Lilacs

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

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Editor's Note

For only the second time in sixteen years I have missed the Society's annual meeting. Consequently, certain activities and papers are not reported or treated adequately. I apologize for such omissions. However, I am pleased to include the report of the Petersons' Meadowlark Hill Lilac Arboretum which some members took the opportunity to visit after the Denver meeting. One of the benefits of attending annual meetings is to participate in fellowship of kindred minds and to visit nearby lilac collections public and private. Max Peterson (R.R. 1, Box 273, Ogallala, NE 69153, Tel. 308-284-2524) will be glad to furnish detailed driving directions to Meadowlark Hill.

Our seventeenth annual meeting is scheduled to coincide with Highland Park's centennial at Rochester, NY May 20-22, 1988. Bob and Marcia Hoepfl will serve as local chairpersons. They are planning a mustn't miss program (details will be announced appropriately in the Lilac Newsletter). A separate Educational Bulletin on the early years of Highland Park will be published and distributed to members early next spring as Volume 16, Number 2.

This Sixteenth Issue

Is Respectfully Dedicated to

Arch McKean

About forty years ago a lilac-loving businessman raised some seedlings of Havemeyer's purple "Anne Shiach". There was much promise in this venture, but, when the absentee proprietor was about to realize his dreams, he found only holes where the lilacs once grew. This horticulturist enterpriser is Arch McKean now residing "in retirement" on the sandy cliffs of Lake Michigan at Grand Beach, Michigan.

Persisting in his love of lilacs and undaunted by aberrant human behavior, Arch later grew more lilac seedlings which he donated to the Elmhurst Park District. These lilacs are now growing in the Wild Meadow Trace and are the pride and joy of Elmhurst Park District.

For more than fifty years Arch has carried on a love affair with lilacs visiting celebrated collections in the Midwest and East, such as the nearby collections of Lilacia Park at Lombard, and the Morton Arboretum, at Lisle, Illinois; also Highland Park at Rochester, and Lilacland at Glen Head, Long Island, New York, and the Scott Horticultural Foundation at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. In those gardens and parks he met the officials in charge, befriending them and exchanging horticultural knowledge and doubtless plants.

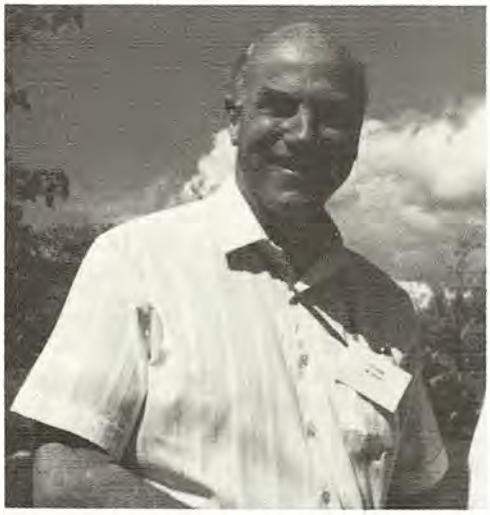
Arch continues to promote the knowledge and appreciation of lilacs. To the Society member who has enhanced the Society's membership during the previous season he instituted the award that bears his name. He regularly attends the Society's annual meetings where his presence and fellowship are recurring inspiration to its members.

In gratitude this Society bestowed upon Arch McKean its highest award, the Honor and Achievement plaque, at its Fifteenth Annual Meeting at Hamilton, Ontario, in May 1986.

Hardy Oleaceae with Special Reference to Syringa

By Peter S. Green, Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew

May I say at the start how greatly honoured I feel to have been invited to come all the way from England to Denver to speak at the Convention of The International Lilac Society. I still remember with great pleasure the only other Convention of this Society I have been able to attend-that at Rochester in 1972-15 years ago.



