plus Nursery in West Boxford, MA, was recently named a Fellow of the IPPS Eastern Regions. The award was announced at the 50th Annual Meeting of the Society in Chicago, Illinois. Election as a Fellow of the IPPS-Eastern Region is an honor that the Region awards in recognition of outstanding contributions to the Region and plant propagation by research, teaching, extension or leadership in plant propagation or the horticulture industry. Others named Fellows in 2000 are Alan Jones, Wayne Mezitt and Charles Tubesing.

The IPPS Eastern Region was simply the Plant Propagators' Society in 1952 when Roger Coggeshall first joined. At that time he was a recent graduate from the University of Massachusetts with a major in Ornamental Horticulture. His career began at the Arnold Arboretum where he worked as a propagator and educator in the adult education program. He was a popular speaker and even did television garden shows. In 1958 he began work at Cherry Hill Nursery in West Newbury, MA, where he became President just five years later. He retired in 1987 after serving as a guiding force at the nursery for nearly 30 years. At that point, Roger started his own nursery, Syringa Plus, specializing in the propagation of lilacs along with azaleas, rhododendrons and other special interest plants.

Roger has been very active in all aspects of horticulture throughout his life. He has been a leader in the nursery industry and in the world of gardening. Roger is Past President of the New England Nursery Association and a member of the Massachusetts Nursery Association. He is a member of the Horticultural Club of Boston, a member of the International Lilac Society and a Trustee Emeritus of the Massachusetts Nursery Horticultural Society. He received the Jackson Dawson Medal from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for achievement in plant propagation. He was cited for his outstanding work in the commercial propagation of hardy woody plants. In May of 1992, Roger was awarded the Award of Merit of the International Lilac Society for his work in making lilac cultivars available to the public through New England nurseries. Roger continues to hone his propagation skills at his nursery in spite of a serious illness this fall.

The International Plant Propagators' Society is a non-profit organization of nearly 3000 members organized into nine separate regions of the world. The membership is made up of those with a professional interest in plant propagation from businesses, colleges and universities, botanic gardens and arboreta. The motto of this non-commercial organization is "To Seek and To Share" knowledge and experience in plant propagation.

IN MEMORIAM

Nancy E. Emerson

Nancy E. Emerson, 85, of Bell Hill, Delhi, New York died Thursday, September 28, 2000 at her residence. She was born November 25, 1914 in Campbellsville, KY, the daughter of Edgar Poe and Bettie Z. (Young) Allen. She married William J. Emerson on May 23, 1936 in Buffalo. William died November 1, 1984.

Nancy was a pottery and ceramics teacher at Delaware Academy in her earlier years. She had been a resident of Delhi since 1918. Nancy was a member of the Meredith Baptist Church and also attended DeLancey and Hamden United Presbyterian Churches.

She was a former member of the Watauga Chapter, O. E. S. of Delhi. She was a member of the Delhi Bird Club, and was also a Girl Scout and 4-H leader in Delhi. Nancy was past president of the Horticultural Society of Delaware County.

She was active in the International Lilac Society and, at various times in her membership, was on the Board of Directors of the Society and served as the group's Treasurer. Tree lilacs grew well in Delhi and it was one of the few places in the United States where seed of the tree lilac germinated spontaneously and produced a large number of vigorous seedlings. Nancy recognized the uniqueness of this fact and did much to publicize it and share tree lilac seedlings with people all over the country.

She also served on the Delaware County Conservation and Development Association and Historical Association.

She is survived by a son, Allen W. Emerson of Clifton Springs; two grandsons, Allen Jr. and Gregory; two brothers, Jackson Y. Allen of Delancey and William R. Allen of Sorrento, FL; and several nieces and nephews including Pam Allen Mason of DeLancey, who gave much care to Nancy during her illness; and special friends, Charles Mogridge and family of Hamden.

She was predeceased by a brother, Edgar P. Allen, Jr.

A memorial service was held Saturday, November 4, 2000, at the Hamden United Presbyterian Church, Hamden, with the Rev. Bert More officiating. A fellowship dinner was held immediately following the service at the church.

Burial was in Woodland Cemetery in Delhi.

Expressions of sympathy may be made in Nancy's memory to the Catskill Area Hospice, 542 Main Street, Oneonta, NY 13820.

Editor's Note: This obituary was supplied by Nancy's friend, Dorothy Burgin, who writes, "It doesn't seem possible Nancy is gone; it is like losing a sister for me. We were always going places and doing things together."

Dr. William Cummings

We have recently received news - through Freek Vrugtman and before him the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation Report - of the passing of Dr. William Cummings on July 26, 1999.

He was born March 18, 1911 in Teulon, Manitoba, Canada. For more than twenty years he was an active plant breeder of plants hardy in Canada until his retirement in 1976. International Lilac Society members will know of him through his development of outstanding lilac cultivars.

