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IN
THIS
ISSUE

Trademarks

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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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Cover Story

Front Cover

'Nevesta' a *Syringa vulgaris* cultivar of complex parentage. There is a full description in Colin Chapman's European Newsletter. Be sure to look at it.

Photo credit - Colin Chapman

Back Cover

'Pamyat o Vekhove' Also from European Newsletter together with a description of the flowers by Charles Holetich.

Photo credit - Colin Chapman

Next Issue Deadline

The deadline for the winter issue (Membership Issue) will be December 8th. If you have had a change of address or other vital information, be sure to let us know. The issue will also note that annual dues are due...but more about that in the winter issue.

Quarterly Reminder

Give your lilacs a good fall watering if you live in an area with cold winters.

IN MEMORIAM

William A. Utley

Noticeably absent from the I.L.S. thirtieth annual meeting at Rochester last May was Bill Utley, a founding member whose Grape Hill Gardens at Clyde, New York until recently was a mecca for lilac lovers. In early June, word was received that Bill had died in Texas under the loving care of his foster daughter, Wanda Gordon of Watauga, Texas.

Bill survived his wife Lois Amy Devereaux Utley by ten years - a lonely ten years, for they formed a team who developed a once thriving grape vineyard into an internationally recognized *Syringetum*.

From the Society's earliest days both Bill and Lois served I.L.S. in several capacities: On the Board of Directors, Executive Vice President, and Convention Chairman. When President Thomas Chieppo died in office, Bill stepped in to serve as local chairman of the annual meeting in New York.

Bill is credited with introducing "Clyde Lucie" a sport of Lucie Ballet with coppery tones instead of pink. He scouted upstate New York for lilac collections containing the cultivar "Sensation"; finding some seven different forms. The Grape Hill lilacs remain, but the Utley spirit is gone. The triple attack of lilac research, lilac communication, and encouraging the planting of lilacs in private collections and public gardens requires constant effort and unfailing vision for the furtherance of our knowledge of lilacs and the public benefit of our bountiful and fragrant flower. Bill was active in all these areas and has enhanced our knowledge in all of them.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As usual the summer slips by before you know it. It was a hot dry season in the Upstate New York area and thus required much watering of containerized plants as the lawns went dormant. Hopefully this will mean prolific lilac blossoms next spring. This was a very special summer for Marcia & me as we welcomed our first grandchild, Jordan Julianna Hayes, on June 26. That, along with planning our son's wedding next June, means it has been a busy summer.

With the passing of Bill Utley, we lost another of our founding members. Bill was an active member of ILS for 28 years until ill health made it difficult for him to participate. He served a long time as Executive Vice-President and Convention Committee Chairman. Bill assisted Bob Clark in hosting the first ILS convention in Rochester, New York, in 1972, and in so doing provided convention guidelines that are still used today. I first met Bill and Lois Utley during that first convention where they brought their Broadway talents to entertain delegates.

In 1999 Marcia & I were fortunate to have Bill as a traveling companion to the Burlington, Vermont, convention. It was an experience we will not soon forget, for Bill guided us through every twist and turn over his prescribed route which we have now used on three occasions to visit Vermont. Along the way Bill related many stories connected to lilacs and the personalities of lilac fanciers. ILS officers and board members will miss Bill's guidance.

Although it's only been four months since the Rochester meeting, it's time to start planning on attending the 2001 ILS meeting. Our host, Rudy Schaeffer, and Descanso Gardens has put together a unique and exciting program. The early April date provides an opportunity for many of us to attend and still return home for the spring rush and enjoy our own lilacs.

If you are reading this message, and you consider yourself an active and interested ILS member, then consider a position on the Board of Directors. No special requirements are necessary, only an interest in ILS and a willingness to participate in the future direction of ILS. Only five will be elected. If you are interested in running, please contact Peter Ely or myself; our addresses are inside the front cover. Help make 2002 a competitive election process and bring new life to the ILS

Bob

Editor's Notes

Every cultivated plant should have a name given by, and following, the rules of nomenclature. Trademarks indicate a source, not a name. Piers Trehane has done a masterful job of explaining the difference between names and trademarks. Be sure and read his article beginning on page 105 of this issue.

Don't forget the 2002 convention is only seven months away. Note the invitation from Descanso Gardens.

The size of this issue should let you know that there is no backlog of submitted material so that any deathless prose you care to send in will be published without delay.

We will try to publish a list of lilac festivals in the winter issue. If you were not included in last year's list, or if there is a change needed, please let me know before the December 8th deadline. If I don't hear from you, I'll publish last year's list without change.

Please join us to celebrate the
INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY'S
31ST ANNUAL LILAC CONVENTION

co-sponsored by the
Southern California Lilac Council
and
Descanso Gardens

Wednesday through Friday, April 3-5, 2002
at Descanso Gardens
La Cañada Flintridge, California

Dedicated to further education on the care and enjoyment of lilacs around the world

Choice California Lilac Site Promises Special Events for International Convention

The 31st annual International Lilac Convention, April 3-5, 2002, will be at one of California's most extensive and impressive lilac gardens.

Convention planners at Descanso Gardens have promised programs ranging from educational talks about the lilacs we all love, to the half-century history of this 160-acre garden and botanical education center 15 miles north of downtown Los Angeles.

Members will have an opportunity to explore other areas of Descanso, including the International Rosarium, the Oak and Camellia Forest, the Japanese Garden and Teahouse, and the area devoted to native Southwestern plants. A morning visit to the nearby Huntington Gardens also is on the agenda.

The focal point, however, will be the Descanso Lilac Garden, which includes more than 500 lilac plants in all seven recognized shades from white to purple, a variegated variety named Sensation and varieties developed at Descanso Gardens.

The garden is tended year-round by volunteers, including Joyce Kjarsgaard, chairperson of the co-sponsoring Southern California Lilac Council.

Seasonal Opportunities

Have you ever tried to grow lilacs from seed? It's easy. Collect seed when pods are brown but before they open fully, mix them with a little damp sphagnum moss (or a damp paper towel) in a plastic sandwich bag, seal and keep in a refrigerator until spring. Don't forget good labels so you'll know where the seed came from. Plant the seed in the spring and with an ordinary amount of tender loving care, you will be on the way to producing some new lilac plants of your very own. They will not be copies of the plant from which they came but who knows - maybe you'll hit the jackpot and get a prizewinning new lilac. The odds are better than with one of the big lotteries.

