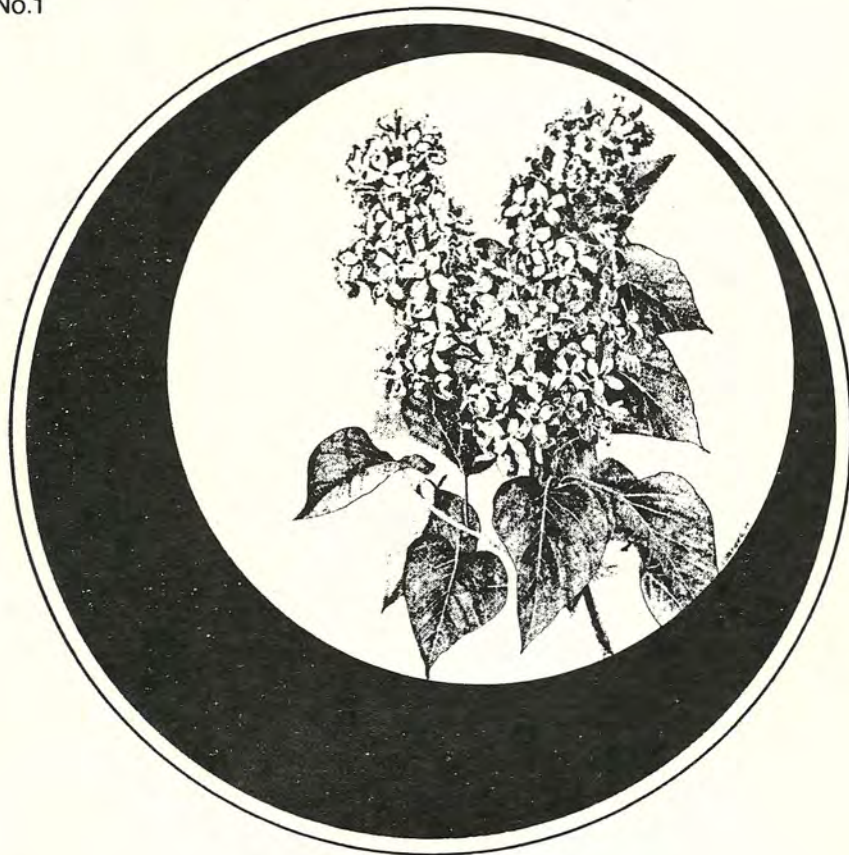


International Lilac Society, Inc.

# Lilacs

Vol. 7, No. 1



## PROCEEDINGS

Seventh Annual Convention

LIMA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 5 and 6, 1978

A publication of  
**THE INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY**

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Copies of this publication are available by writing to the *International Lilac Society*, c/o Mr. Charles Holetich, Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8. Enclose \$3.00 per copy requested.

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 Nesmith Hall, Durham, N.H. 03824.

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 129 West Franklin St., Naperville, Illinois. 60540

*International Lilac Society,*  
 William A. Utley, Ex. Vice-Pres.,  
 Grape Hill Farm, Devereaux Rd., Clyde, NY 14433.

**MEMBERSHIP CLASSIFICATION**

Single annual .....	\$ 5.00
Family .....	7.50
Sustaining .....	10.00
Institutional/Commercial .....	15.00
Life .....	100.00

\*Mail membership dues to I.L.S. Secretary.

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

Published March 1979



Here's What You Missed:

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

THE WISTER GARDEN

JOHN J. TYLER ARBORETUM

LONGWOOD GARDENS

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

by Judith Spillane

The weather was damp and dreary but the spirit of the International Lilac Society was not dismal. Having been briefly introduced to the Swarthmore College campus that morning via a fine presentation by David Melrose, Assistant Director of the Arthur Hoyt Scott Horticultural Foundation, our members and friends alighted from the bus with great anticipation.

It was our good fortune to be met and guided by a most knowledgeable and gracious hostess, Mrs. John C. Wister. Even though the group was large, Mrs. Wister took time with every interested party to answer questions and point out buildings and plants of particular significance.

The 330 acre campus of Swarthmore College could not be completely toured during our brief visit. The area that was covered on the tour, however, provided enough aesthetic and horticultural material to make our visit more enjoyable.

The lovely old field stone buildings serve well as a backdrop for the surrounding collections. Early spring bulbs, rhododendrons, azaleas, forsythias, magnolias, cherries, and, of course, lilacs were in bloom.

As we rounded one of the buildings and headed down the path, the lilac display was sighted in front of us. With cameras clicking and pencil and paper in hand, the group dispersed to examine the collection. With over 20 species and 150 cultivars, there was much excitement. Although it was a late-blooming year, the bloom at Swarthmore College was the most advanced that was seen during the 1978 Annual Meeting.

## THE WISTER GARDEN

by Judith Spillane

Certainly one of the many highlights of the 1978 Annual Meeting was the tour of the garden of Dr. and Mrs. John C. Wister. Located on the edge of the Swarthmore College campus, the Wisters have developed a virtual "mini botanic garden."

Still serving as guide and hostess, Mrs. Wister met our group in front of her home. As we walked down the driveway she began pointing out interesting plant specimens beginning with the paw-paws near the entrance.

Dr. and Mrs. Wister have personal selections of approximately 30 lilacs that have been included in their collection. Some of the early-blooming hybrids such as 'The Bride,' 'Swarthmore' and 'Daphne Pink' made a fine display.

The view of the woodland garden from the Wisters' house is magnificent. The garden which slopes down to a creek has paved walkways and hand railings. The early-blooming rhododendrons scattered on the hill added welcome color. The wildflowers and spring bulbs blooming along the paths were beautiful. Their fine collection of Hosta must be seen to be believed. Each plant is meticulously labeled and maintained.

Dr. and Mrs. Wister's garden is, indeed, a very special place. Our sympathies if you missed it !



JOHN J. TYLER ARBORETUM

by Jean H. Shumacher

Damp feet didn't dampen the spirit of the ILS as they toured the Tyler Arboretum. Who could complain with so much to see? It had been an unusual spring in the Delaware Valley that produced such spectacular bloom on so many varieties of plants at the same time. Lead by volunteer Tyler guides, the group viewed magnolias, cherries, crabapples, herbaceous plants and many others along with a profusion of daffodils all in peak bloom! For many it was the first time they had seen the mature exotic trees that had been planted here in the 1840's by the Painter brothers. Nobody passed the towering Cedar-of-Lebanon or viewed the magnificent Oriental Spruce without commenting on their beauty. Both of the Arboretum's museums were open with guides to explain the history of the furnishings, the importance of the printing press and the range of scientific books that are housed here. Finally, having saved the lilac collection for the last and certainly the most important spot, the enthusiasts dispensed with the formal guides and disappeared in search of old favorites and discussing comparative qualities of various cultivars. Many of the plants, although still in bud, showed enough color to entice some delegates to return the next week to see them in full bloom. Syringa 'Churchill' and S. 'Swarthmore' were at their peak at the time. ('Churchill' because of its form and fullness is referred to by the Arboretum's uninitiated visitors as the beautiful purple tree! It is certainly one of our showiest lilacs and one which we hope more local people will recognize and use more widely in their landscapes.)

Several of the hardier members went on to see the rhododendron collection which features many of Dr. Wister's hybrids and the Pinetum with the largest Giant Sequoia in the eastern United States. The others retired to the shelter of the barn and bookstore to rest and socialize before dinner. It was at this time that many members had an opportunity to talk with both Dr. and Mrs. Wister about lilacs both here and elsewhere as well as some of the problems and progress of the Society. Since Dr. Wister had missed the last three or four conferences it was indeed a pleasure to have him with us even though for only a few brief hours, his presence reminded many of those present of his untiring, dedicated and persistent years that "John" has given to lilacs and his sincere hope for the successful future of ILS.

Following a delicious church style "Home Cooked" supper, the auction got under way. Plants had been solicited and gathered from individual members as well as several institutions and the selection was both vast and extremely good. Bidding, while a bit slow on some items, for the most part ran rather high and long and the infectious spirit of the ILS members carried over to the guests, this spirit made many new friends for the Society and a greater appreciation for the lilac itself. The staff, volunteers and friends of the Arboretum gained immeasurably by having the Lilac Society as our guests.

#### LONGWOOD GARDENS

by Isabel Zucker

Longwood Gardens, because of the excellence of their lay out and the variety of their plantings, are on the "must" list of every botanically or horticulturally-minded visitor to the United States from any foreign country. One can only hope that these people do not conclude that all American gardens resemble those at Longwood, whose upkeep alone costs a fortune.

It costs a fortune, too, to build them. For more than a century an arboretum, started in 1783, had occupied the original 200 acres of the Longwood estate. Popularly known as Pierce's Park, it had been open to the public. Then, in 1906, Pierre S. duPont acquired the property and proceeded to, little by little, build the gardens.

Until 1954, when Pierre duPont died, the expansion program continued almost uninterrupted: the greenhouses and the great conservatory were built, the latter complete with organ room at the rear; the fountains were installed, more trees planted, the Italian and other gardens constructed. I remember my first visit, back in the 30s, when there was a huge vegetable garden near the parking lot. There have been many changes and additions since then.

Some of these were on view during the ILS field trip which followed cocktails, then a buffet lunch served in the large organ room previously mentioned. After lunch we were divided into groups, each with a staff member as guide. Our



group's guide was Everitt L. Miller, assistant director.

First we walked through part of the main conservatory, 4 acres in extent, which is laid out as a garden complete with paths and lawn areas as well as borders of flowers and, here and there, containers filled with magnificent specimen plants.

Then we visited several additional greenhouses, including the new azalea house with its 3 reflecting pools, none of them (the houses not the pools, of course), holding lilacs. It was therefore interesting to see which type of plants appealed to which ILS member.

Next we viewed the "Example Gardens", small areas the designs and concept of which are changed yearly. This year the areas were planned to show balcony gardens with tubbed and potted plants and various types of window boxes. Each small area stressed either a different exposure to light or a different type of plants.

Leaving the conservatory area, we walked eastward, getting a glimpse of the fountains and, as we walked along, the topiary yew garden, a magnificent avenue of Paulownia tomentosa, the Empress-tree, planted many years ago when this road in the gardens was dirt, instead of paved, the main road from Route 1 to Red Lion.

We walked past the open air theatre in which clipped hedges function as wings on either side of the stage and a sheet of water from jets acts as a curtain; the lilac collection, which is not large; and several of the flower gardens filled with bloom before returning to the horticulture building.

Here we visited in turn, the library, the classroom for students in the Longwood Program which, in conjunction with the University of Delaware, leads to a master's degree in horticulture, and the area, called the label shop, where identification signs are made.

Most plants in the gardens large enough to be noticed, are labelled with both botanical and common name. Since the size of the plants varies, so do the label sizes. These are reproduced on metal by a photographic process which also permits reproduction of graphics, when desired.\*

You needn't wait until ILS once again meets in the area in order to see Longwood Gardens. Located on Route 1, 3 miles northeast of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, between Philadelphia, 30 miles away, and Baltimore, 72 miles down the road, they're open every day of the year from 9-6 in summer, 9-5 in winter. In addition to visiting the gardens

and conservatory you might like to take advantage of the many educational and/or performing arts functions sponsored by the gardens. There are lectures, courses, concerts, plays and all manner of affairs. A program of events is available from Information, Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, PA 19348.

\*If you wish to have signs made for your garden, these are available from the Data Processing Center, American Horticultural Society, Inc., Mount Vernon, Virginia 22121, according to Mr. Miller.

Editor's Note:

The foregoing observations of the gardens which the members present at the 1978 Conference visited were generously contributed by staff members of the John J. Tyler Arboretum and Longwood Gardens. I wish at this time to extend my grateful thanks for this 'above and beyond' effort to make our visit an experience to be long remembered.



In the language of flowers, lilacs, I'm told, signify "the first emotions of love". I'm glad we've come in at the beginning - right on! In the actual world, however, lilacs are the sign of summer's advent - shade, warmth, welcome showers, liberation from wintry stresses. We hold in our hearts a special affection for these fragrant flowers. We cherish them and yearn to have them nearby - only a plant or two - or three or more. We cannot decide which lilac we like the better. So we encourage our neighbor to grow them too. Soon we become a society and share our love with friends who live afar and we write letters, and publish articles extolling the lilac and encourage whole communities to plant them on occasion and in collections.

Seven years ago fifteen such lilac lovers gathered at the Bayard Cutting Arboretum, Long Island, to form a lilac society dedicated to research and education, therefore a non-profit, tax-free corporation. In this brief span ILS has grown to 250 members (but only one-quarter of these avail themselves of the privilege of attending annual meetings!). We have established direct and regular communication (through the "Lilac Newsletter") among ourselves and with the horticultural world at large. We have foregathered annually six times (twice at Rochester, twice in New England, once each at Hamilton and Lisle) - and now we meet at Lima, Pennsylvania. We have aided in the publication of a tentative lilac check list (April 1976) and in a lilac source list (April 1977). We have distributed among members twenty hard-to-find lilac cultivars and two species lilacs (November 1977). We have exchanged seeds. We have visited some 36 lilac collections with mutual good will being exchanged. We have recognized contemporary lilac promoters by bestowing suitable awards and citations, providing needed encouragement. We have founded an archives toward the establishment of a permanent headquarters someday somewhere. We have discovered young lilac breeders and offered them our good offices. We have tailored our by-laws to fit ILS objectives. We have resolved divergent opinions, sometimes heatedly, in the endeavour of building a strong Society. We have encouraged lilac authors, garden clubs, entire communities and the horticultural world too to "think lilacs". Generally, throughout these seven years we have been working to build a viable organization, exploring our manifold resources, forming a lilac fellowship based upon shared appreciation of the lilac's beauty, spreading the good word about lilacs, reaping good will, keeping a constant watch to improve the lilac, developing leadership, and stimulating the establishment of syringeta (Latin for "lilac collections").

Ahead lies a bright future - if we have patience and perseverance - for I can see a growing group of lilac



faithful working together to promote an ever-deepening interest in the lilac. And the lilac too, will be much improved and adapted for more widespread cultivation. Particularly I see a threefold thrust by ILS: (A) an active breeding program, (B) a science-based educational program, and (C) a lively and efficient administrative headquarters. These, I hasten to add, would seem to be the elements of a gigantic pipe-dream. Instead, I assure you, they are the necessary parts of a healthy Lilac Society. The time is at hand for concentrating on ways and means to launch an educational program of outreach and a parallel program of research by which I mean the initiation of lilac breeding.

Specifically ILS needs new members, volunteers to promote ILS, a network of test gardens, an unemployed geneticist, someone to compile a lilac bibliography, the definitive check list, and, I might as well shoot the works, an updated monograph of the Lilac. Who will step forward? The need is great and urgent. Now is the time to begin. We shall have superb and superior lilacs only if you will help. Thank you.

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT - William Utley

In July of 1977, your executive vice-president worked with President Clark to develop a system of administration and committee structure within ILS which will greatly improve the operation of ILS and make us more effective. This organization of committee work is now being put into operation.

The three purposes of the society for tax exempt status are: scientific research, education and publication. All committees not directly related to the administration of the corporation should relate to one of these three purposes.

