

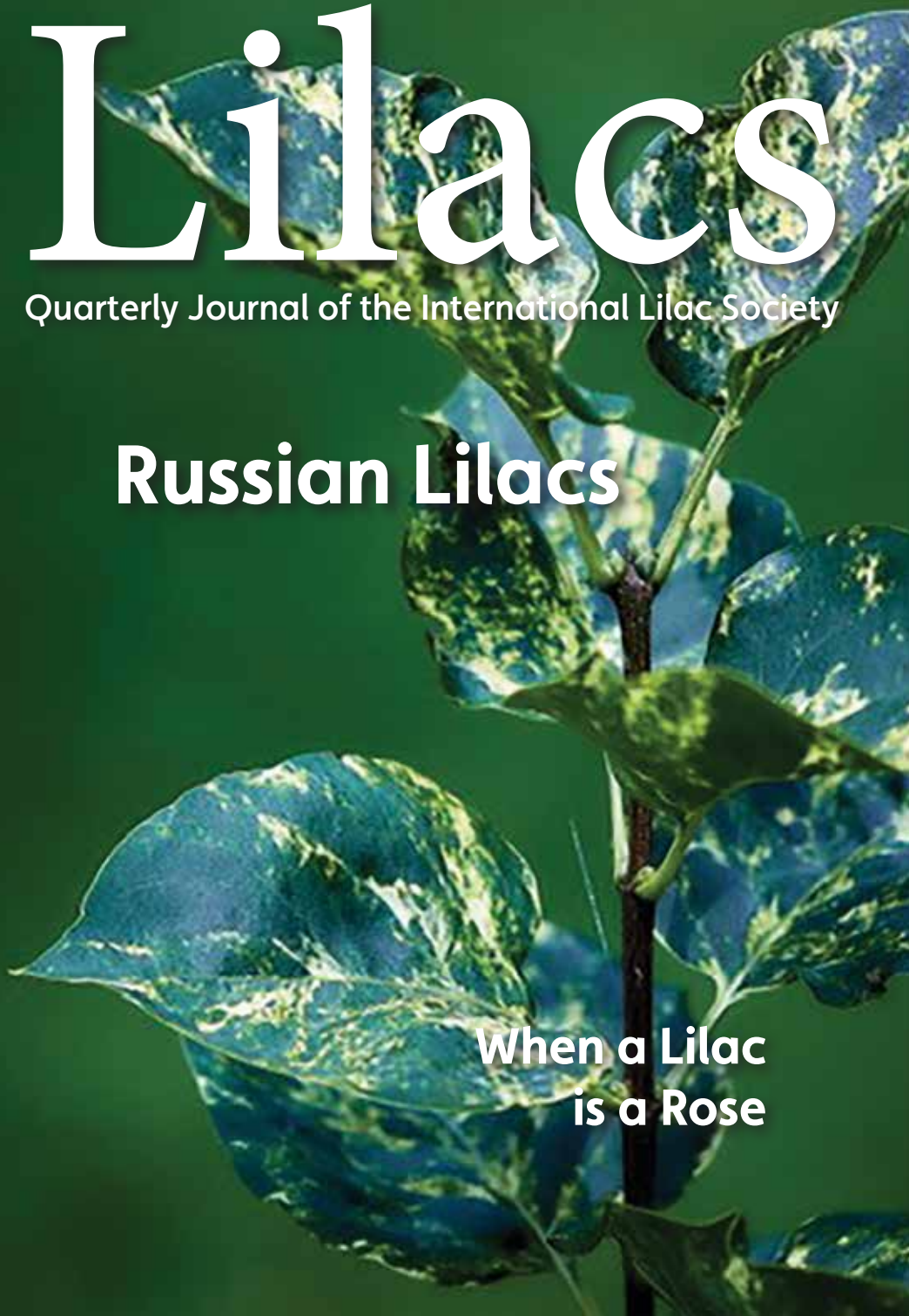
VOLUME 51 • NUMBER 2 • SPRING 2021

Lilacs

Quarterly Journal of the International Lilac Society

Russian Lilacs

When a Lilac
is a Rose





'Saugeana' at the UVM Hort Farm

VOLUME 51, NO. 2 QUARTERLY JOURNAL
A Publication of THE INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

Copyright 2021 Editor
ISSN 1046-9761

Copies of this publication are available for \$5.00 (U.S.) by writing to the
International Lilac Society, c/o John Bentley,
PO Box 6, Salisbury, NH 03268-0006

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

President Robert Zavodny
590 Delaware Avenue, Akron, OH 44303
president@internationallilacsociety.org
(330) 329-2993

Executive Vice President Claire Fouquet
137e Rue, Saint-Georges, QC G5Y 6V9 Canada
execvp@internationallilacsociety.org

Membership Secretary Mark L. DeBard
810 Bluffview Dr., Columbus OH 43235
membership@internationallilacsociety.org

Treasurer John Bentley
PO Box 6, Salisbury, NH 03268-0006
treasurer@internationallilacsociety.org (603) 783-6779

Editor Tom Gober
590 Delaware Avenue, Akron, OH 44303
editor@internationallilacsociety.org (330) 503-8140

Membership Classification (U.S. Funds)
Single/Annual \$25.00
Family \$35.00
Institution/Commercial \$55.00
Life \$500.00

Mail membership dues to John Bentley, PO Box 6, Salisbury, NH 03268-0006
MASTERCARD and VISA credit cards accepted
International Postage Fee \$10 (Excludes U.S. & Canada) additional to dues.

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.

OWNERSHIP STATEMENT ©2021 by the International Lilac Society
All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced without written permission of the publisher. Published by the International Lilac Society.
Tom Gober, Editor, 590 Delaware Avenue, Akron, OH 44303

International Lilac Society Web Site Address:
www.internationallilacsociety.org

Published February 2022



'Evangeline' at the
UVM Hort Farm



INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

Table of Contents

President's Message 32

A Tribute to Franklin L.
"Woody" Barnes 35

My Love For Lilacs 38

A Lilac by Any Other
Name Is a Rose 41

Chronological Outline History
of *Syringa* species (Lilacs) 44

Observations of Abnormal
Development of the Branches
in Hybrid *Syringa villosa*
C.k. Schneid. In The MSU
Botanical Garden 57

ON THE FRONT

Aucubaefolia by Eugen Rack

ON THE BACK

'Red Rothamagenois' at the Hort Farm
by Kitty Werner

Russian Lilacs (part 2) 61

Lilacs in winter - Educational
Project of the Botanical
Garden of Peter the Great,
St. Petersburg 67

Convention Corner Calendar 71

Come to Rochester in 2022! 72

Photographs Wanted 74

Journal Delays 76

Webmaster Needed 76

EDITOR'S DEADLINE

FOR SUMMER 2021 ISSUE:
February 2022

[Please send photos *at least 300dpi*
+ articles]

President's Message

Dear Lilac Enthusiasts Around the World,



These past four seasons of our lives have been filled with the pandemic with ever-changing requirements and mandates to protect each other and ourselves.

Spring is a time of year to reset the time-clocks of our lives. Spring is a changeable and fickle time of year. When spring comes, we want to kick winter to the curb and anticipate the rebirth of our gardens and life. March 23 is the official date of the first day of spring. The season is slow to change; and winter can creep up on us at any given time, burying the spring flowers under inches of snow, setting back the season (Mother Nature shows us who is in control). But a few sunny days of warmer temperatures bring back spring and the snow recedes once again.

As Mother Nature allows winter to retreat and spring to advance, we live for hope of the sights and smells of *Syringa*, re-emerging after the year long hiatus absent of her showiness and delight.

We all know, by now, that this was the second convention to be canceled due to COVID-19. It has been rescheduled for May 12–14, 2022, in Rochester, New York. Watch for details of this and other upcoming conventions in the Convention Corner by Karen McCauley.

I did have the opportunity to drive over to Rochester last spring. During my visit, I had the pleasure of meeting Ted Hildebrandt of Coldwater Pond Nursery. He specializes in grafting maples, pines and other trees and cuttings of various lilacs. I purchased several lilacs to expand my collection. I plan to return next year to see what new lilacs he has available. I left his place and headed to meet Jo Anderson. I spent a few hours touring her collection of lilacs and chatting with her along the way. She showed her sport of Beauty of Moscow (“Krasavitsa Moskvyy”) which looks quite promising. She is using a layering technique to make cuttings of various less-common varieties. I am looking forward to see her success, next year.

After returning to my hotel and having dinner, I wondered to Highland Park. The Lilac Festival was in full progress. I found my

way to the lilac collection. There were so many lilacs to see, but night fell and I headed back to my room. The next morning, I drove to the Flower City Days at the Market. On Sundays in May, flower and plant growers (and some crafters) descend on the old market to sell their goods. I was in heaven. I have to admit that there was barely enough room for me in my Honda CR-V. Pat Maurer was at this Market, and I spent a couple of hours talking to her. I had planned on stopping back at Highland Park, but I ran out of time.

I am truly looking forward to this year's Convention in Rochester and reuniting with my new friends. I encourage everyone to plan on attending as well. There is so much to do in the greater Rochester area.

A virtual Board of Directors Meeting was held June 21, 2021. The Executive Committee gave their respective reports. One item that was brought up, was the lack of the election of the Board of Directors, whose terms were up this year. With all four willing to continue their term and no one else running, it was decided that next year these four Board Members will be placed on the ballot to continue their term until 2024. The Board Members up for election in 2022 would be on a separate ballot and their term would be until 2025. The motion was passed.

The newly released *Registry* of lilacs had 100 copies sold. They are available on Bookshop.org in hard- and soft-bound copies. I found the best way to find the book was to search Dr Mark DeBard by name.

A motion to allocate the current Lourene Wishart Plant Propagation Fund to the Preservation Committee passed with the stipulation that they report on their progress, regularly including how the money was spent, additionally, funds from the sales of rare lilacs should be used to re-invest in the fund. An additional motion was made to change the name to the 'Lourene Wishart Propagation and Preservation Fund'. It passed.