Peter S. Green

But I also "come clean" with you and warn you that while I am a professional botanist I am only an amateur horticulturist, or, to take the matter further, I am a taxonomic botanist-that is, one who is concerned with the identification, naming and classification of plants and only a horticulturalist in so far as nearly all my life, wherever I have been I have had a small garden or yard where I have grown vegetables and often a few flowers and shrubs, including, of course, the occasional lilac. A corollary of this in that I must confess that although I have a great liking for lilacs and the beauty and spectacular diversity of the many hybrids that have been produced over the last 100 years I know very few of them by name and cannot tell you anything about new and recent lilacs produced in Europe, what their qualities are and what they are named. My concern has been with the species. Furthermore, like most taxonomists my interest and research has fallen into two complementary fields-floristic research (that is, a study of plants of all families from a defined geographic area, in my case the Southwest Pacific) and on the other hand the systematic approach where a single family (or other classificatory group) is studied on a world-wide basis. For me that is where the family Oleaceae comes in and for the last 30 years or so I

have been interested in all the members of this family. Therefore, I want to tell you something about the Oleaceae, with special mention of *Syringa,* the lilac genus.

A family in the plant (and animal) kingdom consist of a group of related genera which have characteristics in common and which, together, are distinct from other groups of related genera. The Oleaceae is a rather isolated family and to my mind constitutes its own order (the next higher classificatory rank), the Oleales as it is called. As with all plants the characters mainly used for seeking distinctions are those of the reproductive structures, the parts of the flower and fruits, rather that the more mutable vegetative characters. All the members of the Oleaceae (with only a few exceptions) have flowers with four sepals, four petals joined together, two stamens (usually borne on the petal tube) and with two cells to the ovary. They are also woody plants and usually have their leaves borne in opposite pairs on the stem. As it happens most of the members are tropical and although a study of them occupies most of my time with this family they do not concern us here. I have been asked to speak about the hardy members.

Hardiness, however, is a relative term and there are degrees of hardiness. The usual definitions concern plants which can survive the cold of winters in the open garden. But the winters I am used to in Britain are quite different from those in Colorado or Massachusetts or, especially, for example, North Dakota. They are nearer those of Georgia or coastal Washington State. Because I am assuming that the members of my audience today will have come from many different States I will assume that for the purpose of this talk that hardiness is the ability to survive even a little frost. Not all plants I shall mention will be suitable therefore for outdoor cultivation, for example, in New England (the only part of the U.S.A. in which I have lived and experienced the winters at first-hand).

In pride of place amongst the hardy Oleaceae are the lilacs- members of the genus *Syringa.* In all there are about 27 species, two of them from Europe and the rest native in Asia. From these, particularly from the common European lilac, *Syringa vulgaris,* hundred of cultivars, or horticultural varieties, have been raised and selected. The species have been classified into two subgenera of which Subgenus *Syringa* is the larger with four Series. The first and best known of these contains *S. vulgaris* itself, the species most people think of when you mention the lilac. With it in the same series, and most closely related, is the Chinese S. *oblata;* and this latter species has the advantage that it flowers about two weeks before the common lilac. I have been particularly fortunate to have seen it in flower in China where, as you might suspect, it is a popular and much cultivated shrub. I was especially lucky, when wandering one evening at Cheng-te (in the ancient Summer Palace of the Ching Emperors about 100 miles northeast of Peking) to come across a

lilac nursery where it was most interesting to see rows of *S. oblata* raised from seed, just coming into flower and to observe the variation in the intensity of the flower colour from plant to plant. This contrasts with our generally uniform clonal representation of this species. I was also able to see a plant of *S. oblata* 'Alba', which by means of sign language and drawing sketches in the sandy soil, I confirmed was propagated vegetatively.

Very close to these two species, (which of course hybridize to give us the much loved *S. x hyacinthiflora* cultivars), but classified in a series on its own for its distinctive, compound leaves, is *S. pinnatifolia* in my experience the earliest of all lilacs to flower. It is not grown for its "horticultural merit" but for its curiousness and and uniqueness. However, it must be close to the common lilac, despite the very different leaves, for the two can be crossed, and have produced a hybrid with variably divided foliage, *S. x diversifolia.* The first clone to have been produced is called 'William Judd', after the former propagator at the Arnold Arboretum. The same cross has since been repeated by others.