TRADEMARKS ARE NOT NAMES!

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Introduction

The proceedings of the 3rd Symposium on Cultivated Plant Taxonomy at Edinburgh featured two major contributions on trademarks (Tramposch, 2000, Gioia, 2000).

The apparent use of trademarks still causes difficulty to International Cultivar Registration Authorities (ICRA'S), to those who list plant names in databases, to those labeling plants and indeed to the ultimate consumer, the gardener. In fact, it is obvious that even to some of those who coin trademarks, the correct use of these marks is not fully understood. It is not always apparent as to what is a trademark and what is a name and in this piece I hope to illustrate the difference and discuss some problems stemming from the realization that trademarks and names are quite different entities.

The naming system

Modern bionomenclature generally uses what is termed a binomial system for naming organisms. This system stems from the work of Linnaeus's *Species Plantarum* (1753) who introduced the concept of the *nomen triviale* as a shorthand method of referring to species which has been fully named under the ancient naming system of using the *nomen specificum legitimum* (Stearn, 1957). These "phrase names" were becoming increasingly cumbersome as they reflected expanding diagnostic differences between taxonomic groups, with the result that as a plethora of new plants were becoming known during this Age of Enlightenment, novel and longer true names were being required. The neat Linnean device of the binomen was a welcome innovation soon adopted by other natural historians, but it had a significant side-effect: it moved the naming process away from taxonomy. Both the introduction of the binomen and, some two hundred years later, the acceptance of the type-method of nomenclature (replacing circumscription) separated the science of taxonomy from the discipline of nomenclature. It is worth remembering this so as to remind ourselves that the purpose of a name is essentially one of human communication to designate one distinguishable item from another. This simple dictum is featured in the introduction of all the Codes of nomenclature: I quote from the Preamble of the current Cultivated Plant Code: "The purpose of giving a name to a taxonomic group of cultivated plants is not to indicate its characters or history, but to supply a means of referring to it and to indicate its taxonomic status" (Trehane *et al.*, 1995).

Cultivated plant nomenclature works on the binominal system as does the nomenclature for animals, bacteria and feral plants. Just as the rank of species is considered to be the "basic" taxon of feral plants (Greuter *et al.*, 2000: Art. 2.1),

so too is the cultivar designated the "basic taxon of cultivated plants" (Trehane *et al.*, 1995: Art. 2.1). While the binomen of a species is the name of a genus plus the specific epithet, the binomen of a cultivar is, essentially, the name of a genus plus the cultivar epithet. Of course, cultivar epithets are often of more than one word whereas specific epithets have to be a single word.

Since the binominal system has become so entrenched in our scientific language, it has, *de facto*, become the international and universal means of communicating names, not just to scientists but to all who have the need to use accurate and unambiguous plant (not to mention animal and bacteria) names.

Trademarks

Let us remind ourselves what trademarks are by looking at the way they are defined. The Cultivated Plant Code defines the term in its glossary (Trehane *et al.*, 1995) as "any sign (usually made from words, letters, numbers or other devices such as logotypes) that individualizes the goods of a given enterprise and distinguishes them from the goods of its competitors." Trampusch (2000) refines this further "for practical purposes" as "a sign which serves to distinguish the goods of one enterprise from those of another enterprise".

So trademarks are coined and maintained by enterprises for the purposes of identifying their goods as originating from themselves: as such they act as a self appointed badge of superiority over similar goods from other enterprises. The onus is on the owner of a trademark to protect it, and in many countries there is provision to register such marks which helps to protect infringement from competitors either accidentally or with intent. Marks which are so protected are, by international treaty, entitled to bear the symbol "®" while those which are self-claimed without benefit of national registration are recognized by use of the symbol "™". In both cases it is up to the mark owner to protect the mark and this must be done to maintain lasting use of the mark.

A trademark has to be seen to be used and it must be used properly if it is to retain its status. In particular, rights will be lost if the mark itself becomes "generic", i.e., when it "defines a category or type to which the goods belong: (Trampusch, 2000).

In legal jargon (as opposed to botanical terminology), the names of taxonomic groups of plants are generic designations, whether they be species or cultivars or the name of any other taxon established under any set of accepted rules.

One of the main reasons whereby trademarks loose their status is when they become generic designations by careless maintenance of their owner. The famous case of Aspirin losing its trademark status due to the Bayer Company failing to prevent the word becoming a household name and thus coming into public usage as a generic description for acetylsalicylic acid has been well documented (cf. Gioia, 1995). Trademarks for plant material too can, and often do, fail to maintain their original status when there are insufficient steps taken by their owners to prevent them becoming generic designations.

Some nurseries have taken expert advice as to how to maintain trademarks for use with plant material and this can give an enterprising nursery marketing department a distinct advantage in selling their goods. The firm of J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co. from Boring, Oregon, USA is a massive wholesale firm shipping quality products all over North America and examination of their 1999-2000 catalogue of

container-grown shade and flowering trees provides interesting examples of how to protect trademarks as well as providing evidence of how trademarks might fail.

The trick is to consistently provide the generic designation for the cultivar alongside the trademark in all marketing literature and promotional material. This means that for cultivars, one always provides the cultivar name. A trademark may be coined to mark the fact that the cultivar produced by such-and-such nursery is of special quality peculiar to that enterprise and this trademark will accompany the selling literature generated by the firm in question.

In the Schmidt catalogue cited above, there are a number of "names" which bear closer scrutiny. *Acer platinoides* 'Columnarbroad'. Is a cultivar name used but the catalogue clearly shows that the cultivar is sold as **Parkway**® maple. The indication is that **Parkway** is a registered trademark used for Schmidt's product of *Acer platinoides* 'Columnarbroad'. To check whether or not **Parkway** is, in fact, a registered trademark, one can consult the US Trademark database where one will find that **Parkway** is indeed a trademark owned by J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co, with the registration number 1405184, dated 08/12/1986 for use for "cultivated deciduous trees" in international goods class 31. Similarly, the cultivar *Acer* 'Keithsform' which is said to be a hybrid between *A. platanoides* and *A. truncatum* and which name is established by grant of US plant patent number 7529 is sold under the mark **Norwegian Sunset**® granted (number 1915260) to the same company for use with "living trees".