The election of the officers occurred, as well. I was re-elected President. Brad Bittorf stepped down as Executive VP after 16 years of service. Claire Fouquet was nominated and elected as the new Executive VP and finished Brad's term until 2025. Treasurer Karen McCauley stepped down. Tom Gober was re-elected as Editor. This year, we held virtual board meetings. The Executive Committee and the Board of Directors feel it is important to continue the work of

the ILS throughout the year. So at the August Board Meeting we concluded the elections of the Treasurer. John Bentley had offered his time to assume this vital, open position. There was some confusion as to how Robert's Rules worked with an unopposed election of this position. This was clarified between meetings and John has assumed the duties of ILS Treasurer.

Many changes have been occurring behind the scenes. The duties of the Executive Committee are being updated to bring us into the current times and along with the recent changes in personnel.

With that being said, it is time for our Board of Directors' election. As I mentioned earlier, we will be holding two separate elections. Ballot #1 is for a two-year term concluding in 2024 and Ballot #2 is for a three-year term concluding in 2025. To vote, you can return the ballots by post or you can follow the instructions on the bottom of the ballot to vote electronically (email).

We are always looking for volunteers for the ILS. Please let me know if you would like to contribute in any way to our society. New volunteers always bring a fresh perspective and new ideas to carry us into the future.

Make sure to save-the-date (May 12–14, 2022) for our next Convention. We will be celebrating our 50-plus-one anniversary. It promises to be a wonderful convention and venue. See you all, soon.

Sincerely Yours,
Dr. Robert A. Zavodny
ILS President

Elections

Due to the pandemic, the 2021 Elections for the Board of Directors was postponed. Those board members served an additional year. This year we will be holding two elections for the Board of Directors in this manner:

2021 Election (postponed): These members will be elected for a TWO-year term (expiring in 2024)

2022 Election: These members will be elected for a THREE-year term (expiring in 2025)

Please be sure to fill out both ballots and return them.

A Tribute to Franklin L. “Woody” Barnes

February 24, 1935 – July 25, 2021



Jane and Woody Barnes at the 2016 Philadelphia Convention. Photo by T Gober

A third generation native of Julian, California, Franklin Lockwood “Woody” Barnes Junior passed away peacefully Sunday, July 25, 2021 at the age of 86. A trained botanist, Woody was born in San Diego and attended Julian Elementary and High School, Pomona College, and the University of Michigan. Woody and his father, Franklin, operated the largest apple and pear orchards in Julian, a family business since 1906. The family built the iconic Manzanita Ranch store in Wynola. In July of 1962, Woody married Jane Caroline Mathis from El Toro, CA, and they shared many wonderful adventures over almost 60

years of marriage. Kind and gentle, full of wisdom and grace, Woody possessed an inner toughness that could inspire awe. He was very active in agricultural organizations and in his community, including 18 years with the Julian Volunteer Fire District, and many years with the California Cattlemen's Association and Julian Community Planning Group. He was one of 30 California farmers selected in 1970 to the first class of the California Agricultural Leadership Program. He served on the boards of the San Diego County Farm Bureau (including one year as president), the Council of California Growers, the California State Board of Forestry, California Rangeland Trust and the International Lilac Society. He remained on the Julian Planning Group, a committee for the Rangeland Trust and on the board of the ILS until his final breath. Woody was just selected by the San Diego Planning and Development Services as one of the 2021 County Volunteers of the Year. Of the agricultural life in Julian, Woody said, "It's an era that's completely gone and I'm probably the only one who remembers most of it." Well, Woody, we will remember you. Always. Woody is survived by his wife, Jane, his sister Mary Alice "Jo" Geary (Jim); two children, Franklin Lockwood "Barney" Barnes III (Diane), and Scott T. Barnes (Grace), and many grandchildren. Many of Woody's memories have been preserved in the book *Woody Barnes A Farmer's Life in Julian. A Celebration of Life* was held on Sunday, September 26, 2021 on the property known as Manzanita Ranch.

Brad Bittorf:

"Woody" and Jane Barnes maintained a lovely ranch in the mountains of rural San Diego County near Julian, California. We heard tales of these California lilac growers and wondered whether it's really possible to grow lilacs in Southern California. But we also heard tales of progress and lilac accomplishments in Riverside California and on the mountaintop town of Idyllwild, so perhaps this was possible.

Then came word of something called the Southern California lilac growers. And indeed, these folks, including Woody, assembled a panel during our conference at Descanso Gardens. We learned that crop insurance could be purchased for lilacs because they were

a crop. These were flowers that would be sold in flower shops in the cities of coastal California. If there was a frost or some other condition that harmed the flowers, there would be an economic impact through these growers.

We learned that it was important to develop and use lilacs that had very long stems, because these would need to be cut and sacrificed several times to keep the flowers fresh at the tip as they made their way to market. And we learned that Woody had a family connection to lilac growing.

Woody and Jane invited some of us who had attended the conference to stop at their place afterward. Colin Chapman, Bruce Peart, David Gressley and I all ascended the mountain in the fog to discover a beef cattle ranch, a plethora of daffodils, and a lilac farm!

The hospitality I was shown there—and many other times afterward—was genuine and graceful. We had a delightful day in Julian—though I was glad to be able to drive home late that day to the warmth of Tucson.

Woody often offered help, or a fresh perspective, or a counterpoint idea at board meetings. He had a friendly weight to his statements that was doubtless developed through a life of experience. He always welcomed my thoughts and offered additional points, but never insisted that I adopted any particular one. Rather, he wanted me to have all the information available to make a decision. Woody also had connections to a great many people, some of which surprised me. But he never made me feel ignorant nor seemed self-important when he shared these.

I sometimes met Jane and Woody at airports and even shared a flight with them sometimes. This was always a pleasant surprise. Woody called me shortly after I stepped down as executive Vice President and his final words to me comprised yet another offer to help and another invitation to visit.

I'll close this by moving to adjourn this missive, because I'm confident that—as he often did in meetings—Woody would second the motion to adjourn, with a smile.

Karen McCauley:

Woody was a rancher, botanist and one of our original ILS members. For years Woody was the auctioneer at our annual conventions.

He was always very supportive and congenial, especially with new members. It was not unusual for Woody to buy plants and then give them to first time attendees. Woody was a great supporter of the ILS, not only with monetary donations but with his time, volunteering and sharing his expertise. No question was a dumb question, and he could respond in a very non-condescending way. Even though his health limited his traveling to conventions the last few years he would contribute with donations and/or with moral support.

I was fortunate to talk with Woody a few weeks before his passing and will miss his easy-going personality. He was just one of those all-around nice guys and will be sorely missed. I asked Woody, as a senior member of the ILS, to be a Keynote speaker at our upcoming Rochester convention, but I think he knew he wouldn't be able to attend. In lieu of that he sent me the following article.

My Love For Lilacs

FRANKLIN L. (WOODY) BARNES

Early settlers in Julian came in the 1870s for farming and gold mining. Lilacs came along with these people and were planted on almost every homestead and mining claim.

My maternal grandfather, Martin Jacobs, arrived in Julian in the late 1880s as a gold miner. My grandmother, Mary Agnes McConville, arrived at about the same time as a one room schoolteacher. They married and had six children including my Mom, Alice Genevieve.

My paternal great grandparents and grandparents arrived in Pacific Beach (San Diego) at about the same time. My grandfather raised lemons and went into the produce business. His wife, Lulo, was the daughter of poet, Rose Hartwick Thorpe, who wrote "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."

The Julian Hotel figures prominently in the history of both Julian and my family. The hotel was built by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, freed slaves. When Mr. Robinson died, the hotel was more than Mrs. Robinson could handle, so she sold it to my grandparents' Jacobs, agreeing to stay on a year to teach them how to run the business.

Dad's father went into the wholesale produce business with Jason Doyle in San Diego. Around 1906 my grandfather began leasing what became our home place in Julian, then purchased the land in 1916. My Dad loved Julian and moved here in 1920.

Dad built a rock house and finished it in 1924, the year he and my Mom were married. My parents Alice and Franklin were married Christmas Day at the Julian Hotel. The Jacobs gave them lilac plants as a wedding present. Mom and Dad raised fruit and flowers, and by the 1930s were selling lilac as cut flowers to vendors in San Diego. My early memories of lilacs were packing them in used lettuce crates and shipping them to San Diego on the (motorized) stage line.

It is fair to say that I was born into the lilac business. For many years the family sold lilacs wholesale in San Diego and retail in Julian. After WWII, Julian became (and remains) a popular tourist spot. For many years we provided lilacs to decorate Marston's Department Store in San Diego. The Marston's and Barnes families were good friends, having property near each other in San Diego and in the Pine Hills area of Julian.

I fell in love with lilacs early on. In addition to my family influence, my first "paying" job was for a Julian neighbor, taking care of his pigeons, chickens, horses, dog and yard for 50 cents a week. The yard included a long row of lilacs. Other early influences included *Lilac Culture* by John C. Wister (1930), *Lilacs in My Garden* by Alice Harding (1930), *The Lilac* by Susan Delano McKelvey (1928), and *Lilacs for America* (published in 1953 by Arthur Hoyt Scott Horticultural Foundation).

After Jane and I were married in 1962, we learned that John C. Wister was the uncle of William Wister Haines, author of *Command Decision*, whose wife was a distant cousin of my wife.

Our lilac collection was significantly enhanced when good friends of my folks sent several lilac plants from the Hulda Klager collection in Woodland, Washington, plants that we still have.

We even registered a lilac developed on our farm. It is an excellent dark single named Alice-Franklin, after my parents.

While the International Lilac Society was holding its first convention in Rochester in May, 1972, the first class of the California Agriculture Leadership Program was on a tour that included Battle

Creek, Michigan (Kellogg Foundation funding) and Washington, D.C. I was lucky enough to be a member of that first class. Somehow, I heard about the lilac convention and was able to spend one day in Rochester. I've been interested in the ILS ever since. I have attended many ILS conventions, some with my wife and some with my Mom. I've seen many beautiful gardens and made many wonderful friends via the ILS, for which I am very grateful.

'Alice-Franklin', photo by Mark DeBard



A Lilac by Any Other Name Is a Rose

Rob White, Contributor

Reprinted with permission from Rob White

International bestselling Book Author, Storyteller, Philosopher and founder of Mind Adventure Inc.

This revelation sparked a sea change in my thinking and caused me to completely recalibrate my understanding of the world's pecking order. All of a sudden the playing field was level and I felt that I had a right to be in the game if I had faith in myself -- regardless of my roots.