Not crossable are the members of the other two Series, at least crossable only between species within the same Series. For lack of time I will not attempt to enumerate all the species but just show you slides of one or two representatives of the Series *Villosae* and *Pubescentes.*

I have already mentioned that there are two subgenera, so far all my examples have been taken from Subgenus, *Ligustrina,* aptly named because the individual flowers borne by the members look like these of *Ligustrum* and smell like the flowers of *Ligustrum* too. However, the fruit is nevertheless a dry dehiscent capsule, as in all the other members of the genus *Syringa*. Here belong *S. reticulata* and *S. pekinensis*- and once again I was lucky enough to see this latter species in flower in China, growing wild just beside the Great Wall.

Ligustrina leads me logically out of *Syringa* and into the genus. *Ligustrum*, the privets. They are closely related but are basically distinguished by their fruits, which are juicy berries, in contrast to the dry dehiscent capsules of the genus *Syringa*. There are about 40 species of *Ligustrum,* one widespread in Europe and the rest Asiatic (ranging as far south as northeastern Australia). As garden plants privets are best known for hedging. Originally the somewhat deciduous European *L vulgaris* was used, but towards the turn of the last century the more evergreen *L. ovalifoium* from Japan was introduced. Holding its leaves longer it makes a better hedge, although its roots are very greedy feeders, and in the Boston area even it is not evergreen. *L. obtusifolium* is also used for hedging. Some privets, however, make good specimen trees of small stature. For example the eastern Asiatic *L. lucidum,* which although it does best in warm temperature areas, is hardly in Britain. I have seen it

used as a street tree in such diverse cities as Damascus and Honolulu.

An interesting and much overlooked species is *Ligustrum sempervirens,* from southwestern China. It was at first described by Franchet in 1886, as an evergreen lilac, and named *Syringa sempervirens* (meaning evergreen) for the dried specimen that Franchet had before him appeared to have dehiscent capsules. However the flowers and leaves are just like those of a privet, so in 1916 Sir William Wright Smith, the Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh, erected a monotypic new genus to contain it and called it *Parasyringa*. However, its fruit is blue-black and quite fleshy at first and typical of *Ligustrum*. In 1920 it was formally and I think correctly transferred to that genus. It forms another link between the privets and the lilacs and I have it under investigation along with a colleague who is studying the anatomical structure of the fruit. We find that in the species of *Ligustrum* we have investigated the fibres of the endocarp (inner wall of the mature ovary or seed) form a continuous layer right around the developing seed, but in *L. sempervirens,* at two opposite points, their direction changes through a right angle to form two vertical lines which can eventually form lines of dehiscence. This spring I am watching the fleshly berries produced at Kew last year to see if they dry out on the plant and become leathery and they dehisce, as they appear to do in the dried specimens collected in its native southwestern China. We have it growing outside against the wall of the Temperature House at Kew

Sister Justena

and I believe it has been overlooked as a garden subject and has considerable potential as an attractive evergreen shrub for the warmer temperate regions.

Within the Oleaceae, from the garden point of veiw, one cannot ignore the genus *Forsythia* (named after William Forsythe, 1937-1804). Again there is one species native in Europe and the remainder in eastern Asia, about six or possibly eight in all. The first species to have been introduced to cultivation in the West, and from China, was *F. viridissima*. It was introduced by Robert Fortune and flowered for the Royal Horticultural Society in 1847. (I do not have a good slide of typical *F. viridissima* but you might like to see a photo of the dwarf *F. viridissima* 'Bronxensis' which was selected in the New York Botanic Gardens in 1939. Having been raised from seed from Japan, it is the one *Forsythia* suitable for the rock garden. In 1862 Fortune introduced another species, also native in China although long cultivated in Japan (from where it had first been described for science some years earlier as *Syringa suspensa*!) and now called *F. suspensa.* A chance cross with *F. viridissima* (actually *F. suspensa* var. *fortunei)* found in the Botanic Garden at Goettingen in Germany in 1876, produced the much-loved hybrid *F. x intermedia* from which most of the many cultivars have been developed (35 were named and listed in 1961).