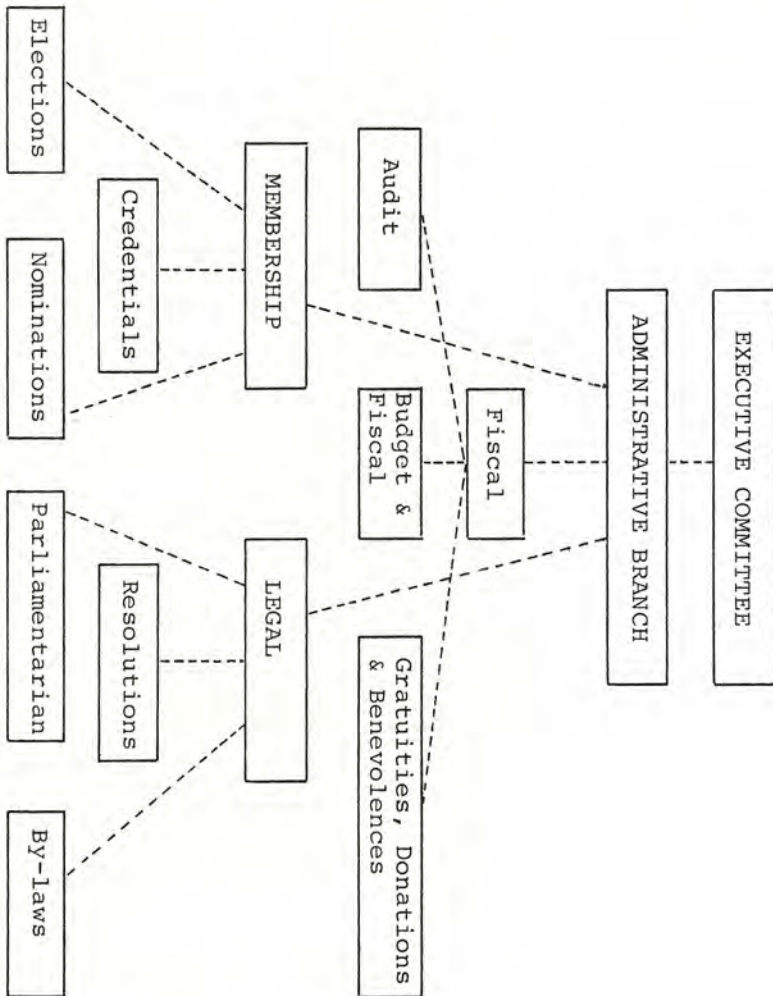
All resolutions and motions to come before the board will be sent to the appropriate committee for consideration and study, and then after discussion in committee, will be reported out with recommendations to the board. This will streamline board meetings and dispense with aimless discussions.

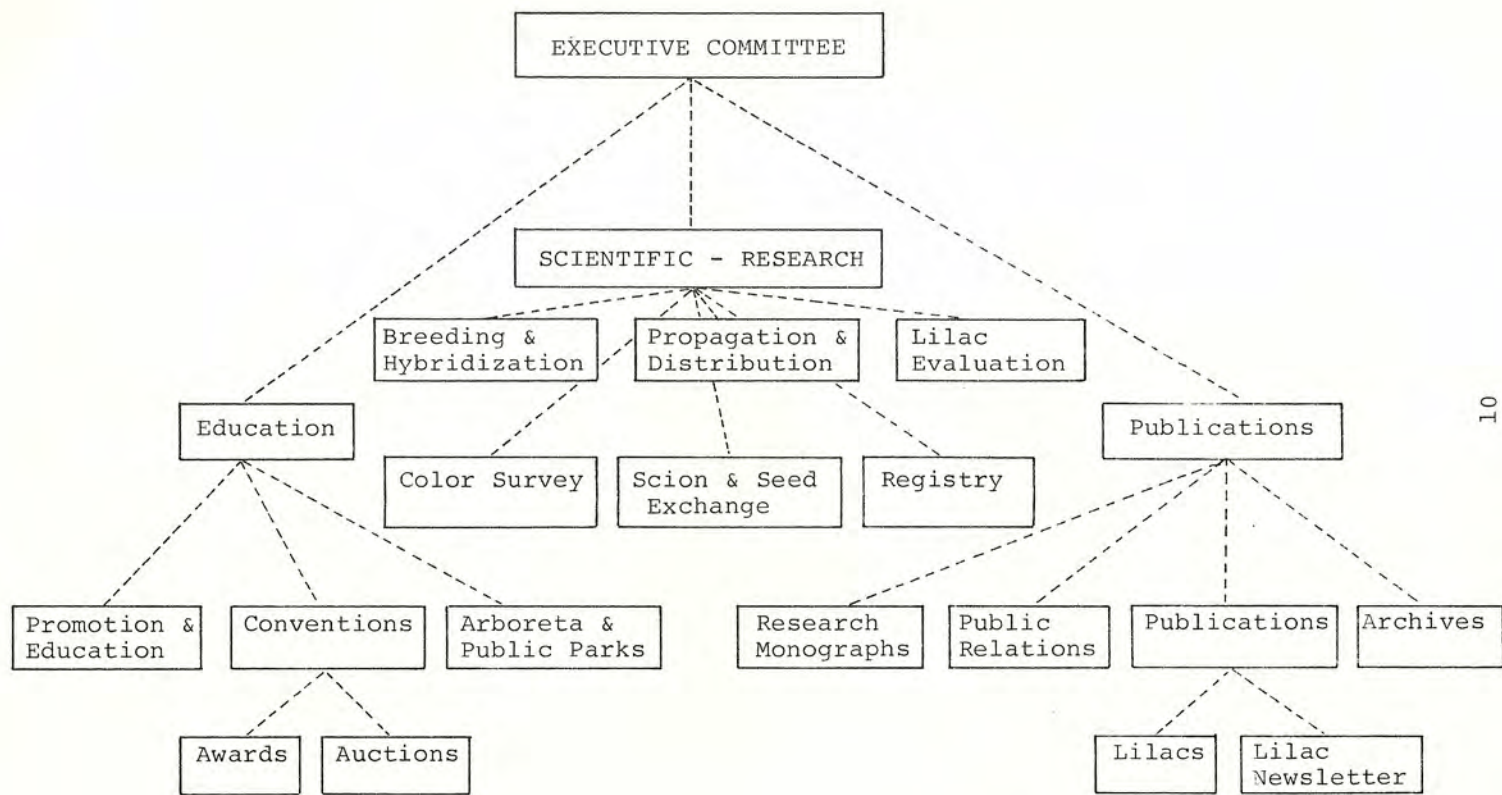


The executive committee will serve as a steering committee for bringing up bills to the board or referring them to committee and to establish policy.

The up-dating of the by-laws has occupied considerable time and effort. I hope that our immediate end of up-dating the by-laws and making them more understandable is in sight.

The packing and mailing of the Forsythe lilacs for Propagation and Distribution Committee turned into a major project. The enthusiastic response of the members has more than justified my time and effort. As in previous years I filed the income tax returns with I.R.S.







THE SECRETARY'S REPORT - Walter W. Oakes

It has been a busy year since our last Convention at Amherst, Massachusetts last year. I am pleased to report that Society member increases have far exceeded what we could reasonably have predicted.

These increases have been due to a number of things among which were increased publicity about lilacs and the Society in newspapers and magazines having national exposure, distribution of the 'Lilac Source List', the efforts of our members and the response to inquiries about lilacs and their culture.

With an increase in the number of members, we now have a new factor to consider when weighing the advisability of recommending to the membership an increase in the dues. The Board will continue to review our finances and the extent to which we can support new and expanded programs to benefit the membership.

The problem of member drop-outs has been reduced to an acceptable level even though we would like to reduce it to zero. There is no doubt that the quality and dependable delivery of 'Lilac Newsletter' have been instrumental in catching and holding interest in maintaining membership. Additionally, the Plant Propagation's plant sale gives our members the opportunity to buy rare and unusual plants which would not otherwise be available.

The detail of the membership is as follows:

Regular	245
Sustaining	21
Family	11
Institutional & Commercial	28
Life	<u>13</u>
	<u>318</u>

Non-renewals from the period 1976-1977 are 24. New members gained in the past year were 70.

Too many individuals have made this encouraging report possible to list them all. However, special mention should be made for the contributions of our President, Bob Clark; Walter Eickhorst, our Editor; Charles Holetich and family for publishing and mailing the publications; Dr. Joel Margaretten for missionary work in California; and Don Egolf and his assistants for putting together the 'Lilac Source List' and our first plant distribution.

With the continuing support of our members and a good number of dedicated individuals willing to work, the future of the Society rests in good hands.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT - Marie F. Chaykowski

June 1, 1977 to May 31, 1978

(Treasurer's books are closed after Annual Meeting until June 1)

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD FROM PREVIOUS YEAR ..... \$3,386.39  
(all accounts)

RECEIPTS June 1, 1977 to May 5, 1978

Membership .....	1,623.10		
Interest on savings .....	122.05		
Donations (L.Wishart for Life Memberships).....	35.00		
Preliminary sale of Dvorak Study .....	33.00		
Lilac Propagation Sales .....	887.98		
Amherst '77 Convention profits/advance .....	843.75		
Total receipts .....	3,544.88	..	3,544.88
Total cash on hand .....			6,931.27

EXPENDITURES June 1, 1977 to May 5, 1978

Awards .....	107.85		
Pipeline/Lilacs postage (Holetich) .....	570.00		
By-laws Xeroxing (Emerson) .....	36.00		
1978 Convention Advance .....	300.00		
1977 "Convention Proceedings" .....	900.00		
Ad in 'Nat.Gardner' .....	57.60		
Postage/Supplies (Eickhorst/Oakes) ...	376.81		
Final Publications from 1976 "Proceedings" .....	286.00		
Miscellaneous .....	5.00		
Total expenditures .....	2,639.26	..	2,639.26
Total cash on hand all accounts .....			4,292.01



Disbursements by accounts May 5, 1978

Life Membership .....	700.00	
Education and Research .....	1,906.84	
Operating Expense account .....	1,685.17	
		<hr/>
Total all accounts	4,292.01	.. \$4,292.01
		<hr/> <hr/>

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT - Walter E. Eickhorst  
Chairman

PIPELINE/NEWSLETTER - 12 issues - 136 pages

Reprints printed - 12  
First time publication articles - 3

Directors - Officers - Committees - Oct.'77

Lilac Distribution - Distribution Comm.  
(22 cv & spec.) - Oct.'77

Membership List - Jan.'78

For Sale = 1 Wanted = 3 Letter to Editor = 1

Present mailing of NEWSLETTER = 350 copies (including  
extra copies to Walter  
Oakes & Walter Eickhorst

(Actually 325 mailing in Membership List - increasing  
steadily)

1977 PROCEEDINGS (500 copies printed) - 60 pages

	Cost -	\$834.96	
Envelopes for mailing PROCEEDINGS		11.56	
Postage " " "		160.00	
" " " Pkgs. of "		13.25	
Rubber Stamp - FIRST CLASS		4.58	
		<hr/>	\$1,024.35

PIPELINE/NEWSLETTER (printing & mailing  
expense 12 issues) \$434.30

(Canadian postage has increased - if we stay under 2 oz  
mailing cost per copy will be .14¢ per copy)

(Projected postage costs for 13 mos. - May '78 thru May '79  
- printing & mailing = \$637.00)

Editor's out-of-pocket costs (June 1 '77 thru April '78)

= \$ 72.81

Received from Treasurer - Oct. '77	\$17.82
" " " - Mar. '78	38.76
	<hr/>
Unpaid balance May 5, 1978	\$ 16.23

LILAC EVALUATION COMMITTEE REPORT - Charles D. Holetich  
Chairman

Due to erratic weather conditions during spring 1977 a  
limited number of data was collected.

Number of filled performance cards received :-

150 - Agriculture Canada - Ottawa Research Station  
93 - Montreal Botanic Garden  
120 - Royal Botanical Gardens - Hamilton  
20 - Experimental Station "M.A. Lisavenko",  
Barnaul, U.S.S.R.

Acknowledgement letter regarding partial work done or  
anticipated received from Arnold Arboretum, Morton Arboretum,  
Holden Arboretum and Experimental Station - Morden, Manitoba.

Reminder letters mailed in April 1978 to 25 collections  
or contributors to whom the performance cards were distrib-  
uted last year.

Acknowledgement of removal of the lilac collection due  
to borer infestation and lack of funds and interest received  
from Secrest Arboretum, Wooster, Ohio.

If sufficient data is submitted after spring 1978 bloom  
then first printing could be expected in fall 1978.



CONVENTION COMMITTEE REPORT - Charles D. Holetich  
Chairman

During summer 1977 a new convention guideline was compiled by the convention chairman and mailed to this year's and three future years' chairmen, as well as to members of the Executive Committee, for their comments.

Sites of future conventions are :-

- 1979 - Durham, New Hampshire
- 1980 - Medina-Mentor, Ohio
- 1981 - Des Moines, Iowa

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING -

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION - Holiday Inn, Media, Penn.

May 5th, 1978.

The following persons were duly elected to serve for a 3 year term (such term of office to expire at the Annual Meeting of 1981).

John Alexander III	Sally Schenker
Dr. Donald Egolf	Clare Short
Travers Hutchison	Lorene Wishart
Al Lumley	*Phil Hodgden

\*Philip B. Hodgdon passed away August 9th, 1978.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS (Oct. 1978)

Executive Committee:

Owen M. Rogers - Chairman  
William Utley  
Walter Oakes  
Marie Chaykowski

Budget and Fiscal:

William Heard - Chairman  
Walter Oakes  
Marie Chaykowski  
William Utley

Lilac Evaluation:

Charles Holetich - Chairman

Audit:

William Utley - Chairman  
Travers Hutchison

Registrar:

Freek Vrutman - Chairman

Color Survey:

Nominations:

John Alexander III  
- Chairman  
Lois Utley  
Max Peterson

Arboreta & Test Gardens:

Gratuities, Donations & Benevolences:

Fr. John Fiala - Chairman  
Lois Utley  
Alvan Grant

Archives:

Fr. John Fiala - Chairman

Convention:

Charles Holetich - Chairman  
William Utley  
Winfried Martin

Credentials:

Walter Oakes - Chairman  
Marie Chaykowski

Legal:

Fr. John Fiala - Chairman  
Mabel Harkness  
Lois Utley

Elections:

Clare Short - Chairman  
Sally Schenker  
John Carvill

By-laws:

William Utley - Chairman  
Fr. John Fiala  
Charles Holetich

Membership:

Walter Oakes - Chairman  
Charles Holetich  
(All regional vice-presidents)



Seed & Scion Exchange:

R. Luce  
Alvan Grant

Promotion & Education:

Nancy Emerson  
Dr. Joel Margaretten

Resolutions:

Al Lumley  
Nancy Emerson  
Sue Ferguson

Awards:

Charles Holetich - Chairman  
Jack Alexander III  
Winfried Martin  
Fr. John Fiala

Publications:

Walter Eickhorst - Chairman  
Charles Holetich  
Fr. John Fiala

Propagation & Distribution:

Fr. John Fiala  
William Utley  
William Collins  
William Heard  
E. Hetzer  
Robert B. Clark

Auctions:

Hanssen Schenker  
Walter Eickhorst  
M. Lockwood

#### A NOTE OF APPRECIATION

The officers and members of ILS in general would like at this time to express our thanks to the many people associated with THE JOHN J. TYLER ARBORETUM for their tireless efforts involved in serving as host to the INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY Annual Convention (May 1978). Especially to those people herewith acknowledged.

#### STAFF

Robert J. Montgomery, Director  
Jean H. Schumacher, Plant Recorder  
Fred C. Arnold, Chief Naturalist  
Gail S. Pippin, Bookstore Manager/Naturalist  
Judith A. Spillane, Bookkeeper/Special Projects Co-ord.  
Joseph Bowers, Grounds Foreman  
Donald Pippin, Groundsman  
David Kershaw, Groundsman  
Barbara Crowther, Secretary

#### VOLUNTEERS

Mrs. Nancy Foulger  
Mrs. Ann B. Hubben  
Mrs. Estelle Jarden  
Mrs. Miriam Reynolds  
Mrs. Nancy Timms  
Mr. Herb Seville  
Mr. Pete Weber



SWARTHMORE COLLEGE AND ITS COLLECTIONS

by

Dave Melrose, Assistant Director  
Scott Horticultural Foundation  
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA

---

Swarthmore College was established 114 years ago by the Quakers. It is a sister school to Bryn Mawr College and Haverford College. The college property encompasses approximately 320 acres along the Crum Creek in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. There was only one building originally, Parrish Hall, which is situated on high ground, 203 feet above sea level. Swarthmore College has always been a co-educational institution, with the men and women more separated in the past than they are today.

About 45 years ago, Mr. Scott and Mr. Palmer, Professor of Botany, felt that the campus would be a good place to establish and display horticultural collections. Mr. Scott died at an early age but the horticultural collections would be established in his memory. Since the college is on-going, there is manpower available to maintain such collections. The Scott building houses the offices of the Scott Horticultural Foundation, maps and records of the plantings and a classroom. Future plans include a small garden around the offices. The Scott outdoor amphitheater or auditorium is the setting for the commencement exercises each year. It hasn't rained for the past seventeen years on commencement day! This amphitheater is located on a beautiful site with large native trees shading the benches.