One of the many great things about living near Boston is the annual flower show, which takes place at the World Trade Center. I love going every year because it's a magical prelude to what's coming soon, as spring settles in. The show transforms the grand room at the Trade Center into a veritable greenhouse with lush displays of floral designs ranging from the commonplace to the exotic. The colors and scents boggle the mind.

Out of the mélange of fragrances, one in particular teased my brain: lilac. Within microseconds of breathing in the lilac scent, I found myself floating back nearly five decades and reliving a conversation that gave me a big boost when it came to believing in myself. The chat, as fresh in my mind as the flowers at the show, went like this:

"Would you like one?" an older woman asked, opening an elegant tin filled with mints. I hesitated.

"Go ahead, it's OK," she assured me.

I popped the mint into my mouth and my eyes must have lit up.

"Lilacs aren't just for sniffing, they taste good, too," she said, pointing to the lavender-colored bushes that graced the grounds surrounding us.

This took place on a warm, sunny day in Hyannis, back in 1964. At the time, I was renting a cottage with some college friends, and a few of us hadn't yet found steady summer employment. My buddy, Carl, knew one of the security guards at a magnificent estate on the ocean, a half-mile down the road from where we were staying. The guard helped us snag a one-day gig serving appetizers at an outdoor spring bash, attended by 160 social elites. Other than the fact that the uni-

form I was given was absurdly mismatched for my body—shirt too small, vest way too big, pants somewhere in the middle—it seemed like a great way to make some money on a warm summer day. Besides who wouldn't want to be a fly on the wall at a big Hyannis social event?

The caterer told us what to do, and we set about roaming the lawn with trays of appetizers, reloading when empty. That was the easy part; the hard part was feeling comfortable in the midst of people who were so far out of my league. From their pressed linen pants, skirts, crisp button-down shirts, and blouses to their shimmering Harvard, Yale, and Princeton class rings, these were tomorrow's movers and shakers. I was certain I was offering stuffed mushrooms and other fancy appetizers to tomorrow's business leaders and legislators. Maybe even a future president or two. The only thing they'd remember about me was the ridiculous uniform I was wearing and perhaps the scent of salmon puffs I was acquiring from the hors d'oeuvres.

It was time for my break, so I walked off to the far corner of the lawn to relax and watch all the beautiful and vivacious people doing their social dance. I felt envious and intimidated. Having come from a humble mill town where a backyard barbecue and a cold Bud was as good as it gets, I was an outsider gazing into a world where I'd never be welcomed.

As I stood there gazing, the older woman casually walked over, folded her arms, and began watching the party guests, too. She was dressed in a pink silk summer suit and carried herself with grace and sophistication. I thought perhaps she was a rich neighbor who'd might have wandered in to briefly enjoy the event. She seemed kindly and non-threatening, but even so I was startled when she offered me that mint and asked my name. She went on to ask what I did when I wasn't serving up appetizers. I told her that I was attending college and that this was my first time as a server. She commended me for getting out there in the world and doing what it takes to earn a living. Everyone else was so aloof, but she treated me as if I were a guest.

I was grateful, too, that she saw beyond the ill-fitting clothing. Still, she had good radar and sensed that I was out of my comfort zone;

many of the people I was serving were not much older than me, yet they were on the launchpad for stellar success.

“They look so impressive, don’t they?” she asked.

“Oh, yes,” I replied. “They certainly do.”

“How many of them do you think will actually achieve their goals?”

“Why, all of them.”

“I’d say three will.”

“What?” I said. “How is that possible? These people are the cream of the crop in every way.”

“Oh, they’re all ambitious and they all have wonderful dreams, and many come from successful families. But deep down most of them are nervous that their contacts will fall through or their plans will fail. No matter how confident they’re acting, they don’t trust their personal judgment when it’s time to make important decisions. So they’ll settle for far less than what they really want out of life.”

I was stunned. Even people with stellar family pedigrees and Ivy League educations could fall short of their goals simply because they don’t trust their own judgment or they worry about their plans failing?

This revelation sparked a sea change in my thinking and caused me to completely recalibrate my understanding of the world’s pecking order. All of a sudden the playing field was level and I felt that I had a right to be in the game if I had faith in myself—regardless of my less than aristocratic roots.

As the scent of the flower show lilacs came back into focus, the taste of the lilac mint from 1964 lingered in my mind. In fact, that lilac-infused day has stuck with me over the decades. I think about my chat at the Hyannis compound every time I make a big decision like launching a real estate development plan, diving into an upscale restaurant project, or investing in a local pizza parlor.

By the way, when we got back to the cottage and I told Carl about the woman I was chatting with, he laughed and said, “Do you know who that was?” When I heard her name, I realized that she had taught her own children to trust their judgment and to feel free to pursue their plans without fear of failing. She inspired confidence in the bedrock of their beings. She put a good dose of it in mine that day, too. And why not, she was Rose Kennedy.

Chronological Outline History of *Syringa* species (Lilacs)

Mark L. DeBard, MD

The following is an outline by year of the important developments in the history of the genus *Syringa* lilac species, collected from the References at the end. Dates and species names are bolded, and important individuals are underlined with birth and death dates where known.

11th century—**Serapio**, Arab physician and botanist, mentioned *Jasminum caeruleum* (Blue Jasmine), in Spain, perhaps from the Moors whose gardens looked like Persian ones via Egypt, which may have been a lilac. Italian **Andreas Cesalpino** in 1583 and **Gaspard Bauhin** in 1623 thought so, but **John Parkinson** in 1640 said it was the Persian lilac.

1554—**Pierre Belon (1518–1564)**, French physician and naturalist after a scientific journey to the Eastern Mediterranean from 1546–1549, described a Turkish bush with flowering branches the length of an arm, of violet color, which the Turks called Foxtail, which may have been what we now call the lilac.

1555–1563—**Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq (1522–1592)**, Flemish diplomat and scholar, went to Constantinople as Emperor Ferdinand I's Ambassador to Suleiman II, Sultan of Turkey.

1563—**de Busbecq**, returned to Vienna with a lilac he called **Turkish Holunder** or **Holler (Turkish Elderberry)**, where it bloomed for the first time in Europe.

1565—**Pietro Mattioli (1501–1577)**, Italian physician and medical botanist of Sienna, and personal physician to Emperor Ferdinand I and Maximilian II from 1554–1570, published his updated Commentaries on Dioscorides. It described 100 new plants and had the



First printed picture of a lilac, inked woodcut, Matthioli 1565

first picture (a woodcut) of a plant he called “**lilac**”, noting it was brought by **de Busbecq** from Constantinople. “Lilac” may come from the Turkish “**lilak**” meaning bluish.

1570—de Busbecq left Vienna for Paris permanently probably with a lilac in his baggage. He remained in Paris the rest of his life.

1576—Mathias de l’Obel (Lobelius, 1538-1616), Flemish physician and botanist, first used the Latin name *Syringa* for the lilac. This came from the Greek syrinx or “pipe”, referring to the hollow stems of both the lilac and mockorange which were used by the Turks to make pipes and both were originally in the genus *Syringa*. He mentioned its presence in present-day Portugal (Lusitania) and that it was named *Syringa caerulea Lusitanica*.

1597—John Gerard (1545–1612), English botanist/barber/surgeon, published his famous book *Herball*, with a description of white and “blew” lilacs growing in his garden. Described as like privet, with a small central spongy pith like elderberry and leaves like pear or poplar trees. He said the white flowers had a pleasant, sweet smell, but were “too sweet, troubling and molesting the head in very strange manner”, but the blew flowers were not as strong. Noted that **Clusius** (famous French botanist) called it *Jasminum Arabicum* or *Syringa Arabica*. Noted that it grows plentifully in Egypt and is called **Sambac Arabum**, or **Jeseminum caeruleum Arabicum**. He noted it was called *Syringa*, or Pipe, due to the hollow pith, or **Lil-lach** (Old English word) *Syringa coerulea* or “blew pipe” which in English was “**White Pipe**”, so “blew” was not “blue.” Famously, his friend **Lobelius** accused him of plagiarism and errors; indeed, Gerard’s white lilac may have been *Philadelphus* or mockorange, at that time commonly confused with lilac.

1613—Basilus Besler (1561–1629), German apothecary and botanist, and curator of the garden of the Prince Bishop von Gemmingen in Bavaria, mentioned the white lilac in his gardens obtained from **Camerarius** (1534-1598), physician and botanist.

1614—Prospero Alpini, (Prosperus Albinus, 1553–1617), Italian physician and botanist, first noted the presence in Venice of *Ligustrum nigrum*, now *S. ×laciniata*, with an accurate picture of the leaves but a privet flower.

1620—Gaspard Bauhin (or Caspar, 1560–1624), Swiss physician and botanist, first described the **Persian lilac** with cut leaves (later found to be distinct from the Persian entire-leaved lilac) that he received from the Venetian Mori (where it was called **Ligustrum nigrum**), and called it **Ligustrum foliis laciniatis**, the first person to introduce scientific binomials to botany.

1623—Gaspard Bauhin described the common lilac as **Syringa caerulea** as well as its white variant he called **Syringa flore lacteo**.

1625—Lord Francis Bacon (1561–1626), English philosopher, scientist, and librarian, referenced the **Lelacke tree** or **Laylock**, **Lilach**, and **Pipe-tree**.

1627—Prospero Alpini posthumously described the **cut-leaved Persian lilac** (now known to be **S. ×laciniata**) in Venice in 1614, says it was sent there by **Jerome Capelli**, the ambassador to the Sultan in Constantinople.

1629—John Parkinson (1567–1650), English herbalist and botanist, mentioned a **white “Pipe tree”**.

1635—Jacques-Philippe Cornuti (1606-1651), French physician and botanist, published an accurate picture of **S. ×laciniata** and said it was from Persia.

1640—John Parkinson, noted **S. ×laciniata** growing in England and classified it as a Jasmine.

1652—lilacs were commonly grown all over the American colonies per **Keeler** (1969).

1660—A Persian lilac with entire (not cut) leaves was listed in a catalog of the Jardin des Plants of Paris (later part of the Musée d’Histoire Naturelle), as **Jasminum persicum seu ligustrum persic**, of unknown origin. This was almost 50 years after the cut-leaved version was first described, and suggests it was a variant of **S. ×laciniata** especially since the latter was found growing wild in China in 1915.

