

# World of Wood

**JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOOD COLLECTORS SOCIETY**

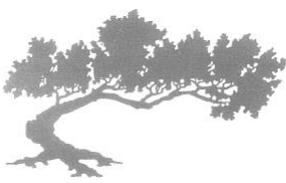
**A Dedicated Group of Wood Collectors and Crafters**

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**2019 — The Year of Sharing Information**



# World of Wood

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The International Wood Collectors Society, founded in 1947, is a non-profit society advancing information on wood.

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Cover : Lake Yale Wood Splitting - John Roper vs. Camphor (center), Dave Thomas (left), Richard Cruise and Gerri LaForge (right) (by Eric Oman); article starts on page 9. Background: Siam rosewood (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis*), Laos

**CALL FOR OFFICERS**

This call or request is rather unprecedented as most of the following positions are nominated and elected within their respective regions.

Several current officers have held their offices for a number of years and are acting as interim officers until a replacement can be found. A couple have stated that they will soon retire from their positions, replacement or not.

Ordinarily, a trustee, for instance, whose term was about to expire would either chose to re-nominate him/herself for another term or seek someone else who would run, then a regional election would be held. The issue has become that there are now fewer regional meetings and not as much personal interaction within the regions. The Canadian region is vast with members few and very far between.

I know there are interested members out there as I was approached by one at the Florida, USA meet in February. If you have interest you can nominate or re-nominate yourself, contact your Trustee or contact me. Of course, you can nominate an interested party from your region. Here are the vacancies, current and upcoming:

- Trustee, Australasia, beginning October 2019.
- Trustee, Canada, vacant and currently covered by interim.
- Trustee, UK, vacant and currently covered by interim.
- Trustee, US Northwest, vacant and currently covered by interim.
- Trustee, US Southwest, vacant and currently covered by interim.
- Trustee, US Southeast, beginning October 2019.

In addition, Greg Reed, Endowment Fund Chair, would like to pass this position on to someone else. Geographic location makes no difference and Greg states this position requires little time.

I'm often asked, "what is a trustee supposed to do?" The short answer I provide is, "make sure everyone in your region is happy." For more information turn to page 46 of the 2018 Membership Directory.



**John Roper (left) Gary Green (with chain saw) size up a camphor log at the Southeast Regional Winter Woodfest in Florida, USA. They tried everything to split that chunk of camphor. They spent over an hour with Gary Green's dull chainsaw, tractor jaws, wood wedges and a log sledgehammer until they finally prevailed! See the cover photo. The article starts on page 9.**

**A note to contributors**

Please submit articles as you complete them. They could be placed into future editions so each edition will present a balance of topics. **Last minute changes before June 15 for the July/August 2019 issue.**

At one time the IWCS had quite a number of interest categories for membership information. Among those were “wood sample collector, casual interest” and “wood sample collector, serious interest”. I chose serious but was cautious about that decision because I thought that might make me sound like I was bragging. Fast forward 25 years and I have to say this classification is an understatement — there can’t be too many people any more serious than I am about collecting wood.

100% of my vacations for at least 20 years have been centered around field collecting wood specimens. At least 75% of my spare time involves some sort of wood specimen collection or preparation of standard samples. I’ve written before that my vacations used to be exploring a new geographic location and finding woods that grow there. I pack lots of field guides and spend my days and evenings identifying woods that have been collected. As the years pass and my collection grows it becomes a matter of refining the search and narrowing down on locating trees and shrubs (woody plants) that were missed on previous expeditions.

One of the trees that I’ve sought for several years is corkwood, *Leitneria floridana*. The genus name honors Edward Leitner, a German physician and naturalist while the species name is in reference to the Florida, USA, habitat. *Leitneria floridana* is the sole species in the genus *Leitneria*. Field guides and tree atlases show that the tree grows in remote areas of East Texas, southern Missouri, northern Arkansas, southern Georgia and northern Florida. Field guides also state that the tree prefers wet, often flooded, soils that include swamps, riverbanks and bayous, sometimes saline shores.

The description of the tree is fairly straightforward; a small tree with characteristics that should make it fairly easy to identify. So, one might think that if one arrived at a location where it grows and would plan to get one’s feet wet it would likely be fairly easy to locate the tree. This would prove to be a wrong assumption. I recall an article in this publication some years ago by Alan Curtis (1132HL) and Dennis Wilson (2324L) who went to the Corkwood Conservation Area in southern Missouri in search of the tree. This was to no avail. Dennis returned to the preserve, a rather small area, on his own sometime later and found himself lost for a time. Once back out to the parking area he called some official with the Department of Natural Resources of the state to learn that the tree grew along the roadside of the preserve. Sure enough, he found the “tree” with pencil-sized stems not worth collecting.

I felt that with the research that I’d done I would be able to locate the tree in southern Missouri near the Mississippi River, specifically along the Saint Francis River where it was known to grow. On two previous trips to this area I performed a rather cursory search for the tree. After the IWCS AGM in St. Charles, Missouri in 2018, I traveled south to Texas but with a goal of finding corkwood in southern Missouri on my route. After a three-day search,

my success was worse than Dennis’s, finding no corkwood at all. The problem in this native range area is loss of habitat with all of the wetlands drained for agriculture and rivers rerouted for flood control.

Fast forward a couple months. I had already made reservations for the Winterfest Meet in Eustis, Florida, to be held in mid-February, 2019. I decided that I would make myself somewhat of an authority on the species and went to work learning everything I could. *Leitneria floridana* is (or at least was) found in three small separate locations at the southeast end of the Florida Panhandle along the Gulf of Mexico in an area known as the Southeast Tidal Wetlands. I bought maps, large and small and made my own detailed tree atlases.

I studied field guides and learned every characteristic of the tree: leaves, flowers, fruits, catkins, bark, size, habitat, etc. I soon was certain that if I encountered the tree, I would recognize it. Is it some magnificent tree species? Hardly! A simple description is that it looks like a pole with a few branches and foliage at the top. With a now pretty good understanding of what I was looking for and where it might be located, I needed more specifics on location.

A search through a number of Florida field guides offered little more about specific locations of the tree. I had spoken to Dennis Wilson about the tree on multiple occasions and he mentioned that IWCS member Ken Platt, #6291HL, a former resident of Florida, had collected the wood and provided him with a standard sized specimen. A bit of investigation showed that Ken had moved to Tennessee, and I was able to find his address. I explained my goal and he sent back a letter with a detailed map along the Waccasassa River where he and Alan Curtis had located some small corkwood trees years earlier. They reached their site by boat but I found that I should be able to reach it by back roads as well. More about this later.

A Google search for “*Leitneria floridana* populations in Florida” yielded pretty much what I already knew but as I continued the search, I found the exact location of the Florida State Champion tree. Hardly impressive, the tree has a crown spread of 8’ (2.4 m), height of 17’ (5.2 m) and circumference at breast height of 9” (23 cm) or less than 3” (8 cm) diameter. This Champion Tree comes in at less than specifics found in field guides. Here is the “Nomination Comments”: “Tree is located in the St. Marks Wilderness Area, St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. Access is extremely limited and difficult via Florida National Scenic Trail [US Highway 98] or Aucilla River then a bushwhack to the actual location”. This description along with a satellite photo of the location was very foreboding. It would involve either about a mile (1.6 km) walk from the highway or a 1/4 mile (0.4 km) walk from the river bank, either way right through the forested swamp.

Further searching yielded pay dirt. I found an article entitled “*Site characteristics of Leitneria floridana*

(*Leitneriaceae*) as related to potential biological control of the invasive tree-of-heaven, *Ailanthus altissima*", by several authors at Virginia Tech University. This can be found at <http://www.phytoneuron.net/PhytoN-LeitneriaAilanthus.pdf>. If you care to know everything there is to know about the habitat of this species, you will find this an interesting read.

I'll not attempt to summarize the ten-page article here, but of keen interest to me were the global coordinates of two collection sites in Florida that I mapped and were found to be only about 200' (61 m) apart and about 1/2 mile (0.8 km) from the Florida State Champion. Seemed like a pretty good chance that I would find corkwood in this area!

Having spent many hours educating myself on the species I was going prepared to get to it which included packing chest waders, a jon boat strapped to the truck cab and a freshly serviced outboard motor. Of course, I included my notes, maps and field guides which could have filled a small file cabinet.

Christine and I left for Florida from our home in Northern Indiana, the day after an ice storm and drove through near blizzard conditions with light snow but cold and a 30 mile per hour (~50 kph) cross wind. I was considered nuts by a few acquaintances for hauling a row boat on a truck cap all the way to Florida. I began to wonder if they were right as the cross wind jerked us back and forth. We also had a travel trailer in tow. Aside from the intense howling of the boat from the wind, we made the round trip just fine. At this point you may wonder how Chris felt about all of this. After 25 years she knows when I set out to do something, it's going to happen, especially when it comes to wood collecting. Plus, she was promised a boat ride down a Florida river, which was fulfilled.

We made it to Florida with enough time to relax for a couple days prior to the IWCS Meet where we had a great time, donated some wood and bought some wood at the auction, but I was now ready to do some exploring and locate corkwood. Our first stop heading northward was at the closest town near the site that Ken Platt had mapped out for me, Yankeetown, Florida, right on the Gulf of Mexico. We arrived late afternoon and took a drive on



The morning of departure - ice-glazed boat atop my truck cap.

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the scattered back roads through this salt water swamp area. Parts of this area were grasslands while the rest was wooded. What I found interesting was the abundance of *Juniperus virginiana* var. *silicicola*, southern redcedar. More interesting was that it was most abundant right at the edges of saltwater with its roots extending into the water. I never saw this mentioned in field guides.

Next morning, I wolfed down a bowl of cereal before dawn and headed the 20 miles (32 km) to the Platt site which was a matter of feet from the edge of the Waccasassa River a few miles (5 km) off the paved highway. The closer I got the worse the road got, changing from gravel to packed sand. I was a bit concerned about my 6 months old truck, the first scratch always being the most painful. The road got really bad with huge mud holes and the foliage nearly choking the road out. I crept ahead and got to the abandoned tram bed that would take me right to the river. I made it and found that there was no turn-around at road's



Bowl-of-soup road to Ken Platt's site



End of the road. At the location noted by Ken Platt the road ends at river's edge with no turn-around.

end, but no problem, I was there!

The search ensued and I found the ditch that Ken noted and found several of what I thought had to be corkwood trees with their straight upright form and a few branches crowded near the top. They were small as Ken mentioned but had no green foliage at all and had several bladder-like dried pods from the previous season's growth. They

looked to be an annual plant that had died back to the ground. Collecting the small stemmed “trunks” was no problem as someone had driven off-road through the site and broken off a number of them which I gathered up. They were certainly light as a feather, but I had doubts. I backed a quarter of a mile (0.4 km) to a wide spot where I worked to get turned around and was then faced with two very large mud holes that I had really rutted up on my first trip through. I had the truck in four-wheel drive and absolutely floored it to get through and made it out. The boat was still strapped on and I checked the truck for damage but could see none through the mud covering that went all the way up to the top of the upside-down boat. Lucky!

Safely back at the campground, I could now laugh at the experience and started poring through the field guides. This “tree” was indeed an annual, *Glottidium vesicarium* (Fabaceae), bladderpod, the seeds in those pods being fatal to cattle. So, I’ll add a very substandard glued-up specimen to my collection, possibly rarer than corkwood. Next morning, we headed just a bit further north to the “Big Bend” region on the Gulf of Mexico south of Tallahassee, Florida. We actually drove a bit past my destination, the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and set up the RV at the town of Newport, which is nothing more than a state campground, at one time the town of Magnolia, Florida. Once the RV was unhitched and



**Ken Platt’s mapped site for corkwood. These shrubs are *Glottidium vesicarium*, bladderpod (Fabaceae).**



**My collection of bladderpod stems (*Glottidium vesicarium*)**

plugged in, I left Chris to relax while I took off for St. Marks so I could look around before dark.

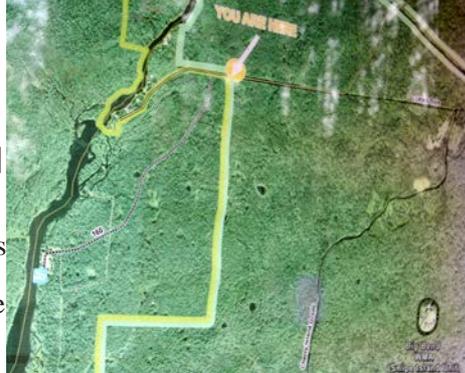
From the article referenced earlier I knew the coordinates of one of the collection sites but I had evidently recorded them incorrectly as my GPS device wasn’t accepting them, but I had it so carefully mapped on one of my paper maps that I soon drove to the exact location. There it was, a very small pool of brackish water almost touching the gravel road with probably 100 corkwood trees.

Most were about 6’ (1.8 m) tall above the water and less than 1” (2.5 cm) DBH (diameter at breast [4.5’ (1.4 m)] height. Some were in flower, male and female, while others were completely leafed-out, but there was no doubt they were corkwood.

There were a few other shrubby species in this pool but the corkwoods were mostly very upright with a few branches at the top. I would best describe the scene as a shallow pool in which someone had inserted lots of broom handles with a few branches at the top.