In the spring *Forsythia giraldiana* is the first of the genus to flower, followed very closely by *F. ovata,* more floriferous but with the individual flowers rather small. Like some other genera in the Oleaceae the flowers of *Forsythia* are heterostylous, that is the flowers on each plant are either long or short styled ("pin" or "thrum"), and to obtain seed you need to cross pollinate from one condition to the other. The fruit of *Forsythia,* is in consequence rarely seen in gardens; it is a dry dehiscent capsule, somewhat like that of *Syringa.* I say rare in cultivation but there is now one group of exceptions-the polyploid cultivars. Some years ago at the Arnold Arboretum Karl Sax, its former director who died in 1973, managed to double-up the complement of chromosomes and produce the first polyploid *Forsythia,* one with four sets of chromosomes instead of the normal two. There must have been some back-crossing for, 'Beatrix Farrand', the first of the new varieties to be named was a triploid with three sets. Like most polyploids one of its characteristics was an increased size in the flowers and a thickening of their texture. Unfortunately no one seems to be able to find this triploid today, Sax gave away many plants from his nursery rows including, presumably, the original 'Beatrix Farrand' for all those plants bearing this name which have been tested, including those at the Arnold Arboretum itself, turn out to be tetraploid with four complements of chromosomes. By the strict application of the rules of nomenclature only the original triploid clone should bear the name 'Beatrix Farrand' and all those tetraploids with the same basic

Pale pink mutant (upper left) of common Lilac.

parentage that incorrectly came to bear this name should be referred generally as Farrand Hybrids, unless any one of them is selected on its own merit for a distinct cultivar name. Some of these tetraploids are every bit as good as the original 'Beatrix Farrand' and with their large, rich yellow flowers, several are in general cultivation today. The first to be named was 'Arnold Giant' while the later selection named 'Karl Sax' commemorates his work with *Forsythia*. (For a more complete account of this mix-up see the article on *Forsythia* 'Karl Sax' in Bot. Mag. 179: t, 652, 1973).

A genus with flowers which, although white, are superficially similar is *Abeliophyllum*. It contains one species only, *A. distichum* in Korea, and has been called the "White Forsythia". The individual flowers are similarly shaped but smaller. It has the advantage of flowering early, even earlier than most Forsythias but if it is growing in an exposed position the flowers can be damaged by the cold. There is a certain amount of variability amongst the seedlings that were raised when it was first introduced, although in practice it is generally propagated clonally, and a form exists with a slight pink tinge to the flowers. Perhaps breeding and selection could intensify this but unfortunately the species is heterostylous like *Forsythia* and two different genotypes are needed to get seed. Also, artificial cross-pollination is not easy in March. I have tried it, although I must admit not under glass or in good controlled conditions, and I

have only once seen a fruit - so very different from that for *Forsythia* - like a green disk the size of a 25 cent piece with the seed in the centre.

Also bearing a winged fruit is the economically important genus *Fraxinus*, the ash trees. If you have room for trees in your garden they are worth growing but they are mostly famous for their timber, for the wood, while strong is particularly springy and resilient. There are between 60 and 70 species in all and the fruit, or "keys" as they have traditionally been called, are particularly characteristic. In most species the flowers are inconspicuous, for they are usually small and without petals, and often even without sepals. However there is a subgenus which bears flowers with white strap-shaped petals, the so-called Flowering Ashes. The best known is the Mediterranean *F. ornus,* but there is the slightly hardier Chinese species, *F. mariesii* suitable where there is limited space, for it forms an attractive small tree.

These white somewhat frothy inflorescence are reminiscent of that other Oleaceous genus where white strap-shaped petals, the Fringe-trees, *Chionanthus.* It contains two well-known species, the eastern American *C. virginicus* and the east Asiatic *C. retusus.* When in full flower they are spectacular, especially the former. Their fruit is quite different from any of the representatives of the Oleaceae mentioned so far, but is perhaps most characteristic of the family - a blue-purple drupe, very like an olive.