1672—Abraham Munting (1626–1683), Dutch physician, botanist and artist, first differentiates the Persian entire-leaved lilac, which he calls **Jasminum Persicum foliis integris**, now known as **S. persica**, from its cut-leaved variety, which he called **Jasminum Persicum foliis dissectis**, now known as **S. ×laciniata**.

1683—James Sutherland (1639–1719), Scottish herbalist and botanist, first mentions the purple lilac, *S. vulgaris* var. *purpurea*.

1687—Paul Hermann, German botanist, first used the term “*Syringa*” to refer to *S. ×persica* with entire leaves as *Syringah Persica foliis integris*.

1690’s—general belief that *S. persica* came from China by way of Constantinople after *S. vulgaris*.

1728—Jonas Synnerberg (1695–1775), apothecary, took the first lilacs from Sweden to Turku, Finland as noted by D.E. Hogman in his 1765 thesis, likely told to him by his Swedish-Finnish botanist teacher, Peter Kalm (1716–1779).

1737—Peter Collinson (1694–1768), wrote to his American botanist friend John Bartram (1699–1777) discussing a bundle of white and blue lilacs, noting new purple ones. He also referenced the best lilac collection in the USA by Colonel Custis at Williamsburgh, Virginia.

1742—Pierre d’Incarville (1706–1757), French Jesuit botanist, discovered *S. pekinensis* in the mountains near Beijing but did not collect a specimen.

1750—Pierre d’Incarville discovered and collected dried specimens of what would become *S. villosa* in the mountains near Beijing. Also, *S. vulgaris* common lilacs were planted in the garden of Governor Wentworth in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

1753—Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778), Swedish physician, botanist, and zoologist who formalized binomial nomenclature, standardized the lilac name as *Syringa vulgaris*, and said its native land was the Orient though many thought Persia. He also described the Persian lilac as *S. persica* with both cut-leaves and entire leaves.

1755—Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau (1700–1782), mentions a white *S. persica*.

1760—Philip Miller (1691–1771), Scottish botanist, publishes the first color plate of *S. ×laciniata*, flowers pinkish, though most authors say they are blue.

1767—Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), American statesman and President, planted lilacs per his records.

1770—Richard Weston (1733–1806), English botanist, referred to the Persian lilac with cut leaves as *S. persica* v. *laciniata*.

1771—Prince Nursery of Flushing, Long Island, New York offered white and blue lilacs for sale.

1777—Jacques Varin of Rouen botanical garden sowed seed of the cut-leaved Persian lilac and found a new lilac called the **Rouen lilac** (eventually called *S. chinensis*), probably a hybrid of the cut-leaved Persian (now *S. ×laciniata*) or *S. protolaciniata* with *S. vulgaris* growing there.

1785—George Washington (1732–1799) planted lilacs in his garden per his diary, including *S. ×persica*.

1792—George Washington purchased lilacs from **John Bartram** in Philadelphia.

1794—John Sibthorp, British botanist, rediscovered wild *S. vulgaris* on the Eminska Planina 2000 ft. tall mountain in the Balkans in southeast Bulgaria near the Black Sea, 200 miles north of Istanbul. Also, **Franz Schmidt**, Austrian nurseryman, noted “*S. chinensis*” in a Dutch nursery catalog.

1796—Carl Willdenow, German botanist, described and named *S. chinensis*.

1800—Bernard McMahon (1775–1816), Irish-American horticulturist and Philadelphia seedsman, offered white and purple common lilacs.

1800 ca.—Paul Kitaibel (1757–1817), Hungarian botanist, gave first mention to a lilac he called *S. prunifolia* (for its leaves resemble to Prunus fruit trees) and now called *S. josikaea*, growing in western Ukraine between Lviv and Mukachevo along the Carpathian mountains.

1804—Martin Vahl (1749–1804), Danish-Norwegian botanist, named *S. villosa* based on the d’Incarville dried specimens collected in 1750.

1810’s—general belief *S. ×persica* was not a native of Persia but only a cultivated plant there.

1815—William P.C. Barton (1786–1856), American physician and

botanist, mentioned lilacs as common in gardens within 10 miles of Philadelphia.

1827 ca.—**Baroness von Josika (née Countess Czaky)**, a botanist, collected wild specimens of what was to become *S. josikaea* growing in what is now Cluj, Romania and sent them to the gardens of the Imperial and Royal University in Vienna.

1828—**Anton Rochel (1770–1847)**, Austrian physician and naturalist, found *S. vulgaris* growing wild in the Banat region of western Romania among the limestone rocks of the nearby Carpathian Mountains and a few years later along the Danube river and in Bulgaria. Many still believed it was from China.

1830—**Joseph Franz von Jaquin (1766–1839)**, first described the lilac sent by **Baroness von Josika** and named it *S. josikaea*.

1831—**Johann Heuffel (1831–1857)**, Hungarian physician and botanist, found *S. vulgaris* growing in the valley of the Cerna, Mount Domogled, and along the rocky banks of the Danube river. Also, German-Russian physician and botanist **Alexander von Bunge** (1803–1890) sent lilacs to Russia from China. Also, English plant collector **Robert Blinkworth** discovered *S. emodi* in the Kuram valley of Afghanistan that was named by his employer, **Nathaniel Wallich** (1786–1854), surgeon and botanist, of the East India Company in Calcutta (now Kolkata), India. Finally, **Porfirij Kirilov** (1801–1864), Russian botanist, rediscovered *S. pekinensis* in the Beijing mountains and sent seeds to St. Petersburg and discovered *S. pubescens* subsp. *pubescens* on mountain cliffs in Hebei, China.

1833—**Robert Graham (1786–1845)**, physician and botanist of the Royal Botanical Garden in Edinburgh, Scotland described a flowering specimen of *S. josikaea*.

1835—**William Price and Sons catalog of Flushing**, Long Island, New York listed eleven lilacs for sale, including *S. vulgaris*, *S. ×persica*, *S. ×chinensis*, and the ancient pre-1830 magenta cultivar ‘Charles X’. Also, **Porfirij Kirilov** rediscovered *S. villosa* and sent plants to St. Petersburg.

1838—**John Claudius Loudon (1783–1843)**, Scottish botanist, described a flowering *S. josikaea*.

1840—**Nicolaio Turczaninov**, first described *S. pubescens* subsp. *pubescens*.

1853—**Col. James L. Warren (1805–1896)**, brought lilacs from Massachusetts and offered a white *S. ×persica* at his Warren and Sons nursery.

1855—**Carl Johann Maximovich (1827–1892)**, Russian botanist, discovered the Amur tree lilac, *S. reticulata* subsp. *amurensis*. This species was independently discovered at the same time by Russian and Estonian naturalist and anthropologist **Richard Otto Maack (1825–1886)**.

1856—**Robert Fortune (1812–1880)**, Scottish botanist, sent to England the first live plants of *S. oblata* subsp. *oblata* and its cultivar ‘Alba’ from a garden in China.

1858—**William C. Walker**, offered in the catalog of his Golden Gate nursery in San Francisco *S. vulgaris* and *S. ×persica*.

1862—**Carl Johann Maximovich**, discovered the Japanese tree lilac in Japan, *S. reticulata* subsp. *reticulata*.

1863—**Armand David (1826–1900)**, French priest and botanist, discovered and collected *S. pekinensis* in the mountains near Beijing and is credited as its discoverer.

1868—**John Anderson first discovered**, without realizing it, *S. tomentella* subsp. *yunnanensis*, per Bretschneider’s notes in 1898.

1870—**James Edward Tierney Aitchison (1834–1898)**, physician and botanist, collected what he called *S. persica* (later described by **Camillo Schneider (1876–1951)**, German botanist, as *S. afghanica*, and often confused with *S. ×laciniata*) at 7500 feet in the Kuram Valley near Shalizan, Afghanistan.

1875—**C.J. Maximovich**, collected *S. reticulata* subsp. *reticulata* (calling it *S. japonica*) in Japan.

1876—**William S. Clark (1826–1886)**, American botanist, sent seeds of *S. pekinensis* to the Arnold Arboretum.

1878—**Victor Lemoine (1823–1911)**, crossed *S. vulgaris* ‘Azurea Plena’ (the first double flower form) with *S. oblata* subsp. *oblata* and created ‘Hyacinthiflora Plena’, the first of what would become to

be known as *S. ×hyacinthiflora*.

1879—**Ludwig Loczy**, Hungarian botanist, first collected what was later described as *S. pubescens* subsp. *microphylla*.

1881—**Otto Franz von Mollendorf (1848–1903)**, collected seeds of *S. pubescens* subsp. *pubescens* in China.

1882—**Emil Bretschneider**, sent seeds of *S. pubescens* subsp. *pubescens* to the Arnold Arboretum where it flowered in 1886. He also sent seeds of *S. villosa* collected near Beijing, as well as *S. pekinensis*, the latter flowering for the first time in North America in 1889 at the Arnold Arboretum.

1885—**Grigorii Nikolaevich Potanin (1835–1920)**, Russian-Kazakh ethnographer and botanist, discovered *S. oblata* subsp. *oblata* (as *giraldii*) in Shaanxi, China.

1886—*S. pubescens* subsp. *pubescens*, first bloomed in North America at the Arnold Arboretum, from seed collected by **Otto von Mollendorf** and sent to the Arboretum by **Emil Bretschneider** in 1882.

1887—**Jean Marie Delavay (1834–1895)**, French priest and botanist, discovered and collected *S. tomentella* subsp. *yunnanensis* around Lake Lanking in Yunnan, China. Also, *S. pubescens* subsp. *pubescens* was first offered for sale, in Germany.

1888—*S. pubescens* subsp. *pubescens*, first bloomed in Europe at Kew Gardens from seed collected by **Otto von Mollendorf** and sent to the Gardens by **Emil Bretschneider** in 1882. Separately, **Augustine Henry** (1857–1930), British-Irish plantsman, sent the first specimen (dried) of what would become *S. komarowii* subsp. *reflexa* to England.

1889—**Parsons and Sons of Flushing**, Long Island, New York USA offered 46 lilacs for sale. Also, *S. pekinensis* flowered for the first time in North America at the Arnold Arboretum. Separately, **Emil Bretschneider** introduced *S. villosa* into cultivation.