**Man made ditch adjacent to natural pool contains no corkwood trees.**



**Signpost at trail head for St. Marks Wildlife Refuge. Dark spots are pools where corkwood is abundant.**

Driving further south toward the Gulf on Mandalay Road, I saw many small pools all containing many, many corkwoods. At about 1-1/2 miles (2.4 km) from the first site, Mandalay Road ended at a boat ramp for access to the Aucilla River. There wasn’t a corkwood tree in sight up or down the river or surrounding the large parking area, wet or dry. It was now approaching darkness and I headed back to Newport knowing that tomorrow’s collecting site would certainly be in a stagnant brackish pool.

The next morning, Chris and I went to a trail at the extreme northeast boundary of the St. Marks Refuge. This trail was on a raised bed, possibly an abandoned road or tram route. A short walk took us to one of these pools, again with hundreds of corkwood trees. I walked back to the truck and put on my chest waders and brought a rope so I could pull myself from the mire if necessary. I walked

a short distance through the pool which was consistently about 18" (0.4 m) deep and reached to the bottom of the pool and sawed off a specimen that looked to have suffered physical damage. Directly at the base this stem was about 2-1/2 inches (6.4 cm) in diameter. It was rather short and appeared to have been topped by being struck by a tree branch, or other. So, the total of my collecting was a single stem about the size of a heavy walking stick; enough for a nice glued-up specimen and a couple spares. Probably the most interesting part of this adventure was to find that, at least at St. Marks, this species was to be found only in stagnant pools which looked to have been a part of the landscape for many years. In fact, the raised roadbed previously mentioned was obviously constructed from soil excavated from a ditch (likely a drainage ditch) on the adjacent west edge of the roadbed,



**Corkwood blanks being dried for future standard specimens**



**Roadside pool with many corkwood trees hard to discern in the photo.**

and had no corkwood growing in or alongside the water filled ditch. It appeared that there was a slight bit of current in the ditch which would have carried the overflow water to the Gulf of Mexico. Chris and I took a 5 mile (8 km) boat ride on the St. Marks River and I saw no corkwood growing in or along the river. From this one might conclude that it does not grow in flowing waters.

All of this made me wonder that if I had looked in the right places during my searches in Southeast Missouri, I would have located it there. In fact, I recall reading some early paper that stated that large corkwoods could be found growing in 4' (1.2 m) deep waters of the St. Francis River. However, since that report the St. Francis had been re-routed for flood control and the wetlands have been drained for agricultural purposes. Of course, none of these wetlands would have contained pools with saline water. Furthermore, Dennis Wilson found tiny trees growing in a man made ditch which was dry, at least during his visit. So, corkwood populations in Missouri seem mysterious, at least in 2019.

Plants of *Leitneria* from Missouri were sent to the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, in Boston Massachusetts, where they were planted in a lowland in the late 1800s where they continue to flourish today. Photos show that they lean in all directions, far different from what I saw in Florida. The arboretum is the hardiness zone 6a, but it is suggested that the plant will grow in zone 5 which includes my home in northern Indiana. This seems unlikely as we experienced an all time low high temperature in early 2019 of -22 degrees F (-30 degrees C). However, it has endured repeated cold snaps and plenty of snowfall at Arnold. If I had a lowland on my property, I'd give it a try.

All of the above shows that corkwood grows in a variety of conditions, at least from my personal experience and research. One thing that I found little about in the literature is specifics on the wood itself. It is said to be the lightest wood in North America and second only to balsa in the Western Hemisphere. A listed use for the wood is fishing floats which is certainly historical with the subsequent availability of cork and now Styrofoam. Given the tiny size, I doubt that the wood or plant has any commercial value today, except as a native landscape planting. One thing that I can say for certain is that freshly sawn wood from The St. Marks area in Florida **stinks!** Once home, I sawed my stick into specimen-sized rough blanks which are currently being dried. I immediately thought of *Viburnum trilobum* while sawing it. *Viburnum* wood has a horrible odor that persists long after drying. Time will tell if the same is true of corkwood.

I can now say that corkwood is certainly not a majestic tree. It is rare, but very abundant in a small range at St. Marks. Although the wood has little to no value, it will be one of the most precious woods in my personal collection. Considering the time spent researching it and collecting it, the value of the specimens will be far greater than pink ivory or lignum vitae. My few spares will not be for sale, but I will be happy to trade for specimens of similar rarity. Talk to me in a few months about a trade!



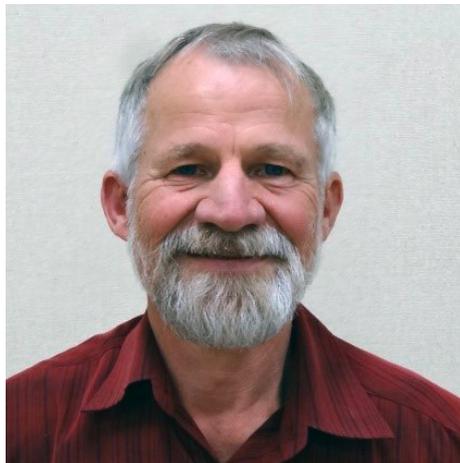
## Member Spotlight, Meet Your Fellow Member

### Herm Stolte #5796

by Chuck Holder #5749, HL,SU

Herm Stolte was born in the Netherlands but came to Canada as a very small child. He grew up on a farm in west central Alberta and loved making things as far back as he can remember. Wood has long been his preferred medium. As a student in junior high school, shop classes were his favourite – actually the only ones he really enjoyed. Here he was introduced to the lathe, and although many years passed before he bought his own, it was the first major tool he invested in.

Trained as a teacher, he introduced many young minds to the pleasures of wood working in the shop classes he taught for 18 years. Eventually he decided that doing woodwork was more fun than continually showing others how to do it, and he quit to make shavings and a living full time under the trade name “Herm’s Turn”. At this stage in his career, he primarily does custom turning and furniture repair. Herm creates beautiful items out of woods that are seldom crafted into useful objects. He concentrates on woods that grow in his hometown of Calgary, Alberta, a city and area not known for growing fine hardwoods. Yet shrubs and trees such as caragana (*Caragana arborescens*), silver buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*) produce wonderful wood, although not in huge sizes. Pens and other



Herm Stolte #5796

smallish turnings are thus ideal forms to show off this great material.

Herm is mostly self taught, while most thankful to the other members of the Southern Alberta Woodworkers



Society ([www.saws.ca](http://www.saws.ca)) who have helped him learn so much. Herm is a founding member of SAWS and has served on its board in various capacities, including President. He is also an active member of the IWCS, as well as the Calgary Woodturners Guild. Herm has been the IWCS website Wood Questions host for about the last 15 years answering questions on wood and woodworking from around the world.

Other interests include wood collecting and wood identification, viewing the wood both macroscopically and microscopically. If he ever went back to school, it would be to study wood anatomy. He has been a member of IWCS since the early 90s and has attended Annual Meetings in his home city of Calgary, (2000), Soest, Netherlands, (2009), Huntsville, USA, Ontario (2014), and Penn State University, State College, USA in 2015.

As a professional woodworker specializing in furniture repair and restoration, he combines his skills in woodworking and wood identification, always trying to match the original species of a piece he is repairing. In fact, his expertise in both wood crafting and wood collecting and identification are a perfect example of why and how both fields of interest are totally compatible.



Some of Herm’s turnings, natural edge bowls: top – lilac; left– crab apple; right – Manitoba maple

“ZzzzShzzzzZzzz” The sawmill fired up in the warm, moist Florida morning amid the appreciative murmurs of the men and women gathered there for the annual International Wood Collectors Society.

“Now that’s a nice log! Just look at that color!” Bob Chastain nodded approvingly as the first piece slid from the blade.



**Don Iverson with deadhead cypress log**

Sighs of admiration floated in the air along with the distinctive fragrance of eastern red cedar. Others nodded in agreement and a discussion of the freshly cut specimen ensued. Soon

more folks joined the conversation, gathering to share the knowledge and expertise that only comes with a lifetime of learning about wood, using it, salvaging it, turning it, carving it, and most of all, enjoying it.

“Must be at least seven feet of good board, right there. How old do you reckon that tree was?”, wondered Vicki Willis.

Gary Green, John Roper, and Don Smith leaned in to examine the log. The consensus, after some debate, was up to 150 years old.

Lunch provided time to talk about the high quality of exotic wood samples Jim Zoellner and Garry Roux had found for the silent auction. Wednesday’s jaunt to the Oyster Bar in Eustis, and ideas for next year’s conference were the other hot topics. Getting to know the newcomers, between bites of shrimp wrap or ribs, was also enjoyable!

Barely half an hour later, Dennis Wilson and John Burris began the trek back outside lured by the song of the sawmill. John Roper, Chris Nothnagle, Dixie Royal and Nevada Rye eagerly followed them after a few forkfuls of warm brownies and the apple pie. However, the chocolate cake and custards tempted several members to linger a bit longer.

“Oh boy, get ready to have your sinuses cleaned out,” Dave Barriger warned the approaching folks with a laugh as he, Don Iverson and Dennis Wilson hoisted a large log into position on the sawmill.

Sure enough, the

intense, medicinal aroma of camphor spewed into the Florida breeze, along with growing heaps of sawdust.

“Achoo!” The hunt for tissues was on!

Later, the faintly bitter tang of red oak earned a few murmurs of approval as the bark peeled away to reveal the warm, pinkish tint of that wood.

Information was humming along with the sawmill. Members asked questions, consulted with one another, and especially with Jim Zoellner, Garry Roux, and Bob Chastain. The characteristics of various trees, peculiar designs marking spalted maple, the scarcity of cedar were all duly considered. However, buying decisions were often based on the advice of old masters in their 70s, 80s and 90s.

The dining hall, with its gorgeous views of Lake Yale, provided another chance for members to relax and catch up with old friends as well as make new ones. Naturally, the talk often led back to wood collecting stories and provided members the opportunity to confer with each other on various turning techniques between bites of Beef Stroganoff or Italian meatballs. Salad fixings, as well as scrumptious desserts were also served at both lunch and dinner.

Whoever said “money doesn’t grow on trees,” was definitely NOT a member of IWCS! A large room full of wooden treasures easily proved that with a little patience and the right tools, one could turn a tree into serious merchandise. Good hearted jokes and laughter flooded the great



**Turnings by Dixie Royal and James Gordon, part of the craft display**



**Eric Oman (in blue shirt) leading the Wood Note Pad Class. From left to right: Theresa Burris, Sharon Baiardi, Christine Henning, Christine Fischer and Marilyn Numan**

room as members browsed each other's work, their hands gliding over intricately patterned wooden bowls and trays as smooth as the finest silk. Glossy vases, mushrooms, jewelry, kitchen utensils, knives and even pens illustrated how artists had wrung both beauty and functionality out of a stump. Clever craftspeople had used wood to create everything from intricate bowls and jewelry, to furniture and art. Tempting sale items, like the gorgeous wooden chests made by Mike Luecking, and trivets shaped into a football, plus a silent auction full of unique items and raffle tickets all made for a bit of fun and plenty of conversation before it was time for IWCS to discuss business.

Hearts and flowers to our charming host Elaine Hunt, who struggled valiantly to usher members from the fun and into the meeting room, which was smaller, but well-lit and full of chairs. After spending countless hours on registration and organizing the annual Southeast Regional Winter Woodfest for over several years, Elaine felt she had earned enough gratitude and appreciation from IWCS members to last her a lifetime. Therefore, she graciously offered her Position of Program Director and Registration of the Winter Woodfest, (the Largest Money Maker for IWCS) to Art Lee, Violet and Eric Oman, and Don Iverson. Elaine is now delighted to announce she will be attending next year's event only as a member. Way to go, Elaine! Thank you for all your service! You have made the Lake Yale Woodfest a wonderful and exciting event for IWCS members!

Gary Green had a few items on

the agenda. First, expect more of a presence from IWCS on our website and the internet. He is currently looking for volunteers to help edit and scan in some older but still relevant articles. Also, thanks to Allan Schwindt for putting together a new column in woodworking called, "Members Spotlight." Our members come from all over the world, so it will be interesting to learn more about them, and how they acquired their skills with wood.

Door prizes were also a big hit! Special thanks as well to Lucy Cruise for all her efforts at getting such a great variety of donations for the silent auction, and for packing in all those goody bags! You are also a treasure!

One of the biggest dilemmas that first evening was determining what classes to take and what demonstrations to attend. Some popular choices were making a clipboard with Eric and Violet Oman, a demonstration on the lathe by Lee Sky, and creating a brick patterned cutting board with Chris Nothnagle. The sawdust danced several waltzes down the halls and between the rooms. Why does creating beauty always have to result in such humongous messes?

Fortunately, our members are always armed with cleaning supplies and good cheer, even as several rooms grew much worse before they got better. Why? Franck Johannesen held turning demonstrations on both Tuesday and Wednesday, and Bob Chastain offered many hands-on "Learn to Turn" opportunities, as well.

Anything else! Oh yes, indeed. Our members are very

creative and enjoy learning. Pam Munger did some woodburning, Sharon Baiardi shared her basket making skills, and Paul Troyer offered a workshop on how to craft a rolling pin. Yes, we were knee deep in sawdust by Wednesday night. Thank goodness, Lake Yale has a sturdy vacuum cleaner and friendly, understanding employees.

Periodically, members would head out to the sawmill for some fresh air and to check out whatever new wood had arrived. A few scraps and pieces were not good enough for the auction. What to do? Start a freebie pile! Since the price was right, a few enterprising members rummaged around and discovered some usable chunks.