This brings me to the type genus of the family, the olive genus *Olea* itself. Although the species are mainly tropical, the genus contains about 30 in all, and its most famous member is, of course, the olive, *Olea europeae*-so characteristic of the Mediterranean, but now cultivated extensively in California, for example, and grown for its fruit and for the olive oil extracted from it, yet also famous for its close-grained, hard timber. The flowers are nothing to write home about and are often functionally unisexual. Although the olive will stand a limited amount of frost it grows best in warm temperate areas and is only just hardy.

Allied to *Olea* is the horticulturally important genus *Osmanthus* - the "fragrant flower", as this name means. Although none of the approximately 20 species is hardy in New England some are well worth growing in warmer, more southern states. The most famous is perhaps *O. fragrans*, the so-called Sweet Olive. It is much cultivated and prized in China and Japan on account of its fragrant flowers. However even at Kew it has to be grown under glass if it is to flourish and flower. Other species are hardier. Some are grown for their attractive evergreen leaves, rather like those of holly, for example, *O. heterphyllus,* but to my mind the best species is *O.delavayi*, -a very attractive evergreen shrub with pure white sweetly fragrant flowers produced in early spring. Once again fruit is

rarely produced because of self-incompatibility but when it is formed- it too resembles an olive. Two species have been crossed to produce a more vigourous, dense evergreen which also bears white fragrant flowers in spring and is named *O. x burkwoodii*, after the nursery firm where is was first raised. At the time of its introduction it was thought to have been a hybrid between two genera - between *Osmanthus delavayi* and *Phillyrea decora* and the hybrid genus was accordingly named *x Osmarea*, but since then it has been acknowledged that *Phillyrea decora* is really an *Osmanthus* and so the name of the hybrid is now, rightly, called *Osmanthus x burkwoodii.*

(left to right)
P. Green
O.M. Steward
A.J. Fordham

Phillyrea is a small genus from the Mediterranean which I will only mention is passing. It is not very hardy but in some areas, such as part of California it could provide a useful evergreen; the flower and small drupe-like fruits, however, are nothing special.

There remains one genus I cannot leave out for, even before members of the Lilac Society, I must confess it is my favorite. This is *Jasminum* with about 200 species, although once again mostly tropical. The hardiest species, which I am sure many of you will know, is the Winter Jasmine, the Chinese *J. nudiflorum,* famous for its cheery yellow flowers borne either during warm spells throughout the winter or more or less all at once just as the winter ends and before spring has really started. Another fairly hardy species which also bears yellow flowers is the Himalayan and South-

western Chinese *J. humile* (which incidently is one of a small group which is the only species in the whole family to bear alternate instead of opposite leaves.(Because it has been introduced to gardens in Britain more than once, one sometimes gets successful cross pollination and then the characteristic paired, black or purplish berries are produced. Most species of *Jasminun* are, however, white flowered and noted for their sweet fragrance. The hardiest of these is the Himalayan *J. officinale* which is closely related to the so-called Spanish Jasmine, *J. grandiflorum,* which is not really hardy but is grown in Spain and southern France for the extraction by effleurage of Oil of Jasmine, one of the basic scents used in perfumary. To conclude may I cheat slightly? I take it that hardiness has been chosen as a limitation in this talk because such are the plants we can grow ourselves without a greenhouse or conservatory and there are scarcely any Oleaceae which are house-plants - but there is one that makes an exception, the sweet-scented Chinese *J. polyanthum* which is becoming more and more popular for indoor cultivation. It forms an attractive plant, flowering in the winter and filling the room with fragrance and, once the warm summer comes it can be stuck out in the garden until the autumnal frosts. Let me just mention one more example of the genus, *J. rex* from Thailand, with flowers about 3 inches across, and speculate what might be done by hybridization and selection in this genus.

There are a few other genera which are hardy, like *Fontanesia* and *Forrestiera*, but they do not contain plants of any particular garden merit. I hope I have given you some idea of the importance of the Oleaceae in horticulture and suggested to you that the International Lilac Society might like to include within its sphere and interest some of these other garden worthy plants.

ERRATUM

The captions on page 54 of Volume 15 (1986) identified Andrew Pierce as Wilson Stampe. Our apologies to both members.