1890—**Pierre Gabriel Bonvalot (1853–1933)**, French explorer, and **Prince Henri d'Orleans** (1822–1897), photographer and botanist, collected *S. tomentella* subsp. *tomentella* in Sichuan, China, as described by **Louis Bureau** and **Adrien René Franchet** (1834–

1900), French botanists, in 1891. Also, **Louis Henry** first made the cross of *S. josikaea* × *S. villosa* to form what became known as *S. ×henryi*.

1891—**Giuseppe Girdali (d. 1901)**, French priest and botanist, collected *S. oblata* subsp. *oblata* (originally subsp. *girdalii*) in Shaanxi. Also, **Adrien René Franchet** first described *S. tomentella* subsp. *yunnanensis*.

1893—**G.N. Potanin**, discovered what was to become known as *S. komarowii* subsp. *komarowii* in Sichuan, China, and brought back seeds of what was to become *S. tomentella* subsp. *sweginzowii*.

1894—**Vladimir Leontievich Komarov (1869–1945)**, sent seeds of *S. villosa* subsp. *wolfii* to St. Petersburg under the original name *S. villosa* subsp. *hirsuta*.

1895—**A. Sontag**, Russian plant collector, collected *S. pubescens* subsp. *patula* in the mountains near Seoul, S. Korea, named “patula” a couple years later by Russian botanist **Ivan Palibin** (1872–1949).

1896—**Giuseppe Girdali**, collected the first dried specimens of what was to become *S. pubescens* subsp. *microphylla* near Shaanxi, China.

1899—**Alfred Rehder (1863–1949)**, German-American botanical taxonomist and dendrologist, published the name *S. ×hyacinthiflora* covering all crosses resulting from *S. oblata* × *S. vulgaris*.

1901—**Ernest Henry Wilson (1876–1930)**, British-American plant explorer, discovered and sent a dried specimen of what would become *S. komarowii* subsp. *reflexa* in the mountains of western Hubei in central China. He also found there *S. pubescens* subsp. *julianae* (named by **Camillo Schneider** for his wife), now included in *S. pubescens* subsp. *microphylla*. **Ludwig Diehls** (1874–1945), German botanist, first described *S. microphylla* based on Girdali’s 1896 specimen.

1902—**E.H. Wilson**, discovered and sent to the USA *S. pubescens* subsp. *microphylla*.

1903—**E.H. Wilson**, discovered *S. tomentella* subsp. *tomentella* and sent back seeds from China.

1903—**Jules Lochot**, gardener for prince of Bulgaria, described *S.*

vulgaris lilacs growing wild in the Balkans. Three plants were raised from seeds collected by Lochot that were sent to Arnold Arboretum in USA from **Maurice de Vilmorin** in France in 1905.

1904—**E.H. Wilson**, discovered at 9000 feet in Sichuan, China, bordering Tibet, and sent home one plant of *S. pinnatifolia*, and sent seeds of *S. tomentella* subsp. *sweginzowii*, growing at 11,000 feet, to Veitch nursery in England. Also, *S. tomentella* subsp. *tomentella* was introduced into cultivation in England by Veitch nursery in London. Finally, **George Forrest** (1873–1932), Scottish botanist, collected seeds of *S. tomentella* subsp. *yunnanensis* in Yunnan, China.

1906—**George Forrest**, discovered and sent back seeds to England of *S. tomentella* subsp. *yunnanensis*. Separately, the species *S. villosa* subsp. *wolfii* was sent from St. Petersburg to the Arnold Arboretum. Also, **William Helmsley** (1843–1924), English botanist, first described and named *S. pinnatifolia* from E.H. Wilson's specimen.

1908—**E.H. Wilson**, first saw flowering of *S. tomentella* subsp. *tomentella* in the wild at 9000 feet in eastern Tibet. The first plant of *S. tomentella* subsp. *yunnanensis* was received from England at the Arnold Arboretum, likely from seed collected by **George Forrest** in China in 1904.

1910—**Camillo Schneider**, first described *S. villosa* subsp. *wolfii* from a living plant in St. Petersburg and named it after the Forestry Institute's director, Egbert L. Wolf. He also was the first to describe and name *S. ×henryi*. He also described *S. komarowii* subsp. *komarowii* from Potanin's 1893 collection, as well as *S. komarowii* subsp. *reflexa* from the dried specimens of Henry and Wilson, though Schneider named it "reflexa" after its reflexed fruit rather than the drooping inflorescences. Wilson sent its seed to England and America. Finally, a plant in the collection of Latvian dendrologist **Maximilian von Sivers** (1857–1919), likely from seed collected by Potanin in 1893 for St. Petersburg, was described by **Bernhard Koehne** and **Alexander von Lingelsheim** as *S. tomentella* subsp. *sweginzowii*.

1911—**Takenoshin Nakai** (1882–1952), Japanese botanist, first noted what became *S. oblata* subsp. *dilatata* in its fruiting stage with a characteristic open rounded form. **Emile Lemoine** (1862–1942),

French botanist, used *S. oblata* subsp. *oblata* 'Giraldi' to create the first of 13 *S. ×hyacinthiflora* "Early Hybrids of Giraldii", with a tall, upright form.

1912—*S. tomentella* subsp. *sweginzowii*, flowered for the first time in North America at the Arnold Arboretum from a plant sent from St. Petersburg, Russia.

1913—Francis Kingdon-Ward (1885–1958), English botanist, collected herbarium specimens in Yunnan, China near Tibet of what Scottish botanist Sir William Wright Smith in 1916 named *S. wardii*, later named *S. pinetorum* for the pine forests in which it was collected.

1914—Edouard-Ernest Maire (1848-1932), collected herbarium specimen in Yunnan, China of *S. mairei*, later found to be a variety of *S. pinetorum*.

1915—Frank Nicholas Meyer (1875–1918), Dutch-American agronomist and traveler, found *S. ×laciniata* growing wild in Gansu (near Shaanxi), China. And from northwestern China, *S. tomentella* subsp. *sweginzowii* flowered for the first time in England.

1917—E.H. Wilson, sent seeds of *S. oblata* susp. *dilatata* from Korea to the Arnold Arboretum. *S. pinnatifolia* flowered for the first time outside China at the Arnold Arboretum. Separately, the Lemoine nursery in France was the first to offer *S. komarowii* subsp. *reflexa* for sale.

1918—Takenoshin Nakai, described and named *S. dilatata*.

1920—Isabella Preston (1881–1965), Canadian hybridizer, first crossed *S. komarowii* subsp. *reflexa* with *S. villosa* creating what would be called *S. ×prestoniae*, and then with *S. josikaea* creating what would be called *S. ×josiflexa*.

1922—*S. ×persica*, found in Gansu, China with one branch with entire leaves, and one with both cut and entire leaves, and was brought to the Arnold Arboretum herbarium.

1923—Joseph Hers (1884–1965), Belgian railroad engineer and botanist, collected seeds of *S. pubescens* subsp. *microphylla* and what became its weeping cultivar 'Hers' and sent it to Europe and the USA.

1925—**E.H. Wilson**, sent seeds of *S. pinnatifolia* from Sichuan, China, to the Arnold Arboretum. Also, Lemoine nursery introduced the first cross of *S. ×henryi* × *S. tomentella* subsp. *sweginzowii*, later named *S. ×nanceiana*.

1926—**Alfred Rehder (1863-1949)**, German-American botanist, taxonomist, and dendrologist, recognized the affiliation of *S. dilatata* with *S. oblata* and named it *S. oblata* var. *dilatata*.

1928—**Susan Delano McKelvey's (1883-1964)**, omnibus “The Lilac” was published. In it, she described and named the 1925 Lemoine hybrid *S. ×nanceiana*.

1934—**Harry Smith**, collected *S. tigerstedtii* (now *S. tomentella* subsp. *sweginzowii*) in Sichuan, China, and sent it to Uppsala, Sweden.

1935—**Hermann Hesse's nursery**, in Germany made the original cross of *S. tomentella* subsp. *sweginzowii* with *S. komarowii* subsp. *reflexa*, later to be named *S. ×swegiflexa*.

1947—**Elwyn M. Meader**, American horticulturist of the University of New Hampshire, collected seed of *S. pubescens* subsp. *patula* from the Pouk Han Mountains in S. Korea in 1947.

1948—largest diameter lilac trunk in world of 60 cm measured on Mackinac Island, Michigan, USA by **Carl La Rue** of the University of Michigan, likely planted late 1800's.

1954—The first cultivar of *S. pubescens* subsp. *patula*, ‘Miss Kim’ was introduced by the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station from seed collected by **E.M. Meader** in 1947 in S. Korea.

1969—**Ian Hedge** and **Per Wendelbo** reported seeing *S. afghanica* in the Kuram Valley of Afghanistan, a plant that is not in cultivation.

1978—**James Pringle** published a valid description of *S. ×josiflexa* as well as *S. ×swegiflexa*.

1989— China lists *S. pinnatifolia* as endangered.

1993—North American–China Plant Consortium collected seed of *S. reticulata* subsp. *amurensis* in Heilongjiang, in the Amur river valley of northeast China near the Russian border. Also, **Charles Baring** and **William McNamara** collected seed of *S. emodi* in the

Great Himalayan National Park in India.

1996—**Chang Mei-Chen** and **Peter Green** raised the variety *dilatata* to subspecies rank as *S. oblata* subsp. *dilatata*.

2003—**Marco Hoffman** proposed the name **Villosae Group** to describe all cultivars of interspecies hybrids within the Villosae Series.

2019—**Mark DeBard** (1951–) published a taxonomic revision to the genus *Syringa*, simplifying the Series and species structure and adding in the former genus *Ligustrae* (privet), based on the previous 25 years of both morphologic and genetic publications.

References

Belon, Pierre. “Les Observations de Plusieurs Singularitez et Choses Memorables”, Paris, 1553.

Fiala, JL and Vrugtman, F. *Lilacs: A Gardener's Encyclopedia*, Second Edition, Timber Press, 2008.

Gerard, John. “Of the white and blew Pipe-Privet”, Chapter 61:1399-1401.

Girard, John. “Herball”, London, 1597.

Matthioli, Petri Andreae.” *Senensis Medici Commentaries on Dioscoridis*”, Venice, 1565, illustration 1237.

McKelvey, Susan Delano. *The Lilac*, The MacMillan Company, New York, 1928.

Roca-Garcia, Helen, “The Lelacke, or Pipe Tree”. *Arnoldia* 31(3):114-120, 1971.