Several years ago the Magnolia Collection had to be moved to make way for the Student Health Center. This required some fancy work because of the heavy clay and the shallow roots of the trees. At present the Forsythia Collection is not displayed at its best and at some time in the future the plants may have to be moved. The college can be justifiably proud of its Cherry Collection. The area where it is presently growing was a barren area before the establishment of the Scott Foundation. Jack Wister (Dr. John C. Wister), the first Director, along with Harry Wood got the plantings started through a lot of hard work and initiative. Planning of the grounds included planting by botanical sequence by families. Even before the Scott Horticultural Foundation assumed responsibility for the plantings, the trees were carefully maintained by the college. Today routine feeding and pruning occurs to encourage the trees and shrubs.

One of the outstanding vistas on the campus is McGill Walk which goes from Parrish Hall on the hill to the train station below. It is lined with Swamp White Oaks and under-

planted with Narcissus. Some of the old oaks have been lost because of drought. They have been replaced and interplanted and we can only hope that we do not lose too many at one time. Salt is used on the walks at the college to melt the winter snow and ice. Although there is a chance of salt damage to the plants, it is outweighed by its practicality. The oaks are never going to be happy there because of the encroachment of walks and curbs and salt usage. They are under many stresses at all times.

The famous tree peony collection here has deteriorated but there are immediate plans to re-establish it. We interplant with other material to add interest in the non-blooming times of the year.

The Lilac Collection at the college came into being shortly after the Scott Horticultural Foundation was established. It is well placed on the slope in front of the Friends Meeting House. A list of the lilacs in the collection is attached.

The Foundation has an active Education Program. Tours of the campus are offered hoping to teach, not just show off pretty plants. We work closely with our County Agent in some of our programs for adults, and children are reached through classes taught in the greenhouse and in the field. The crowning event of the year is the awarding of the Scott Medal to an outstanding person in the field of horticulture.

I hope you will enjoy your visit to the campus this afternoon.

ARTHUR H. SCOTT HORTICULTURAL FOUNDATION LILAC COLLECTION

Syringa afghanica

'Alba'	HENRYI	'Blue Hyacinth'	HYAC.
'Alice Eastwood'	HYAC.	'Boule Azuree'	
'Alphonse Lavalee'		'Bountiful'	HYAC.
'Ambassadeur'		'Buffon'	HYAC.
'A.M. Brand'		'Candeur'	
'Anabel'	HYAC.	'Capitaine Baltet'	
'Andenken an Ludwig Spath'		'Capitaine Baltet' (dwarf)	
'Anna Amhoff'		'Catinat'	HYAC.
'Anne Tighe'		'Cavour'	
'Assessippi'	HYAC.	'Charles Joy'	
'Astra'		'Charles Nordine'	HYAC.
'Azurea Plena'		'Charles X'	
'Belle de Nancy'		'Charm'	



x chinensis		'Katherine Havemeyer'	
x chinensis f. alba		'Kim'	JOSIF.
x chinensis f. saugeana		Komarowii	
'Churchill'	HYAC.	laciniata	
'Clarkes Giant'	HYAC.	'Lamartine'	HYAC.
'Col. Wm. R. Plum'		'Laurentian'	HYAC.
'Comte Adrien de Montebello'		'Lemoinei'	
'Comte de Kerchove'		'Leon Gambetta'	
'Congo'		'Louvois'	HYAC.
'Daphne' (*1)		'Lucie Baltet'	
'Decaisne'		'Lutece'	HENRYI
'De Louvain'		'Macrostachya'	
'De Miribel'		'Marc Micheli'	
'Diane'		'Marechal Foch'	
'Diplomate'		'Marechal Lannes'	
'Doctor Chadwick'	HYAC.	'Marie Finon'	
'Dr. Hildreth' (*2)		'Marie Legraye'	
'Edith Cavell'		'Maud Notcutt'	
'Edward J. Gardner'		'Maureen'	HYAC.
'Elinor'	PREST.	'Maurice Barres'	
'Esther Staley'	HYAC.	'Maybelle Farnum'	PREST.
'Ethel M. Webster'	PREST.	microphylla	
'Evangeline'	HYAC.	'Mirabeau'	HYAC.
'Fenelon'	HYAC.	'Miranda'	PREST.
'Firmament'		'Miss Ellen Willmott'	
'Fountain'		'Missimo'	HYAC.
'General Sherman'		'Miss Kim'	PATULA
'Germinal'	HEN. x TOM.	'Mme. Antoine Buchner'	
'Gertrude Leslie'	HYAC.	'Mme. F. Morel'	
'Gismonda'		'Mme. Lemoine'	
'Glory'		'Monique Lemoine'	
'Grace'	HYAC.	'Mons. J. De Messemaeker'	
'Grace Orthwaite'		'Mont Blanc'	
'Handel'	PREST.	'Montesquieu'	HYAC.
'Henri Martin'		'Mood Indigo'	
'Henri Robert'		'Mountain Haze'	
'Henry Clay'		'Mount Baker'	HYAC.
x hyacinthiflora		'Mrs. W.E. Marshall'	
'Isabella'		'Muriel'	HYAC.
'Jacques Callot'		'Nana'	
'James Macfarlane'		'Necker'	HYAC.
'Jessica'	PREST.	'Nellie Bean'	PREST.
'Jessie Gardner'		'Nerissa'	PREST.
julianae		'Night'	

(\*1) syn. of *S. microphylla* 'Superba' or syn. of *S. x hyac.*  
'Daphne Pink', Skinner 1959.

(\*2) syn. of *S. oblata* 'Cheyenne', Hildreth 1971

'Nocturne'	PREST.	'Rochester'	
'Oakes Double White'		'Romeo'	PREST.
'Oberon'	PREST.	'Royalty'	JOSIF.
<u>oblata</u>		'Rubella Plena'	
<u>oblata</u> var. <u>dilatata</u>		'Rustica'	
<u>oblata</u> var. <u>Giraldii</u>		'Rutilant'	NANC.
'Olivier de Serres'		'Sarah Sands'	
'Onarga'	VILLOSA	'Savonarole'	
'Patricia'	HYAC.	'Scotia'	HYAC.
<u>patula</u> (syn. <u>velutina</u> )		'Siebold'	
'Paul Deschanel'		'Sister Justina'	HYAC.
'Paul Thirion'		x <u>skinneri</u>	
'Peggy'	HYAC.	'Souvenir d'Alice Harding'	
<u>pekinensis</u>		'Splendor'	HYAC.
<u>pekinensis</u> var. <u>pendula</u>		'Summer Skies'	HYAC.
x <u>persica</u>		'Sunset'	HYAC.
x <u>persica</u> var. <u>alba</u>		'Superba'	MICR.
'Pink Cloud'	HYAC.	'Swarthmore'	HYAC.
'Pink Spray'	HYAC.	x <u>swegiflexa</u>	
'Pocahontas'	HYAC.	'The Bride'	HYAC.
'Prairial'	HEN. x TOM.	'Thunberg'	
'President Fallieres'		'Tom Taylor'	HYAC.
'President Grevy'		'Todmorden'	
'President Lincoln'		<u>tomentella</u>	
'President Roosevelt'		'Verschaffeltii'	
'Priscilla'		'Vestale'	
<u>pubescens</u>		'Vesuve'	
<u>pubescens</u> 'A'		'Victor Lemoine'	
<u>pubescens</u> 'B'		<u>villosa</u>	
'Reaumur'		'Virgilia'	PREST.
<u>reflexa</u>		'Virginite'	
'Rene Jarry-Desloges'		<u>vulgaris</u> var. <u>alba</u>	
<u>reticulata</u>		'Waldeck-Rousseau'	
(syn. <u>amurensis</u> var. <u>japonica</u> )		'White Hyacinth'	HYAC.
<u>reticulata</u> var. <u>mandshurica</u>		'White Swan'	
(syn. <u>amurensis</u> )		'William Robinson'	
'Rochambeau'			

HEN. x TOM. = Henryi x tomentella  
 HYAC. = x hyacinthiflora  
 MICR. = microphylla  
 PREST. = x prestoniae  
 JOSIF. = x josiflexa  
 NANC. = x nanceiana

All unmarked cultivars are vulgaris



## THE JOHN J. TYLER ARBORETUM

by

Peter Weber, Volunteer

It is a pleasure to have the Lilac Society coming to the Tyler Arboretum. I would like to give you an indication of the wealth of the natural resources, both flora and fauna, and also a feeling for the historic land use that may be observed at the Tyler Arboretum.

Plants and animals thrive in this luxurious location which comprises forests, fields, meadows as well as cultivated area. We have a growing season of over 180 days and a precipitation of approximately 40 inches per year. The Arboretum is situated on a good rock base with some well-weathered rocks dating to pre-Cambrian times. There is also an outcropping of serpentine rock, with its specialized flora which offers a good contrast to the mixed deciduous forest. *Phlox subulata*, a serpentine barren plant, grows well at the Tyler Arboretum. Wildlife at the Arboretum included bears, cougar, elk, deer and other small game before the settlement of the area. This land was first settled several thousand years ago. The records allude to a Lenni Lenape Indian burial ground on the property but this has not been located to date. About 1710 the first settlers located on the property. It took several generations to clear the dense forest and make it suitable for farming. Over the years farming increased with corn, wheat and rye as the main crops. About 1800 the family became interested in growing plants as a hobby. The Minshalls and Painters were Quakers and therefore were not inclined to express themselves through music or painting. However, one of the acceptable means of expression was through the growing of plants. Historically, by the 1800's the kitchen-garden phase of gardening had receded and the hobbyists were turning to greenhouses and planning private arboretums. Through exchange and sale, there were many plants to be experimented with for one's personal enjoyment. In about 1820 the Painter Arboretum began to take shape under the watchful eyes of Enos, Minshall and Jacob Painter. The last two were brothers and both bachelors. They sent away for seeds and cuttings and fortunately had the money to be able to afford this hobby. They were exceptional farmers with a well-developed interest in horticulture along with many other aspects of natural sciences. They were able to take days off to survey and oversee their property. After their deaths the property remained agricultural but the tenants grew corn and not ornamentals. The collections were neglected and only very slight maintenance was carried on around the buildings. This was the close of



the era of the first arboretum of the Painters.

The revival and the dawn of the second arboretum came in the mid 1940's when Dr. John Wister became the first director of what is now called The John J. Tyler Arboretum. The saving of the old Painter Arboretum began and the development of the new one followed. Old trees had fallen and others were choked by weed trees and honeysuckle. The clearing proceeded and what was left is now the core of the Arboretum's historic tree collection. Some of the old Painter trees that were destroyed were replaced with individuals of the same species. During the next years, Dr. Wister developed the Fragrant Garden, which was the first of its kind in North America, formed the nucleus of the Rhododendron collection which contained many of the Swarthmore hybrids, and created the backbone of the present collections of Magnolias, Cherries, Hollies, Lilacs, and Peonies. An abandoned farm at the top of the hill was designated and planted as the Pinetum.

Today the Arboretum is a mixture of wilderness areas, meadows and ornamental plantings. Roughly 600 acres are forests and fields and about 100 acres are under cultivation. Bordering the Pinetum is a fine area of Cornus florida which has naturally seeded in following the removal of the ash, tulip and poplar trees. A shade-tree collection is in the process of being built on the site of the old South Farm. Today the education program gives tours for school-age children and serves the community by sponsoring classes, workshops and informal walks.

The history of this land is reasonably well documented and the buildings have been preserved to tell the story. The Minshall and Painter families realized the value of documentation. They kept careful records of land transactions. A day book was used to record the daily occurrences and is helpful in tracing the use of the land. Although the buildings on the outlying farms are now ruins, fortunately the main buildings that are located in the center of the Arboretum remain standing. They have been carefully modernized to maintain their historic integrity. The old stone barn, which is made of field stone, was most likely the cooperative venture of the farmers in the area. Today the barn is the center for the education program and houses offices, a bookstore, a working library and meeting rooms. The greenhouse which was built in the first quarter of the last century faces to the south and west. Its construction and placement have been copied locally by present-day growers because of its potential for low operating costs. The Painter brothers erected their library with fireproof vaults to house their important books and papers. Today the visitors can examine many old and valuable books on a variety of subjects here. The library also houses their telescope and printing press, which was used to publish tracts on many



subjects including "Thoughts in Relation to a Methodical Nomenclature". The mansion house, Lachford Hall, was the home of the Painters and today is open as a museum. A visitor can imagine the way the land looked from pictures displayed here and, by seeing the furnishings, can get a feeling of life as it was in the 1800's. There are also a springhouse and a root cellar which were used at the time of the development of the Arboretum. Today, as the Arboretum develops further, we are still constantly reminded of a special heritage left to us by merely viewing the buildings and historic plantings.

#### MEADOWS AT LONGWOOD GARDENS

by

R.J. Seibert, Director  
Longwood Gardens  
Kennett Square, PA 19348

#### I. WHAT IS A MEADOW ?

A meadow is a naturalized area which is man-made and man-maintained. Here in southeastern Pennsylvania the meadow was derived from the clearing of the native forest in colonial times (1600-1700's). It is distinguished from the open serpentine barrens which are maintained by the serpentine soil and are high in magnesium. The meadow here is distinguished from the mid-western prairie, with its adapted grasses and perennials which are maintained in open condition through periodic burning. Our naturalized meadows can only be maintained in open condition by mowing, by hand-grubbing of woody materials and noxious weeds, or by the spot use of brush killers. The meadow on its own will soon return to forest. The Longwood Gardens actual inventory of the meadow shows only three species existing with us that also are part of the mid-west prairie, i.e., Asclepias tuberosa, Aster ericiodes and Pycnanthemum virginianum.

## II. HOW WERE MEADOWS FORMED ?

The meadow was formed from the clearing of the forest. These clearings were kept as open fields and maintained as croplands and as open pastures, grazed and hand-cleared of invading woody growth or later annually mowed or farmed. Our Longwood meadows were originally cleared in the early 18th century and maintained as diversified cropland. On this meadow, corn was grown 35 years ago. After World War II, it was over-seeded with grasses and mowed every two weeks or so until about 10 years ago.

## III. OF WHAT ARE OUR MEADOWS COMPOSED ?

Except for an occasional tree which may have been left or planted for shade, plants are typically annual or perennial herbs and grasses. The composition of the flora of our meadows is 40 to 50% middle European weeds and wildflowers or 50 to 60% native weeds and wildflowers. A dominant part of the meadow is made up of introduced and wild grasses and, in the lowlands, some sedges.

## IV. WHY THE SUDDEN EMPHASIS ON MEADOWS ?

Actually the emphasis has not been all that sudden. We are just more conscious now of their presence and their potential to the community. In our area there are some important historical factors which need to be stressed. One is the shift to indoor agriculture and the use of greenhouses between 1940 and the 1950's in the mushroom industry. Secondly, the need for composting hay-synthetic which is unique to the mushroom industry. Third, the spread of the suburbs early in the 1960's and increasing taxes for suburban farm land affected the use of open land. Land which had been farmed was abandoned awaiting the subdivider's nod. Consequently, there was an upspring of weed growth on abandoned land and annual or biannual mowing at the wrong time has caused the spread of thistles. It reminds one of the hippie movement of the 1960's with long hair, the messy look and litter, a turn away from the manicured and formal. It is a relief from the highly disciplined garden. The late 1960's brought the renewed movement toward preservation of natural areas with the realization that man-disturbed areas can not be preserved without management. Then the energy crunch in 1974 sent us all thinking, "How do we get the best appearance from the least mowings?"



V. MUCH ADO TOWARD THE MEADOW MOOD - 1966

Thoughts of mowing-machine ecology begin to surface. We are suffering from "Don't Walk Lawn Maintenance" syndrome or "Riding Mower" mania. Must we mow every week? Must we mow every month? How about once a year? Why must the meadow be mowed to the roots as a lawn? In New England, where there are beautiful naturalized meadows, they are mowed only once a year, in September.

VI. WHAT DOES LONGWOOD WANT FROM ITS MEADOWS?

Longwood is a show place - a horticultural display for the benefit, enjoyment and education of all visitors. What we must do is continue to show man's loving care of his land. Our meadows should offer a display that is not as monotonous as the frequently mowed expanses of sameness often are. These meadows should preserve the feeling of the open, rolling vistas so characteristic of the Chester County, Pennsylvania landscape. They should be managed to display a succession of blooming of the native and naturalized wildflowers and grasses which naturally occur in this portion of the valley. There should be blooming and seeding throughout the entire growing season. They should demonstrate to our visitors and to the community the best possible and most economical type of management to promote and encourage the more colorful and ornamental types of seasonal displays of wildflower masses where ecological conditions are most adaptable to specific plants with the most ornamental value. Through the application of management principles we are to learn the most efficient way of controlling noxious weeds within the meadows. We are to encourage natural bird life including waterfowl and small animals to inhabit, nest and stopover during seasonal migrations. The meadows are to serve as an added educational and interpretive facet of Longwood Gardens as a display garden and visitor attraction in southeastern Pennsylvania.