Among his introductions that have been widely accepted are 'Minuet', 'Miss Canada' and 'Hiawatha', all with complicated hybrid backgrounds.

He will be missed.

Lilac Festivals and Open House Events

Last year we tried to publish a list of as many Lilac Festivals and Open Houses where people could see and admire lilacs. We are starting earlier this year so that you can make plans to take advantage of several of these lilac collections.

Not everyone who answered last year's request for information repeated their notice again this year so the list is somewhat shorter but includes all of those people who really want you to come and see their lilacs.

If you see a gap in our lists, please send a note to your editor at Plant Biology Dept., 38 College Rd, Spaulding Hall, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

USA

Connecticut - Lilacs at the home of ILS member Olga Rudenko at 349 South Main St., Seymour, Ct. 203-888-5747. Call for bloom times and directions. Special collection of Russian lilac varieties.

Maine - Open House: Display garden with ca 100 species and cultivars (not all of bloom size). For information on dates and directions, contact Samuel J. Harper, 792 S. Waterboro Rd., Kennebunk Pond, Lyman, ME 04002, phone 207-499-2489.

Maine - Lilac Festival: Sponsored by the McLaughlin Foundation, 97 Main St., Paris, ME on the first Saturday in June. Contact the Foundation for details at P. O. Box 16, South Paris, ME 04281; 207-743-8820 or www.dma.net/garden/

Maine - May Flowers: Three-acre garden with 90 plus lilacs, a perennial garden, clematis and crabapples at the home of Howard and Carolyn Merrill, 82 Fort Ridge Rd., Alfred, ME 04002. Lilacs usually bloom the last of May to early June. Call 207-324-1771 for best bloom times and directions.

Massachusetts - Lumley Lilacs: Open to the Public: Art Lumley was a member of ILS for many years and amassed a large collection of lilacs. His son has rejuvenated the lilac planting and opens it to the public. The planting is open during lilac bloom, usually May 15th to June 15th, 8:30 am to dusk. No dogs, please. For information contact James Lumley, 24 Harkness Rd., Amherst, MA 01002, or telephone 413- 253-5082.

Massachusetts - Arnold Arboretum: Join the city of Boston in a celebration of the coming spring. One of the major lilac plantings in the eastern United States. May 13, 2001 all day. On Lilac Sunday the Arboretum is open from dawn to dusk with lilac plants and refreshments available for purchase from 10 am to 4 pm. For further information contact the Arboretum at 126 Arborway, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130 or telephone 617-524-1718.

Michigan - Mackinac Island: The Chamber of Commerce on Mackinac Island (Len Trankina, Executive Director) hosts a 10-day Lilac Festival every year. Len writes, " This year's Lilac Festival Brochures will be produced in early Spring and to obtain a copy, simply phone our toll free 1 800 4 L I L A C S or visit one of our web sites, "mackinacisland.org" or "mackinac.com" (they are linked together). We look forward to greeting you on Mackinac Island during our 52nd annual Lilac Festival, June 8th through the 17th, 2001. Your carriage will be waiting."

Minnesota - Minnesota Landscape Arboretum: 3675 Arboretum Drive, Chanhassen, MN 55317, 612-443-2460. The Arboretum has over 800 acres of plants and trees of all types and over 150 lilacs that will bloom in early May. Call the

Arboretum for dates and directions.

New Hampshire - Lilacs at home of ILS member Sally Schenker in Freedom, NH. Call 603-539-6814 for bloom times and directions.

New Hampshire - Wentworth-Coolidge 2001 Lilac Festival: The Wentworth-Coolidge Mansion in Portsmouth, NH is the 18th century former residence of the Royal Governor Benning Wentworth. While living there between 1750-1767 he imported several lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*) which surrounded the mansion and still exists today. The year 2001 event will be held at the Mansion on May 20th in the afternoon and will include tours of the mansion as well as propagations of the original lilacs for sale. For further information about the event or ordering the Wentworth Lilacs call 603-436-6607.

New York - Pie in the Sky Lilac Garden: Bob and Sabra. 150 varieties, open to the public May 26 & 27, 2001, 9:30am to 4:30pm. 3 miles south of Edmeston, NY Call 845-229-0603 for directions.