In both these cases, Schmidt is marketing the cultivars under trademarks and not cultivar names which are nevertheless simultaneously provided so as to maintain the status of the trademarks used by providing the true generic designations. No attempt is made to market either an *Acer Parkway* or an *Acer Norwegian Sunset*. It must therefore be incumbent upon those who list names, not to use a format in which subsequent confusion might exist. In creating alphabetic lists of *Acer* cultivars, the words **Parkway** or **Norwegian Sunset** must never be aligned within *Acer*, since neither is an epithet. Both these marks stand independently of any botanical genus name. Certainly, they may never be considered binomina: If anything they are uninomia which do not fit into a hierarchical relationship with any other taxon name below *Plantae*!

Even nurserymen get confused about using trademarks for which they invest a considerable amount of time and effort in establishing and maintaining. In the same Schmidt catalogue the cultivars *Acer rubrum* 'Autumn Flame' and *Acer rubrum* 'October Glory' are offered for sale under the proclaimed registered trademarks **Autumn Flame** and **October Glory** respectively. Both these trademarks must fail, since they imitate the stated cultivar epithets exactly and as stated before, trademarks cannot be upheld if they imitate generic designations. Since cultivar epithets are "universally available in all countries for use by any person to denote a particular cultivar" (Trehane *et al.*, 1995: Prin. 6), they are already in the public domain and, I would suggest, any subsequent attempt to turn them into trademarks has to ultimately fail. Nurserymen make mistakes in their lists: in fact I have not been able to trace a registered trademark **Autumn Flame**. **October Glory**® is more interesting: It was granted trademark status to another famous nursery group, Princeton Nurserymen's Research Associates in 1974 for use for "maple trees, scions, buds, stem cuttings and root cuttings of the *acer rubrum* species" and it was noted that the mark was first used commercially in 1961. However, if the mark has been used for a particular cultivar that does not have a particular generic

designation, it is highly likely that it has become the de facto generic designation for that cultivar (I can find no evidence of other cultivar names in the promotional material) so the trademark has surely failed and anyone may now be free to use 'October Glory' as a cultivar epithet for that *Acer* cultivar.

The distinction between trademarks and trade designations as defined in the Cultivated Plant Code (Trehane *et al.*, 1995: Art. 11.1) is not always interpreted correctly by some nurserymen. The 1999 Wholesale Catalogue from Monrovia, California & Oregon, USA exemplifies this. A great many cultivar names are listed and an alternative marketing name is provided for each, usually made up from vernacular equivalents, common names (common in the USA, presumably) and what are apparently colloquial names (the differences in concept are amplified in the Glossary to the Code). Many Monrovia introductions have coded cultivar names, quite properly enclosed in single quotation marks to illustrate their status. However, a self-claimed trademark is often included within the alternative names provided. Looking at the overall style of the publication, it becomes clear that these "trademarks" are not trademarks at all but are merely selling names – trade designations in the parlance of the Code. The trademarks are directly linked within the alternative selling name and do not stand alone as uninominal. Although the catalogue explicitly states that such trademarks are the property of Monrovia, I very much doubt that they would be upheld as being such under legal examination.

One nursery that seems to use trademarks correctly is Lake County Nursery in Ohio, USA. Examination of their 1991 Catalogue is revealing. On page 81 in the section on *Malus*, they promote **Sugar Tyme®** as a trademark for *Malus* 'Sutyzam' and as a "common name" they cite Sutyzam Crab. In addition, they state quite clearly that **Sugar Tyme®** is registered with the US Patent and Trademark Office (it is, under registration number 1367990 dated 10/29/1985). Similarly on page 99, they promote **Snow Fountains®** as a trademark for *Prunus* 'Snofozam', with the marketing name Snofozam Weeping Cherry. Again, they assert their right to the trademark by stating that **Snow Fountains®** is registered with the trademark office.

This general approach leaves nobody in any doubt as to what is going on. The generic designation is clear and the trademark, along with its status in law is transparent.

Not many individual nursery firms around the world employ trademarks for selling individual cultivars: they are more commonly used as general marketing concepts to promote excellence from the trademark owner. However, it would be helpful to all those who have to analyze "names" if a consistent approach was made by those nursery sources who do invest so heavily in the system. While the trademark system rightly rewards those who invest in promoting new plant material, what the world requires is a common-sense and unambiguous system of nomenclature which operates in a world in which plants are traded internationally.

Literature cited:

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European Newsletter

After the frivolities of my last article it is time to get back to serious business. I was, as ever, trying to provoke a response but not a single one has been raised. No one raged about my improper use of Journal space; no one even wrote to ask if the elephant I saw had been a pink one. Be advised that a "Newsletter" without news becomes just a "letter": and "letters" are for pen pals.

The winter of 2000-2001 was the wettest in the recorded history of our country. That, of itself, would have been a serious problem but matters were made much worse here because there is a little stream which flows through the long axis of the egg-shaped site of Norman's Farm. We stand at the mouth of a valley where it opens onto land which has been recorded as water meadow since the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD. Our stream overflowed its banks and flooded two-thirds of the garden and a long stretch of the road outside. For almost six months the water table remained two to three inches above soil level, leaving the land so saturated that oxygen was excluded and conditions conducive to root-rot set in. Most of the lilacs were mound planted, but in these extreme circumstances even the mounds were saturated. I have no proof, but *phytophthora* blight appears to be the most likely suspect.

As a consequence of this winter, 83 lilacs in the permanent collection, all of them different, have died. The small ones planted the previous autumn were the first to go. Then, in the early spring, the larger shrubs showed how much they had been weakened when they put out small, stunted, unhealthy leaves which were killed off by the next air-frost which came along. Some responded with a second flush of leaves, but two freak frosts in June wiped out that recovery also.

Fortunately, I have 60 of the lost plants growing in containers in the back-up collection and several of the other 23 I have sent out to other collections so I should be able to get them back. The main problem I face is loss of time because I can physically plant about 40 lilacs a year so that just replacing the losses will take two years work when I already have more than 200 lilacs awaiting planting also. Added to that is the uncertainty about when it will be safe to start planting again.