Raindrops drifted teasingly around the sawmill, sending a few members scurrying back indoors for a beading class by Sonya Barriger, and pecan brittle by Nevada Rye. Kris Troyer even showed how to make an apron from a man's shirt. For the academics, Dave Barriger shared his knowledge on "How a Tree Grows," and Duane Keck was also a hit with the "Study of Parenchyma in Wood Identification", and the pros and cons of bamboo. Yes, the classes and demonstrations were full of noise, sawdust, laughter, and jokes, but they were also a wealth of information.

The craft auction on Wednesday evening provided a bit of drama as Garry Roux started the bidding and held up some great items. Auction donations included carvings, ornaments, jewelry, bowls, chocolate covered almonds (Mmmmm!),



Lee Sky demonstrating on the lathe



Wood auction under the big tent. From left to right: Gary Green, Duane Keck, Chris Nothnagle and Bob Chastain examining a board, Garry Roux, the auctioneer, and Eric Oman

pencils, tools, and pictures to name just a few things. Amid the oohhhs, and aahhhs, were inspections and a few groans as the prices inched higher and higher for the more unique treasures.

The grand finale however, involved two members who were seated Right Next To Each Other. Garry Roux lifted an exquisite vase, polished to perfection. Everyone sighed with admiration! Several members asked for a closer look at the lovely piece crafted by Jim Zoellner, who was in the audience. The price soon went over a hundred dollars.

“Well, okay, \$150!” Eric Oman finally shouted, waving his #59 in triumph.

Don Smith smiled roguishly. “\$200.”

Millie Zoellner gasped.

Eric frowned, clearly annoyed. “\$250!”

This time everyone caught their breath. Garry examined the vase again more slowly. “It is flawless,” he pronounced in his deep auctioneer voice. “Flawless.”

Eric just could not resist teasing his friend before the deal was done. “Ha, what a cheapskate!”

Don leaned back in his chair. “\$325,” he said casually.

This time the whole room gasped audibly. People shifted in their seats to watch the duel.

Eric gulped, “Ehhhh....right...” He coughed and cleared his throat.

Members waited breathlessly. Even Jim Zoellner looked a bit startled.

Both men eyed each other warily, as if they were mentally consulting their checkbooks.

“\$350,” Eric muttered, appearing dazed.

Don folded his arms across his chest. “\$355.”

Eric hesitated, then shook his head. “Fine. It’s yours!”, he conceded regretfully, and held out his hand.

Then the two men grinned at each other, and with a hearty shake of their hands, friendship was quickly reestablished.

The successful craft auction netted a nice sum, thanks to all the people who donated and generously participated. Our members are the best!

The big auction on Thursday finally arrived, and the excitement was palpable! Although at times it seemed like some of our members, devoted wood aficionados, were simply

*May/June 2019*



**The Cuban mahogany vase is held by Chris Nothnagle is front of Brian Hatleberg, Jeff Nasser, Eric Oman and Don Smith (from left to right)**

enjoying themselves playing in the fresh air and sunshine, it genuinely took some hard work. Moreover, three very generous ladies, Dee Kriegler, Joyce Symonds, and Violet Oman all deserve a standing ovation for graciously offering to work the auction table ledgers, reconciling names with bids and keeping track of the money.

Champions of the day were Garry Roux and Bob Chastain, our outstanding auctioneers, who ginned up the excitement, and kept things moving while at the same time making sure that everyone was clear about what they were bidding on!



**Smiling with loaded truck: Jeff Nasser, Eric Oman, and Don Iverson (left to right).**

Roper, Gary Green, Don Smith, John Burris, Don Iverson, Dave Barriger, and Bob Chastain.

Congratulations to all of our gallant wood warriors who came, contributed, and participated in the



**Loading the truck: Eric Oman on the truck, Jeff Nasser, Don Iverson, and Violet Oman (from left to right). Lake Yale is the background.**

A very BIG THANK YOU to Ed Bryant who brought the sawmill, tractor and Wood-Mizer, and worked alongside our valiant volunteers. Among our Superheroes who got their exercise on auction day, were John

Winter Woodfest. Your help made this important fund-raising endeavor a real success! Please come next year and help make it even better!!!

Early this year a paper was published presenting the results of a survey of the species of *Dalbergia* in Mexico (online at <http://revista.ib.unam.mx/index.php/bio/article/view/2528>). As the title of the paper “An Updated Checklist of the Mexican Species of *Dalbergia* (Leguminosae) to Aid in Its Conservation Efforts” says, it is intended to help protect *Dalbergia* species in Mexico, which suffer in part from over-exploitation and in part from severe habitat loss.

The woods of *Dalbergia* are among the most valuable timbers of the world, used for fine furniture, musical instruments, etc. However, there are a number of oddities. The unwary tend to go “rosewoods come from the genus *Dalbergia*, so *Dalbergia* is the rosewood genus, and any wood from a *Dalbergia* species is a rosewood” but this is a trap to avoid. Just as most species of the ebony genus *Diospyros* do not yield ebony, but rather a bland whitish or yellowish wood, so do most species of *Dalbergia* fail to have interesting heartwood.

The *Dalbergia* species that do have heartwood tend to have a most amazing range of color and figure, which is the result of organic substances (secondary metabolites/extractives). In the heavier species of *Dalbergia* these can make up almost a third of the total mass of the heartwood. These substances offer opportunity for identifying individual species by thin layer chromatography, although not all that much appears to have been published on the topic (there appear to be more publications using gas chromatography, although this is much more cumbersome, requiring a fairly large and expensive piece of machinery).

In fact, a great number of *Dalbergia* species are not trees, but are lianas or scandent shrubs. This does not mean they never have interesting wood (lianas can have heartwood also), but most of these have no wood that is usable beyond tool handles and agricultural implements. In fact, some *Dalbergia* species are not restricted to a single growth form, but may be trees or lianas or scandent shrubs, depending on the environment. They

will try to grow on top of something else but in the absence of a convenient tree to lean on will perforce become trees themselves.

Also, some *Dalbergia* species supply trade timbers that clearly are not rosewoods. Some are marketed as precious woods in their own right, such as kingwood (*Dalbergia cearensis*), Brazilian tulipwood (*Dalbergia decipularis*), African blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*) and cocobolo (*Dalbergia granadillo* and *Dalbergia retusa*). At least one species does yield a wood recognized in its own right, but clearly less than a precious wood: sissou (*Dalbergia sissou*). Although quite a decent wood sissou falls well short of being a rosewood. Nevertheless, as it is in good supply, it appears doomed to be for ever passed off by the unscrupulous as “Indian rosewood”; it is often stained to mask the difference with actual Indian rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*). Because *Dalbergia sissou* is widely planted as a street tree, sissou is not a rare wood. As it is nevertheless included in the listing in CITES App. II (since 2017), a proposal is pending to remove it from this list.

There is no agreement on exactly how many species of *Dalbergia* there are. From time to time there is a publication dedicated to the species of a particular country, usually upping the total. These days the total number of species is uniformly given as “circa 250”, up from the “circa 100” used a few decades ago.

For this survey all herbarium material available was critically examined, with many misidentifications eliminated. The end result is that twenty species are recognized as occurring naturally in Mexico, of which five occur only there (“endemic”), although to achieve this, the authors do have to recognize three species that are not generally recognized by other botanists. Fourteen of the twenty are always trees (from smallish, up to 8 m or 26 feet, to canopy trees, up to 35 m or 115 feet). Of the other six, only one species is never a tree; the other five can have more than one growth form (tree/liana/scandent shrub).

One of the notable points in the report is that *Dalbergia retusa* has never been found in the wild in Mexico. This means that any cocobolo reliably sourced from Mexico is from *Dalbergia granadillo*, and since this species is endemic to Mexico, any cocobolo reliably sourced as not from Mexico is from *Dalbergia retusa* (both *Dalbergia hypoleuca* and *Dalbergia lineata* have been reduced to become varieties of *Dalbergia retusa*).

There are three real precious woods (from *Dalbergia*) found in Mexico: cocobolo (from *Dalbergia granadillo*), Honduras rosewood (*Dalbergia stevensonii*), so named because it was traditionally exported from Belize (British Honduras) and Mexican kingwood / camotillo (*Dalbergia congestiflora*). This last is a relative newcomer on the markets (marketed only in the last decades) and initially there was some uncertainty as to the exact identity of the species that furnished it. In the new study, it is noted that herbarium material of this species was often misidentified as *Dalbergia glomerata*. Now it appears that these species are geographically isolated (although not by much), with *Dalbergia glomerata* occurring on the Atlantic side of the country (near the Gulf of Mexico) and *Dalbergia congestiflora* on the Pacific side of the country. On the other hand, the ranges of *Dalbergia congestiflora* and *Dalbergia granadillo* closely overlap.

A number of other species produce woods which may be very fine, but are not in the rosewood class, certainly not where mass is concerned. It appears that this lighter-weight wood is marketed as “granadillo rojo”, yielded by a number of species (of which *Dalbergia tucurensis* is the best known).

When in 2017 all the wood of *Dalbergia* species became subject to CITES App. II (except *Dalbergia nigra*, listed in App. I), so that some restrictions apply to trade, an exception was made for exports from Mexico. Only logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood need CITES-paperwork, so that finished products like furniture, musical instruments, etc. are exempt.



INTERNATIONAL WOOD COLLECTORS SOCIETY

WOOD SPECIMEN KIT

In response to the requests of wood collectors, the International Wood Collectors Society endeavors to supply wood specimens of 80 species. Prepared specimens measuring 0.5 x 3 x 6 inches are available in kits containing up to 44 specimens. Whether used for studying wood structure or identification, these specimens will prove to be a valuable resource of information to collector, tradesman, craftsman, teacher, or hobbyist alike. Specimens are shipped in a padded cardboard box and are numbered to correspond to the list below. Also included is an eight-page wood identification bulletin with identification keys and photos.

Specimen prices	Member Price	Non-Member	
40 specimens – minimum order	\$100.00	\$160.00	Order limit - two orders per customer
Each additional specimen	\$2.50	\$4.00	
<b>Shipping Charges:</b>			
To US	\$13.65 For up to 44 specimens		\$27.30 For 45 - 80 specimens
To Canada and Mexico	\$47.75 For up to 44 specimens		\$95.50 For 45 - 80 specimens
To Other countries	\$69.00 For up to 44 specimens		\$138.00 For 45 - 80 specimens

- Shipping is via Priority Mail Flat Rate Box. Shipping charges apply equally to members and non-members. Prices are in US dollars.
- Non-members may wish to join IWCS before ordering to access member prices. See the IWCS website for membership information. <http://www.woodcollectors.org/join.htm>. Join via PayPal or “By Mail” using the PDF membership form. You may mail both forms at once.
- Members ordering – please state your Membership Number here \_\_\_\_\_.

Please mail or email your requests (by item number) to Gary Green,  
[ggreen3@earthlink.net](mailto:ggreen3@earthlink.net),

Gary will notify you of the total with shipping and payment options. Members must include membership number.

**CIRCLE CHOICES FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST** (minimum order 40 specimens)

No.	Botanical Name	Common Name
9	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	balsam fir
90	<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder
58	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
99	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	birdseye maple
64	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple
92	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio buckeye
71	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven
43	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa
51	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder
45	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine
78	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch
76	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	white cypress pine
107	<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory
48	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	pecan
62	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Spanish cedar
29	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	deodar cedar
100	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	floss-silk tree
102	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	hackberry
54	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	redbud
50	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar
2	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Alaska cedar
7	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar
21	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree
26	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	cocobolo
59	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	sissoo
3	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech
75	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash
37	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honeylocust
101	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky coffeetree
86	<i>Handroanthus serratifolius</i>	ipe
87	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	butternut
15	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut
32	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern redcedar
1	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	African mahogany
66	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum
79	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	yellow poplar
55	<i>Lysiloma sabicu</i>	sabicu
46	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage orange
61	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia
23	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry

No.	Botanical Name	Common Name
28	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	dawn redwood
80	<i>Microberlinia brazzavillensis</i>	zebrawood
104	<i>Morus alba</i>	white mulberry
112	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black tupelo
106	<i>Persea americana</i>	avocado
93	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce
17	<i>Picea pungens</i>	blue spruce
88	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	radiata pine
111	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	red pine, blue stained
89	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	eastern white pine
108	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	blackbead
67	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	sycamore
103	<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar
98	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	eastern cottonwood
95	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	bigtooth aspen
91	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen
12	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
30	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas fir
20	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear
77	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak
96	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak
109	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak
82	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak
110	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak
40	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	live oak
63	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac
105	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	weeping willow
16	<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow
56	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras
19	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood, reclaimed
35	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Honduras mahogany
68	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	teak
81	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	northern white-cedar
74	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	western redcedar
10	<i>Tilia americana</i>	basswood
31	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock
97	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	western hemlock
4	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm
113	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm
60	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	slippery elm

Gary Green, IWCS Wood Specimen Kit Chairman

Revised August 2018

May/June 2019

World of Wood



## Registration Form

2019 International /Australasian IWCS Annual General Meeting  
Canberra ACT Australia 14<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> October 2019

Name: .....IWCS# .....

Partner's name: .....Other: .....

Address: ..... City/Town: .....

State: ..... Country: .....

Telephone # ..... Mobile # .....

Email Address: .....