New York - Rochester Lilac Festival: Highland Park. One of the largest festivals in the eastern USA. This year's festival will be at Highland Park, Rochester - 10:00am to 8:00pm daily Friday May 18th through Sunday, May 27th, 2001. It will include 1,200 lilac plantings, over 500 varieties. An artistic pansy bed, thousands of tulips, forsythia, dogwood, azalea, daffodils, etc. etc. - all things SPRING in full bloom! Dogs are discouraged - skateboards/rollerblades forbidden. For further information, contact the Lilac Festival, 171 Reservoir Ave., Rochester, NY 14620 - Nicole Mahoney - 716-256-4960. E-mail: lilacfestival@roch.com Web: www.roch.com/lilacfestival

Vermont - Randolph Center - Hamesbest Gardens - Open Garden: Located on a hilltop in the middle of the Green Mountains the gardens include over 125 cultivars and species of lilacs, and many other unusual shrubs and trees. These range from a specimen row of late lilacs and viburnums planted in the 60s (how many of you realize that given time and the right conditions 'Miss Kim' at 15' is only slightly shorter than the Preston Hybrids?), to recent acquisitions sheltered in a cold frame. Most of the lilacs are planted in island beds with perennials and self seeding annuals. We welcome visitors anytime during daylight hours, especially during late May and June when lilacs are in bloom. We are 1 mile from exit 4 on I-89. Go East (uphill) to Randolph Center, turn right on Main Street for 1 block, right on Water Street (just before the white church on left). We are #45, the second house (red brick) on the left. For further information contact Ruth Buchanan 802-457-3351, e-mail <ruthinv@aol.com> or Jean Kerle e-mail <kerlee@denison.edu>.

Vermont - Shelburne Museum: For further information contact Amy Farmer at US Route 7, P. O. Box 10, Shelburne VT 05482 or 802-985-3346; FAX - 802-985-2331; or www.shelburnemuseum.org

Washington - Annual Lilac Festival: sponsored by the Spokane Lilac Association. Its main event, the grand lilac parade is always scheduled for the third Saturday in May (in 2001 that will be May 19th) at 7:30pm in downtown Spokane. For further information contact Brusan Wells at 3021 South Regal #105, Spokane, WA 99223. The phone number is 509-535-4554; FAX 509-535-4664; e-mail at lilacfestival.org or www.lilacfestival.org

Wisconsin - 5th Annual Leonard Lilac Festival: "We will be showing 62 plants of 53 cultivars at our home in early May. For actual date and directions, please contact us by e-mail at BJBJ13579@PRESSENTER.COM or by phone at 715-386-6080." Bryan and Janice Leonard.

EUROPE

Information supplied by Colin Chapman

Paris - Ecole du Brueil, route de la Ferme, Bois de Vincennes,

75012 Paris, France. Telephone: 01-43-28-28-94, FAX: 01-43-65-34-59 Person responsible: Rolland Genot. Open to the public from 0800 to 1630 weekdays, and 1000 to 1600 weekends and public holidays. Admission: adults 5F, children 2.50F. Species and ssp. 32, cultivars 146.

Brighton - Withdean Park, London Rd., Brighton, UK. Person responsible: Phillip Williamson, Environmental Services, Dept., Brighton and Hove Council, P. O. Box 780, Bartholemew House, Bartholemew Square, Brighton, Sussex BN1 1JP, UK. Open daily: admission free. Species and ssp. 36. Cultivars 164.

TOURS:

For 2001 we will give guided tours during the flowering season for interested groups on request. In 2001 we will also be providing advertised tours on the following dates:

Tuesdays, 8,15,22 May @ 1500 hrs.;

Thursdays, 10,17,24 May @ 18.30 hrs.

Further information - Contact: Phil. Williamson 01273 292216;
Alan Griffiths 01273 292060

Leeds - Golden Acre Park, Otley Road, Leeds. Person responsible: National Collections Coordinator, Leeds City Council, The Town Hall, The Headrow, Leeds, Yorkshire LS1 3AD, UK. Telephone: 0113 2323069. Open daily admission free. Species and ssp. 10, Cultivars 95. Golden Acre Park is a public park of almost 42 hectares and has many features including a large lake well stocked with waterfowl and other birds; a trials and demonstration garden run in conjunction with Which? Magazine; sandstone and limestone rock gardens; a large heather garden and much woodland.

Wyverstone - Norman's Farm, Wyverstone, Stowmarket, Suffolk IP14 4SF, UK Telephone: 01449 781081 Persons responsible: C and Mrs. S. M. Chapman Open by telephone appointment during the flowering season. Admission: donation to ILS or NCCPG Species and ssp. 25. Cultivars 480. A four-acre (two hectares) garden with several centenarian trees, younger trees selected for Autumn colour, and collections of daffodils, roses, buddlejas, and antique varieties of top fruit.