VII. SO, NOW HOW DO WE GET THERE?

Certainly we don't mow the total meadow all of the time. We leave large free-form, cloud-like islands unmowed occasionally. Here we can easily study and display the various islands in the different ecological niches throughout the meadow. Constant observation of causes and effects may tell us how to improve the meadow. The annual mowing is not all done at one time of the year. Maybe some areas need two mowings? We have means of easily comparing the unmown with the rough-mown. All you have to do is just walk along their boundaries and observe.



#### VIII. WHAT DO WE HAVE TO SHOW?

Many things, including interesting vistas, grasses, water and the Chester County countryside, all at different seasons and in different stages. The unmowed islands add to the display value and show an indication that man cares and has not abandoned the situation. From different directions we see different vistas involving forest backgrounds, homesites, an orchard and new tree planting. Something is going on. A rustic bridge and an observation site with benches add to the visitors' pleasure and offer a break from the formality of the main gardens. The visitor can see a small stream and a swampy spot with different grasses and sedges, and yet the long vistas and Chester County rolling open countryside persist. With the management of the meadow, wildlife and migratory birds have increased and the nesting of waterfowl has become commonplace. Even the birders have observed and reported many additional birds because of our changed approach to the management of these meadows. Early spring violets start off a succession of the seasons' native wildflower color. Several species and some hybrid swarms of progeny add interest for the naturalist and geneticist. A few representatives of the flowering plant succession include: Asclepias syriaca and Asclepias tuberosa, which is increasing and in a spot or two now shows some color variation from naturally seeded plants. It attracts butterflies as any self-respecting Butterfly Weed should. This is one of the medicinal plants of the area. Queen Anne's Lace has been growing here for a long time and we usually think of it as a native. It really is beautiful, in spite of my having been instructed to the contrary in my youth and hay-haying days on the farm. Who can resist Chrysanthemum leucanthemum as the naturalized "Ox-Eye Daisy" of Europe and northern Asia, which somewhat precedes the Rudbeckia in flower. We seeded in Rudbeckia hirta, a misplaced American weed, and waited seven years to see any results where we planted it. Everywhere else in the meadow it was doing fine on its own. So, if given the right conditions it will soon show up on its own -- and seed itself. What could be nicer than a conspicuous patch of Black-eyed Susans competing with the meadow grasses? Grassy island with Bromus inermis, known as "Hungarian Brome Grass", formerly introduced from Europe as a pasture and meadow grass for semi-arid areas does very well. At Longwood the meadow paths are kept open for those who don't like a rough-mowed situation. In August the moist area with sedges also exhibits Impatiens capensis or "Jewel Weed". Among the Andropogons and



Timothy one can usually find the pest Wild Garlic; Allium vineale is a most persistent weed. It tends to be less prominent where mowing of the meadow is only once per year. Another of our weeds is Lonicera japonica. It naturalizes easily and can be kept under control if mowed short just before fall's first frost. The worst of all pests is the Canadian Thistle. Our area suffers from the mushroom people who mow their compost hay just after the Canadian Thistle sheds all its seed to the wind. In the flowering succession, we then see Prunella vulgaris, the "Self Heal", an astringent medicinal, and Verbena hastata comes into flower in August in moist areas, with Linaria vulgaris forming nice patches of yellow color. Phleum pratense, the Common Timothy, and other unmowed grasses along the path, probably indicate that hay was once a crop in this field meadow. Apocynum cannabinum, Dog Bane or Indian Hemp, from which the Indians formerly made twine from the tough fibrous bark. Asclepias incarnata, a third milk weed on the edge of the pond grows along with Eupatorium perfoliatum, the Boneset, which was probably a medicinal relic from an Indian tribe which lived in this vicinity in the past. Indian Hannah, who was the last of the Lenape tribe, was born at a spring less than 300 yards from here. Lobelia siphilitica is abundant in several moist spots in the meadow. Liriodendron seedlings come up prolifically every year and herald the need for a complete mowing of the area each year. Solidago graminifolia-Andropogon virginicus and our "Blue Lobelia" put on a good show in September. In the fall the yellow Goldenrod shows up effectively with the blue sky reflected in the pond. Weeds can give an aesthetic experience if you know where to look and keep your eyes open. Yes, I too was taught that Goldenrod was a weed, but the British thought better of it and tamed it as a garden ornamental. There must be seven or eight different types of Goldenrod in just this one meadow and growing in different ecological situations. Solidago juncea has been used in natural ornamental masses here. Vernonia noveboracensis, the Ironweed, one of the banes of my early existence as I had to cut these out of our mid-west pasture where it was a noxious weed according to my dad. Here and now we think of it as a pretty wildflower. Panicum dichotomiflorum and Triodia flava prove that grasses can be beautiful. Sambucus canadensis, the Elderberry, is a lakeside shrub which needs to be controlled or will soon take over. Eupatorium perfoliatum is one of the best of the fall-blooming, white-flowered plants. Panicum dichotomiflorum is lovely in the autumn when the fall color of Acer saccharum accents the edge of the meadow and heralds the bright-colored Andropogon stems of winter. These stems can be seen and enjoyed through-

out the winter and remind one that spring and the geese will soon be back.

Yes, I feel the meadow can be an interesting plus for your visit to Longwood Gardens.

LILACS AT LONGWOOD GARDENS (May 1978)

<u>Syringa afganica</u>		'Lamartine'	HYAC.
'Alba'	REFLEXA	'Louvois'	HYAC.
'Alphonse Lavallee'		'Lucie Baltet'	
'A. M. Brand'		'Lutece'	HENRYI
'Assessippi'	HYAC.	'Margaret Rice Gould'	
'Astra'		'Marie Finon'	
'Azurea Plena'		<u>Meyeri</u>	
'Belle de Nancy'		'Miss Ellen Willmott'	
'Bleuatre'		'Missimo'	HYAC.
'Bountiful'	HYAC.	'Miss Kim'	PATULA
'Buffon'	HYAC.	'Mme. Antoine Buchner'	
'Capitaine Perrault'		'Mme. Casimir Perier'	
'Charm'		'Mme. F. Morel'	
'Cheyenne'	OBLATA	'Mme. Lemoine'	
'Churchill'	HYAC.	'Montaigne'	
'Clarkes Giant'	HYAC.	'Montesquieu'	HYAC.
'Congo'		'Mood Indigo'	
'De Miribel'		'Mrs. Edward Harding'	
'Diane'		'Mrs. W.E. Marshall'	
'Diplomate'		<u>oblata</u>	
'Dusk'		<u>oblata</u> var. <u>dilatata</u>	
'Edward J. Gardner'		<u>patula</u> (syn. <u>velutina</u> )	
'Emile Gentil'		'Paul Deschanel'	
'Esther Staley'	HYAC.	'Paul Thirion'	
'Floreal'	NANC.	<u>pekinensis</u>	
'Georges Bellair'		<u>pinetorum</u>	
'Georges Claude'		'Pocahontas'	HYAC.
'Gertrude Leslie'	HYAC.	'President Lincoln'	
'Gismonda'		'President Viger'	
'Glory'		'Primrose'	
'Grace Mackenzie'		'Priscilla'	
'Henri Martin'		'Reaumur'	
'Henri Robert'		<u>reticulata</u> var. <u>mandshurica</u>	
'Hippolyte Maringer'		(syn. <u>amurensis</u> )	
'Hugo Koster'		'Rochester'	
x <u>hyacinthiflora</u>		'Rosace'	
'Isabella'	PREST.	'Rustica'	
'Jacques Callot'		'Sarah Sands'	
<u>Josikaea</u>		'Scotia'	HYAC.
'Katherine Havemeyer'		'Siebold'	
<u>laciniata</u>		'Splendor'	HYAC.



'Summer Skies'	HYAC.	<u>villosa</u>
'Sunset'	HYAC.	' <u>Virginite</u> '
<u>tigerstedtii</u>		<u>vulgaris</u>
'Todmorden'		<u>Wolfii</u>
'Vestale'		

HYAC.	=	x hyacinthiflora
NANC.	=	x nanceiana
PREST.	=	x prestoniae

All unmarked cultivars are vulgaris.

#### SKYLANDS BOTANIC GARDENS

by

John Trexler, (former) Assistant Horticulturist  
 Skylands Botanic Gardens  
 Ringwood, NJ 07456

Skylands Botanic Gardens is the former estate of Clarence Kinsey Lewis, the famous private horticulturist of the 1930's and 1940's. Skylands is located in New Jersey on the New York border, surrounded by the Ramapo Mountains. Originally, this area was a maple-oak hardwood forest. Around the turn of the eighteenth century, iron ore was discovered in these mountains. Iron ore was extensively mined to supply the needs of the Revolutionary War, and in order to meet this need the forests were stripped bare of trees to produce the necessary charcoal. After the war, the mining families of Breverson and Hewitt sold off their 60,000 acres of land to employees to be used for farming. The land that is now Skylands was bought by three families and farmed for four generations when it was sold to Francis Lynn Stetson. Mr. Stetson built a large house and a nine-hole golf course on the property. He also had 26 miles of roads built on the mountainsides so that his wife, who was a paraplegic, could ride in her carriage and enjoy the view. Mr. Stetson had his landscape architect design the Swan Pond which is an example of the naturalistic style of garden. It also served as the water trap for the golf course. As a side note, he

liked black and white so the only animals on the grounds were either black or white! Mr. Stetson lived at Skylands for 30 years before his death. At this time Mr. C.K.Lewis, who already owned the adjoining farm, bought the property for his country estate. Mr. Lewis made many changes. The golf course was removed and the house was razed because the ceilings were too low. The mansion that was built was designed by the architect John Russell Pope. It is a 44-room Jacobian mansion. Mr. Lewis hired a team of landscape architects and for the next thirty years created 26 individual gardens including the Lilac Garden. In the 1920's and 1930's Lilacs were at their peak of popularity so he was able to obtain many varieties and cultivars. Mr. Lewis was a millionaire and was able to retire at age 55 and devote his life to the development of the estate. In the early 1950's Mr. Lewis sold the property to Carl McIntyre who established Shelton College. The college did not have the money to maintain the 250 acres of cultivated gardens so for the next thirteen years they were neglected. When the college failed, the State of New Jersey bought the property and for the last 12 years has been restoring it. The "right to own" was given to the Skylands Associates.

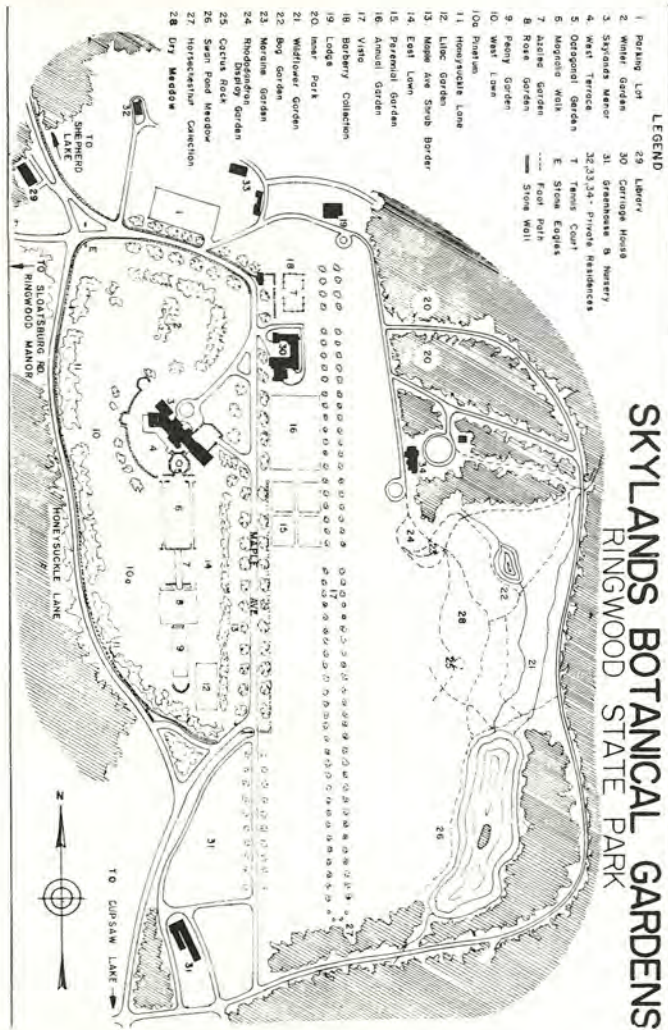
Skylands, a landscape garden, is divided by four vistas starting at the front door of the mansion facing North, South, East and West. Half of the property is maintained as wild or informal and half as formal areas. The Crabapple vista, which is a half-mile long and has 281 plants, divides the property. Today the collections at Skylands include some very interesting gardens. The Winter Garden features conifers and deciduous trees with interesting winter characteristics. The tennis court area features the conifer display. The Wildflower Area, which was my primary job when I first came to Skylands, contains several areas of interest displaying many native and non-native plants. Mr. Lewis wanted to grow any plant, regardless of nativity, that would survive under the canopy of White Pine. These pines had been originally planted as a wind screen for the golf course. The woodland streams in the garden are natural but the rocks were placed there for display and to form interesting cascades. The Azalea Garden, which is behind the house, is terraced and is part of the formal half of the garden. The Magnolia Walk and the Annual Garden are also formal.

The Lilac Garden is located at the south end of the lawn because of its seasonal nature. When I started to work on the Lilac Garden, it was in ruins. The garden is beautifully planned with a network of paths, ranging in width from 6 to 12 feet criss-crossing the areas. Mr. Lewis went "by the book" and so there were no circles of soil around the individual plants but eleven beds in the garden. In Mr. Lewis's time the beds were mulched with manure. Today, they



are fertilized with 5-10-10 in the fall at the base of each plant. We deflower with the help of ladders each of the 250 plants every year after they bloom. They produce a fairly good display. In the beds you find *Syringa reticulata* and *Syringa reticulata* var. *mandshurica* as accents to break the monotony of the vulgaris cultivars. Mr. Lewis kept complete records of all of his plants including name, source, when received, how received, and also labeled each one. Today there are maybe 36 labels left on the plants. We have the list of the lilacs that were planted there, but who knows which name goes with which plant? I have tried with the use of McKelvey's book to re-identify them. I did identify 'William C. Berry' but it also had a label! My favorite in the collection at Skylands is 'Fountain'. It is compact and floriferous - a beautiful hybrid.

The lilacs at Skylands should be at the peak of bloom next week (May 15th) so please, if you are in the area, come and see them.



1977 LILAC REGISTRATIONS\* - Freek Vrugtman,  
Royal Botanical Gardens,  
Canada.

All correspondence concerned with more information or plant or propagating material of these plants should be directed to the various originators, describers, or introducers, not to the Royal Botanical Gardens.

The following two lilac cultivars were originated, described, introduced and registered by Rev. John L. Fiala, 7359 Branch Road, Medina, Ohio, 44256, U.S.A.

Syringa vulgaris 'Hosanna'

Colchicine-treated seedling of 'Gismonda' x 'Rustica'; selected in 1965, commercial introduction in 1970. Tissue mixtoploid. Florets double, to 2.5 cm; colour (Ridgeway\*\*) Vinaceous Lavender. Thyrses rounded and full; produces no seeds. Blooms during mid season of S. vulgaris. Habit medium height, spreading to 2.20 m, with few or no suckers. Completely hardy to -35°C.

Syringa vulgaris 'Little Miss Muffet'

Colchicine treated seedlings of 'Mrs. Edward Harding' x 'Macrostachya'; selected in 1964, commercial introduction in 1965. Tissue mostly tetraploid. Florets single, to 1.3 cm; colour (Ridgeway) Light Vinaceous Lilac, corolla lobes recurved. Thyrses of medium size, conical. Blooms during early season of S. vulgaris. Habit distinctly miniature, the 20 yr. old original plant measuring 76 cm in height; no suckers. Completely hardy.

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\*Contribution No. 35, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

\*\*Ridgeway, Robert. 1912. Color standards and color nomenclature. Washington, D.C.