Conference registration fee \$ 495 per person Register ..... persons at \$ each Total ..... A\$

**Registration Fee Includes** – bus hire, lunch, morning and afternoon teas, & evening meal  
**Please advise of any special dietary needs**

Make cheque, money order or bank draft payable to:

**International Wood Collectors Society**

Direct debit NAB BSB 084-447 A/c 52615-4012 Quote Surname IWCS No.

International Direct debit NAB Swift Code NATAAU3303M BSB 084-447

A/c 52615-4012 Quote Surname IWCS No. Include transfer fees.

Forward or Email this registration form to:

Email [dennispastoral@bigpond.com](mailto:dennispastoral@bigpond.com)

### Accommodation

Meeting based at Ibis Styles Eaglehawk 20 double rooms reserved @ \$155 including breakfast

**Members please book direct quoting IWCS Ibis Styles Eaglehawk to Chara Reynolds 02 6123 0120  
groups@iseh.com.au**

5 camp sites booked at neighbouring Eaglehawk Holiday park Sites \$35 or \$45 with ensuite

Members please book direct 02 6241 6441 email [info@eaglehawkpark.com.au](mailto:info@eaglehawkpark.com.au)

### Getting to Canberra

Members flying can be met and transferred to accommodation. Please advise day of arrival details to  
Harry Dennis [dennispastoral@bigpond.com](mailto:dennispastoral@bigpond.com)

**Members are asked to bring along items for Show and Tell, Swap and Sell & craft items for sale to public  
on open day.**

**Auction items:** All items for inclusion in the Auction must be registered with **Marcia Tommerup** by **1<sup>st</sup> of  
September 2019** [mtdg@netspace.net.au](mailto:mtdg@netspace.net.au) . **No items will be accepted for auction at meeting if not registered  
prior to meeting as the auction schedules will be printed prior meeting commencing.**

Example:

Type	Common name	Species	Comments and Timber size in mm H x W x L	Donor
wood	jarrah	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	100 x 100 x 300	Broadbent
artifact	lidded box: swamp mahogany	<i>Lophostemon lactifluus</i>	50 x 60	Dennis
artifact	pate knife: forest oak	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	finished with grape seed oil	Wheeler
sample	set of 5: rewarewa, kowhai, red beech, white pine, kahikatea, tawa	<i>Knightia excelsa</i> ; <i>Sophora</i> sp.; <i>Nothofagus fusca</i> ; <i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i> ; <i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>		Martin
book	Salmon, J.T. (1986) <i>The native trees of New Zealand</i> . Rev. ed. 384 pp.		Auckland: Heinemann Reed	Trost
wood	Set of 6: black box	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	13 x 13 x 124; pen blanks	Heffernan



International Wood Collectors Society

Canberra AGM 2019 Plan

**Committee:** John, Susie, Harry, Esther, Eugene, Annie, Jim, Shirley, Ian, June

**Timing:** 3<sup>rd</sup> week of October 2019, (Monday 14<sup>th</sup> to Friday 18<sup>th</sup>)

**Check-in:** Sunday      **Check-out:** Saturday

**Venue:** Ibis Styles Eaglehawk

**Attendance:** 50 (estimate)

**Accommodation:** Reserved 20 double rooms at Ibis Styles and with camp sites available at neighbouring Eaglehawk Holiday park.

**Meeting Room:** Reserved “Osprey” meeting room for six days

**Registration Fee:** A\$495 per head

**Meals:** B/F at hotel (Included in Hotel Accommodation). Lunch, morning tea and afternoon tea & dinner provided.

**Transport:** Murray Bus Lines, 60-seater for full tour group

#### Agenda:

**Arrival:** Sunday Registration all day. Set up auction & show & tell display

**Day 1** Monday: Symposium/Workshop at Ibis Styles (open to local day visitors as well). Celebrating the century of Australian Forestry in Canberra, the city of trees, with talks from IWCS members and local foresters and historians. Session breaks for demonstrations of wood turning, scroll sawing, pyrography, carving and wood identification. Possible announcement and presentation on State Tree Emblems of Australia.

**Day 2** Tuesday: Bus tour exposé of the city of trees with first stop at Black Mountain Tower, then morning tea at the Lindsay Pryor Arboretum. Visit the National Arboretum and the National Botanical Gardens. Mystery lunch venue. Afternoon tour of ANU’s Lindsay Pryor Walk and experience the xylarium at the Fenner School of Environment & Society.

**Day 3** Wednesday: Free morning for individual pursuits. Afternoon Old Parliament House Guided Tour, bus tour to Bungendore and dinner at the wood gallery with host David MacLaren.

**Day 4** Thursday: AGM and Auction at Ibis Styles.

**Day 5** Friday: Bus Tour to Woodcrafters Guild for sawing slabs, demonstrations, presentations and wood purchases. Afternoon walking tour of Westbourne Woods at the Royal Canberra Golf Club.

**Conference Concludes:** Check-out & departures Saturday morning

#### POST CONFERENCE TOUR

**Day 6** Saturday: Personal vehicles to Bendora Arboretum, continuing on to Tumut to visit Mt. Pilot Arboretum. Overnight stay in Tumut for departure Sunday.

**September 16-19, 2019 (Monday -Thursday)  
2019 Annual General Meeting (AGM) of IWCS  
The Farmstead Inn and Conference Center, Shipshewana, IN, USA  
Hosts: Roger and Lynn Pletcher # 8016, Email [rpletcher@msn.com](mailto:rpletcher@msn.com)**

You are all invited to come back (or to come for the first time) to experience our renowned “Hoosier Hospitality” at the 2019 Annual General Meeting of IWCS, in Shipshewana, Indiana, USA. Roger and Lynn Pletcher # 8016 will host this year’s meeting, as they did so ably two years ago. The AGM this year will feature several new tours and more choices of hands-on activities and educational opportunities.

The management and staff at The Farmstead Inn and Conference Center are providing even more space for us this year. They are happy to welcome us back and have commented on the friendliness and thoughtfulness of those “woodnuts” who attended the AGM two years ago.

Shipshewana and environs are home to one of the largest Amish/Mennonite communities in America. Each summer tourists from around the world come to experience the culture, food, and craftsmanship of these industrious, largely agrarian folks who settled here about the time of America’s “Civil War” (sorry, “War between the States” for our southern friends).

Monday, Sept. 16 we will assemble and spread out our examples of woodcraft skills and experiments for others to examine and gain new ideas. After the evening meeting there will be opportunities to visit our friends while enjoying cider and doughnuts.

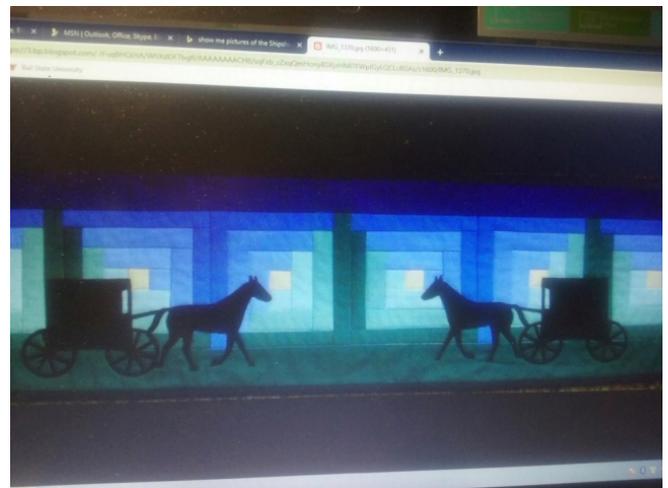
On Tuesday and Wednesday, Gary Green’s WoodMizer will be making piles of sawdust as logs are deconstructed to make the boards and other chunks for the wood auction to be held on Thursday. Bring your own logs to be sawn, knowing that the wood sale is a major fund raiser for IWCS.

The traditional silent auctions will provide you with an opportunity to bid on exotic woods and other items useful in your woodworking and wood collection activities. Bring your surplus wood and related items to donate for the silent auction. One of the new tours planned for this year will allow you to observe how upscale carriages are made and embellished. These ornately decorated showcases of fine Amish craftsmanship are in sharp contrast to the deliberately ‘plain’ style of buggy for general use within the Amish community.

For those of us who choose to remain at The Farmstead Inn and Conference Center there will be demonstrations of woodworking skills, as well as several craft classes where you can choose to make bangle bracelets, wooden rings, paraffin balloon luminaries, pinecone trees, or felted wool wreaths to take home with you. A local herbalist will present an extended discussion about trees and herbs useful for producing soaps, salves, and oils, as well as the use of plant and tree materials for culinary purposes. As a result, we might end up looking at trees in an entirely new way. Finally, this will be the inaugural year for the annual IWCS apple peeling contest. Bring your favorite sharp knife and lots of patience to see if you can make the longest continuous peel from one apple.

The Tuesday evening meal (for those who signed up for this at registration) will be in nearby Topeka, IN, at The Carriage House. This will be a ‘Threshers meal’ served family style and prepared by the Amish family who owns the farm where the meal is served.

As you can tell, there will be plenty of time for visiting and for interesting Activities this year. The time will pass all too quickly before the final meal is enjoyed and a group picture is taken to serve as a reminder of our attendance at yet another successful AGM. Y’all come back, you hear?



**IWCS 2019 Annual General Meeting**  
**Farmstead Inn Conference Center, Shipshewana, Indiana**  
**September 16-19, 2019**

Early registration is recommended by July 4, 2019. Late registration fee after July 4, 2019 is an **additional \$10 per person**.

Please print clearly below:

Name: ..... IWCS# ..... Name for badge: .....  
 Spouse/ guest: ..... IWCS # ..... Name for badge: .....  
 Address: .....  
 City: ..... State: ..... Zip Code: ..... Country: .....  
 Email address: .....  
 Home phone #: ..... Cell Phone #: .....

**Make Checks Payable to IWCS. Send to Eric Oman.** Email [treasurer@woodcollectors.org](mailto:treasurer@woodcollectors.org) with questions.  
**We now accept all major credit cards and debit cards.**

Credit Card # \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_ CSV #: \_\_\_\_\_

**Registration fee for full 4 day meeting:** includes facility fees.

\_\_\_\_\_ # of persons.....X \$50.00 = \$.....

**Registration fee for guests not coming for the full 4 day meeting:** Sign up for meals below.

\_\_\_\_\_ # of days \_\_\_\_\_ X # of persons.....X \$16.00 = \$.....

**Meals:**

People staying at the Farmstead Inn will have a continental Breakfast. **Lunch will be on your own as will Monday and Wednesday suppers.** There are several restaurants nearby. **Deadline for receiving meal requests is August 16th, no exceptions.**

**Tuesday** night supper at the Carriage House (a Thresher’s Supper with traditional Amish cooking)

\_\_\_\_\_ # of persons.....X \$20.00= \$.....

**Thursday** night supper at Auction Restaurant (Amish Haystack meal with toppings and dessert)

\_\_\_\_\_ # of persons.....X \$16.00 = \$.....

**Registration after July 4, 2019 Late Fee \$10/per person \$ .....**

**Total Due \$ .....**

Hosts are Roger and Lynn Pletcher. Email [rpletcher@msn.com](mailto:rpletcher@msn.com)

**Lodging: The Conference Center is at the Farmstead Inn.**

**Special Lodging Rates at the Farmstead Inn are US\$104.00 (plus tax) per night. A free continental breakfast is included. This special rate includes extra days before or after the conference. To make your reservations, please call the hotel at: 260-768-4595 and mention IWCS. Their website is [www.farmsteadinn.com](http://www.farmsteadinn.com).**

Other Shipshewana Area Hotels are Shipshewana Super 8 (Tel. 260-768-4004) or the Van Buren Hotel, Shipshewana, (Tel. 260-768-7780). Campgrounds are the North Park Campground (Tel. 260-768-7770) and Shipshewana Campground South (Tel. 260-768-4669).