Wikipedia, “Observations (Belon Book)”, seen 9/17/20 at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Observations_\(Belon_book\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Observations_(Belon_book))

Also freely consulted for birth and death dates.

Wilson EH, “Aristocrats of the Garden”, Stratford Company, Boston, 1926.



Dr. Masters at the UVM Hort Farm

Observations of Abnormal Development of the Branches in Hybrid *Syringa villosa* C.k. Schneid. In The MSU Botanical Garden

Kiris Yu.N., Romanova E.S., Uromova M.E., Rudaya O.A.
Botanical Garden of the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University,
Moscow, Russia

Annotation: development of tortuous branches in *Syringa* generally and in *Syringa villosa* C.K. Schneid in particular was described for the first time. The bush of *Syringa villosa* has been under observation for ten years. We assume that this plant is a previously unknown cultivar of *Syringa villosa*, which is of interest as a source material for further selection. Moreover, the tendency to curvature of shoots persists in both vegetative (grafting, cuttings) and seed propagation (splitting occurs, but 8% of seedlings in the first year of development have clearly defined tortuous shoots).

Key words: *Syringa* collection of the MSU Botanical Garden, *Syringa villosa*, tortuous branches, mutations.

According to many experts Botanical Garden of the Lomonosov Moscow State University today has one of the largest collections of lilacs in Russia. The collection includes more than 130 cultivars of *Syringa vulgaris* L. and about 20 interspecific hybrids *Prestoniae* and *Josiflexa* belonging to *Villosae* Group. So called hairy lilacs have a number of advantages as plants for gardens and city green spaces in Russia, especially for areas with a harsh climate (Polyakova, 2020). They are easy in propagation, diseases and pests resistant. They are also characterized by a high combinational ability, which makes possible to obtain forms with double flowers, expand their color range, make flowering longer, and also get dwarf forms. This group is promising in the breeding process. At present, attempts are underway to cross hairy lilacs with common lilacs (T. Polyakova—oral communication).

The subject of our 10 years observation is a specimen of a hairy lilac hybrid, presumably 'Celia' (Preston, 1928, *S.* × *prestoniae* McKelvey), planted in the lilac collection of the MSU Botanical

Garden around 1990. By now, the plant is a developed shrub, about 4 meters high, formed by 3 large well-lignified trunks. (Photo 1, top right) The crown of the shrub has a spreading shape 3 meters in diameter. The leaves and generative parts are typical for this species. Leaves are oval, pointed, 10 cm long, 5 cm wide, dark green, matte, pubescent along the large veins below. Annual shoots are green, lignified shoots—olive. The length of the flower-bearing shoots is 15 cm. Pedicels and peduncles are strong. Flowers are in loose clusters. The number of flowers in an inflorescence is up to 50. Open pyramidal inflorescences are up to 15 cm long, up to 7 cm wide. The diameter of the flower is 0.5 cm. Buds are pinkish, flowers white, simple, not fading. The aroma is weak. The bud opening is slow. Flowering time from June 1st to June 5th (average based on long-term data). Flowering moderate. Re-flowering was not observed. Pests and diseases resistance is high. Winter-hardy, heat resistance is average.

The unusual shape of shoots is of interest. This feature can manifest itself in shoots of any branching order already in the first year of life. At the point of attachment to the trunk, the lateral shoots smoothly bend down at the base



and head towards the ground, in the direction opposite to normal growth, with the top bending down (photo 2 bottom right previous page). After lignification, the shoots retain their tortuous shape (Photo 3 right). New shoots growing after pruning also acquire a tortuous shape.



Working with literature sources, we didn't find any data confirming the fact of detecting the tortuosity of shoots in species of lilac either common or hairy varieties. Abnormal morphological and anatomical changes in the woody plants stems described in Russian literature focus mostly on economically valuable species—Karelian birch, birch and walnut burls, sycamore wood and sugar maple (with a bird's eye texture) or popular ornamental plants—willows, hazelnut bushes (Korovin, 2001). Trunk anomalies have also been studied in the context of assessing the forestry value of some trees such as oaks (Kryukova, 2015). Among the reasons for the occurrence of such abnormal shoot growth, many authors call a viral infection, gene mutations, long-term modification, and fungal diseases (Fedorov, 1987).

Attempts to shed light on the mechanisms of shoot tortuosity in both herbaceous and woody plants were made in the latest work by Zheng Tangchun, Lulu Li, Qixiang Zhang (2018) published in English. The authors note that this event may be associated with abnormal geotropism, uneven distribution of hormones, and asymmetric development of the conducting bundles. The aim of further study of the problem is to identify the molecular mechanisms of the origin of shoot tortuosity.

As far as we know in the International Register of Lilac Varieties, there are no varieties with such tortuous shoots (<https://www.internationallilacsociety.org/public-register/>). So we assume that this phenomenon was not previously noted and studied.

CONCLUSIONS

—For the first time, the fact of development of tortuous shoots in lilac species, and in particular in hairy lilacs, was revealed and described. A specimen of hairy lilac with tortuous shoots has become the object of ten years observation.

—We assume that this plant is a previously unmarked form of hairy lilac, which is of interest as a starting material for further selection. Observations have shown that the tendency to tortuosity of shoots persists both during vegetative (grafting, cuttings) (Photo 4 top right) and seed propagation with free pollination (splitting occurs, in which 8% of seedlings already in the first year of development have clearly expressed tortuous shoots) — (Photo 5 bottom right).



Polyakova T.V. Late hybrids of the lilac group *Villosae* / *Syringa* L.: collection, cultivation, using. Peter the Great Botanical Garden. St.-Petersburg, 2020. P. 114-117.

Zheng Tangchun, Lulu Li, Qixiang Zhang. Advances in research on tortuous traits of plants// *Euphytica*. № 12. 2018. P. 214-224.

Korovin V.V., Novitskaya L.L., Kurnosov G.A. (Коровин В.В., Новицкая Л.Л., Курносов Г.А.) Структурные аномалии стебля древесных растений. *Strukturnyye anomalii steblya drevesnykh rasteniy*. M.: MGUL, 2001. 259 s.

Kryukova A.A. (Крюкова А.А.) Аномальные формы ствола у дуба черешчатого и их учет при санитарных рубках. *Anomal'nyye formy stvola u duba chereshchatogo i ikh uchet pri sanitarnykh rubkakh*. Dissertatsiya na soiskaniye uchonoy stepeni kandidata sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk. Voronezh, 2015. 232 s.

Fedorov L.I. (Федоров Л.И.) Лесная фитопатология. *Lesnaya fitopatologiya*. Minsk: Vysshaya shkola, 1987. 178 s.

Russian Lilacs (part 2)

Dr. Olga Aladina and Tatiana Polyakova,
*Regional Vice-President for Russia and Asia of The
International Lilac Society*
[English translation by the authors and Mark L. DeBard, MD]

This is Part 2 of the article on new Russian lilacs. Part 1 included an introduction to the process, its history, and its breeders, including seven new cultivars. Part 2 will include ten new cultivars.



'Zhuravlik Origami' (Origami Crane)

'Valaam'



('Cavour' x 'Madame Charles Souchet'. Aladin S.A., Aladina O.N., Polyakova T.V., Aladina A.S.)

Valaam is an island in the north of Lake Ladoga where there is a famous Orthodox monastery. The buds are dark, purple-violet. Flowers are single, large (3 cm), dark

lilac with a blue hue, with an uneven surface like the diabase rocks of Valaam. As the flowers open, an unusual contrast of the cool inner part of the corolla is revealed, with light white lines and edges, and a warm, pink coloring outside of the petals. The inflorescences consist of three straight panicles 25 cm long. Late flowering.

'Valentin Serov'



(Elite form 08-202 N x 'Olya'. Aladin S.A., Aladina O.N., Polyakova T.V., Aladina A.S.)

Valentin Serov was a famous Russian painter and graphic artist, portrait master, and academician of the Imperial Academy of Arts. The buds are greenish or dark purple.

Flowers are large (3 cm), double, asymmetric, with a closed center and open corollas. Petals on the inside are dark lilac with a blue tint, and the backside is pink; light tip ends are bent inward. Inflorescence consist of two pyramidal, rather narrow, tight, straight panicles 23 cm in length. Several shades shimmer in the inflorescence—from dark pink and lilac to cool lavender with white. Flowering is mid-to late-season.

'Vladimir Arkhangelsky'



('Ami Schott' x elite seedling 12-331. Aladin S.A., Aladina O.N., Polyakova T.V., Aladina A.S.)

This cultivar is dedicated to our co-author. Very large dark pink buds are scattered all over the surface of the panicle.

Flowers double, fragrant, large (4.0 cm), asymmetric, with an open center. The petals on the outside are dark pink, with a dark lilac tint, which turns into a blue as they continue to bloom. Tips are pointed, pearlescent on all petals. The panicle is colorful and mottled with white splashes on purple, lilac, dark pink and blue. The inflorescence is made of two dense pyramidal panicles. Mid-to late flowering.

'Vologodskie Kruzheva' (Vologda Lace)



(Seed from open pollination of 'Rochester'. Aladin S.A., Aladina O.N., Polyakova T.V., Aladina A.S.)

The buds are green, and the flowers are large (2.8 cm), double, asymmetrical, with an open center and noticeable yellow stamens. The

petals are pure white, elongated, swirling backwards, with a wavy edge. Flowers in the panicles make a smooth, continuous pattern, which clearly stands out against a background of dark green foliage and resembles a bobbin-woven old elegant Russian lace. Inflorescences on strong peduncles consist of two to four large conical airy panicles. Late flowering.

'Vospominanie o Pavlovsk'e' (Memories of Pavlovsk)



(Seed from open pollination of 'Violetta'. Aladin S.A., Aladina O.N., Polyakova T.V., Aladina A.S.)

Pavlovsk is the town developed around the Pavlovsk Palace, a major residence of the Russian imperial family. The buds of this lilac are large, rounded, dark pink with a light-yellow tint. Flowers are quite large (2.6), double, asymmetrical, corollas slightly spaced apart. The inside of the petals is a light purplish pink, the underside is the color of the buds. Later, the corolla becomes lilac-blue with light curved tips. Beautiful inflorescences are made up of two classic cone-shaped panicles 27 cm long. A nostalgic cultivar, reminiscent of the old French lilacs. Mid-season flowering.