Syringa x josiflexa 'Jesse Hepler'

This new cultivar was originated, described, introduced and registered by Dr. Owen M. Rogers, Department of Plant Science, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, 03824, U.S.A.; named for Prof. Jesse R. Hepler, founder of the first large lilac planting on the University of New Hampshire campus. Seedling of 'Royalty' x 'Maybelle Farnum'; selected in 1975, commercial introduction in 1978. Name and description appeared first in the New Hampshire Sunday News, Manchester, N.H., May 15, 1977. The latest to come into bloom of the S. x j. cvs. and overlapping with S. reticulata. Bud colour: (R.H.S.\*) Red-Purple 78B. Flower colour: Red-Purple 69B. Flowers nearly sterile. Foliage dark green, mildew resistant. Habit: slow growing (less than 2 m in 12 yrs.), neatly rounded shrub. Winter hardiness: U.S.D.A. Zone 4 or better. Intolerant of drought. Colour transparency deposited with the Registrar.

The following two cultivars were originated, described, introduced and registered by Mr. Kenneth Berdeen, Alewife Road, Route 35, Kennebunk, Maine, 04043, U.S.A.

Syringa vulgaris 'Carolyn Howland'

Seedling, presumed to be a hybrid between 'Firmament' and 'Capitaine Baltet', selected in 1970. Described as having enormous florets; single, flower colour of both parent plants (bluish and magenta).

Syringa vulgaris 'Eleanor Berdeen'

Sport of 'Rene Jarry-Desloges', first observed in 1961. Flowers single, colour blue and pink. ('Rene Jarry-Desloges', Lemoine 1905, is double, bluish.)

Corrections of Earlier Registrations:

Syringa x henryi 'Summer White', Lape.  
LILACS 6(1):16 (March 1978)

The name registered, viz. 'White Summer', was submitted in error. The intended name 'Summer White' was published correctly and with a description of the new cultivar in LILACS 5(2): inside, back cover (July 1977).

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\*Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart. 1966. London.

Syringa x hyacinthiflora 'Heather Haze', Lammerts 1975  
U.S. Plant Pat. 3885.  
LILACS 6(1):16 (March 1978)

Correct synonymy: First named 'Pink Lace'; not 'Pink  
Lace' J. Sass; not 'Pink Lace' = 'Herman Eilers'.

Syringa vulgaris 'Pom Pom', Robinson 1937.  
Arboretum and Botanical Garden  
Bulletin 1 (2):19 (April 1967)

The name registered, viz. 'Pom', was submitted in error  
and appeared without description in the 1967 Lilac Regis-  
tration (loc. cit.). The description of 'Pom Pom' appeared  
in several Gaybird Nursery catalogues (Ed Robinson, Wawanesa,  
Manitoba, Canada) in the 1960's (identical catalogues, only  
the year of issue on the cover varies) as: "... blooms are  
rounded on good sprays, lilac mauve, fading to pale mauve."

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF LILACS TO LEAF CURL NECROSIS  
AND POWDERY MILDEW\*

by

Richard A. Fenicchia  
Department of Parks, Monroe County  
Rochester, New York, 14620

Leaf Curl Necrosis

In the July 1975 edition of New York State Environment  
it was stated that two atmospheric pollutants are responsible  
for leaf curl necrosis. These are sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and  
ozone (O<sub>3</sub>). The former is produced by burning coal, natural  
gas and petroleum products. The major cause would result  
from combustion of gasoline, heating oil, diesel oil and jet  
fuel. All these fuels contain small amounts of sulphides and  
mercaptans which produce sulphur dioxide upon combustion.  
Since Highland Park is surrounded by areas of heated buildings

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\*Specific and pertinent information related to this study  
(portions of the original text having been deleted) are here-  
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and the nearby thoroughfares are traversed by thousands of vehicles daily, considerable quantities of sulphur dioxide would be generated each year. The park also lies a few miles north of the path used by jet aircraft arriving from the east coast. Since the period of leaf activity occurs when most homes have turned off the heat, the problem would be minimal. But vehicular pollution would be most intense since there are more vehicles on the road during the warmer months in the vicinity of Highland Park.

Ozone is extremely unstable at normal temperatures and would rarely be found even in traces at this altitude. It is not produced as a vehicular or industrial pollutant except by electrical equipment, but it is produced by the presence of other pollutants, such as nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). Traces of nitrogen dioxide have been found in vehicular exhaust.

#### Powdery Mildew

Powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni) infects the leaves and inflorescences of several species of lilac, especially Syringa vulgaris, but any harm done appears to be negligible. Activity begins in July, increasing as the nights become cooler from mid-August until the leaves fall in October. Not only do cool nights favor mildew but cellular changes probably also promote growth. All cells lose permeability with age and more permeable membranes probably supply more food and nutrients for the fungus. Although the damage is negligible at worst, the appearance is distasteful to people in a civilization where there is great emphasis on neatness. The appearance from mildew is not as unsightly as from leaf curl necrosis.

#### Legend For Following Table:

##### LEAF CURL NECROSIS

- 0 No visible effects
- 1 Slight wrinkling or curling of leaves
- 2 Moderate wrinkling and curling of leaves without necrosis
- 3 Severe curling of leaves with margins touching. Necrosis usually present.

##### POWDERY MILDEW

- 0 No visible effects
- 1 Slight infestation with some spotting or discoloration of leaves.
- 2 Heavy infestation. Large numbers of leaves heavily spotted or covered with the fungus.

	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> (no. 1140)	0	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> (no. 1141)	0	0
<i>S. vulgaris</i> 'Abel Carriere'	3	2
'A. B. Lambertson'	1	1
'Adelaide Dunbar'	3	1
'Admiral Farragut'	3	1
alba	1	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Alba Grandiflora'	2	0
'Alba Virginialis'	3	0
'Albert the Good'	3	1
'Albida' (SWEGINZOWII X TOMENTELLA)	0	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Alexander Hamilton'	2	2
'Alice' (PRESTONIAE)	0	1
'Alice Eastwood' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Allison Gray'	3	1
'Alphonse Lavallee'	2	1
(superior size and vigor and shape - the most massive of the <i>S. vulgaris</i> forms)		
'Ambassadeur'	3	0
'Ambroise Verschaffelt'	3	1
'Amethyst'	2	2
'Ami Schott' (low suckering tendency)	3	2
'Amoena' (vigorous suckering)	2	2
'Andenken an Ludwig Spath'	3	1
'Annabel' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	1	1
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Anna Elisabeth Jacquet'	3	1
'Anne Tighe'	3	1
'Archeveque'	2	1
'Arthur William Paul'	3	0
'Assessippi' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	0	1
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Astra'	2	2
'Aucubaefolia' (variegated leaves, low suckering tendency)	3	2
'Aurea'	1	0
'Aurea' (VILLOSA)	0	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Azurea Plena'	2	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Banquise'	3	0
(low suckering tendency)		
'Belle de Nancy'	3	1
'Beranger'	3	1
'Berryer' (HYACINTHIFLORA) (good vigor)	2	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Betty Oppen'	3	1
'Bicolor'	3	1
'Bleuatre'	3	0
'Blue Angel'	3	0
'Blue Hyacinth' (HYACINTHIFLORA)		
(good form and vigor)	0	1
'Bountiful' (HYACINTHIFLORA)		
(superior shape, vigor, unusually large panicles)	0	0



	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Boussingault'		
(good vigor, upright shape)	2	2
'Buffon' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	2
'Calpurnia' (PRESTONIAE)	0	1
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Calvin C. Laney'	2	0
'Capitaine Baltet'	3	1
'Capitaine Perrault'	2	0
'Carmen'	3	0
'Carmine'	3	1
'Caroll' (syn. 'Caroli')	3	1
'Catinat' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Cavour'	3	1
'C. B. Van Nes'	1	1
'Champlain' (good vigor)	0	2
'Charlemagne'	1	1
'Charles Baltet'	3	1
'Charles Joly'	2	1
'Charles Nordine' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Charles Sargent'	3	0
'Charlotte Morgan'	1	1
'Charm'	2	1
'Charmian' (PRESTONIAE)	0	0
'Cheyenne' (OBLATA)	0	0
x <i>chinensis</i> (CHINENSIS)	2	1
x <i>chinensis</i> f. <i>alba</i> (CHINENSIS)	1	2
x <i>chinensis</i> f. <i>bicolor</i> (CHINENSIS)	1	2
x <i>chinensis</i> f. <i>metensis</i> (CHINENSIS)	1	2
x <i>chinensis</i> f. <i>saugeana</i> (CHINENSIS)	1	2
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Christophe Colomb'	2	0
'City of Gresham'	3	0
'City of Longview'	3	0
'Clara' (good, dense shape, good vigor)	2	2
'Clara Cochet'	3	2
'Clarence D. Van Zandt'	1	2
'Claude Bernard' (HYACINTHIFLORA)		
(good vigor, good shape, large size)	2	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Claude de Lorraine'	3	1
'Coerulea Superba'	3	0
'Colbert'	2	1
'Colmariensis'	0	0
'Col. Wm. R. Plum'	3	1
'Comte Adrien de Montebello'	3	0
Comte de Kerchove'	2	1
'Comte Horace de Choisseul'	3	0
'Condorcet'	2	1
'Congo'	2	1
'Corinne'	1	2
'Crepuscule'	3	1
'Croix de Brahy'	0	2

	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Dame Blanche'	2	0
'Dawn'	2	0
'Decaisne'	2	0
'De Croncels'	2	0
'De Humboldt'	2	0
'De Jussieu'	0	1
'De Louvain'	0	1
'De Miribel'	1	1
'De Saussure'	3	2
'Descartes' (HYANCITHIFLORA)	2	0
'Desdemona' (PRESTONIAE)	0	0
(dense habit, good vigor)		
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Desfontaines'	2	0
'Diderot'	3	1
'Dillia'	3	1
'Diplomate'	2	1
'Doctor Chadwick' (HYACINTHIFLORA)		
(dense globose, compact shape, good vigor)	1	0
'Donald Wyman' (PRESTONIAE)		
(excellent shape, density and vigor)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Downfield'	1	1
'Dr. Charles Jacobs' (mediocre vigor)	3	1
'Dr. Lemke'	1	1
'Dr. Lindley'	2	2
'Dr. Maillot'	2	1
'Dr. Masters'	1	1
'Dr. Nobbe'	1	2
'Dr. Troyanowsky'	3	0
'Dr. Walter Burnett'	3	0
'Dr. von Regel'	1	2
'Dresden China'	3	2
'Duc de Massa'	3	1
'Dwight D. Eisenhower' (hybrid seedling of S. v. 'Rochester')	0	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Edith Cavell'		
(slow growth)	3	0
'Edmond About'	2	0
'Edmond Boissier'	3	2
'Edna Dunham' (low suckering tendency)	3	0
'Edouard Andre'	1	2
'Edward J. Gardner'	1	1
'Ekenholm' (good vigor, dense habit)	1	1
'Emile Gentil'	3	1
'Emile Lemoine'	1	0
'Emil Liebig'	2	1
<u>Syringa emodi</u>	0	0
<u>Syringa emodi</u> 'Aurea'	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Erzherzog Johann'	2	0
'Etna'	3	0



	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
'Etoile de Mai	2	0
'Evangeline' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	0	1
'Excel' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	0	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Farrionensis' (good vigor)	3	0
'Fellelberg'	3	2
'Fenelon' (HYACINTHIFLORA) (the earliest-blooming of all lilacs)	0	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Firmament'	3	1
'Floreal' (NANCEIANA)	1	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Francisque Morel'	3	0
'Frank Klager'		
'Frank Patterson'	2	0
'Frau Bertha Dammann'	1	0
'Frau Wilhelm Pfitzer'	2	0
'Fred Payne'	3	0
'Frederick Douglass' (hybrid seedling of S. v. 'Rochester')	1	0
'Fritz' (mediocre vigor)	3	2
'Furst Bulow'	3	0
'Furst Lichtenstein'	1	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Gaudichaud'	2	0
'Geant des Batailles'	2	0
'Geheimrat Heyder'	3	0
'Geheimrat Singelmann'	2	0
'General Drouot'	3	2
'General Elwell S. Otis'	2	2
'General Grant'	1	1
'General John Pershing'	0	0
'General Kitchener' (mediocre vigor)	3	0
'General Sheridan'	2	1
'General Sherman'	2	1
'Georges Bellair'	3	0
'George W. Aldridge'	1	2
'Gigantea'	3	1
'Gilbert'	3	0
'Gismonda' (low suckering tendency)	2	2
'Gloire de la Rochelle'	3	0
'Gloire de Lorraine'	3	2
'Gloire de Moulins'	3	2
'Glory'	3	0
'Godron'	1	1
'Goliath'	1	1
'Grace' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	3	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Grace Orthwaite'	2	2
'Grand-Duc Constantin'	0	0
'Guinevere' (JOSIFLEXA)	1	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Guizot' (good vigor, large size)	1	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Hallelujah'	3	0
'Handel' (PRESTONIAE)	0	0

	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
'Hazel Opper' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Heather'	0	1
'Hecla' (PRESTONIAE)	0	0
'Hedin' (VILLOSA X SWEGINZOWII)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Helen Schloen'		
(slow growth)	0	0
'Henri Martin'	1	1
'Henri Robert'	2	0
'Henry Clay'	2	0
'Henry Wadsworth Longfellow'	2	1
'Henry Ward Beecher'	3	2
'Herman Eilers'	2	2
'Hiawatha' (PRESTONIAE)		
(excellent vigor, very large leaves)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Hippolyte Maringer'	3	0
'Hirman H. Edgerton' (attractive flowers, low suckering tendency)	3	2
'Hugo de Vries'	3	0
'Hugo Koster'	1	2
'Hyacinthiflora Plena'		
(good shape and vigor)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Hyazinthenflieder'	1	2
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Jacques Callot'	2	1
'James Booth'	0	2
'James Stuart'	1	0
'Jane'	1	0
'Jane Day'	1	0
'Jean Bart'	1	0
'Jean Mace'	2	0
'Jessica' (PRESTONIAE) (slow growth rate)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Jessie Gardner'	2	0
'Jewel' (HYACINTHIFLORA)		
(good vigor and shape)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Joan Dunbar'		
(slow growth)	2	2
<u>Syringa josikaea</u> (Dies back repeatedly - appears not to be hardy or prematurely forced into growth by alternating autumnul warm periods only to be killed back by permanent cold weather.)	1	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Jules Ferry'	2	0
'Jules Simon'	2	0
'Julien Gerardin'	2	1
'Justii'	2	2
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Kate Harlin'	2	0
'Kate Sessions' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	3	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Katherine Havemeyer'	2	1
<u>Syringa komarowii</u> (KOMAROWI)	1	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Konigin Luise'	1	0
<u>Syringa laciniata</u> (LACINIATA)	0	0
<u>S. laciniata</u> x <u>pinnatifolia</u>	0	0



	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Lady Lindsay'	3	0
'Lamarck'	3	1
'Lamartine' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	0	1
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'La Mauve'	3	0
'Languis'	1	1
'Laplace'	2	0
'La Tour d'Auvergne' (good suckering ability)	1	1
'Lavoisier'	3	2
'Le Gaulois'	1	1
'Lemoinei'	0	1
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Le Notre'	3	0
'Leon Gambetta'	2	1
'Leon Simon'	1	1
'Leopold II'	2	1
'Le Printemps'	1	1
'Le Troyes' (CHINENSIS)	1	2
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Lilarosa'	0	2
'Linne'	3	2
'Louis Henryi'	3	1
'Louvois' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	3	1
'Lucetta' (PRESTONIAE)	2	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Lucie Baltet' (mediocre vigor, one of the best pink types)	3	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Macrostachya'	1	2
'Madeleine Lemaire'	3	1
'Magellan'	2	0
'Marceau'	3	1
'Marc Micheli'	3	0
'Marechal de Bassompierre'	2	1
'Marechal Foch'	1	1
'Margaret Opper'	3	0
'Marie Legraye'	3	0
'Marlyensis'	3	2
'Marlyensis Pallida' (good vigor)	1	0
'Massena' (low suckering tendency)	3	0
'Mathieu de Dombasle' (good vigor and shape)	0	1
'Maud Notcutt'	2	0
'Maurice Barres' (mediocre vigor)	3	0
'Maurice de Vilmorin'	3	1
'Mauve Mist'	0	0
'Maxime Cornu'	0	0
'Maximowicz'	3	1
<i>Syringa meyeri</i>	0	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Michel Buchner'	2	0
<i>Syringa microphylla</i>	1 & 2	0
<i>S. microphylla</i> - 'Hers Variety'	2	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Midwest Gem'	0	0
'Mirabeau' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	3	1