**We hope to see you in September 2019!**

# WOOD SPECIMENS FOR SALE OR TRADE

Wood specimens offered by Dennis Wilson. For my complete list email me at [denwils21@gmail.com](mailto:denwils21@gmail.com)

See my specimen list in the Sep/Oct 2017 issue of *World of Wood* for an explanation of the size codes.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Source	Size	US \$
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	fragrant coachwood	Australia	IWCS	5.00
<i>Ceratopetalum succirubrum</i>	satin sycamore	Victoria, Australia	IWCS	5.00
<i>Ceratopetalum succirubrum</i>	satin sycamore	Queensland, Australia	QDF	2.00
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	katsura tree	England	IWCS	3.50
<i>Cercidium floridum</i> subsp. <i>floridum</i>	blue paloverde	USA, AZ	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	USA, IN	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas tree	England	IWCS	5.00
<i>Cercocarpus betulaeifolius</i>	birchleaf mountain mahogany		IWCS	6.00
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	curl leaf mountain mahogany	USA, OR	IWCS	7.00
<i>Chaetachme aristata</i>	thorny elm	South Africa	IWCS	3.00
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar	USA, OR	IWCS	1.50
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar	USA, OR	0.5x3x4.12"	0.50
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Taiwan yellow cedar	Japan	IWCS	5.00
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> var. <i>formosana</i>	Taiwan yellow cedar	Taiwan	TFD	3.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Japanese sawara cypress	USA, NY	IWCS	3.00
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> (id ?)	Japanese sawara cypress	USA, PA	IWCS	3.00
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar	USA, IN	IWCS	2.00
<i>Chengiopanax sciadophylloides</i>		Hiroshima, Japan	IWCS	3.50
<i>Chengiopanax sciadophylloides</i>		Hiroshima, Japan	0.5x3x5.5"	2.00
<i>Chisocheton</i> sp.	lantupak	Sungai Dagat, Sabah, Malaysia	SAN-sm 27861	2.50
<i>Chlorocardium rodiei</i>	cogwood	Guyana	IWCS	6.00
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Ceylon satinwood - ribbon figure	Sri Lanka	IWCS	6.00
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Ceylon satinwood - blister figure	East Indies	IWCS	9.00
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Ceylon satinwood	Philippines	FPRI	6.00
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Ceylon satinwood	Sri Lanka	IWCS	6.00
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Ceylon satinwood - ribbon figure, end checks	Sri Lanka	0.5x3x5"	3.00
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Ceylon satinwood - ribbon figure	Sri Lanka	0.5x3x3.8"	2.00
<i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i>	cocoplum	USA, FL	IWCS	6.00
<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	star apple	USA, FL	IWCS	6.00
<i>Chrysophyllum mexicanum</i>	[glued from 3 pieces]	Caimito	South Mexico	4.00
<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	satinleaf	USA, FL	IWCS	3.50
<i>Chrysophyllum pomiferum</i>	limonballi	Guyana	IWCS	6.00
<i>Chrysophyllum</i> sp.	kakarua	Guyana	IWCS - 2.75 w.	2.50
<i>Chrysophyllum</i> sp.	masanduva	Peru	IWCS	2.50
<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	Asian mahogany	Asia	IWCS	6.00
<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	ma lian	Hainan, China	GAF	3.00
<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	chickrassy	South Africa	CSIR EL. 1083	3.00
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor laurel	USA, FL	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>			0.25x3x6"	3.00
<i>Cinnamomum laubatii</i>	pepperwood	Queensland, Australia	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cinnamomum porrectum</i>	yellow camphor tree	Hong Kong, China	IWCS	7.00
<i>Cinnamomum porrectum</i>	Selasian wood	Guangdong, China	GAF	3.50
<i>Cinnamomum</i> sp.	medang tejah	Tidok Hill, K'tang, Sabah, Malaysia	SAN-sm	2.00
<i>Cinnamomum subavenium</i>		Guangdong, China	GAF	3.00
<i>Cinnamomum virens</i>	Australian camphor wood	Australia	IWCS	6.00
<i>Citronella moorei</i>	silky beech	Victoria, Australia	IWCS	3.50
<i>Citronella moorei</i>	silky beech	NSW, Australia	FC-NSW	3.00
<i>Citrus x aurantium</i>	sour orange	USA, FL	IWCS	4.00
<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	grapefruit	USA, FL	IWCS	3.00
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>		USA, FL	IWCS	3.00
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	yellowwood	USA, IN	IWCS	4.00
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>	tulpay	Brazil	IWCS	6.00
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>	leche leche	Ecuador	IWCS	3.00
<i>Clausena anisata</i>	horsewood	Rwanda	IWCS	4.50
<i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i>	harlequin glorybower	England	IWCS	6.00
<i>Clethra barbinervis</i>		Hiroshima, Japan	IWCS	3.00
<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>	black titi	USA, AL	IWCS	3.50
<i>Clusia rosea</i>	Florida clusia	USA, FL	IWCS	6.00
<i>Coccoloba acapulcensis</i>	to'yub	Yucatan, Mexico	IWCS	6.00
<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	seagrape	USA, FL	IWCS	2.50
<i>Coccoloba latifolia</i>			IWCS	6.00
<i>Coccoloba pubescens</i>	seagrape	South America	IWCS	6.00
<i>Coccoloba spicata</i>	boop	Yucatan, Mexico	IWCS	4.00
<i>Coccoloba swartzii</i>	pigeon plum	USA, FL	IWCS	6.00
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	seagrape	USA, FL	IWCS	4.00
<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>	snailseed vine	USA, FL	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cochlospermum vitifolium</i>	buttercup tree	Central America	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	American yellowwood	USA, IN	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	coconut palm	USA, FL	IWCS	1.00
<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i>	desert poplar	Victoria, Australia	IWCS	4.00
<i>Coelocaryon preussii</i>	ekoune	Gabon	0.38x2.5x5"	4.00

<i>Coffea arabica</i>	African coffee	USA, HI	IWCS	2.00
<i>Coffea canephora</i>	kopi	Africa	IWCS	1.00
<i>Cojoba arborea</i>	cojoba	Brazil	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cojoba arborea</i>	ape's earring tamarind	British Honduras	0.5x2.8x4"	2.00
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	mopane	South Africa	IWCS	6.00
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	mopane	South Africa	0.4x2.6x6"	1.00
<i>Colubrina arborescens</i>	coffee colubrina	Mexico	IWCS	2.50
<i>Colubrina glandulosa</i>	shaina	Peru	IWCS	3.50
<i>Colubrina oppositifolia</i>	kauila	USA, HI	IWCS	3.50
<i>Colvillea racemosa</i>	Colville's glory	Madagascar	IWCS	5.00
<i>Combretum apiculatum</i>	red bushwillow	South Africa	IWCS	6.00
<i>Combretum erythrophyllum</i>	river bushwillow	Africa	CSIR IND. 1999	3.00
<i>Combretum imberbe</i>	leadwood	South Africa	IWCS	2.00
<i>Combretum kraussii</i>	redleaf	South Africa	CSIR IND. 1577	3.00
<i>Combretum schumannii</i>	mgongola	Tanganyika	IWCS	5.00
<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>		Queensland, Australia	IWCS 0.75" thick	4.00
<i>Commiphora harveyi</i>	red-stem milkwood	South Africa	IWCS	3.00
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	button mangrove	USA, TX	IWCS	1.50
<i>Conocarpus erectus var. sericeus</i>	silver buttonwood	USA, FL	IWCS	2.00
<i>Copaifera officinalis</i>	copaiba	Peru	IWCS	2.00
<i>Copaifera reticulata</i>	copaiba	Brazil	IWCS (Yale #146)	5.00
<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>	etimoe	Ivory Coast	IWCS	2.00
<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>	etimoe	Ivory Coast	0.38x2.38x5"	7.00
<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>	etimoe	Brazil	0.4x2.38x5"	3.00
<i>Copaifera sp.</i>	bangula	Congo	0.38x3.9x3.4"	3.00
<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	onion cordia	Venezuela	IWCS	1.00
<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	laurel blanco	Venezuela	0.5x3x4.75"	2.00
<i>Cordia americana</i>	guayabi	South America	IWCS	5.00
<i>Cordia boissieri</i>	anacahuita	USA, TX	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cordia dodecandra</i>	zircote	Mexico	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cordia dodecandra</i>	zircote	Mexico	0.38x3x6"	3.50
<i>Cordia glabrata</i>	louro preto	Brazil	0.38x2.75x6"	6.00
<i>Cordia elaeagnoides</i>	bocote	Mexico	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cordia gerascanthus</i>	canalete	Mexico	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cordia gerascanthus var bolivarensis (?)</i>	manchinga	Peru	0.38x3x6"	5.00
<i>Cordia goeldiana</i>	freijo	Brazil	IWCS	3.50
<i>Cordia sebestana</i>	Geiger tree	Mexico	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	kou	USA, HI	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cordia trichotoma</i>	peterbi	Paraguay	IWCS	5.00
<i>Cordyla africana</i>	metonda	Portuguese Guiana	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternate-leaf dogwood	USA, WI	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cornus controversa</i>		Hiroshima, Japan	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood	USA, IL	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood - quartersawn	USA, IL	IWCS	1.00
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood - Burl	USA, IL	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian cherry dogwood	Slovenia	0.62x1.87x6.25"	2.50
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian cherry dogwood	France	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	Pacific dogwood	USA, OR	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	bloodwig dogwood	Slovenia	0.5x2.5x6"	1.50
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	bloodwig dogwood	Slovenia	IWCS	2.50
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazelnut	USA, IN	IWCS	6.00
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	Scotland	IWCS	2.00
<i>Corylus columna</i>	Turkish filbert	USA, CA	IWCS	6.00
<i>Corylus cornuta subsp. californica</i>	California hazel	USA, OR	IWCS	6.00
<i>Corymbia bloxomei</i>	yellowjacket	Queensland, Australia	IWCS	3.00
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	marri	Australia	TWA	6.00
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	marri	West Australia	IWCS	6.00
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	spotted gum	Australia	IWCS	4.00
<i>Corymbia corymbosa</i>	red bloodwood	Australia	QDF - large size, no QDF label	3.00
<i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i>	red bloodwood	Queensland, Australia	IWCS	6.00
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	dark bloodwood	Victoria, Australia	IWCS	2.00
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	red bloodwood	Victoria, Australia	IWCS	0.50
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	red bloodwood	Queensland, Australia	QDF - lg #47	1.00
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	spotted gum	Australia	IWCS	2.00
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash	Queensland, Australia	IWCS	0.50
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	carabeen	Queensland, Australia	QDF - lg #55	4.00
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	mao ye an	Hainan, China	GAF	3.00
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	cadaga	Queensland, Australia	QDF - lg	1.00
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	cadaga	Australia	QDF - sm #41	6.00
<i>Cosmocalyx spectabilis</i>	chakte-kok	Mexico	IWCS	5.00
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	common smoketree (2 bark edges)	Slovenia	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	American smoketree	USA, AZ	IWCS	2.00
<i>Couratari guianensis</i>	tauary	Brazil	IWCS	3.00
<i>Couroupita guianensis</i>	cannonball tree	USA, FL	IWCS	3.00
<i>Crataegus chrysoarpa var. chrysoarpa</i>	fireberry hawthorn	USA, MN	IWCS	6.00
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	cockspur hawthorn	USA, IN	IWCS	5.00

<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	black hawthorn	USA, OR	IWCS	3.00
<i>Crataegus flabellata</i>	fanleaf hawthorn	Eastern Canada	IWCS	3.00
<i>Crataegus flava</i>	yellow hawthorn	USA, FL	IWCS	6.00
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	hawthorn	England	IWCS	3.00
<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	green hawthorn	USA, FL	IWCS	5.00
<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	downy hawthorn	USA, IN	IWCS	3.00
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	oneseed English hawthorn	USA, OR	IWCS	6.00
<i>Crataegus pedicellata</i>	scarlet hawthorn	WV	IWCS	6.00
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington hawthorn	USA, East Moline, IL	IWCS	6.00
<i>Crataegus punctata</i>	dotted hawthorn	USA, IN	IWCS	6.00
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	hawthorn	USA, WI	IWCS	1.00
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	hawthorn	USA, Camp Atterbury, IN	IWCS	1.00
<i>Cratogeomys arborescens</i>	serungang - curley, hole in sample, rounded corners	Malaysia	IWCS, hole, rounded corners	5.00
<i>Crepidospermum goudotianum</i>	palo baston	Peru	IWCS	6.00
<i>Crescentia cujete</i>	xicaro	Yucatan, Mexico	IWCS	6.00
<i>Croton lechleri</i>	sangre de grado	Peru	0.4x2.75x4.75	4.00
<i>Croton lechleri</i>	sangre de grado	Peru	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	cactus walking stick	USA, AZ	IWCS	5.00
<i>Cryptocarya erythroxylon</i>	rose maple	Queensland, Australia	QDF	3.00
<i>Cryptocarya erythroxylon</i>	rose maple	Queensland, Australia	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cryptocarya foveolata</i>	small leaved laurel	NSW, Australia	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>	silver sycamore	Australia	FC-NSW	6.00
<i>Cryptocarya liebertiana</i>	wild quince	Africa	CSIR H13845	4.00
<i>Cryptocarya oblata</i>	bolly silkwood	Australia	QFS	3.00
<i>Cryptocarya oblata</i>	bolly silkwood	Australia	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese sugi	USA, OR	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	China cedar	Guangdong, China	GAF 0.25x1.62x4.62"	0.50
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	China fir	Guangdong, China	GAF	3.00
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	China fir	USA, LA	IWCS	3.00
<i>Cunonia capensis</i>	red elm	South Africa	CSIR IND. 2413	3.00
<i>Cupania glabra</i>	cupania	USA, FL	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrot tree	USA, FL	IWCS	4.00
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrot tree - spalted	USA, FL	IWCS	4.50
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Arizona cypress	Chihuahua, Mexico	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Arizona cypress	USA, AZ	1x3x6"	1.00
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Arizona cypress	Chihuahua, Mexico	0.38x3x6"	0.50
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>glabra</i>	Arizona smooth cypress	USA, AZ	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>glabra</i>	blue cypress	South Africa	CSIR EL. 1073	0.50
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i>	Piute cypress	USA, CA	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>stephensonii</i>	Cuyamaca cypress	USA, CA	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cupressus bakeri</i>	Baker cypress	USA, OR	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cupressus goveniana</i>	Gowen cypress	USA, CA	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cupressus goveniana</i> var. <i>abramsiana</i>	Santa Cruz cypress	USA, OR	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	Great Britain	IWCS	5.00
<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>	cedro blanco	Mexico	IWCS	3.00
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterrey cypress	USA, CA	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cupressus nootkatensis</i>	Alaska yellow cedar	Canada	IWCS	0.50
<i>Cupressus sargentii</i>	Sargent cypress	USA, CA	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress	USA, FL	IWCS	2.00
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Himalayan cypress	South Africa	CSIR EL. 1271	3.00
<i>Curtisia dentata</i>	assegai	South Africa	IWCS	6.75
<i>Curtisia dentata</i>	assegai		CSIR size, not issued by CSIR	6.75
<i>Curtisia dentata</i>	assegai	South Africa	0.5x3x2.75"	1.00
<i>Cussonia spicata</i>	lowveld cabbage tree	South Africa	CSIR IND. 2425	8.50
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	quince	Britain	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>	okan	West Africa	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cynometra</i> sp.	katong-katong	Silam Area, L. Datu. Sabah, Malaysia	SAN-sm	2.50
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i>	swamp cyrilla	Puerto Rico	IWCS	6.00
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i>	little-leaf cyrilla	USA, FL	IWCS	4.00
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	broom	USA, WA	IWCS	4.50
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	USA, OR	0.38x3x6", bowed	2.50
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea	New Zealand	IWCS	4.00
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	silver pine	New Zealand	IWCS	4.50
<i>Dacrydium elatum</i>	semplier	Beaufort, Sabah, Malaysia	SAN-sm 31985	3.00
<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>	ozigo	Africa	IWCS	6.00
<i>Dacryodes</i> sp.	copal (central pith)	Peru	IWCS, central pith	2.00
<i>Dactylocladus stenostachys</i>	medang tabak	Kimanis Forest Reserve, Sabah, Malaysia	SAN-sm 41705	3.00
<i>Dalbergia bariensis</i>	Burmese rosewood	Vietnam	IWCS	10.00
<i>Dalbergia baronii</i>	voamboana	Madagascar	IWCS	12.00
<i>Dalbergia cultrata</i>	Burma blackwood	Burma	IWCS	12.00
<i>Dalbergia decipularis</i>	tulipwood	Brazil	IWCS	8.00
<i>Dalbergia granadillo</i>	granadillo	Mexico	IWCS	9.00
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African blackwood	Africa	IWCS	10.00
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian rosewood	Brazil	IWCS	12.00
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	cocobolo	Costa Rica	IWCS	8.00
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Indian rosewood	India	IWCS	6.00