Not a single one of the 2000 plants I have growing in containers has suffered. Both of my two planted out specimens of *S xh* 'Pink Cloud' are dead, yet the magnificent 10 feet high shrub I have growing in a 60 cm tub continues to thrive, and that suggests to me that the problem is one involving a soil-borne and not an air-borne bacterium. With this in mind, I will not plant out the ultra-rare lilacs for a year, or perhaps two, until I am certain it will be safe to do so.

The wet winter delayed the flowering which came to its peak whilst I was away in Rochester. Thus the main burden of coping with the visitors fell upon the shoulders of the ever composed and competent Shelagh. I have subsequently received phone calls of appreciation from guests who testified to her courtesy and consideration. Mind you, I do not recall that showing the collection to a photographer from a glossy magazine, and getting into shot whilst wearing a pretty frock and a straw hat dripping with romantically flowing ribbons, was part of the contract. And

yes, I am peeved because I bought her that hat when I stayed with Rob and Sabra Gilbert prior to the Poughkeepsie convention. One does not know, these days, what the staff will get up to in one's absence, does one?

It was not a good year for me to be away because several of the near unique lilacs flowered for the first time and I was not here to record the events. I did get some photographs from container plants but not from those growing outside. Nevertheless, I must show some of them to you because they tell us things that we did not know before. I will submit these pictures throughout this year and will certainly follow them up in later years as the plants mature.

The first is one that I mentioned last year, *S.v.'Nevesta'*, a single lilac of L.A. Kolesnikov. The only mention of this I have found was in **LILACS** Vol 2 No 4 May 1974, when A. Gromov told us that this was a complex cross of 'Buffon' × (#411 × 'Mme Antione Buchner'). His description of the flower as being of "White rose colour, very delicate.....blossoms very early" I could not better myself as I think you will see from the photograph. The 'Buffon' ancestry seems quite evident which causes me to query if the plant should not be regarded as an *hyacinthiflora*, rather than a *vulgaris*. cultivar. I can testify that over two years it has proved to be exquisite and a powerful draw to visitors..

A second one is *S.v. 'Pamyat o Vekhov'*, (In Memory of Vekhov), N.K. Vekhov 1952. In his translation of the description of this lilac ¹. **LILACS** Vol 11 No 2 Dec 1982] Charles Holetich writes "Florets light violet, firm, large (up to 3cm), double, fragrant. Flower clusters pyramidal, dense:.. I think the picture of its first flowering at Norman's Farm confirms everything said there except for the "light violet" colour which has led to a DII Classification in the Register. The outer corolla would more accurately be described as lilac so I agree with Anna Pikeleva (**LILACS** Vol 23 No 4 Fall 1994) that it should be DIV.

I have at least four others to show you and to comment on but I will leave them for later editions. Among them is quite one of the loveliest lilacs that I have ever seen. Thus we have endured a year in which we have suffered disaster; when the understudy effortlessly outperformed the absent star; when we were also rewarded with unique sights and experiences. If that were not enough, when I returned home, I found something very special flowering for the first time outside in the permanent collection. I had read about it in the indispensable Edward A. Upton Scrapbooks but had never seen it in flower anywhere. It was *S. komorowii* ssp. *reflexa* 'Alba'. What an unbelievably clumsy name that is for such a pure and heart stopping flower. and what a shame that I cannot illustrate my point when I have a fine slide of it to show you. Things are hotting up here and I have a growing need for the Journal to carry more coloured pictures. I will have, that is, provided I get sent some "news" once in a while.

Colin Chapman
Wyverstone

1. Taken from Rubtsov L.I., Mikhailov N.L. and Zhogoleva V.G. 1980. "Lilac Species and Cultivars in Cultivation in USSR". Naukova Dumka, Kiev.

On Thursday, September 13th, Shelagh and I drove north from Suffolk to visit her elderly mother in Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. This is a journey we frequently make and which had always given us a moment of pure joy. There is a long straight stretch of raised causeway road through fenland – a vast, flat, wetland which is the former bed of an ancient inland sea – and half way along that road is a very small settlement of a few old cottages and farmsteads. What always lifted our hearts as we passed this place was the simple roadside sign which revealed, almost incongruously, that the place was called “New York”. On this day, however, our hearts were not lifted; instead they bled, for in that remote place within its bleak and mysterious landscape the sign had been festooned with yellow ribbons and surrounded by bouquets of yellow roses. They had been placed there by anonymous passers-by to symbolize that we all shared your grief. I did not have my camera but that did not matter because it was the solitary location which gave the stark, raw, emotional poorer to this simple little monument and no picture could capture that; only words. The words which came into my mind were those of John Donne because on that day we all died a little:

“Any man’s death diminishes me, because I am involved in *Mankind*;

And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; It tolls for thee.”

For these more self-conscious times I would add any woman’s death and any child’s death also.

We have stood shoulder to shoulder before, we do it now and no doubt we will do it again. For those people, American and from around the whole world, who died I can only whisper inadequately through my tears “*Requiescat in Pace*”. To the citizens of that magnificent, violated city I tell you that by your collective demeanour in the aftermath you have earned our admiration, or respect and our love. To your shocked Federal Capitol and your indomitable country as a whole there is only one thing that I can say and that is “God Bless America”. To this Society I say let us continue to scatter lilac petals on everyone we meet because that is the only way, even though that was has now become clouded with uncertainty, and darkness, and very great danger. I have long wondered what to call the variegated seedling of ‘Elinor’ that I showed in my talk in Montreal. I can now think of nothing more appropriate than to name it for that tiny fenland village in Lincolnshire, and also for its bigger sister on the Hudson River which, coincidentally, is my favourite city on this fair Earth, and possibly call it *Syringa xprestoniae* ‘New York’.

Editor’s Note: This P.S. was received from Colin late in September, and with the help of our printers at Erie Park Press, we shoehorned it into this issue. It is a powerful statement to which each of us could add our own ‘Amen’.

FROM THE REGISTRAR'S DESK

By Freek Vrugtman

A Brief Note About *Syringa* 'Eventide'

Since 'Eventide' is available in the nursery trade, and since it has been referred to by Louis C. Erickson in his recent contribution (A Lilac With Variable Leaves, *Lilacs - Quarterly Journal* 30(3):97-98, Summer 2001), it is timely to review its name and descriptive information.