CANADA

Quebec - Select Plus Nursery: Small plants, large collection last weekend in May. For further information contact Frank Moro, Select Plus International Nursery, 1510 Pine St., Mascouche, Quebec, Canada J7L 2M4

Hamilton - Royal Botanical Gardens: The 2001 Festival will be held on May 20, 21 (Sunday & Monday) and May 27 (Sunday). One of the world's largest collection of lilacs providing a stunning landscape and beautiful fragrances during the three-day celebration, featuring family activities and musical entertainment in the Dell. For further information contact Bruce Peart at RBC, Box 399, Hamilton, ON, Canada L8N 3H8 or www.rbg.ca

THE LILACS OF MACKINAC

By Tim Leeper, Mackinac Island

At the moment the donated lilacs are growing well beyond my expectations. They almost seem to be growing too fast, considering that I have never fertilized them. All the nutrients have come from the small piece of sod that I put in the bottom of the holes three years ago. Their growth of at least one or two and sometimes three feet within a year seems amazing. I think that the horse culture may have something to do with it, producing a manure tea every time it rains, which is delivered to some of the collection. Most of the plants are down hill from roads. Also the island has a limestone base.

According to geologists, the bedrock underlying Mackinac Island was laid down during the Devonian age of the Paleozoic Era. Mackinac Island is part of a bowl shaped bedrock complex called the Michigan Basin. The bedrock on the island is Garden Island Formation. The limestone features of the island were formed approximately 350 million years ago. Mackinac Island first appeared as the last glacier retreated north of the straits about 15,000 years ago. About 9,000 years ago, over a period of approximately 2,000 years, Lake Algonquin receded to reveal Mackinac Island. Over the last 9,000 years this limestone has become an intricate part of the soil which our lilacs seem to love.

The only problem we have run into, on the island, is space to plant the collection as it continues to grow. I approached the City Council at a meeting, as a Mackinac Island I. L. S. member, explaining the collection and the need for space. The city has no space to offer. They only offered ideas of other areas. They did resoundingly endorse the idea of the lilac collection on the island. No finances were offered.

We are finishing a large addition to our school on the island. The hopes are that when complete, next year, they will allow part of the collection to be planted around the new gymnasium. It is on a sloping hill visible from the Straits and is far from playground areas.

The director of the cemetery grounds, Tim Timmon, has offered to work with me, using this location. The Mackinac Island Recreation director, Lee Ann Brodner, offered me space at Turtle Park. These are nice locations, but I'm concerned that, being in the middle of the island, they will not be seen and enjoyed by many people.

Up to this point I've kept the entire collection in the downtown area on display. Viewing points of interest, if you visit, are St. Anne's Church, the marina across from the Island House Hotel, a few at the Island House Hotel, behind the Chamber of Commerce booth and at Windermere Park. In just three years we have had many of the lilacs planted in 1997 in bloom.

If this were a love story it would have a happy ending. The reality is that it is a "to be continued" story. I will continue to work hard to find places on Mackinac Island for the collection and will let you know in the future about their progress.

I would like to thank Peter Ely and William Horman for their lectures on lilacs that were given on the Island during the Lilac Festival at the Lake View Hotel. Their knowledge of plants and lilacs helped hundreds of people learn about I. L. S. and lilac care and culture. The lectures helped me with my thoughts and concerns about managing the collection.

Special thanks to Bill Horman for keeping me motivated in maintaining and relocating of our lilac plants. He is the driving force to have the collection on the island.

The awards of the International Lilac Society are listed below. Any member of the Society can nominate a person(s) to receive an appropriate award and are encouraged to do so.

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY AWARDS

Honor and Achievement:

Highest award given by the Society; given only for outstanding work, dedication and service to promoting the lilac or the Society. To be considered for the award the individual's contributions must be truly outstanding and of benefit to the whole Society. It is awarded only to individuals and not to institutions, given only once to an individual and need not be presented annually.

Director's Award:

Awarded by the Society only to those engaged in the improvement of the lilac through hybridization, scientific selection or selective research to improve the quality of the flower of the lilac plant. It is intended as an award for outstanding work with the lilac. It is to be considered as the highest scientific horticultural award given by the Society.

President's Award:

Awarded to the arboretum, public or private park or garden for outstanding collections and public display of the lilacs, work with promoting the growing and landscape uses of the lilac, outstanding landscaping with lilacs or major research with lilacs. It is an institutional or park-garden award. Its purpose is to encourage the planting of lilacs for public display and education. It is not intended for strictly private gardens [no matter how great their excellence].

Arch McKean Award:

For publicizing the lilac and promoting the International Lilac Society. This award need not be given each year.

Award of Merit:

Given to an individual or institution, public or private, for outstanding contributions in promoting, growing, researching or working with the lilac or the Society. It is intended to be given regionally as an "International Recognition for work over and above the average" - for outstanding promotion, for public education, for scientific research work or for horticultural excellence. A recipient may receive this award only once for the same work [but more than once for several contributions of equal merit].

Distinguished Recognition Award:

Given at the discretion of the Society to recognize an outstanding act or contribution to the International Society.

The Awards Committee would appreciate nominations from the members for year 2001. Please send your nominations to Sally Schenker at 154 Cushing Corner Rd., Freedom NH 03836-4812.

International Lilac Society

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