# Members' Listings and Requests

## Members with wood specimens and books for sale

I have boxes of scraps for those who make and sell wooden jewelry. I will pay postage. Once you have received the wood, ask me for the cost of postage. Look it over. Whatever you think the scraps are worth, send a check for that amount to IWCS Secretary-Treasurer and may include the cost of postage. Let IWCS have the benefit from a couple bucks contribution.

**Dennis Brett #257SU**

I am interested in doing some swaps. I have 2,200 specimens 60 x 6 x 90 mm of all sorts of imported and home-grown woody plants.

**Lionel Daniels #6509**

1000-plus different kinds of wood specimens precisely crafted and labeled, most identified from trees in the forest. I have woods from the USA, Mexico, Brazil, Japan, Australia, and others. Contact me for a list.

**Alan B. Curtis #1132HL**

**E-mail:** [abcwoods1@gmail.com](mailto:abcwoods1@gmail.com)

I provide wood specimens from around the globe, accurately dimensioned, nicely sanded and labeled. I maintain a mailing list and send notification when new specimens become available.

Contact me for a list.

**Gary Green #6654L**

**E-mail:** [president@woodcollectors.org](mailto:president@woodcollectors.org)  
[www.woodsbygwwgreen.com](http://www.woodsbygwwgreen.com)

I have a good range of more than 400 species of Australian rainforest and outback woods in specimen size or as egg blanks. I will also cut to your requirements

**Colin Martin #7189**

**E-mail:** [colinmartin5@gmail.com](mailto:colinmartin5@gmail.com)

For sale: **More Useful Woods of the World** \$7.00 + postage of \$4.00, and **A Man of the Woods** (Richard Crow biography) \$7.00 + postage of \$4.00. Both are a total of \$14.00 plus postage of \$5.50.

**Dennis Wilson #2324L**

**E-mail:** [archivist@woodcollectors.org](mailto:archivist@woodcollectors.org)

Over 1,000 different wood specimens from around the world. Over one-third are specially figured like blistered, curly, fiddle back, quilted, birds eye, mottled, burlled and over 200 species from Vietnam.

**Réjean Drouin #3589**

**E-mail:** [fusionstorm@hotmail.com](mailto:fusionstorm@hotmail.com)

I have two or more specimens of more than 700 to 800 different woods from around the world in my stock. I would like to exchange or sell. They are standard or other sizes. Contact me for my list.

May/June 2019

**Dieter Becker #6362**

**E-mail:** [dieter.becker.iwcs@t-online.de](mailto:dieter.becker.iwcs@t-online.de)

I have over 1,000 different specimens of wood from around the world for sale or trade. I have some larger pieces of woods for collections of crafts from different wood species. Please send me your list for trade. Contact me for my latest list.

**Dennis Wilson #2324L**

**E-mail:** [archivist@woodcollectors.org](mailto:archivist@woodcollectors.org)

**WANTED:** I am new to collecting and have about 150 samples at 25 X 25-50 X 300 mm size. Due to my display, the thickness must be at least 25 mm and length 300 mm. I am very interested in expanding my collection. I still need many common species as well as exotics. Please send a list of what you have available with prices. Thank you!

**Bob Gilbert #10018**

**E-mail:** [rdgilbert333@gmail.com](mailto:rdgilbert333@gmail.com)

I'm interested in doing trades and expanding my current collection. I have a couple hundred standard-sized duplicates from around the world. Email me for a list or view it online.

**Eric Meier #9701**

**E-mail:** [eric@wood-database.com](mailto:eric@wood-database.com)  
[www.wood-database.com/trade/](http://www.wood-database.com/trade/)

Now available, **Southern African Wood** (ISBN 781920217587, Briza Publications, Pretoria, RSA), authored by former IWCS members Stephanie Dyer (#9380), Danielle James and Barry James (#9381).

It is a fully illustrated guide to the properties and uses of wood from 140 Southern African tree species. A handful of leather-bound collectors editions remain for \$140.00 US dollars plus shipping and handling, and the standard hard cover books are \$46.60 US dollars plus shipping and handling. These are discounted 20% for IWCS members. Non-members will be charged \$168.50 +S&H for the collectors edition and \$57.57 + S&H for the standard. Each copy will be signed by the authors. All copies will be shipped from Pennsylvania, USA. Reserve your copy today by contacting our **Northeast Regional Trustee Mark R. Peet.**

South African books for sale; please inquire. One of the books is the classic Palgrave book *Trees of Southern Africa* in mint condition!

**Dave Mouat #7101**

**E-mail:** [Dave.mouat@dri.edu](mailto:Dave.mouat@dri.edu)

I have surplus specimens that I would love to trade for specimens not yet on my list. Email me with your list and I'll send you mine and maybe we can swap some.

**Herm Stolte #5796**

**E-mail:** [hgstolte@telus.net](mailto:hgstolte@telus.net)

I grow trees on my farm and own a small sawmill. I'm really looking for regular users of wood, rainforest species, especially Australian Red Cedar and others, Hoop Pine and a few Eucalyptus, but I can also supply some unusual species to wood collectors. Many of these trees I have planted myself.

**Bob Whitworth #10085**

**Qld. Australia.**

**E-mail:** [www.treeplanter.com.au](http://www.treeplanter.com.au)

**E-mail:** [forest@spiderweb.com.au](mailto:forest@spiderweb.com.au)

I am looking to sell my ruler making business. I have been making wooden rulers out of Australian and Tasmanian woods for 20 years now and it's time to hand over to someone else. I have lots of tools, jigs, materials and equipment and I think it's worth \$2000. I'd be prepared to teach the buyer and give them all my contacts and expertise.

**Graeme Briton #9149**

**E-mail:** [graemebriton@gmail.com](mailto:graemebriton@gmail.com)

I started recently to collect wood and I'm interested in expanding my collection. Contact me for exchanges or sale.

**Francisco Rodrigues #10166**

**E-mail:** [francisco.rodrigues@folhasclassicas.pt](mailto:francisco.rodrigues@folhasclassicas.pt)



# Shrubwoods of the World

## Mexican orange

by Nelis Mourik #7460L

**A handsome shrub with shiny leaves, wonderfully scented flowers and a hard, fine textured, yellowish, shiny wood.**

The botanical name of Mexican orange is *Choisya ternata* Kunth. *Choisya* is a small genus of 5 – 7 species all native to SW North America. *Choisya ternata* is native to the mountains of SW Mexico. The plants are seldom found growing in the wild. Mexican orange was already widely cultivated in their native country when first found by botanists. Some botanists even suppose it is a hybrid. Other English common names for this shrub are Mexican orange tree, Mexican orange blossom, mock orange (which actually is a *Philadelphus* species), or just plain choisya. In Mexico, its common names are hierba del clavo, flor del clavo, clavillo, and clavo de olor. ‘Clavo’ translates to ‘clove’, the well-known herb of *Syzygium aromaticum* in the Myrtaceae family, whose connection to *Choisya* must be found in the superficial similarity of the single flowers. The genus *Choisya* is in the Rutaceae family, aka the rue and citrus family.

The genus name *Choisya* is in honor to the botanist, Swiss protestant clergyman, and professor of philosophy in Geneva, Jacques Denis Choisy (1799 – 1859). The specific epithet *ternata* means ‘in clusters of three’, after the compound leaves.

Mexican orange is a round, evergreen, spineless shrub or small tree up to 2 – 3 m (7 – 10 ft.) high. Leaves are compound, composed of three leaflets of 4 – 7 cm (1½ - 3 in.) long and a third

that wide, crowded near the tips of the twigs, strongly aromatic when crushed, glossy, and leathery. Flowers are white and very similar in appearance and fragrance to those of orange trees. They are borne in clusters of 3 – 6 in the leaf axils. Single flowers are 25 – 30 mm (1 – 1¼ in.) across with five rounded petals. The fruit, that is neither showy nor edible, is composed of a leathery capsule having two to six sections. The shrubs, however, seldom set fruit.

The wood of Mexican orange is light yellow, the heartwood slightly darker than the sapwood. Growth rings are distinct; the wood is ring porous. Earlywood vessel diameter is ca. 10 µm; these vessels are strongly oval-shaped in radial direction. The even smaller latewood vessels are arranged in a dendritic pattern. Perforation plates are simple. Parenchyma is only present in narrow marginal bands. Rays are exclusively uniseriate (only occasionally partly biseriate), consisting mostly of the common ray cell type that are horizontally elongated (procumbent), and one or few marginal rows of square to upright cells. Ray height is up to 500 µm. Ground tissue consists of thin-walled vascular tracheids and thicker-walled fibers with simple to minutely bordered pits. The thin-walled tracheids are grouped in a radial or dendritic order, lighter in color.

Mexican orange wood is quite hard and quite heavy (specific gravity 750 – 800 kg/m<sup>3</sup> or 47 – 50 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>), fine to extremely fine textured, and usually straight grained. It is recommended to dry this wood fast, to avoid blue stain, by cutting it along the pith and/or removing as much bark as possible before drying. The wood doesn't cup or split when drying. The wood is quite easy to work, although the small dimensions make it dangerous. Use sharp tools when machine planing and cutting. It is safer shaping wood of small dimensions on the band sander. It glues well and can be sanded and finished to a very smooth and shiny surface. It is not durable.



Longitudinal flat sawn and quartersawn surface of a glued-up *Choisya ternata* wood specimen

The wood of Mexican orange is not used, but will surely be suitable for small carvings and turnings. Because it is one of the most hardy Mexican shrubs, Mexican orange is planted in the more temperate regions of the world for the beauty of their year-round foliage, and for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. They are also used in hedges. The flowers are rich in nectar and are greatly appreciated by bees and butterflies.



Transverse surface of a 40 - 45 mm (1½ - 1¾ in.) disc of *Choisya ternata*



Lens view of *Choisya ternata* endgrain

# Shrubwoods of the World

## Common lavender

by Nelis Mourik #7460L

**A small, strongly aromatic shrub, used medicinally as well as a flavoring herb in food and tea. The typically very gnarled wood on this plant is beautiful in itself.**

Common lavender has the botanical name *Lavandula angustifolia* Miller. The genus contains ca. 30 species native to the Atlantic Islands, the Mediterranean, in Africa south to Somalia, and in Asia east to India. Common lavender is native to the European Mediterranean countries. It is naturalized to northern Africa and cultivated over a larger area of Europe, as well as most other parts of the world. Other common names are true lavender, garden lavender, narrow-leaved lavender and English lavender (although not native to England). Synonyms are *L. officinalis* Chaix and *L. vera* DC. A great number of cultivars exist, as well as an important hybrid referred to as lavandin, *L. x intermedia* (between *L. angustifolia* and *L. latifolia*). The genus *Lavandula* is in the Lamiaceae family (formerly called Labiatae) or mint family.

The genus name *Lavandula* is a diminutive of the Latin 'lavandus', meaning 'what has to be washed or bathed', from the Latin 'lavare' meaning 'to wash', from its use in soaps, toiletries and baths. The specific epithet *angustifolia* means 'narrow-leaved'. In the synonyms, *officinalis* means 'medicinally' and *vera* means 'true'.

Common lavender is a small, slow growing, evergreen, perennial, aromatic shrub, most commonly up to 1 – 1.2 m (3 – 4 ft.) high. Older plants grow with very gnarly branches on a short stem. Leaves are greyish green, 2 – 6 cm ( $\approx$   $\frac{3}{4}$  - 2½ in.) long and 4 – 6 mm ( $\approx$   $\frac{1}{8}$  -  $\frac{1}{4}$



Transverse surface of two 25 - 29 mm (1 - 1¼ in.) discs of *Lavandula angustifolia*

in.) wide. Flowers are pinkish purple, produced on spikes of 2 – 8 cm ( $\approx$   $\frac{3}{4}$  - 3½ in.) long at the top of slender stems with smaller leaves.