The lilac 'Eventide' was originated by the late John L. Fiala, and introduced about 1980. It was selected from the cross 'Garden Peace' × 'Lark Song' or, in botanical terms (*S. komarowii* × *S. wolfii*) × [(*S. sweginzowii* × *S. tomentella*) × *S. komarowii*]. This selection was first reported by R. B. Clark in *Lilacs - Proceedings* 15(1):6[1986] as 'Evensong' and without description. Fiala published the epithet 'Eventide' in his book *Lilacs - The Genus Syringa* [1988], using it on the following pages:

p.187 - as 'Eventide'; name only, no description; listed in the group of hybrids "...named, mostly for continued hybridization rather than commercial plants...."

p.224 - as *S.* × 'Eventide' in the section *Late Lilac Hybrids and Multibrids*; S-II or single violet is the only descriptive information; parentage is recorded as 'Garden Peace' × 'Lark Song'.

[NOTE: 'Eventide' in the section *S.* × *hycinthiflora* introductions is an erroneous listing; it should be 'Vesper Song'.]

p.259, center column - as *S.* × *quatrobrida* 'Eventide'; this is the *General index* of the book, providing no additional information; beside referring to pp.187 and 224 (see above) the listing refers to p.124 and Pl.56.

p.124 - 'Eventide' is not listed on this page, but *S.* × *quatrobrida* is, together with *S. tribrida*, as late-blooming hybrids.

Pl.56 - as *S.* × *quintobrida* 'Eventide' (Garden Peace' × 'Lark Song') (Fiala 1980). The leaf-margins are undulate (wavy; up and down, not in and out), rather than crenate (shallowly round-toothed or obtusely toothed, scalloped) as suggested by Erickson.

According to Fiala, p.187, this cultivar is a tetraploid, though this has not been substantiated in his book, or confirmed independently by others.

The epithet 'Eventide' has not yet been registered.

The epithets *tribrida*, *quatrobrida* and *quintobrida* introduced by Fiala in his book were not validly published in accordance with the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (ICBN) and therefore have been rejected. Moreover, the listing of *S.* × *tribrida* on p.124 clearly indicates Fiala's intention of using this name for any combination of three parents, which would be contrary to the Code.

In summary, it is recommended that 'Eventide' be listed as *Syringa* 'Eventide', with or without the parentage formula.

The Registrar acknowledges with thanks the comments and suggestions made by Dr. James S. Pringle.

Lilac Cultivar Name Registration 2000

Freek Vrugtman¹

Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8, Canada

All correspondence concerned with additional information or plants or propagules of newly registered lilac cultivars should be directed to the registrants listed below, not to the Registrar.

Commencing with 1995 lilac registrations Standard portfolios are being established in accordance with Principle 3 and Articles 12, 22 (Recommendations 22G & 22H) and 32 of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants - 1995 (ICNCP - 1995)*.

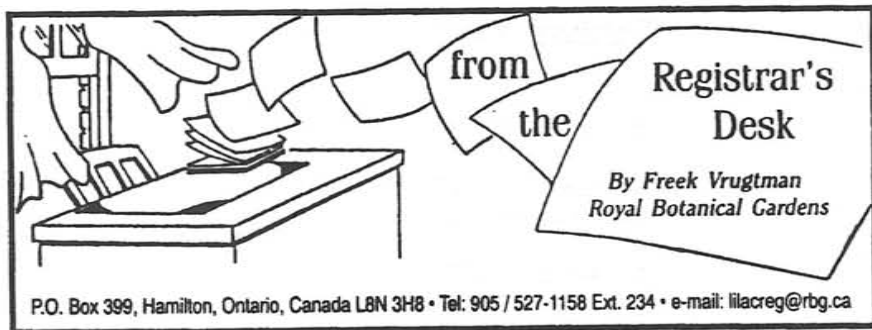
Previous registration lists of *Syringa* cultivar names appeared in *AABGA Bulletin* [13(4):105-110; 14(3):95; 15(3):71-72; 16(4):131-132; 17(3):67-69; 18(3):87]; *HortScience* [23(3):458; 24(3):435-436; 25(6):618-26(5):476-477; 29(9): 972-31(3): 327-328; 32(4):587-588; 33(4):588-589; 34(4):600; 35(4):549; 35(4):836, [2000].

Syringa vulgaris L. 'Fiala Remembrance' was named for Father John Leopold Fiala (1924-90) and registered 18 Dec. 2000 by Dr. Deborah D. McCown of Knight Hollow Nursery, Inc., 3333 Atom Road, Middleton, WI 53562, USA. The original plant was originated (ca. 1975) and selected (March 1986) by the late Dr. Joel Margaretten, Leona Valley, Calif. Margaretten filed an incomplete APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION in July 1986 for the name 'Father John Fiala'. Subsequently this selection has been referred to by the names 'Father John', 'Father John L. Fiala', and 'John L. Fiala'. All of which have been rejected since they would be easily confused with *S. vulgaris* 'Father John' [Brown, 1993; see *HortScience* 29(9):972 (1994)]. Knight Hollow Nursery received its original plant of 'Fiala Remembrance' from Dr. Karen Murray, Ameri-Hort Research, Medina, Ohio, in 1991. The cultivar name 'Fiala Remembrance' was first published with a description by McCown in *Lilacs-Quart. Jour.* 29(3):75 and a photograph on the back-cover (July 2000). On the 1986 registration form the parentage of 'Fiala Remembrance' is listed by Margaretten as open-pollinated 'Mme. Lemoine'; subsequent note [Anonymous, *Lilacs-Quart. Jour.* 20(3):69 (July 1991)] states: "The seed parent is 'Mme. Lemoine' pollen from 'Edith Cavell', hand pollinated April 1974 by Dr. Joel Margaretten..." Thyrses 16 to 20 cm long; florets radial double, 1.5 to 2 cm in diameter with 10 to 12 petals, stamens not visible, florets appear tufted or crested, not flat. Flower bud color cream; fully open florets white; fragrance moderate. Shrubs 1.7 to 1.8 m high, moderately suckering. A Standard portfolio has been opened at Royal Botanical Gardens Herbarium, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, but is still incomplete.

Corrigendum

*In Lilac Cultivar Name Registration 1999 [*HortScience* 35(4):549 (July 2000)], there was a typographical error in the parentage of *Syringa vulgaris* L. 'Atheline Wilbur'. The correct formula reads: ('Rochester' × 'Edward J. Gardner') × 'Rochester'.