'Georgii Sviridov'



(Seed from open pollination of elite form 10-99-N. Aladin S.A., Aladina O.N., Polyakova T.V.)

Georgii Sviridov was an ingenious Russian neo-romantic composer, who was much ahead of his time. This cultivar was created for the 100th anniversary of the composer. The buds are dark purplish pink, with a chocolate hue. Flowers are large (2.4cm), double, asymmetrical, and the center is covered with a mother-of-pearl petal. The lower part of the corolla is dark, like the buds, the inside is lilac; silver tips are bent inward. Inflorescence consists of a pair of cone-shaped, narrow, dense panicles.

'Golubka Tesly' (Tesla's Dove)



('Flora 1953' x 'Madame Charles Souchet'. Aladin S.A., Aladina O.N., Polyakova T.V., Aladina A.S.)

A very unusual cultivar dedicated to the Serbian inventor Nikola Tesla and his friendship with the dove, which flew to him as soon as he thought of it. This lilac's

buds are lilac pink. The marvelous coloring of the single large (3.3 cm) airy flowers on long purple tubes is like a flock of doves soaring into the sky. Petals have white lines at the base, pink on the back, bluish on the inside, iridescent with mother of pearl, like the petals of a lungwort or a dove wing. Panicles are loose, drooping, and long (32 cm), resembling a bird's wing. Mid-season flowering.

'Il'ya Muromets'



(Seed from open pollination of the 'Mechta'. Aladin S.A., Aladina O.N., Polyakova T.V., Aladina A.S.)

This cultivar is named after the epic Russian hero. The buds are greenish brown. Flowers are single, somewhat asymmetrical, large (3.2 cm), with noticeable stamens. The petals are purple, later bluish, with dark pink on the underside. Peduncles are very strong,

inflorescences upright with two narrow, pyramidal, very dense panicles 33 cm in length. The shrub is powerful; the cultivar leaves the impression of heroic power and strength, and the blooming flowers resemble the chain-mail armor of a Russian warrior. Early flowering.

'Elena Anzhuiszkaya' (Elena of Anjou)



(Elite form 8-926 x 'Lavoisier'. Aladin S.A., Aladina O.N., Polyakova T.V., Aladina A.S.)

This cultivar is named in honor of the Serbian queen, a revered Serbian saint. According to legend, she loved lilacs so much that her husband Uroš the Great planted a whole valley of lilacs for his be-

loved one. This lilac's buds are dark pink. Fragrant flowers are densely double, large (3cm), asymmetric, with a closed center. The corollas are spaced apart, the outer corolla is dark pink, the inner is almost white, which creates an elegant contrast. The inflorescence is made up of two very large, dense, panicles 26 cm long. Late flowering.

'Zhuravlik Origami' (Origami Crane)



(Seed from open pollination of 'Lebedushka'. Aladin S.A. Polyakova T.V., Aladina O.N.)

Flowers are single, large (2.7 cm), snow white, and an unusual shape. The petals are elongated ovals, the edges of the petals on the tips are folded, which makes the flowers look like exquisite paper origami. The inflorescences are light, delicate, soaring in spirit. Mid-season flowering.

Lilacs in winter - Educational Project of the Botanical Garden of Peter the Great, St. Petersburg

Yu. Kalugin

Komarov Botanical Institute RAS, St. Petersburg, Russia

Winter climate conditions in St. Petersburg are far from the warm subtropics of America, Europe and Asia. The temperature during the winter months drops below -20°C (-4°F), and the height of the snow cover reaches 70cm (27.5in). All nature goes to rest, and gardeners have time for organizing educational projects. One of the most popular species in the world, about which many people know everything and at the same time nothing: the Lilac. It is grown in every garden, widespread throughout the world, used in landscape design, loved by poets and artists, and is also a popular object of various types of applied arts. What could be more desirable on dull winter days, when the New Year and Christmas celebrations in St. Petersburg have long died out? The most beautiful lilac bloom! Therefore, the Botanical Garden of Peter the Great, since 2017, having worked out the technology for forcing lilac bushes, has been holding the annual February holiday for this species. This event has become a complex event implementing a scientific approach to the issues of non-formal education. Serious attention is paid here to the presentation of information about the collection of living plants.

The background of blooming lilacs at an unusual time of the season actively attracts the attention of visitors and makes it possible to more seriously approach the issues of education:

- organizing master classes on agrotechnics of growing lilacs,
- acquainting the guests of the Garden with the diversity of this species and the possibility of using it in various ways.

And, of course, the lecture hall became an integral part of the project, which already in 2016 united almost all curators of lilac collections from the Botanical Gardens of the CIS countries with open lectures for everyone. For several years, thanks to modern com-

munication technologies, the lecture hall has grown into a global event—an international scientific conference.

During February 24-26, 2021 the Botanical Garden of Peter the Great of Komarov Botanical Institute RAS, together with the International Lilac Society (ILS), organized and held an international scientific and practical conference “*Syringa* L.: Collections, Cultivation, Use” in an on-line format based on the Zoom platform.

More than 100 people took part in the conference—authors of reports and listeners from 16 countries: Russia, USA, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, China, Germany, France, Serbia, Latvia, Estonia, Republic of Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Kazakhstan. Forty oral reports were made, including 8 plenary and 32 sectional.

The purpose of this conference was to exchange knowledge and experience on the creation of collections, nomenclature, conservation of rare varieties, selection and cultivation of representatives of the genus *Syringa* and its popularization, as well as to strengthen the interaction of regional groups of the ILS.

Within the framework of the conference, the work of four sections took place:

1. Species and cultivars of representatives of the genus *Syringa*: the formation of collections, study, exhibiting and use.
2. Modern trends in breeding representatives of the genus *Syringa*: practice and areas of work.
3. Technologies of cultivation and methods of propagation of plants of the genus *Syringa*.
4. Lilacs in culture and art.

The reports provided information about the state of lilac collections at the present time in botanical gardens, arboretums, nurseries and private collections, and highlighted the main areas of work on the preservation and expansion of collections as well as new data on in vitro propagation methods of cultivars of the genus *Syringa*. The issues of the role of representatives of the genus *Syringa* in the organization of commemorative and memorial landscape compositions, in objects of fine art in museum collections, in teaching schoolchildren and educating the population were discussed. Much attention was

paid to rare and old cultivars of lilacs and the importance of their preservation.

In the summary of the conference, the conference participants came to five agreements:

1. The need for a detailed inventory of collections of lilac cultivars in the botanical gardens, arboretums, nurseries and private collections. The catalog of any collection should include the name of the taxon with its description and photographic records of the collection specimens, as well as the sources of each accession. This will help to identify the correctness of the identification of samples in collections, to isolate endangered cultivars and to make attempts to preserve old cultivars of lilacs by reproducing them in vitro. Lilac cultivar lists must be provided to regional representatives of the ILS by the end of 2021.

2. Curators of lilac collections are encouraged to make more active use of the International Register of Cultivar Names of the Genus *Syringa*, which is freely available on the ILS website (<https://www.internationalilacsociety.org/public-register>). This is necessary to verify the spelling of the names of lilac cultivars in order to avoid many existing mistakes, as well as to comply with the transliteration rules. If errors or inaccuracies are found in the Register regarding cultivars for which the curators of the collections have reliable information (year of selection, author, first mention in the literature, other additional information), this information should be provided to the Registrar of the genus *Syringa* Mark DeBard (registrar@internationalilacsociety.org) or his assistant Tatyana Polyakova (poliakova.lilac@gmail.com or jinyu@mail.ru) of the ILS for making corrections to the International Register.

3. Members of the ILS during the meeting noted the need to use modern taxonomic rules when naming and publishing species and cultivar names, guided by Appendix F of the International Register of Cultivar Names of the genus *Syringa* (<https://www.internationalilacsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/App-F-Botanical-taxa-in-cult-update-July-1-2020.pdf>).

4. The curators of the lilac collections of the botanical gardens, arboretums, nurseries and private collections suggested creating a group of expert consultants who can verify the controversial samples

of lilacs. During the conference sessions, it was noted that many curators have difficulty identifying cultivars.

5. Organize and hold the next VI International Scientific and Practical Conference in February 2022, expanding the program by holding a round table on the topic "Genus *Syringa* L. in enlightenment and education".

The conference participants expressed their appreciation and gratitude to the organizing committee for presenting it at a high level, and personally regional Vice President of the International Lilac Society Tatyana Polyakova, and member of the International Lilac Society Irina Sapozhkova, for the great work done in the preparation and holding of the conference.

This project in 2021 became a unique event on a global scale that brought together specialists and enthusiasts in the field of lilac growing, and also provided an opportunity for them to communicate and exchange experiences during the difficult conditions of the pandemic.

In view of the continuing development of waves of the COVID-19 pandemic, the staff of the Peter the Great Botanical Garden decided to reformat the next conference into an open lecture hall based on the ZOOM platform for a wide range of listeners around the world. The general theme of this project in 2022 is "Significant Contributors to the Lilac World".

We invite the participants to tell about those people who have made a significant contribution to the creation of new cultivars of lilacs, to the popularization of this species, to the creation of historically significant collections, or whose names are part of the names of species of lilacs and whose scientific works are reference books for professionals and amateurs.

We invite everyone to submit an application by December 31, 2021, and from February 20 to February 23, 2022, make reports highlighting the life and work of iconic lilac breeders from different countries. We are waiting for your applications by email botanical_garden_spb@mail.ru.

Acknowledgment. The study is performed within the state task on a planned topic: Collection of live plants of the Komarov Botanic Institute (history, current state, prospects), number AAAA-A18-118032890141-4.

Convention Corner Calendar

May 12-14, 2022 Rochester, New York 50th ANNIVERSARY

The first ILS convention was in Rochester, New York in May 1972 and this year we will be celebrating the group's 50th convention. Our hotel is reserved and many of our members are anxious to gather in person once again. If you are a member in New York and would like to volunteer in any way, your assistance would be greatly appreciated. ILS especially encourage any members in the Rochester area to volunteer their time and expertise.

We have encountered a few planning delays, but we will be having the convention May 12 through May 14, 2022. Our first event will be Thursday evening at 6:00 pm. Board members will have their meeting earlier in the day at 1:00 pm. The registration, hotel information and agenda will be posted in the next Lilacs issue which will be coming very soon. Thank you for your patience. You can also watch for information coming from the ILS Robin, Website or Facebook page.