	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
'Miranda' (PRESTONIAE)	0	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Mireille'	2	0
'Miss Ellen Willmott'	2	1
'Mlle. Fernande Viger'	1	1
'Mlle. Melide Laurent'	0	1
'Mme. Abel Chatenay'	3	1
'Mme. Amelie Duprat'	3	1
'Mme. Antoine Buchner'	2	3
'Mme. Briot'	2	0
'Mme. Casimir Perier'	3	1
'Mme. Catherine Bruchet'	1	1
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Mme. Charles Souchet' (large clear blue flowers)	3	0
'Mme. de Miller' (slow growth, mediocre vigor)	3	0
'Mme. Fallieres'	3	0
'Mme. Felix' (low suckering tendency, mediocre vigor)	3	0
'Mme. Florent Stepman'	2	1
'Mme. F. Morel'	0	1
'Mme. Henri Guillaud'	1	1
'Mme. Jules Finger'	0	1
'Mme. Kreuter' (good vigor, superior cultivar)	0	0
'Mme. Lemoine'	2	1
'Mme. Leon Simon'	2	1
'Mme. Moser'	2	2
'Mme. R. Foyer'	2	1
'Monge'	1	1
'Monique Lemoine'	3	1
'Mons. Leon Mathieu'	0	2
'Mons. Lepage'	0	2
'Mons. van Aerschot'	2	1
'Montaigne'	1	1
'Mont Blanc'	3	2
'Montesquieu' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	0	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Monument Carnot'	1	1
'Mood Indigo'	3	0
'Mountain Haze'	3	2
'Mount Domogled'	2	0
'Mrs. Calvin Coolidge' (superior cultivar, excellent vigor)	0	0
'Mrs. Edward Harding'	3	0
'Mrs. John S. Williams'	1	0
'Mrs. W.E. Marshall'	3	1
'My Favorite'	3	0
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> 'Nana'	3	0
'Nancy Frick'	2	1
'Naudin'	3	0
'Negro' (low suckering tendency)	2	2
'Nigricans'	3	0



	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
'Nocturne' (PRESTONIAE) (good vigor, dense globose shape)	0	0
'Norah' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Obelisque' (low (suckering tendency)	3	0
'Oberon' (PRESTONIAE)	1	0
<u>Syringa oblata</u>	0	0
<u>S. oblata</u> var. dilatata	0	0
<u>S. oblata</u> var. giraldii	1	2
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Olivier de Serres'	2	0
'Orchid Beauty' (CHINENSIS)	1	2
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Ostrander'	3	0
'Othello'	2	1
<u>Syringa</u> 'Pallida' (JOSIKAEA)	0	0
'Pascal' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Pasteur'	2	1
'Patrick Henry'	3	0
<u>Syringa patula</u> (PATULA)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Paul Deschanel'	1	0
'Paul Hariot'	2	1
'Paul Thirion'	2	1
'Peau de Chamois' (low suckering tendency)	1	0
'Peggy' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	3	0
<u>Syringa pekinensis</u> (seedling origin)	0 - 2	0
<u>S. p.</u> var. pendula (graceful habit)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Perle von Stuttgart'	2	0
'Perle von Teltow'	1	2
<u>Syringa x persica</u>	0	0
<u>S. x persica</u> var. alba	1	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Peterson's' (unknown) (good vigor, good sucker growth)	1	0
'Philemon'	3	1
'Pierre Joigneaux'	0	2
<u>Syringa pinetorum</u> (PINETORUM) (open habit)	0	0
'Pink Cloud' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	3	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Pinkie' (good vigor)	2	1
'Pink Mist' (small leaves, slow growth, susceptible to dry conditions)	3	0
'Pink Spray' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	0
<u>Syringa pinnatifolia</u> (PINNATIFOLIA) (good shape and vigor)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Planchon'	3	0
'Pocahontas' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	1	0
<u>Syringa potaninii</u> (POTANINII) (often damaged by cold spells following warm periods which force leaves and flowers)	3	0
'Prairial' (HENRYI X TOMENTELLA)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'President Carnot'	2	1

	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
'President Fallieres'	3	0
'President Grevy' (double blue-violet, relatively good vigor, cut flowers do not last)	2	1
'President Harding'	3	1
<u>Syringa</u> 'President Hayes' (CHINENSIS)	3	2
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'President Lambeau'	2	2
'President Lebrun'	3	1
'President Lincoln' (good vigor, clear blue flowers)	1	0
'President Loubet'	1	0
'President Massart'	3	1
'President Monroe'	2	1
'President Poincare'	3	1
'President Roosevelt'	2	2
'President Viger'	3	0
'Primrose' (yellowish-white flowers)	3	0
'Prince de Beauvau'	1	1
'Prince Notger'	2	2
'Prince of Wales' (excellent shape, vigor and density, A superior cv.)	0	0
'Princess Alexandra'	1	2
'Princesse Camille de Rohan'	0	2
'Princesse Clementine'	3	0
'Princesse Marie'	2	2
'Priscilla'	1	2
'Professor E.H. Wilson'	3	2
'Professor Sargent'	3	2
'Puck' (PRESTONIAE)	1	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Pyramidal'	3	1
'Pyramidalis Alba'	3	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Quadricolor'	3	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Reaumur'	1	1
'Red Feather'	2	1
<u>Syringa reflexa</u> 'Alba' (REFLEXA)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Reine Elisabeth' (tall upright habit, low suckering ability)	3	0
'Reine Marguerite'	1	1
'Rene Jarry-Desloges'	1	0
'Renoncule'	1	1
<u>Syringa reticulata</u> (RETICULATA)	0	0
<u>S. reticulata</u> var. <u>mandschurica</u> (RETICULATA)	0	0
<u>Syringa rhodopea</u> (no.1017) (RHODOPEA)	0	0
<u>Syringa rhodopea</u> (no.1027) (RHODOPEA)	3	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Rochambeau'	1	0
'Rochester' (good vigor, compact globose shape)	0	1
'Roi Albert'	3	1
'Romance'	1	0
'Ronsard'	0	1
'Rosea' (YUNNANENSIS)	0	0
'Rosea Grandiflora' (syn. Rose a Grand Fleur)	2	0



	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Rosea Grandiflora'	0	1
'Rouge de Trianon'	3	1
'Royalty' (JOSIFLEXA)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Rubella Plena'		
(good shape and vigor)	0	0
'Rubra Insignis'	2	2
'Ruhm von Horstenstein'	1	1
'Rutilant' (NANCEIANA)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Sarah Sands' (low suckering, the darkest of the purples)	2	0
'Saturnale'	3	1
'Scipion Cochet'	2	1
'Scotia' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	3	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Senateur Volland'	0	1
'Serene' (good vigor)	3	0
'Siebold' (mediocre vigor, slow growth)	1	0
'Silver King'	3	1
'Snowflake'	3	1
'Sobra'	3	0
'Souvenir d'Alice Harding'	3	1
'Souvenir de Claudius Graindorge'	1	1
'Souvenir de Louis Simon'	3	2
'Souvenir de Simone'	3	0
'Souvenir de Thibaut'	2	1
'Spectabilis'	1	1
'Splendor' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Stadtgartner Rothpletz'	2	1
'Steenkruyssii' (CHINENSIS)	1	2
'Summer Skies' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	1
'Superba' (SWEGINZOWII)	2	0
'Superba' (MICROPHYLLA)	3	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Susan B. Anthony'	3	1
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Taglioni'	1	0
'Thomas A. Edison'	3	0
'Thomas Jefferson'	3	2
'Thunberg'	1	1
'Todmorden'	0	0
<u>Syringa tomentella</u>	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Tournefort'	3	2
'Toussaint-Louverture'	0	1
'Triomphe de Moulins'	2	1
'Triomphe d'Orleans'	2	1
'Triste Barbaro'	3	1
'Turenne'	3	0
'Turgot' (HYACINTHIFLORA)	2	1
<u>Syringa</u> 'Ursula' (PRESTONIAE)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Valetteana' (good vigor, large size)	1	1
'Vauban' (HYACINTHIFLORA) (good vigor)	1	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Vergissmeinnicht'	3	2
'Versaliensis'	3	0
'Verschaffeltii'	3	2

	Leaf Curl Necrosis	Powdery Mildew
'Vestale'	2	0
'Vesuve'	1	2
'Victor Lemoine'	2	1
'Ville de Limoges'	3	1
<u>Syringa villosa</u> (VILLOSA)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Violacea'	2	0
'Violacea Plena'	0	0
'Violetta'	2	1
'Virginia Becker'	3	0
'Virginite'	1	0
'Viviand-Morel'	2	1
'Vivian Evans'	2	1
'Volcan'	2	2
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Waldeck-Rousseau'	0	1
'Weddle'	3	1
'White Swan'	3	1
'William C. Barry'	3	1
'William Robinson'	2	1
'William S. Riley'	3	1
<u>Syringa wolfii</u> (WOLFII)	0	0
<u>S. wolfii</u> var. <u>hirsuta</u> (WOLFII)	0	0
<u>Syringa yunnanensis</u> (YUNNANENSIS)	0	0
<u>Syringa vulgaris</u> 'Zukunft' (good shape, vigor)	3	0

SUPERIOR

Syringa vulgaris 'Alphonse Lavallee', 'Colmariensis',  
'Mme. Kreuter', 'Mrs. Calvin Coolidge', 'Prince of Wales',  
'Rubella Plena'. Syringa x hyacinthiflora 'Bountiful',  
'Vauban'.

GOOD

Syringa vulgaris, Syringa vulgaris 'Boussingault',  
'Champlain', 'Clara', 'General John Pershing', 'Guizot',  
'Marlyensis Pallida', 'Peterson's' (unknown), 'Pinkie',  
'President Lincoln', 'Rochester', 'Violacea Plena', 'Zukunft'.  
Syringa x hyacinthiflora 'Annabel', 'Berryer', 'Blue Hyacinth',  
'Catinat', 'Charles Nordine', 'Claude Bernard', 'Doctor  
Chadwick', 'Jewel', 'Montesquieu', 'Norah', x 'Hyacinthiflora  
plena.' Syringa oblata 'Cheyenne', var. dilatata.



NOTES ON CONFUSING AND RECURRENTLY  
MISAPPLIED NAMES IN SYRINGA<sup>1</sup>

by

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Several lilac taxa, including some that have become especially popular in recent years, have been the subjects of continuous nomenclatural confusion. Not only have some lilacs been known by several different names, but some scientific names have recurrently been applied to two or more clearly different lilacs. This paper has been prepared as a guide to the correct names of certain lilacs for which nomenclatural stability has been lacking, and as a clarification of the status and correct application of certain names in Syringa.

It will be obvious that this paper is largely a review. Much of the basic taxonomic research discussed here was reported upon by Susan Delano McKelvey (1928) in The Lilac: a Monograph, and required only to be related to current nomenclatural questions. More recently, some of these topics were discussed by John H. Alexander III (1978) in the journal Arnoldia. Special mention is due also to Peter S. Green's studies of S. meyeri and related taxa.

Syringa afghanica and S. laciniata

Syringa afghanica Schneid. was described primarily from herbarium specimens collected in the wild in Afghanistan by Aitcheson (nos. 188 and 356; syntypes in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; duplicates in the herbarium of the British Museum [Natural History] and the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University; photographs of the Kew and British Museum specimens, and fragments of the latter, in the Gray Herbarium). One other specimen, collected in Tibet by Hugel, was thought perhaps to represent the same species, but was too poor to permit certainty (Schneider, 1903). A third collection, which, from a literature reference, Schneider (1911) thought might represent S. afghanica, was later found to be S. laciniata (Schneider, in McKelvey, 1928). In none of Schneider's publications did he associate the name S. afghanica with any living plants nor with specimens collected in arboreta.

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<sup>1</sup>Contribution No. 30 from the Royal Botanical Gardens,  
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

The specimens cited above present an aspect similar to that of *S. laciniata*, because the entire leaves of *S. afghanica* are similar in size and shape to the lobes of the leaves of *S. laciniata*, and are often closely spaced. All of the leaves of the *S. afghanica* specimens, however, including those of short spurs and vigorous, rapidly elongating shoots alike, are neither lobed nor toothed. Most are small (1 - 3 cm long) and narrowly oblong, although one of the several vegetative shoots collected has somewhat larger, more ovate leaves. Other differences between *S. afghanica*, as represented by these specimens, and *S. laciniata* include the more compact inflorescences and the narrower, more reflexed corolla lobes of *S. afghanica*.

Cultivated plants called *S. afghanica*, in marked contrast to the type specimens, have mostly deeply lobed leaves, and are evidently conspecific with *S. laciniata*.<sup>2</sup>

McKelvey (1928) did not report any plants in cultivation as *S. afghanica* prior to 1928. Nor have I found any such records in encyclopedic works or in lists of plants in arboreta dating from 1928-1958. Since about 1959, however, a number of arboreta have acquired plants identified as *S. afghanica*. Some of these acquisitions, including those of the U.S. National Arboretum and Longwood Gardens (Meyer, 1963; American Horticultural Society, 1976), can be traced to plants introduced by the Herm. A. Hesse Baumschulen of Weener (Ems), West Germany, from which all are probably ultimately derived.

According to Hesse catalogues, their plants of "*S. afghanica*" were derived from seed collected in Afghanistan. These plants were described as having leaves "much smaller and more finely divided than those of *S. persica laciniata*" (translation from Hauptkatalog 1965/66, Herm. A. Hesse Baumschulen). The author of these catalogues was probably comparing "*S. afghanica*" with a form of *S. x persica* having relatively frequently and deeply lobed leaves, rather than with the true *S. laciniata* (nomenclaturally, *S. persica* var. *laciniata* (Mill.) Weston = *S. laciniata* Mill.). Such plants evidently exist in cultivation as "*S. persica* var. *laciniata*," at least in Europe, as indicated, for example, by the specimen Baenitz 1296, in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum (Cambridge), from a cultivated plant in Scheitniger Park, Breslau (now Wrocław, Poland), in 1906. Hillier et al. (1974) recognized "*S. x persica* 'Laciniata'" (rejected

<sup>2</sup>For more extensive descriptions of *S. laciniata*, see McKelvey (1928; there called *S. persica* var. *laciniata*) or other encyclopedic references on cultivated woody plants.



synonym S. laciniata Hort.), which they said was "Not to be confused with the wild S. laciniata Mill., a species which is rare in cultivation." Peter S. Green (in litt., 1977) likewise noted that two entities were evidently cultivated as S. laciniata or S. persica var. laciniata in Britain. However, plants with leaves as deeply cut as those of the so-called "S. afghanica" and clearly conspecific with it have been grown as S. laciniata or as S. persica var. laciniata for many years. Such a plant, thus identified, was illustrated by Lemoine in 1900 (his Fig. 114). Another such plant, the source of those at the Arnold Arboretum (American Horticultural Society, 1976), was illustrated as S. persica var. laciniata by McKelvey in 1928. A number of other arboreta have received material of this origin from the Arnold Arboretum as S. laciniata in recent years.

Misidentification of an introduction of S. laciniata as S. afghanica is no doubt due primarily to the Afghan origin of the seed. (Syringa laciniata has been cultivated in Afghanistan, Kashmir, Iran, and elsewhere in Asia for many years, as indicated by old collections in the Kew, Gray, and Arnold Arboretum herbaria.) Other factors contributing to the confusion probably included the diverse speculations on the relationships among taxa in the group prior to the current interpretation of S. x persica as a sterile hybrid of S. afghanica x S. laciniata (Rehder, 1945), and the above-mentioned misapplication of the epithet laciniata to a form of S. x persica. The identity of the so-called "S. afghanica" as S. laciniata is being recognized with increasing frequency. Hillier et al. (1976) have published a note on this matter; also, "S. afghanica" has been deleted from the lists of lilacs at some arboreta, including the Morton Arboretum (compare Eickhorst et al., 1972, and Anonymous, 1975) and the Arnold Arboretum (S. afghanica is absent from the Arboretum's own list [Anonymous, 1973], but this Arboretum is listed as the source of "S. afghanica" distributed in previous years [American Horticultural Society, 1976]). There is no evidence that the true S. afghanica exists in cultivation in North America or Europe.