¹Contribution No. 100, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. International Registrar, International Cultivar Registration Authority for Cultivar Names in the Genus *Syringa* L. E-mail: lilacreg@rbg.ca



If you have looked through the list of I.L.S. members lately you will recognize Qin Yong-Sheng as a fellow member from the Huhehaote Botanical Garden and is developing its lilac collection.

Huhehaote, Hehehot, or Hohot, it all depends when the map you look at was published. is the capital of Inner Mongolia, PRC, with a population of about 1.5 million at approximately the same latitude as New York City, though the climate may be somewhat different. The following is a letter I received from him earlier this year.

Huhehaote Botanical Garden
132 Steel Road
Huhehaote
People's Republic of China

Dear Freek Vrugtman sir,

Thank you for your letter (February 14, 2001) asking about collection of *Syringa* species and cultivars.

Since I've just come back on business, so as soon as I saw your letter, I replied to you.

Until now the Huhehaote Botanical Garden has collected *Syringa* species and cultivars to 23 kinds. (the names are below). We have been cooperating with Beijing Botanical Garden Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences on *Syringa* breeding programme since last year.

I have been working on *Syringa* introduction cultivation and propagation for many years. Lilacs are the representative flower of our city. It get used to the climate of our area very well. So I hope to introduce up to 100 kinds of *Syringa*. At the same time I also hope I could be trained for a sectional time.

I understood that the Arnold Arboretum had collected *Syringa* species and cultivars of over 500 kinds. But until now I didn't know your net address. I hope you will email me. And I also want to know the research condition of your garden on *Syringa*. I would like to know if you are interested in cooperating with our garden and what's your interests about Huhehaote Garden might be.

Yours sincerely,
Qin Yong-Sheng

The list of lilacs:

1. *Syringa julianae*
2. *Syringa oblata*
3. *Syringa oblata* var. *affinis*
4. *Syringa reticulata* var. *amurensis*
5. *Syringa wolfii*
6. *Syringa pekinensis*
7. *Syringa villosa*
8. *Syringa dilatata*
9. *Syringa meyeri*
10. *Syringa* × *chinensis*
11. *Syringa* × *persica*
12. *Syringa microphylla*
13. *Syringa josikaea*
14. *Syringa patula*
15. *Syringa pinnatifolia*
16. *Syringa sweginzowii*
17. *Syringa oblata* cv. Wan-hua-zi
18. *Syringa oblata* cv. Buffon
19. *Syringa vulgaris* cv. Alba Plena
20. *Syringa oblata* cv. Ziyun
21. *Syringa oblata* cv. Luo Lan-zi
22. *Syringa oblata* cv. Chang Tong-bai
23. *Syringa oblata* cv. Xiang-xue

Editor's Note:

Qen Yong-Sheng's e-mail address is lilacs@public.hh.nm.cn

From 'Digger' to Doc Lilac'
***The former owner of a landscaping service
devotes all his time to lilacs***
By Richard Shade Gardner

A man kneels in the pre-dawn hours among neat rows of lilac seedlings, cradling a tiny branch in his hand to see if the neophyte is taking properly. Did it survive the winter? The late frost? The bugs and the four-legged pests?

Known locally as "Doc Lilac," he keeps at this fastidiously, year after year, jotting notes, until the members of each annual planting finally grow big enough to blossom.

And this is a former amateur boxer, known for first-round knockouts.

But, lilacs can do this to you.

The former teen-age boxing favorite at the Elks Club's "Monday Night Smokers" says, "I wake up during the night thinking about lilacs."

He was born Edward F. Collins 73 years ago and grew up in Riverside Cemetery, the son of the superintendent. As a boy, he had plenty of opportunity to work with the earth. He mowed lawns, trimmed ivy and shrubs, and he dug graves by hand - hence his boxing nickname, "Digger." He attended Charlotte High School, where the horticulture program consumed his interest and energy for four years.

The road from Digger, the boxer, through Ted Collins, the president of Ted Collins Tree & Landscape, and finally to Doc Lilac is colorful and aromatic.

In 1956, following the Army and college, Collins launched Ted Collins Tree & Landscape. As he built the business, he needed bigger quarters for is supplies and equipment. In the mid-1960s he bought a piece of land with four buildings and a coal tower on a then little-known canalside alleyway in Pittsford called Schoen Place. Even though he moved his business to even larger quarters in Victor in 1972, today he still owns and leases this canal property that has become a well-known entity in and of itself. It houses 11 businesses, including the Coal Tower Restaurant, Aladdin's Natural Eatery, the Towpath Bike Shop and the Hair Barn, among others.

Ted Collins Tree & Landscape became one of the largest of its kind, serving homeowners in the expanding suburbs and commercial accounts such as Rochester Institute of Technology and East View Mall. And the company had an impact of another kind - on the hundreds of area youth who worked for Ted.

"I worked for Ted on and off for seven years, through high school and college," said Pittsford Town Supervisor Bill Carpenter. "I was totally influenced by Ted. He influenced everyone he touched. I appreciated the opportunity to work with him - that kind of work ethic - at a time in my life when I needed to believe in myself."

Carpenter went on to earn a degree in environmental science. Today, the 49-year-old Carpenter said, "Ted and I are still good friends."

In addition to running the business, Ted grew Christmas trees, lilacs and other ornamental shrubs in his personal 15-acre nursery. Collins sold his company in 1991 to two employees, but the answer to that booming question - "What am I going to do now?" - didn't gel for almost two years. In 1993, Jill Stolt of Adventures called him one day and asked if he would like to be a vendor in the Lilac Festival.

"Jill's the one who came up with the name Doc Lilac," recalls Collins. "At first, I thought it sounded corny and presumptuous, but it caught on."

"And she was right, the festival was fun and the exposure was fantastic. I enjoyed showing customers from all over the country how to plant and prune lilacs." Besides the plants Doc Lilac and his son, Matthew, sold at the festival, they took additional orders and filled them by mail.

Bob Hoepfl is a retired horticulturist and former superintendent of Highland Park. He is also president of the International Lilac Society. Of Collins, he says, "For a commercial endeavor, he has a large number of varieties," and, as regional vice president of the society, "Doc does a decent job of promoting lilacs."