Karen McCauley
ILS Convention Chair
mccauleytk@aol.com

May 17-20, 2023 (Tentative dates) Oldenburg, Germany

Dates will be confirmed, and details will be announced later.

May 2024 Kent, Ohio

Details will be announced later.

June 2025??? Saint-Georges, Quebec

Thank you to all the ILS volunteers that donate their time, and money, to make these events happen. If you would like to host an upcoming convention, please contact me. Thanks for your cooperation.

Karen McCauley
Convention Chairman
952.443.3703
mccauleytk@aol.com

Come to Rochester in 2022!

by Kent Millham

There are many reasons to come to the ILS Convention in 2022 in Rochester, NY USA. The most obvious one is that it is the home of one of the world's greatest lilac collections, located at Highland Botanical Park. The lilac collection is situated on a sloping landscape of 22 acres and is the home of approximately 500 cultivars and nearly 1200 shrubs.

Many of the cultivars were originally accessioned from historical nurseries and arboreta, such as Victor Lemoine et Fils, Späth Nursery of Germany, and the Arnold Arboretum. Also, many renowned lilac hybridizers that spent their career here have contributed to the collection with their unique cultivars, such as John Dunbar, Richard Fenicchia, Alvan R. Grant, and more recently, Robert Hoepfl.

Right along Highland Avenue, you can see three of the original 'Rochester' lilacs. Not only are the flower clusters eye-catching with their occasional quarter-sized florets, Richard Fenicchia also used the 'Rochester' lilac as one of the parent plants in his outstanding lilac breeding program at Highland Park.

Lilacs aren't the only plants to be seen. Many unusual trees and large specimens are found throughout the arboretum. Not far from the historic 'Rochester' shrubs is a massive katsura tree, *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, planted in 1914. One of the original dawn redwood trees in the country, obtained as seed from the Arnold Arboretum, can be seen near the corner of Highland Avenue and Goodman Street.

Also, nearby to the 'Rochester' lilacs, is the 20' by 50' pansy bed, which has been planted every year since 1902. The bed holds 15,000+ pansies, and every year a new floral design is created.

For conifer lovers, the Pinetum area is a beautiful setting for display of the evergreens, designed by Frederick Law Olmsted to appear like a walk through a mountain valley. Against this backdrop you can also enjoy the many named and unnamed rhododendron hybrids of Richard Fenicchia.

In Rochester, there are many historic sites, such as the George



Eastman House, the Susan B. Anthony house, and the house where Frederick Douglass lived. The Erie Canal passes through the Rochester area and several tour boats offer cruises on the Erie Canal.

There are many other sightseeing opportunities near Rochester. Rochester is in the heart of the Finger Lakes Region of New York State. These are north-south finger-shaped lakes carved out by glaciers. Most of the finger lakes are framed on either side by steep hills, and in the autumn are decorated with dazzling fall color on the trees.

Also, vintners have discovered that the microclimate along some of the finger lakes is similar to the great wine regions of Europe, and world-class wines are produced at wineries here. There are Finger Lakes wine trails, where you can stop at various wineries along the way.

About 40 miles from Rochester is Letchworth State Park, which is sometimes called the Grand Canyon of the East. The Genesee River passes through the park, and there is a deep river gorge the river flows through, and one can see the cascading upper falls there near the Glen Iris Inn within the park. The Genesee River continues its meandering flow all the way to Rochester and into Lake Ontario.

These are just a few of the reasons to come to Rochester in 2022. It will be fantastic to have an ILS convention, after an interruption of several years, and to enjoy the celebration of the ILS's 50th anniversary!

Photographs wanted

ILS wants to obtain photos of cultivars for which no photo exists in the ILS Lilac Photo & Color Database, which is available to our members only on ILS web site.

Most of these will be extinct, but many still exist, or at least a photo of them does. The Registrar and the ILS would be very appreciative of any photos of them that you can donate. Please send photos to registrar@internationallilacsociety.org. Below are the A-C cultivars for which photos are wanted. More will be published in upcoming issues.

'Ada'	'Amanda Bergen'
'Addie V. Hallock'	'Anastasia'
'A. Eizyk'	'André Laurent'
'Ahonon'	'Andromache'
'Akademik Burdenko'	'Anna'
'Akademik E. M. Primakov'	'Anna Karpow'
'Akademik Maksimov'	'Anny200809'
'Akademik Sakharov'	'Anny200810'
'Ala-Tau'	'Anny200817'
'Alba'	'Antonina Mel'nik'
'Alba'	'Ariel'
'Albert the Good'	'Arved'
'Aleksandr Matrosov'	'Ashes of Roses'
'Alexander's Advance'	'Atlant'
'Alexander's Attraction'	'Augerius de Busbek'
'Alexander's Late'	'Aurore'
'Alexander's Variegated'	'Avon'
'Alice'	'Azhigali'
'Alice Case'	'Azhurnaya'
'Alice Klager'	'Azuré de Gathoye'
'Alice Mills'	'Baby Blue'
'Alice Schiewe'	'Baby Doll'
'Alice Stofer'	'Bacio di Amore'
'Aliya'	'Bad Frankenhausen'
'Aliya Moldagulova'	'Baildust'
'Allene'	'Bailnce'
'Alma'	'Bakhut'
'Alma-Atinskaya'	'Baldishol'
'Alma G'	'Bal'zak'

'Bardwell'
'Barnes Foundation'
'Baron Dietrich de Val Duchesse'
'Beatrice'
'Belle d'Elewyf'
'Belosnezhka'
'Belosnezhka'
'Berdeen's Chocolate'
'Bernard Harkness'
'Bertha Dunham'
'Bertha Van Damme'
'Beth Morrison'
'Betty Louise'
'Betty Stone'
'Bianca'
'Billy Woollatt'
'Blanca Beltran'
'Blanch'
blandii
'Blāzma'
'Bloemenlust'
'Blue Angel'
'Bluebird'
'Blue Eyes'
'Blue Heaven'
'Blue Mountain'
'Bohdan Kaminsky'
'Bol'shevik'
'Bonnie S. Polin'
'Botaniste Pauli'
'Brenda Parker'
'Brilliant'
'Brougnartii'
'Bruxelles 1935'
'Burgemeester Voller'
'Cameo's Jewel'
'Cameo's Passion'
'Carlton'
'Caroline Foley'
'Case's Frilled Pink'
'Cassandra'
'Catherine'
'Catskill'
'Centenaire de la Linneenne'
'C. & E. Wilson'
'Chamaethyrusus'
'Charisma'
'Charivnist'
'Charles Holetich'
'China Gold'
'Chinese Magic'
'Chokan Volikhanov'
'Christine's Butterfly Dance'
'Chun Ge'
'City of Chehalis'
'City of Kelso'
'City of Lancaster'
'City of Olympia'
'City of Palmdale'
'City of Toronto'
'City of Vancouver'
'C. J. Gardner'
'Clara Wilke'
'Claudia Berdeen'
'Cleaves'
'Cleopatra'
'Colby's Rainbow'
'Colby's Starburst'
'Colby's Twinkling Little Star'
'Cole'
'Comte de Smet de Naeyer'
'Comte Osw[ald] de Kerchove de Denterghem'
'Cora McCormack'
'Cordelia'
'Corinna's Mist'
'Corrie'
'Countess Irene'
'Cressida'
'Cristalli di Cortina'
'Crystal White'
'Cussie'

Journal Delays

Tom Gober

We all know the pandemic has brought changes throughout the world. As an owner of a small business, I have and continue to face unprecedented challenges. At the start of the pandemic, I had heart surgery and I was ordered to close my business indefinitely one week later. From there, it would be difficult to explain what I have faced on a daily basis. There are days that I just shake my head and think what else can happen now. I have worked 7 days a week to keep things going and not let my coworkers down. My business is my livelihood and I have 40 other employees that depend on me for their livelihood as well. We are surviving, but it has not been easy.

In focusing on my health and my business, I have let my responsibilities as the editor slip. I just did not have the time or energy to give. The ILS is a volunteer organization, and the role of Editor takes a great deal of time. There is not a line of volunteers waiting to take over (if you would, please let me know). I know each of you enjoy the journal and it is one of the main benefits of the ILS dues. I have the materials for the journals, it is just the time to organize and put them together is where I have struggled. Claire Fouquet and Kitty Werner are jumping in to help me catch up. You will receive each of the journals that I am behind. If you have any questions or concerns, please email me directly at lilaceditor@gmail.com. Again, I apologize for the delays.

Webmaster Needed

The ILS is looking for a person willing to accept the volunteer job of Webmaster for the organization. This person would be a liaison with the paid website consultant company and oversee the implementation of ILS information on the website. While no special website skills are needed, the opportunity to learn minor administrative website skills would also be present. Please contact President Bob Zavodny (president@internationallilacsociety.org) or the Interim Webmaster Mark DeBard (membership@internationallilacsociety.org) for more information.

International Lilac Society
STANDING COMMITTEES

I. ADMINISTRATIVE EXECUTIVE

President Robert Zavodny **Treasurer** John Bentley
Executive Vice President Claire Fouquet **Editor** Tom Gober
Membership Secretary Mark DeBard

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

US David Gressley
Canada Claire Fouquet
Europe Elke Haase
Russia/Asia Tatiana Polyakova

AUDIT
Tom Gober

PUBLICITY
OPEN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2021	2022	2023
Jack Alexander	Bradley Bittorf	Kelly Applegate
Mark DeBard	David Gressley	Claire Fouquet
Eugen Rack	Nicole Jordan	Tatiana Polyakova
J. Giles Waines	Bruce Peart	Brian Morley

II. CONVENTION

CONVENTION Karen McCauley
AUCTION Bruce Peart

III. EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH Dr. Giles Waines
PUBLICATIONS Tom Gober

IV. HONORS, HISTORY, PLANNING

HONORS AND AWARDS Brian Morley
ARCHIVES Jack Alexander
LONG-RANGE Robert Zavodny

V. LILACS

REGISTRATION Dr. Mark DeBard, Registrar
LILAC EVALUATION Bruce Peart
PRESERVATION Josh Miller and Tatiana Polyakova

VI. MEMBERSHIP

MEMBERSHIP Mark DeBard
NOMINATIONS open
ELECTIONS Nancy Latimer
YOUTH Kelly Applegate