The wood of common lavender is light brown to yellow-brown. Older stems can possess many relatively deep grooves and holes; hence its cross section can have a very wavy outline. Diameters will hardly exceed 5 cm (2 in.). Heartwood is indistinct. Growth ring boundaries are distinct. The wood is semi-ring-porous. Vessel diameters are up to about 50 µm. Vessels are generally in short serial multiples and groups, the groups in turn in a tangential and wavy (ulmoid) arrangement. Perforation plates are simple, narrower vessels showing helical thickenings. Parenchyma is paratracheal vasicentric, but sparse. Rays are of two distinct sizes. There are numerous uniseriate rays of 1 – 5 cells high, consisting of square to upright cells only and there are multiseriate rays, 2 – 8 cells wide, consisting of procumbent cells and occasionally with up to 4 marginal rows of square to upright cells. The large rays often are surrounded by sheath cells. Large ray height can be over 1 mm ( $\approx$  0.04 in.). Ground tissue consists of quite thick-walled fibers with very small, simple pits on the radial walls.

Common lavender wood is quite hard and medium heavy (690 kg/m<sup>3</sup> or 43 lb./ft<sup>3</sup> airdry), fine textured and straight to irregularly grained. Because of the deep grooves the wood dries easily with little cracking. The entire plant can be dried and cut to pieces afterwards. Working on the short and small diameter pieces of wood is dangerous. Better carefully sand the pieces to shape instead of planing and cutting. The wood works easily, can be glued well and can be sanded to a smooth surface. When working on the wood, it spreads a light balsam-like odor. It is of a medium durability.

The wood is not used because of its small diameters. Plants are used as



Longitudinal surface of a glued up *Lavandula angustifolia* wood specimen, containing both flat sawn and quarter sawn wood

small garden shrubs for the beauty of their color. Leaves and flowers contain an essential oil, which is used to scent soap, perfumes, massage oils, in air fresheners, etc., and as medicine. The dried leaves are used as spice. A medicinal tea can be made from leaves and flowers. It is praised for its relaxing properties. Plants are grown in large quantities for oil, unfortunately sometimes escaping to the wild. Therefore, in Victoria, Australia, it had been declared a noxious weed in 1920.

On the palette of colors, the name of the plant is the name of a tint.



Lens view of *Lavandula angustifolia* wood endgrain

Who would have thought that IWCS members would engage in something like a beauty contest? Read on, get informed and who knows, you might want to take part.

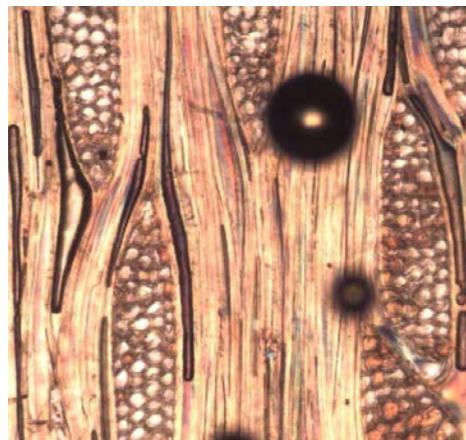
This is a contest about the beauty in wood, and objects made from wood. Please don't hold back but send in a nice picture, showing what you think is beauty in wood.

You can take part by sending in a picture in one of the following categories:

**#1 Wood Macrophotos.** Pictures that show beautiful wood structure like curly, wavy, birdseye or other nice grain, interesting rays, curiously coloured heartwood, funny outlined heartwood, heartwood in special shapes (in cross or longitudinal sections), special lustre, aberrations, nice burls, you name it. Give it a try, take a snap and who knows, you could win the Beauty Contest...



**#2 Photomicrographs of wood,** showing beautiful and unusual features



like crystals in polarized light, spiral vessel wall structures, scalariform perforations. You don't have to have prepared the slide or section, but you yourself must have taken the picture.

**#3 Works of art in Wood.** Pictures of turned objects, sculpture, marquetry and intarsia, toys, and puzzles. You don't need to be the maker of the object but you need to have taken the picture by yourself.



**#4 Architecture in wood:** Wooden bridges, log cabins, modern buildings. Again, picture taken by the one who enters the photo.



**#5 Furniture and Joinery:** Chairs, cabinets, doorways, tables. You don't need to be the maker of the object but you need to be the one who took the picture.



See some sample images on this page (not entries).

The rules:

(a) every member (or couple) can send in 1 picture per category. Hence a maximum of 5 entries per membership number. Only digital pictures will be admitted, the reason for this being easy distribution to the jury members,

and easier printing. Scanned or digitized versions of analog pictures can be sent in. If you enter more than 1 picture, send each picture as an attachment with e-mails, 1 for each picture, to [jeaniwcs@gmail.com](mailto:jeaniwcs@gmail.com). Please mention your membership number, IWCS Beauty Contest and the category the picture (s) are assigned to by the sender. If you like, send a caption of 20 words maximum to explain what the picture shows, and, if you like, the date it was taken.

(b) pictures will be judged by an all ladies jury that is chaired by Jean Sumner. The reasoning behind this is that all too often the men are judging the ladies; and now, we are giving the ladies an opportunity to do the judging.

(c) results will be published in *World of Wood* after the closing date mentioned and gold, silver and bronze prizes will be awarded. The closing date will be announced well ahead of time in *World of Wood*. It will depend on the number of entries.

(d) by sending in a picture, you give IWCS / *World of Wood* permission to publish it, while your rights as copyright holder of the picture are otherwise unaffected. Your picture, including credits, may also appear on the IWCS website.

(e) the person who enters a picture must be the same person that took it. The date the picture was taken is not important — it may be an old one or a very recent one. However, we recommend sending images in sufficient resolution (indicative, in jpeg format, 1MB or over). Preferably by gmail, not yahoo and its aliases because the yahoo server may compress and downgrade quality over a certain message size.

(f) The picture must have suitable resolution for publication in *World of Wood*. The style (B/W, Colour) and dimensions are yours to choose. Please note, however, that the size of the pictures entered may be tailored to make them suitable for publication in *World of Wood*.

The prizes:

Gold, Silver and Bronze medals will be awarded; but they will be virtual medals, so in the end, everlasting fame will be the winners' main trophy.



Poison Sumac — *Toxicodendron vernix*

A common early March day, with temperatures below freezing at night and mid thirties to forties forecasted as daytime highs—what led to this day?

In the early 2000s, I was gathering information for the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture), FIA (Forest Inventory Analysis) program, Northeast Region. A day like many, we set out to establish a new long-term research plot. Many plots have been in the system for decades, some since the 30s. These plots are long term research areas to gage how land is being used in the USA. Because of unbalanced location densities, hundreds of plots have been added over time to get a better representation of natural resources and current land use. The FIA program is a story in itself not to be told at this time (<https://www.fia.fs.fed.us/>).

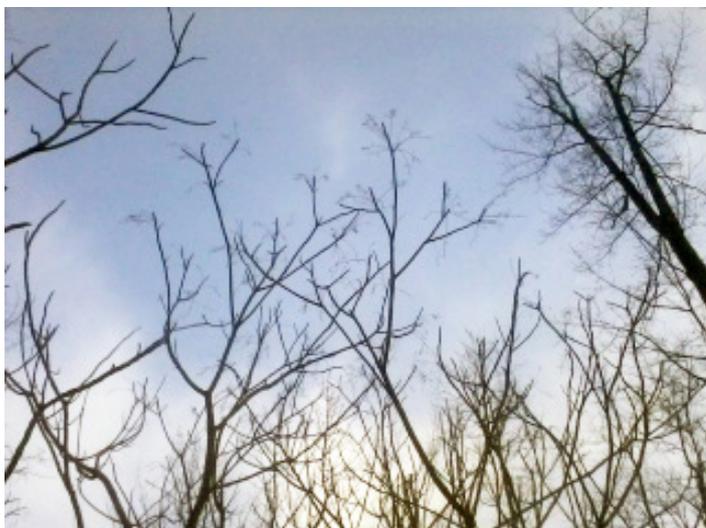
It was a new plot, one of the last in its area to be added to balance out the program. To simplify getting to this computer-randomly-placed location within a set grid, we had to obtain permission from several property owners to access the research plot. This plot was on New York State land, in the Cicero Swamp. To save traversing several thousand feet through swamp from a starting point on state land, we obtained permission to start from an easily recognized point by map and aerial photography, on private property. We were there

in a winter drought. After using GPS to record our starting point, we set off along our set course, surprised to see sumac along the way, in the woods. Paying no mind, we continued with our work. About midday, two of us quickly briefly questioned these sumacs. Scrounging for leaf evidence on the woodland floor we quickly concluded, it was poison sumac. Shortly thereafter, we saw a plant with fruiting confirming the identity. Needless to say, the rest of the day we were all more careful when completing the survey at hand.

Fast forward a dozen years, 2015. After applying for a Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP) several times, I was finally able to obtain permission to get a sample for my wood collection. I contacted a local hunting club in the Cicero Swamp area to get permission to access the swamp through their land. After a few months, permission was granted within a small window to limit impact on their hunting and recreating activities. We had set a date within that window, thus the early March day we started with. After watching our daughter's morning basketball game, we departed to upstate New York. We had a few stops along the way before reaching the hunting camp. My wife had no desire to participate and remained with our vehicle at the club's front gate. Kimberlee and I were packed up and

ready. Being nearly 3 PM, I was asked again, "Do you have enough time?" and again I replied, "Maybe".

Kim and I walked several hundred yards on higher ground across a large field before reaching the wood's edge. The field was riddled with frozen patches and muddy clumps, having been tilled the fall before. Looking ahead into the woods was ice and some snow. It was about 29 F° (- 2 C°, below freezing), overcast and calm. These woods looked like those I remembered, the research plot within a mile of our location, we set off on simple hope. We picked an azimuth, an even number, easy for us to remember. I ribboned a tree with orange survey tape at our starting point. Kim was donning an orange vest and anchored at the wood's edge. I picked a reference tree some 30 yards or so and moved onward. There was a catch. The fall was plenty wet, the water table was high, so as a precaution, I skipped from tree clump to clump, zigzagging to my reference tree to reduce the chance of falling through the ice. Checking my back azimuth and aligning, I called Kim to join me. Being almost 10 years old, she was light enough to walk nearly directly to me. Along the way we found a skull, thinking possum, then tracks, maybe raccoon, coyote or fox droppings at one spot. We had several winter birds accompanying us, with



Taken while lying on my back looking up at the late winter sky through twigs of poison sumac



The clumping bush like form of most of the poison sumac I encountered. On the other side of the swamp near the USDA plot, plants were single stem and far larger in size.

curiosity as to why we were in their woods. We continued this action for about 500 feet (~150 m). My wife had called on the cell phone. The club guys were gathering to watch a sporting event on television and let her drive in. It would save us a ½-mile trek. I told her we were going to go a few hundred more feet and if nothing, return.

Reaching somewhere around 800 feet (~236 m), I spotted one. I called for Kim. She had been fine to this point, supportive and positive. Then it happened; she fell through the ice. Luckily, quick with thought or just luck itself, she grasped a branch and limited a foot and shin-worth of wetness. Now shaken up, I assured her that she was fine and placed her on a dry tree island clump along our azimuth. I pointed out our prize. She asked, "Is it big enough?" So, I wandered over, "No just a whip." Kim said she was done. We talked a bit and she was OK to stay alone in place. I checked her foot, it was dry, but her pant leg wet. I told her to move around in place if chilled. I moved on, along our azimuth, looking back to align. Kim had orange survey flags to wave if her vest was hidden. At one time she had one on a 10' (~3 m) long stick to wave. She gently waved it side to side when I yelled to her. After another few hundred feet, I could not see her but could hear her. I spotted several more poison sumacs, but all small. There was a dead one, about 2 inches (~ 5 cm) thick. I harvested it. Something better than nothing. As I stood up, I saw another 75 feet away, too small, and then another seen with help of the white berries. This one was another

100 feet or so. It took me 20 minutes for that small jaunt with pockets of open water near it. It was worth it, big enough to get some 2-piece laminated samples. I yelled, no reply. Being a bit off line, I moved, but the foot tracks were all jumbled as I had gone in several circles to get around the water. It was starting to get dark.

I pulled up my compass and started off, yelling every 75' to 100' feet (~ 22 – 30 m) with no reply. Now I'm getting concerned. Another 75 feet to see a mature northern white cedar, *Thuja occidentalis*, and an eastern white pine, *Pinus strobus*. Looking ahead in the distance I saw more evergreens. This was not right, as we did not have any evergreens on the way in, just red maple, *Acer rubrum*, silver maple, *Acer saccharinum*, alder, *Alnus* spp., and a few other shrub species. I pulled up my compass again, "You fool", I was still on line, the original azimuth, not the back azimuth I needed to turn around. A greenhorn's mistake, only a few hundred feet worth, but zigzagging to stay on solid earth took time, lots of it. I was able to follow my footprints at first, until I reached the open water area. Trying to hold true course, I wandered a *chain* length (66 feet or ~ 20 m) here and one there calling out every so often. Then I thought I heard something. Pausing, I called again, it was Kim replying. I sighed in relief then broke through the ice, losing my balance and fell forward. With my weight spread out, I looked around and rolled to exposed earth. I had my two sticks, and was now wet up to the knees. It was cold water. I

didn't realize it was ice I was on. Now having wet feet, I cared less about getting wet feet and made up time with a more direct return at a good pace. Too good, I started sweating. Kim was in sight.