But after eight years of putting in 14-hour days at the festival, transporting and watering lilacs, Doc Lilac says, "I've decided that it would be easier on me, the plants, and the customers, if I could spend quality time showing people around at our private nursery."

On a sunny May afternoon at Doc Lilac's Lilac Hill Nursery, a Baltimore oriole sings relentlessly in the background a light breeze mixes the aromas of 250 lilac varieties into one intoxicating wave of perfume that moves along the hillside. A man and woman from Buffalo load a lilac bush in their back seat. As they pull away, Doc yells after them. "Put a bouquet of lilacs in your bathroom, shut the door and wait an hour.

"When you open the door," he continues, arms waving, "the aroma will rock you!"

The Lilac Hill Nursery is located between Perinton Square Mall and EastView Mall at 2366 Turk Hill Road, opposite Casa Larga Vineyards. For information, call (716) 251-1830.

-Reprinted by permission from The Daily Messenger, Sunday, May 20, 2001.

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY RETAIL LILAC SOURCE LIST

The following is an updated list of retail plant nurseries specializing in the genus Syringa. Propagation methods are cited because of the problems that may occur with grafted lilacs in the landscape.

ArborVillage P.O. Box 227, Holt, MO 64048

Good selection of Fiala lilacs along with a broad selection of other species, hyacinth and common lilacs on their own roots. Container sizes range from one quart to two gallon. Shipped via UPS.

Collins Lilac Hill Nursery 2366 Turk Hill Road, Victor, NY 14564 (716) 251-1830
Mail orders shipped via UPS in spring and fall on Mondays and Tuesdays. Growing over 200 lilac taxa on their own roots. Available in sizes up to five gallon container.

Country Lace Lilacs 10202 NE 279th Street, Battle Ground, WA 98604 (206) 687-1874
Lilacs are produced on their own roots and are shipped bare root. Selection changes annually. Owner is interested in plant exchanges.

Fox Hill Nursery 347 Lunt Road, Freeport, ME 04032 (207) 729-1511
Lilacs are produced on their own roots and are shipped bare root, container and B & B. Many uncommon selections are available.

Heard Gardens Ltd. 5355 Merle Hay Road, Johnston, IA 50131 (515) 276-4533
Lilacs are produced on their own roots and are shipped bare root. Approximately 40 lilac taxa are available.

Kings Tree Farm & Nursery 44 Belvedere Road, Boxford, MA 01921 (978) 352-6359
Local nursery in the Boston area selling only direct through their outlet. Approximately forty lilac taxa available in various container sizes and balled and burlapped. All plants produced on their own roots.

Margaretten Park 38570 North Bouquet Canyon Road, Leona, CA 93550
A large collection of warm weather acclimated lilacs including introductions from Dr. Margaretten.

Select Plus Int'l Nursery 1510 Pine, Mascouche, QC, J7L 2M4 Canada (514) 477-3797
Lilacs are produced on their own roots or are micropropagated and are shipped bare root. Working to introduce 800 lilac taxa.

Syringa Plus P.O. Box 363, West Boxford, MA 01885-0363 (508) 465-4006
Wholesale nursery with retail trade of superior taxa on their own roots shipped bare root or in two and five gallon pots. Larger B&B plants available. Visitors welcome by appointment. Growing list available.

The Lilac Farm P.O. Box 272-C, Cambridge Springs, PA 16403
(800) 542-4158, (814) 3998-2728
Lilacs are produced from rooted cuttings and are shipped via UPS in a moistened wrap. A broad selection of lilac taxa is available.

Wedge Nursery R.R. 2, Box 114, Albert Lea, MN 56007 (507) 373-5225
Local nursery selling direct only. Located south of Minneapolis-St. Paul near Iowa border accessible from I-90 and I-35. Approximately 140 lilac taxa available in various sizes. All lilacs produced on their own roots.

Transplanting Lilacs in Autumn

by David Gressley

Lilacs are quite the hardy breed of plants. They are cold temperature and water drought tolerant. Being so hardy, they are easy to transplant in autumn without sustaining any setback to their health and vigor. The size of the lilac to be moved obviously imparts the challenge in moving a lilac. The larger the lilac, the heavier the equipment will be needed to perform the transplant.

Lilacs ask for two things: full sun exposure and good soil drainage. A recent project on Mackinac Island, Michigan demonstrated the degree of soil drainage optimal for lilac health. Up there in the straits the soil is gravelly with sand and rich black organic on the surface. Although the soil was difficult to till; one needs to break the surface with a pickaxe, the roots weave their way around the rocks grabbing nutrients from the weathering limestone.

After the optimal site is chosen, begin to prepare the planting hole. Being blessed with clay soil has its advantages for native plants but the lilac prefers things a bit different. As the saying goes, "Don't put a \$50.00 plant in a \$2.00 hole". Generally, I have seen people dig planting holes far deeper than they need to be. Don't be afraid to eliminate a large ring of turf grass extending outward of 15 to 20 feet in diameter. Minimize competition from turf grass to give your lilac a healthier start in its new landscape. Entire beds can be developed for landscape plantings. Provide at least ten feet of space between the centers of lilacs in the landscape. Excavate a shallow wide-dished hole for the lilac. Obtain a mixture of organic loam and coarse limestone or coarse silica aggregate in a 1-to-1 ratio. Using a fine aggregate amendment will verse you in the art of mixing concrete and is not recommended for the landscape. Have a supply of organic mulch and water for the finishing touch. If you are not certain of the quality of the soil drainage at the new site, dump enough water in the hole to see if the water percolates into the soil. If the water just sits there, consider moving the lilac to another site.

There are several options for moving larger lilacs but one need not break their back to achieve landscape perfection. If the transplant was anticipated in advance then the lilac could be pruned to reduce the stress of moving the plant to the owner. Prune the lilac anytime from late winter when the temperatures will not cause freeze damage to just after the time it blooms. Remove older, weaker wood from the base leaving vigorous upright younger wood to carry the plant.

Begin digging around the outer edge of the lilac. In a worse case scenario, the lilac will be one big mat of intertwined wood. An axe may actually assist the dismembering and dividing of the lilac. Look for sections of the plant nearer the outer edge where the growth hasn't fully meshed into a solid mass and sections of the plant can be divided. Preserve a section of fibrous roots to support the section of your lilac you are transplanting. Chances are that you will have more sections of divided lilac shrub than you will be able to plant.