#### Syringa amurensis var. major

The name Syringa "amurensis major" (sine ord.) appears first to have been published in the 1953 edition of Lilacs for America (Wister et al., 1953), in which plants so named were said to be in the Arboretum of the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm (now Agriculture Canada Research Station), Morden, Manitoba. According to Cumming & Vitens (1976), the arboretum at Morden had received two plants of "S. amurensis var. major" from F.L. Skinner in 1940, discarded these in 1959, and replaced them with two more plants acquired as scions from Skinner in 1962.



Rogers (1976) recorded this name, as "Amurensis var. major," only from the Plant Sciences Data Center Master Inventory (American Horticultural Society, 1976), into which it had been entered from the records of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton. The Royal Botanical Gardens acquired cuttings thus identified from the Morden Research Station in 1969. This name also appeared in a list of woody plants at the Morton Arboretum (Eickhorst et al., 1972), which also acquired its plant from Morden (F.L. Swink, in litt., 1977).

This name was probably originated by Skinner, but may have been seen by him as an unpublished name in some botanical garden or nursery. It does not appear in Skinner's (1976) Horticultural Horizons nor in the catalogues of Skinner's Nursery Ltd., which, however, listed only a selected few from a "collection of over one hundred species and varieties of Lilacs" (catalogues, Manitoba Hardy Plant Nursery Ltd., 1942 or earlier - 1968). I have found no records of plants bearing this name or any variant thereof that could not be traced back to Skinner.

Syringa amurensis Rupr. is now usually included in S. reticulata (Blume) Hara as var. mandschurica (Maxim.) Hara. The lilacs that have been called S. amurensis var. major, however, are no form of S. reticulata, nor do they represent any other taxon in subgenus Ligustrina (Rupr.) K. Koch; instead, they appear to be S. vulgaris L. (The Royal Botanical Gardens' plant has not flowered during the course of this study, but from vegetative characters it appears more likely to be S. vulgaris than S. x hyacinthiflora Rehd.) This was presumably true of those grown at the Morden Research Station from 1940-1959 as well, in view of the decision to replace them. The Morton Arboretum's plant is not extant (F.L. Swink, in litt., 1977) and is not represented in the herbarium, but, because of its common origin, can also be suspected of having been S. vulgaris. It appears, therefore, that the epithet major never actually was applied to plants of S. reticulata s. lat., or at least that the epithet is not so applied at present.

#### Syringa x chinensis

Syringa laciniata Mill., the Cut-leaved Lilac, being fertile and being represented by numerous specimens collected in the wild as well as in cultivation, is now widely accepted as a distinct species. Syringa x persica L. (pro sp.), the Persian Lilac, is then treated as an interspecific hybrid between S. afghanica and S. laciniata, following the conclusions of Rehder (1945). It is now common to see the hybrid symbol included in the name of S. x persica, with "S. afghanica x S. laciniata" added in synonymy.



Persons accepting this treatment of S. laciniata and S. x persica have, however, frequently neglected to update their treatment of S. x chinensis Willd. (pro sp.), the Rouen or Chinese Lilac. Older literature refers to S. x chinensis as a hybrid between S. vulgaris L. and the cut-leaved variety of the Persian Lilac. The latter is the taxon now called S. laciniata; S. x persica in the strict sense, being sterile, could not be a parent of S. x chinensis. Therefore, when S. laciniata is accepted as a species, S. x chinensis should be designated a hybrid between S. laciniata and S. vulgaris, as was pointed out by Sax in 1945 and by Alexander in 1978.

Syringa palibiniana, S. patula, and S. meyeri

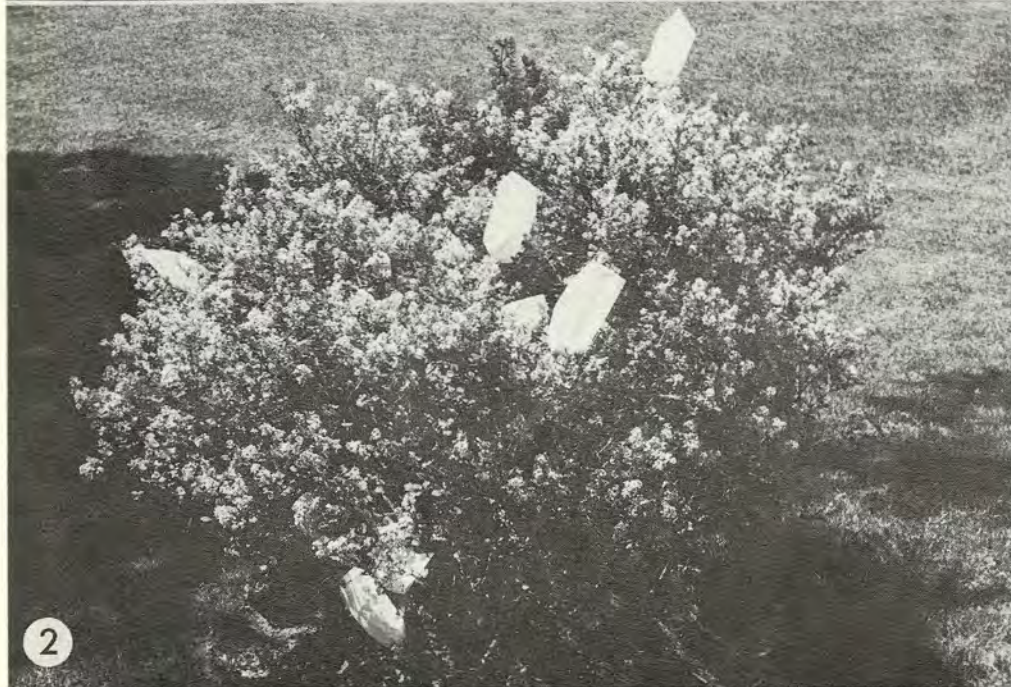
The name Syringa palibiniana Nakai has probably been the greatest source of nomenclatural confusion in the genus Syringa in recent years. This binomial has been applied to at least two species. Moreover, upon hearing that S. palibiniana was a taxonomic synonym of S. patula (Palib.) Nakai, some persons have jumped to the conclusion that whichever species they had hitherto known as S. palibiniana should be called S. patula. The confusion has even extended to the application of the common name Korean Lilac.

Figs. 1 and 6 illustrate the species to which the name S. patula is correctly applied. The typification of the basionym, Ligustrum patulum Palib., has been determined by McKelvey (1928) and Nakai (1938) (isotype in the herbarium of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; photographs in the Gray Herbarium). This is the species commonly called Korean Lilac;<sup>3</sup> it includes the well-known cultivar 'Miss Kim' and the "pink form" distributed by the Brighton, U.K., parks system.

Syringa patula, the Korean Lilac, is also the species to which the name S. palibiniana Nakai was originally applied. From study of a specimen in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum annotated by Nakai, and from studies of variability in S. patula, McKelvey (1928) concluded that the name S. palibiniana had been applied only to minor individual variants of this species, distinguished by amount of leaf pubescence, that did not warrant taxonomic recognition. Recently, Peter S. Green (in litt., 1977) examined a possible holotype and several other specimens from the herbarium of the University of Tokyo that had been identified as S.

<sup>3</sup>This species is also called Manchurian Lilac. This name, however, cannot be recommended, not only because of Chinese objections to names containing the word "Manchurian," but because S. patula is known to occur naturally only in Korea.





*Figs. 1 and 2. Lilacs at the Royal Botanical Gardens. Plant-breeding bags, 9 cm wide, indicate scale. Fig. 1. Syringa patula. Fig. 2. S. meyeri 'Palibin'.*



patula. Both S. patula 'Miss Kim' and 'Excellens' were formerly called cultivars of S. palibiniana, but in recent literature they have been treated as S. patula. The plant described by Dvorak (1978) as S. palibiniana appears also to be a form of S. patula; its description as being only slightly smaller than plants called S. velutina, "very lacy ... florets in clusters hang more than other species" is compatible with S. patula, but certainly not with the compact selection of S. meyeri discussed below.

Yet another name, S. velutina Komarov, is involved here. Although McKelvey (1928) determined that Ligustrum patula Palib. was typified by a specimen of the Korean Lilac, she evidently overlooked the fact that the epithet patulum had priority over velutina. This fact was, however, noted by Nakai (1938), who made the transfer required by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, Syringa patula (Palib.) Nakai. Nakai's publication is now well known to taxonomists and lilac fanciers, and the Korean Lilac is becoming generally known as S. patula. It is listed by this name in Rogers' (1976) Tentative International Register of Cultivar Names in the Genus Syringa, in Hortus Third (Staff ..., 1976), and in the second edition of Krüssmann's (1978) Handbuch der Laubgehölze.

Syringa koehniiana Schneid. is another synonym for S. patula, but this name has never been widely used.

Although by typification the name S. palibiniana is a taxonomic synonym of S. patula, in recent years it has more often been applied to S. meyeri, the Meyer Lilac, perhaps more frequently in the United Kingdom than in North America. In some cases, the name S. palibiniana may have been applied to any plant of S. meyeri, but it has been associated in particular with an especially compact, small-leaved selection of this species (Figs. 2 and 3). In the United Kingdom, the association of the name S. palibiniana with this compact selection, according to Green (in litt., 1977), apparently dates from its introduction and sale under this name by an unspecified Japanese nurseryman in the late 1940's. Evidently it quickly became distributed under this name to many European and North American nurseries and arboreta before its identity was checked. Any application of the name S. palibiniana to any form of S. meyeri is, of course, incorrect. In view of the confusion that has been associated with the name S. palibiniana, it is probably fortunate that it is not the correct name for any species.

In recent years, this compact selection of S. meyeri has occasionally been called S. patula. The misapplication of this name has resulted only from the mistaken belief that whatever had been called S. palibiniana should henceforth be called S. patula. McGourty's (1977) description of "S. patula (velutina) (palibiniana)" as being "small-leaved" and



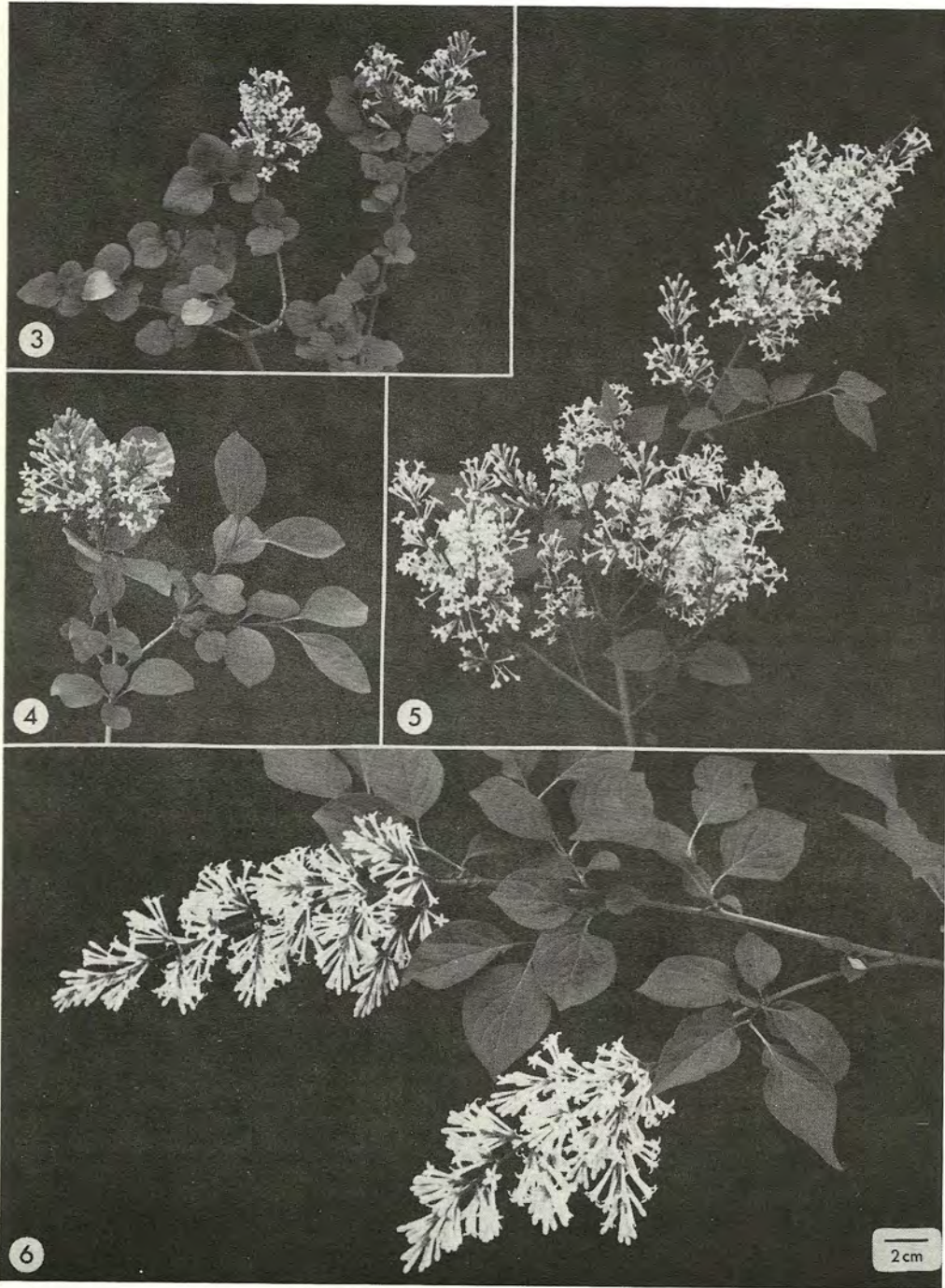


Fig. 3. *Syringa meyeri* 'Palibin'.  
 Fig. 5. *S. microphylla* 'Superba'.

Fig. 4. *S. meyeri* (typical).  
 Fig. 6. *S. patula*.



his use of the vernacular name "Rock-garden Lilac" appear to have been based at least in part on this selection of S. meyeri. Under the species description, however, he listed 'Miss Kim', which is a cultivar of the true S. patula. Consequently, it must be emphasized that plants received as S. palibiniana should not be relabeled either as S. patula or as S. meyeri solely on the basis of published statements of synonymy. The identity of plants received as S. palibiniana, and, by now, those received as S. velutina or as S. patula as well, should be determined from descriptions, illustrations, and specimens of reliably identified material. It should also be noted that published statements pertaining to so-called "S. patula" may actually be based on the compact selection of S. meyeri, either because plants of the latter were incorrectly reidentified as S. patula or because references to "S. palibiniana" from older literature were arbitrarily altered to "S. patula" by later authors.

This compact selection of S. meyeri has also been called "Syringa microphylla var. minor" (not validly published under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature), by which name it was distributed by F.L. Skinner. Skinner (1967) recorded having obtained this selection from the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, and the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, in 1962. The name S. microphylla var. minor, however, was never used at Edinburgh (D.M. Henderson, in litt. to F. Vrugtman, 1976) nor at Wisley (herbarium records), and presumably was not used elsewhere in the United Kingdom. William A. Cumming (in litt. to J.C. Wister, 1968) believed that Skinner obtained this selection "under the name S. microphylla, and because it was a dwarf he added the cultivar name Minor." Presumably someone in the United Kingdom, realizing that this selection was not S. patula, had reidentified it as S. microphylla.

Several persons have concluded, either jointly or independently, that the affinities of this compact selection are with S. meyeri rather than with S. patula or S. microphylla, including John D. Ambrose (records, Univ. of Guelph Arboretum), William A. Cumming (in litt. to F. Vrugtman, 1968, and to L.C. Sherk, 1971), Peter S. Green (in litt., 1977, and in Alexander, 1978), Donald G. Hoag (W.A. Cumming, in litt. to J.C. Wister, 1968), Owen M. Rogers (W.A. Cumming, in litt. to F. Vrugtman, 1968, and to L.C. Sherk, 1971), Donald Wyman (W.A. Cumming, *ibid.*), and myself. Among the similarities between this selection and typical S. meyeri are the distinctive leaf pubescence, almost tomentose near the base of the blade below, whereas the rest of the blade is glabrous or nearly so; the leaf venation, with the two lowest pairs of lateral veins diverging from the midrib at or near the base of the blade; the color and texture of the leaves; and the dense, short, rounded, stiffly erect inflorescences. Other similarities supporting the identification of this selection as S. meyeri are indicated in Table 2.