Just as I reached Kim, the cell phone rang. It was getting dark, Ellen told us that the hunting club was going to call the search and rescue squad out of Syracuse. I assured her we were fine and on the way out. The phone was at the last bar of charge. My eyes were starting to burn. I thought it was sweat but was too nervous to swipe as my hands were exposed to the poison sumac sawdust. We had only gone a few hundred feet and it rang again. "Yes, we are fine and on our way. If they feel better, have someone shoot three shots at their shooting range." Bang, bang, bang, just seconds later. Sounded like they were next to us. It was actually kind of scary how loud the shots were. Kim was now breaking through, so she was zigzagging from clump to clump to stay dry. It was dusk, the phone rang again, "They're going to call the search and rescue unit". I laughed a little after looking around, I replied "I see the chimney on the clubhouse building". Ellen whistled, I whistled back. It took about a half hour for the last 200 feet (~60 m). Kim was excited to be out of the swamp as was I. We were 30 feet (~ 10 m) away from the orange flag where we had started in.

We grabbed our flagging and walked over to the van, placed the poison sumac in contractor sized plastic trash bags. We did the same with my



An empty fruiting structure with a snowy back drop



Similar fruiting structures with a darkening sky backdrop

coat as it was wet with swamp water and sap on the outside and wet from sweat on the inside. Ellen had the van running and warm, so Kim crawled in for warmth, I assumed, but actually wanted ice water as she was hot. We all walked over to the clubhouse to wash up and use the bathrooms. I washed my face and hands with Dawn dish soap, used the bathroom and washed again. We thanked the guys that were there. It was a smoky bar-room-like scene. My eyes were cloudy within a few minutes. They were quite concerned since several people had been lost in that swamp over the years, and a group recently. Furthermore, Kim just being a kid, they were even more concerned. As we left, I had to decline driving, as my eyes were still cloudy. It was now above 40 F° (~ 4.5 C°) with light rain starting. My sight was bad by the time we made it to Ellen's folks. I took a few allergy relief (Benadryl) pills and went to bed hoping for a better day.

I awoke, my eyes crusted shut like a sick kitten's. After repeatedly wiping with a warm damp cloth, I got my eyes open to see. Still not clear but better,

but my sight improved over the day. By that night, we were home. Things tingled under my skin; took more Benadryl. The next day, I was back to normal sight. Three days later, I broke out in rash. The next day, Ellen broke out, likely from off gas of urushiol (the allergenic oleoresin of poison sumac) or doing our laundry. After a few more days, we both found ourselves in urgent care being treated for poison sumac exposure. I

decided to mill it since I already had "IT". Luckily, Kim was like me as a kid, she was the 1 in 4 urushiol does not bother. Five weeks later, I was cleared up; Ellen was not. It took her 8 weeks. The milled pieces set to air dry for nearly two years. I waited for a cold day, wore long sleeves when re-milling and gluing up samples. I swept and vacuumed any shavings or dust and immediately spread it in the woods. After a day or two, I finished the samples and repeated the clean-up. My fingers tingled for weeks, but did not break out in rash.



Five 2-part laminated IWCS samples

The time with Kimberlee on a wood sample hunt was priceless. Being out in the swamp, an experience to hold. The side effects, not really a joy in any way. I ended up sharing some of the poison sumac with a few IWCS members and a few wood carver friends. I made 6 spare samples, sold 2 last year for \$16.00. The \$16.00 in samples did not cover the \$18.00 for gasoline or the \$120.00 for medical treatment. The aggravation not included, these may have been my most expensive samples thus far.



## How Did They Do That? Pipe Organ Wind Supply

By Nelis Mourik #7460L

**Today, the wind supply in every newly built church organ is provided by an electric blower. How was that done when there was no electricity yet?**

As wood is THE material of every organ builder, using it in organ building can be seen as a high standard application of it. Bellows, conduits, windchests, keyboards, even some pipe ranks and not to mention the organ case with its carvings. The organ builder, who was an example of applied science for centuries, made it all out of wood.

### Wind supply today

From the moment every building was connected to the public electricity grid, pipe organs were equipped with an electric blower. These are very quiet three-phase voltage motors driving a fan wheel in a volute housing, a so-called centrifugal blower.

They blow wind into a bellows, while the position of the rising bellows top is fed back to a regulator device. This regulator can be a valve in the bellows

inlet, or it is realized by a string over a pulley into a regulating box in the wind conduit between blower and bellows.

Whatever regulator, when the bellows top is high enough, the inlet is closed. Then the blower runs free and cannot expel air. When the organ plays, the bellows top lowers slightly. As a result the regulator opens slightly, enabling the blower to blow into the bellows just as much as it needs.

The wind pressure inside the bellows stays even, because it is determined by the weights on the bellows top and the weight of the top itself. The pressure of the blower is always a little higher than that inside the bellows. The pressure difference between blower and bellows is over the regulator.

Organ wind pressure is expressed in millimeter water column. It is also measured this way, using a glass

U-tube half way filled with water. One leg of the U is connected to the organ wind, the other to free air. The difference in water level is the organ wind pressure. As an indication, in different organs it commonly varies between 60 – 90 mm ( $\approx 2\frac{1}{2}$  -  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.). Actually, an organ bellows is wedge-shaped, a slightly modified fireplace bellows, hinged on one side. The bellows mentioned above actually are called reservoirs. Nevertheless the name bellows remained in use.

### Some notes on the wood used

Originally, English oak (*Quercus robur*) was the strongest and most durable wood that grew in Western Europe. It still is. It is not surprising organ builders chose this wood when making the different organ parts. Nonetheless, over time, for some parts, softwoods were chosen. It was lighter in weight, easier to handle and to work on, and cheaper. So, originally,

bellows, conduits, windchests, keyboards and some of the pipe ranks were all made of oak. Later, when, for example, the bellows became larger, the organ builder chose a softwood, mostly spruce (*Picea abies*). Also, spruce was available in sizes larger than oak.

When pitch pine (*Pinus* sp. such as *P. rigida*) appeared on the European market by the end of the 19th century, this wood was soon used in organ building for construction. It proved better than oak. So did Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and Parana pine (*Araucaria araucana*) in the 20th century, both of which proved more handsome than spruce because of the lack of knots.

Real mahogany (*Swietenia* sp.) also made its appearance in the 19th century. It was used because it contained less acid than oak, which is bad for pewter pipes. After World War II, true mahogany was replaced by the African mahoganies (*Entandrophragma* sp. and *Khaya* sp.). This is a list of woods typically used in the Netherlands. In Germany and the United Kingdom, for the different parts much more softwood was and still is used.

### Wind supply in history

Since the last centuries in the Middle Ages larger pipe organs were built, and different ways to pump these organs were developed. One way,



**A brand new, high capacity organ blower underneath the floor, blowing into three bellows. On the left side bellows a regulation box and string is visible.**

that lasted until the 15th century, was pumping by feet or by hand two or three or even more separate, wedge-shaped bellows, one after the other, that blew their wind right away into the organ. Flexible leather valves made sure air was sucked in and blown out when the top was moved upward and downward respectively.

Usually, these bellows were built above one another, so that they could be operated by one man. Sometimes however, in the larger organs, they were also built side by side, so that

they had to be operated by different men. Because the wind pressure was determined by different bellows, and sometimes also by different men, the result was a not steady pressure.

After the 15th century an extra wedge-shaped bellows was added as a stabilizer, weighed by a ballast, to steady the wind pressure somewhat. So far, bellows always had so-called entering folds.

This way of organ pumping lasted until the first half of the 19th



**During the winter of 2019, we consolidated and partly restored a complete reservoir with bellows unit, originally produced in 1895. This unit is situated freely on the organ balcony. This makes it easy to see how everything works. Behind the reservoir the blower still does its work, but everything is as it was again.**

century. Then the large reservoir was introduced. Contrary to the wedge-shaped bellows this is a big square or rectangular wooden box with a double-rise, parallel lift top, the whole thing also called 'parallel reservoir'. The double-rise principle provides for the possibility of equipping the reservoir with as many entering as outgoing folds. This ensures a real stable wind pressure. Another advantage is that it serves as it is named, a storehouse of wind.

At the bottom the reservoirs were equipped with two wedge-shaped bellows. One man operated these bellows using both his feet, stepping from one beam to the other and back. The mechanism was connected by means of a balance and rigid rods, so when one bellows blew its wind into the reservoir the other was sucked full. Again leather valves in the bellows blades made this all work properly.

### Some additional notes

Since the application of the organ blower the reservoir as a 'storehouse of wind' has no longer been needed. Therefore, since that time, reservoirs have become smaller again, the double-rise principle disappeared again, and even the name 'reservoir' disappeared again, changing to regulator, or just bellows. On the other hand, bellows may not become too small, because this will result in a too instable, too jerky wind. The most modern way of organ wind supply however is without bellows at all. An electronic pressure sensor in the windchest is fed back to a variable frequency converter that feeds the blower. This allows the speed, and hence the pressure, of the blower to be adjusted to precisely fit the requirements of the organ.

### The Gouda St. John's Church

One of the greatest Dutch historic organs where the original wind supply is still present is in the St. John's Church in Gouda. In this organ, finished in 1736, no less than eight bellows were placed in a specially designed bellows chamber right behind the organ itself. Upstairs, on the access side of the organ floor, eight beams protruded through the side wall of the bellows room. The beams



**In the Gouda St. John's Church organ 8 pumping beams on a row were available for its wind supply.**



**Inside the bellows chamber an equal amount of 8 huge bellows were situated in a smart configuration.**

could be operated either by a single man, or by two, or even by four, every time stepping from one beam to the other until it was completely down again. When pumping, they could hold themselves on a wooden rail, when resting, they could stand or sit on a bench. This can all be seen in the top

picture on this page. Inside the bellows chamber, eight bellows were placed, evenly staggered, so that they could be connected to the evenly spaced beams protruding through the wall, three on top of each other and three next to each other, on the upper level only two.

Today, wind supply is provided by a huge electric blower, while six out of the eight bellows are in use as regulators now. Therefore, when the blower is running, six

bellows are up, the upper two are not in use, as shown in the second picture. Shown is a construction and beams of pine; bellows and their reinforcements are of oak.

Wood never changes; technology does.





## Regis-tree

New members of the International Wood Collectors Society



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### Book Review

by David Munzberg #4849L

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**AUSTRALIAN FOREST WOODS Characteristics, Uses and Identification.** CSIRO Publishing 2019

IWCS member Morris Lake has done it again!

Following the publication of *Australian Rainforest Woods* in 2015 (see *World of Wood* Vol. 68, #4, July/August 2015) Morris, past Australasian Regional Trustee, Publications Chairperson, Editor of *WoW* and author of *Australian Trees and Shrubs*, Morris has had his second book published by the eminent Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

The first title *Australian Rainforest Woods* covers 141 of the most significant rainforest woods and this new addition in identical overall format covers a further 130 woods making a very significant contribution to the estimated 5300 wood producing trees in Australia.

While we know wood comes from trees, these publications are a wood collector's delight. The author brings together scientific, common and other names, synonyms, derivation of the scientific name, relationship to family, distribution and a description of the tree and, most importantly for wood collectors, both a detailed description of the wood, their working qualities, and uses. These are augmented with color plates of the wood and macrophotographs produced by member Jean-Claude Cerre from France.

The 218-page hardback book is beautifully illustrated including some of the author's own wood crafted items.

Morris shares with us his clear intention in producing these books to "*enable wood enthusiasts to learn about these species-but more importantly, in having learnt more about the tree and its wood, to thereby have a greater respect for these species and their wood.*"

These two easy to read books tick so many boxes covering diverse species and in doing so, span botany, wood identification, historical significance, xylography and classification. In the realm of publications about wood and trees, there are no comparable publications. They are a significant contribution to the world of wood.

For more information contact [www.publish.csiro.au](http://www.publish.csiro.au).

# *Wood Meets*

## **The 2019 IWCS Annual General Meeting**

will be held

**September 16-19, 2019 at The FARMSTEAD INN CONFERENCE CENTER in Shippshewana, Indiana USA.**

As in 2017, there will be tours to manufacturers featuring local craftspeople and woodworkers, including some not visited two years ago. For registration information, turn to pages 16 and 17 of this issue of your *World of Wood*. Local hosts Roger and Lynn Pletcher can be contacted at: 574-293-1290, or [rlpletcher@msm.com](mailto:rlpletcher@msm.com). Don't miss it!

## **2019 IWCS AUSTRALASIAN CONFERENCE**

**Annual General Meeting**

**3rd Week of October (Monday 14th to Friday 18th)**

**based at Ibis Styles in Eaglehawk, Canberra, Australia**

For registration information, turn to pages 14 and 15 of this issue of your *World of Wood*.



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## **IWCS Southeast Winter Woodfest 2019**

The article starts on page 9.

by Margaret Iverson #10217



**Gary Green, the IWCS president cuts into a camphor crotch. Richard Cruise (left) and Dave Thomas (right) are looking on. Proceeds from the wood sales go directly into the IWCS operational budget.**