Of course younger, smaller lilacs are easier to move. Start as above digging around the outer perimeter or drip line of the lilac. A good spading fork and shovel will allow one to under dig the lilac and pry at the basal connection of the plant. Lilacs are hardy plants so they can actually be moved bare rooted this time of year. However, do not allow them to dry out. Move the lilac any way that is easier on the back of the gardener. Heavy equipment such as a front-end loader will be required in extreme cases. Most instances only require a person to harness a lilac in a sheet of burlap and have a second person assist in the movement of the plant or load the lilac in a wheelbarrow to move it to its new home. Use any type of leverage to lessen the strain on your body.

Measure the depth of the hole and adjust the cutting or fill to keep the lilac several inches above the established grade for most clay soils. Sandy soils and loam soils have better drainage reducing or eliminating the need to elevate the lilac. Elevating the lilac too high will cause the upper surface of the lilac to dry out too quickly especially in periods of dryness. If the lilac looks like it will be planted as part of a burial mound, it's probably too high.

After the lilac is set at the proper elevation and stabilized with some backfill check the orientation of exposure of the lilac. Rotate it to the original direction it previously grew if it was not pruned before transplanting. Note other trees and shrubs nearby to see the differences in branching structure on opposite sides of the plant. Backfill the lilac with amended soil working it into crevasses in the plant. Do not backfill any higher than the set grade of the lilac with the exception of a ring or dish that will help hold water on the outer edge of the lilac. Provide water to the lilac allowing the soil to settle further. I avoid tamping the soil with my foot because of the excessive compaction that may be created. However, rocky soils may require a little "foot action" to better stabilize the plant. Apply any extra soil as needed to finish the planting. Dress the planting site with organic mulch to hold moisture in the soil and moderate extreme temperatures on the roots. Do not apply mulch within the basal branch zone where it tends to cover the base of the plant leaving a permanently moist exposure on the lower bark areas.

The lilac root mass should be great enough to stabilize the plant and allow it to adapt to its new home. If the lilac tends to shift, then it will require stakes for the first year in its new home. Further pruning will reduce the sail factor. Stakes should be anchored in the base soil. Plastic tie, strong rope or wire may be used to stabilize the lilac to the stake. Buffer the attached portion on the lilac with small sections of discarded garden hose or other similar material. Try to attach the guy wires to the same location on the same branch so the lilac does not experience the pull of opposing forces.

Monitor watering needs for the first growing season. See how the lilac responds to its new home. When your lilac produces those fragrant, colorful spring blooms, take some to fill a vase and enjoy them indoors also.

MORE CONVENTION PICTURES



Brad Bittorf holding lilac at the auction.

Photo Credit - William Horman



Kent Millham at the convention.

Photo Credit - Bill Horman



Freek Vrugthman receiving award for Monroe County.

Photo Credit - William Horman

MORE CONVENTION PICTURES



ILS tent during the auction. Photo Credit - William Horman



*Left to right - Charles Holetich, Konrad Kircher, Robert Clark
Photo Credit - William H. Horman*



*Left to Right -
Ted Collins and Peter Ely
at nursery.
Photo Credit -
William H. Horman*



*Tent at Collins
Nursery
Photo Credit -
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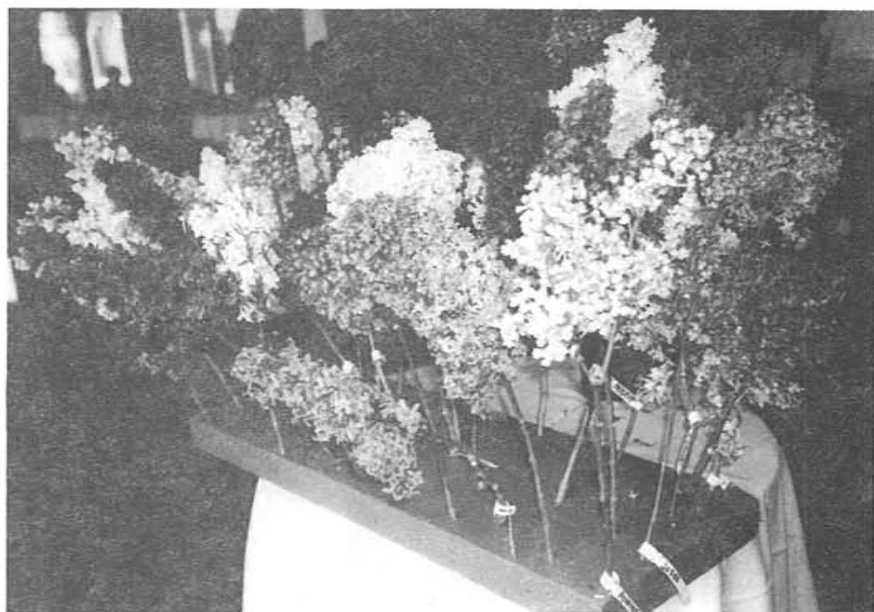
*(below) Auctioneer
at the convention.*

*Photo Credit -
William H. Horman*



*(below) Freeze dried lilac bloom. They
don't look like they had been dried and
frozen, but that's what allowed Ted
Collins to present a fine flower display
when there were few flowers outside.*

Photo Credit - William H. Horman



Tips for Beginners

Q

When did lilacs come to North America?

A

We don't know. Lilacs were brought from Constantinople to Vienna by the Count de Busbecq in 1563 who also carried it to Paris when he accompanied the Archduchess Elisabeth on her way to marry Charles IX. In England, the first notice of lilacs in print was in Parkinson's "Paradisi del Sole" published in 1629. Then the assumption is that they came to the United States in the 1600's as personal property items of the family not as agricultural items that would have been recorded in the many agricultural inventories that have survived. There is one intriguing statement by Claire Houghton in a book entitled "The Green Immigrants" that records plant introductions to the United States. In the book she writes "The first substantiated reference to lilacs was in 1695." The only problem is that Claire is now deceased and no one can find the "substantiation" she mentioned. If any reader knows of a truly substantiated date for the immigration of lilacs to this continent, the International Lilac Society would be overjoyed to know of it and the source of the fact.

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