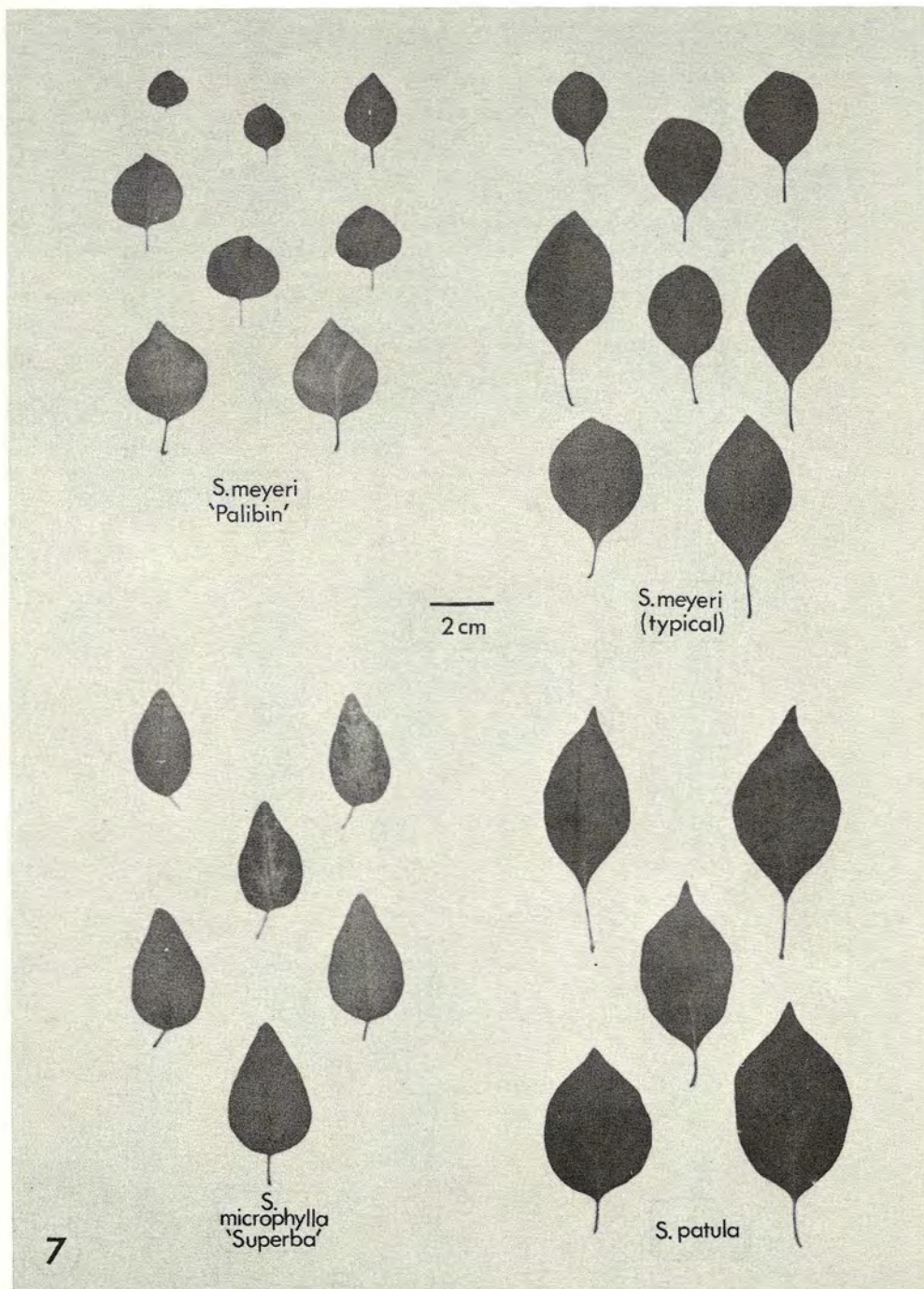


Fig. 7. Representative leaves of *Syringa* taxa.



Table 1. Accepted names and synonyms for certain taxa in Syringa series Pubescentes.

Accepted Name	<u>S. MEYERI</u>	<u>S. MEYERI</u> 'PALIBIN'	<u>S. PATULA</u>	<u>S. MICROPHYLLA</u>
Important Synonyms and Misapplied Names*	None	<u>S. palibiniana</u> sensu hort. in major part, not as to type	<u>S. palibiana</u> as to type and sensu hort. in minor part	None
		<u>S. velutina</u> sensu hort. in minor part, not as to type	<u>S. velutina</u> as to type and sensu hort. in major part	
		<u>S. patula</u> sensu hort. in minor part, not as to type	<u>S. koehniiana</u>	
		<u>S. microphylla</u> 'Minor'		

\*Numerous additional synonyms that have rarely or never been used in Twentieth-Century horticultural literature are listed by McKelvey (1928).

Table 2. Syringa taxa contrasted.

	<u>S. MEYERI</u> (TYPICA)	<u>S. MEYERI</u> 'PALIBIN'	<u>S. PATULA</u>	<u>S. MICROPHYLLA</u>
Leaves, length	2.5 - 6 cm	1.5 - 3.5 cm	4 - 8.5 cm	3 - 5.5 cm
shape	broadly elliptic to orbicular, 0.6 - 1.0X as wide as long, widest near middle	mostly suborbicular to orbicular, 0.7 - 1.2X as wide as long, widest near middle; occasionally ovate	mostly elliptic, 0.5 - 0.75X as wide as long, widest near middle; occasionally ovate	ovate, 0.45 - 0.8X as wide as long, widest point at ca. 0.4X length
apex	obtuse to acute	subacute to acute	acuminate	obtuse to subacute
pubescence	villous-tomentose near base of blade below, otherwise glabrous	villous-tomentose near base of blade below, otherwise glabrous	highly variable	villous above, densely villous below
Bud scales	ciliate, otherwise glabrous	ciliate, otherwise glabrous	pubescent	pubescent
Inflor-escences	erect; mostly pseudoterminal; short, rounded, dense	erect; mostly pseudoterminal; short, rounded, dense	arching; mostly pseudoterminal; elongate, tapering, loose	erect to horizontal; many short lateral clusters; variably tapering or rounded; dense
Corolla tube	cylindric	cylindric	narrowly funnellform	cylindric
Anther position	just above middle of corolla tube	just above middle of corolla tube	just above middle of corolla tube	just below mouth of corolla tube



The compact selection of *S. meyeri*, of course, requires a name. Peter S. Green (see Alexander, 1978) has designated in *S. meyeri* cv. 'Palibin'. This designation has been followed by Krüssmann (1978) and Alexander (1978).<sup>4</sup> Use of the surname Palibin rather than the Latinized, adjectival derivation *palibiniana* avoids the implication that this cultivar name represents a change in rank based on *S. palibiniana* Nakai, and also avoids the duplication of a name applied to another taxon in *Syringa*. It should be emphasized that the cultivar name 'Palibin' is not a direct nomenclatural derivative of the species name *S. palibiniana*, and that consequently the correct application of the name 'Palibin' does not depend on the typification of the name *S. palibiniana*. For those who have known the *S. meyeri* cultivar as *S. palibiniana*, however, the cultivar name 'Palibin' will provide some aspects of familiarity and continuity, and indicate that reference is made to the same taxon. Mr. Green feels that designating this selection *S. meyeri* cv. 'Palibin' provides the best means of dealing with existing nomenclatural problems while minimizing further confusion and instability.

#### *Syringa pinetorum* and *S. yunnanensis*

Several arboreta in North America and Europe, and at least one nursery, have recently listed "*Syringa pinetorum*" among their holdings (American Horticultural Society, 1976; Egolf & Andrick, 1977). Also, "*Syringa pinetorum*" appeared among the taxa recently proposed for propagation and distribution by the International Lilac Society (Egolf, 1977). It seems appropriate, therefore, to call attention to the problems pertaining to the application of this name.

*Syringa pinetorum* W.W. Sm. was originally described by Smith (1916) from herbarium specimens collected by George Forrest in the Lichiang Range of northern Yunnan in June 1914, at which time the plants were in flower (holotype specimen, Forrest 12472, in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; photograph and fragment in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum, Cambridge; photograph in the herbarium of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton [Fig. 8]; isotype in the herbarium of the British Museum [Natural History]). The type collection unquestionably represents a species in series *Pubescentes* (Schneid.) Lingelsh. Smith

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<sup>4</sup>The cultivar name 'Palibin', although proposed by Green, was evidently first published by Krüssmann (1978) and very shortly thereafter by Alexander (1978), the latter quoting correspondence from Green. A paper by Green dealing specifically with this lilac is projected for publication in Curtis's Botanical Magazine.



(1916) considered *S. pinetorum* to be most closely related to *S. microphylla* Diels. McKelvey (1928) accepted the validity of *S. pinetorum*, although she commented that it required further study, and considered it to be closely related to *S. microphylla*, *S. julianae* Schneid., and *S. potaninii* Schneid., all of which are in series *Pubescentes*.

Plants designated "*Syringa pinetorum*" were first cultivated at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, from seed collected by Forrest in Yunnan (McKelvey, 1928; Cowan, 1952). All the details of this collection have not been published. It seems most likely, however, that when Forrest collected the type specimen of *S. pinetorum*, no seed was available because of the season, and that on a later visit to the same area he collected seed that he believed to be of the same species. The herbarium specimens and the seed were evidently sent to Edinburgh as being of the same species, with the herbarium specimens being studied by Smith and the seed going to the nursery for planting. The plants raised from this seed were the source of propagating material distributed to several botanical gardens and arboreta. The Arnold Arboretum also received some of the original seed collected by Forrest (McKelvey, 1928). Plants raised from this seed were given the Arnold Arboretum accession number 19140 and are represented by an herbarium specimen, Clark 26 May 1941, in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

At the Arnold Arboretum, McKelvey (1928) found that the plants raised from the seed collected by Forrest and those received as seedlings from Edinburgh (accession no. 18341; presumably from the same lot of seed) did not correspond to the type specimens and original description of *S. pinetorum*. She identified both lots of seedlings as *S. yunnanensis* Franch., a species in series *Villosae* Schneid.<sup>5</sup> Bean (1951) and in Cowan, 1952) likewise found that plants grown as *S. pinetorum* at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and presumably elsewhere in the United Kingdom, were at variance with the original description. He concluded that true *S. pinetorum* was probably not in cultivation. A recent list of plants at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (Henderson et al., 1974), omits *S. pinetorum*. *Syringa yunnanensis* is included, but the Garden's records do not state whether any plant of this species was formerly grown as *S. pinetorum*.

<sup>5</sup> Fig. 9 shows an inflorescence and leafy shoots of a plant of *S. yunnanensis* received as *S. pinetorum* by the Royal Botanical Gardens. *Syringa yunnensis* differs from the type specimen of *S. pinetorum* and from all taxa in series *Pubescentes* in that its inflorescences terminate leafy shoots of the current season, these developing from true terminal buds, whereas in series *Pubescentes* the inflorescences develop from lateral buds.





Fig. 8. Type specimen of *Syringa pinetorum* W.W. Sm., in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.





Fig. 9. *Syringa yunnanensis*, received as *S. pinetorum*.

It appears, therefore, that the seed collected by Forrest and distributed from Edinburgh as *S. pinetorum* was not of the same species as the herbarium specimens. Thus all plants derived from the supposed original introduction of *S. pinetorum* can be assumed to be *S. yunnanensis*. I have found no evidence of any other introduction of plants already in cultivation having been reidentified as *S. pinetorum*. It is probable, therefore, that the true *S. pinetorum* is represented outside its natural range only by herbarium specimens, and that it does not exist in cultivation.

#### *Syringa uralensis*

The binomial *S. uralensis* was listed by the American Horticultural Society (1976) and Rogers (1976), in both cases in reference to its occurrence in the records of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton. It was also listed among the lilac taxa at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Morden, Manitoba, by Cumming & Vitens (1976).

The Morden Research Station acquired its original plant of "*S. uralensis*" from the arboretum of Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, in 1944. Plants now at Morden were propagated there from the original plant, which is no longer present (Cumming & Vitens, 1976). The Royal Botanical Gardens acquired plants from Morden in 1969, and distributed surplus material to the Niagara Parks Commission (Ontario) in 1973 and 1976, and to the Montreal Botanical Garden in 1977 (R.B.G. plant records).



The name *S. uralensis* is not listed in the Index Kewensis. The Ural Mountains are in the Soviet Union, but this name does not appear in the treatment of *Syringa* in the Flora of the U.S.S.R. (Vasil'ev, 1952), nor is any species said to be native to that region. Also, this name was allegedly applied to a plant present in Canada in 1944; at that time some species in series *Villosae* were being grown as ornamentals or as understocks in the Soviet Union, but there appears to have been no distribution of named selections to other countries. The rather extensive literature on lilac breeding in the Soviet Union in the Royal Botanical Gardens' library does not mention "*S. uralensis*," nor does it indicate that any of the Soviet lilac breeding was done in the Urals. Lists of lilacs cultivated in the Agriculture Canada arboretum, Ottawa (Buckley, 1969; American Horticultural Society, 1976) contain no references to such a taxon.

The name *Syringa uralensis* seems most likely to be the result of a copying error that occurred when material was being prepared for shipment at Ottawa or when it was accessioned at Morden. It is most unlikely that anyone ever intended to name any plant *S. uralensis*. For this reason, and because no description has ever accompanied this name in print, this name has no standing under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature or the International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants.

The ancestry of the so-called "*S. uralensis*" appears to involve at least three species in series *Villosae* Schneid. *Syringa reflexa* Schneid. is the most obvious ancestor, its influence being represented in the pink corollas and arching inflorescences. The influence of *S. josikaea* Jacq. fil. ex Reichenb. appears in the richness of the corolla color, with its characteristic purpling upon drying, the relatively low position of the anthers, and probably the form of the corolla lobes as well, although *S. reflexa* is variable in this respect. Although "*S. uralensis*" bears considerable resemblance to some cultivars of *S. x josiflexa* Preston ex Pringle, it is evident from its smaller leaf size, non-rugose upper leaf surfaces, relatively open inflorescences, and strongly maroon-tinged petioles and inflorescence branches that one of the smaller-leaved species is also involved. The nearly glabrous leaves of "*S. uralensis*" make *S. tomentella* Bur. & Franch. seem unlikely, and its origin evidently antedates the introduction of *S. tigerstedtii* H. Sm. to Canada. Of the two remaining smaller-leaved species, *S. yunnanensis* seems to be the more likely ancestor, because of the relatively deep pink corollas; hybrids of *S. sweginzowii* Koehne & Lingelsh. generally have paler corollas and usually smaller and sparser leaves (Pringle, 1977). *Syringa yunnanensis*, moreover, was present at Ottawa prior to 1944 (American Horticultural Society, 1976), whereas *S. sweginzowii* was acquired later.



The epithet "uralensis" suggests another reason to consider S. yunnanensis as one of the ancestors of this hybrid. As well as ending in the same suffix, both epithets are pronounced with the same initial sound by English-speaking persons. "Uralensis" could well have been an inadvertent error for "yunnanensis." Possibly this hybrid arose from an attempt to propagate S. yunnanensis from seed derived from open pollination, with S. x josiflexa having been the pollen parent.

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#### SUMMARY

Taxonomic studies in Syringa have indicated that: 1. Plants cultivated as S. afghanica are actually S. laciniata; true S. afghanica appears never to have been cultivated in Europe or North America. 2. Plants cultivated as S. amurensis var. or cv. 'Major' have been found to be S. vulgaris or a hybrid thereof; it is questionable whether the name 'Major' has ever been applied to plants of any taxon in subgenus Ligustrina. 3. The formula for S. x chinensis should be S. laciniata x S. vulgaris, not S. persica x S. vulgaris. 4. S. meyeri is the correct name for the species of which a compact selection has in recent years been called S. palibiniana; the latter name is actually a taxonomic synonym of S. patula. 5. Plants cultivated as S. pinetorum are actually S. yunnanensis; true S. pinetorum appears never to have been brought into cultivation. 6. The binomial "S. uralensis" appears to represent a copying error, rather than an intentional publication; plants so designated are of complex hybrid origin, probably involving S. reflexa, S. josikaea, and S. yunnanensis.



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