Photo Credits: Max Peterson pp. 16, 26;
Ellen Steward - people
Editor: Lilacs

THE INITIAL TREATMENT

A Research Report by Dr. Owen M. Rogers,
Plant Science Department, University of New Hampshire

Research bears out the fact that the initial treatment of a lilac is most important culturally. We have seen this in three areas at UNH. I'd like to share our experiences with you because it is research you can take home. The three areas are propagation, establishment of transplants and keeping quality to cut flowers.

Propagation: Last year we reported that etiolation worked in the greenhouse. This involved covering the plant so that the shoots developed in the dark and then covering the base of those shoots when they were reintroduced to the light and "greened up." When cuttings were taken, with that white area at the cutting base, they rooted better and faster than normal green cuttings. The details are recorded in *Lilacs* Vol. 15:45-50. In this case, it was the initial treatment - the etiolation - which improved the rooting. This year we wanted to ask if this would work outdoors. Our research is not yet complete but if I use the research data of Nina Bassuk of Cornell, it shows clearly that etiolation works outdoors as well. It is, however, an inconvenient procedure. A person must cover a whole branch, prop the bag up so that it does not break the new shoots and hope that some of the buds on that branch will be good vegetative shoots. But Mrs. Bassuk also suggests another more practical initial treatment - blanching. In this system, you select good vegetative shoots when they are about 1 inch long and cover the bottom 1/2 inch. Her suggestion is to use 1/2 inch wide Velco strips which can be used and reused. Another suggestion is to cover the bottom of the shoot with a strip of black plastic held in place with some tape.

Mrs. C.B. Hagaman with (LtoR) Dr. J. Margaretten, O.M. Steward, P. Green and (rear) A. Pierce

anything can be used as long as it excludes light from the bottom of the developing shoot and can be removed without damage to the bark (electrical tape sticks). After 2 or 3 weeks, the shoot is cut off just below the tape, the tape removed (that portion of the stem should now be white or nearly so), a rooting hormone is applied to the cut end and the cutting placed in a rooting medium. If you do not have a greenhouse, put the cutting in a moist medium in a pot and seal the whole thing in a plastic bag. Then place the bag in a window where it gets bright light but not direct sunlight. Rooting should occur in 6 to 8 weeks. Blanching is not quite as effective as etiolation although the results vary from variety to variety, but it is much more convenient for a home-owner who wants to propagate one or two lilacs. And again, it is the initial treatment that makes the whole thing work.

Establishment: A newly transplanted lilac requires tender loving care during its first year if it is to get off to a good start. We set out to ask if pruning had any effect on its establishment. We started with 'Charles Joly' bare-rooted plants donated by Donald Wedge. Some plants were left with no pruning (all buds intact), others had one-third of their buds removed and others one-half. Almost as an afterthought, we put half of the plants in clean cultivation (no other plants in competition) and around the other half we seeded grass to simulate planting of the new lilac in a grass area. It turned out that the initial clean cultivation was the only important thing. Lilacs planted in sod - even newly seeded sod - could not compete with grass for food and water and they languished, one even died. The others all grew well. Pruning had no measurable effect. The dif-

Mark Eaton, O.M. Steward

ference between our two initial plants can still be seen after 3 years (and the removal with paraquat of the grass after the first year). So if you are going to move a lilac or if you buy one, especially a bare-rooted one, clear everything away for an area of at least 2 feet (larger is better). Keep that area clear of weeds for at least a year. A good mulch layer is the easiest way to do this. The other initial thing that is required for establishment of a lilac is water. A bare-root plant newly arrived should be watered. If the roots are truly bare in the carton, soak them in a bucket for an hour or two. After the initial wetting, the roots should never again dry out for the entire first year. One wilting will dramatically set back the new lilac.

Cut Flowers: There is a running argument about hammering vs clean cut for lilac flower stems. Therefore, this spring we tried an experiment to see if we could answer that question. Using flowers of 'Charles Joly' we tried four treatments: 1) clean-cut stems with foliage left on, 2) clean-cut stems with all foliage removed, 3) hammered stems with foliage left on, 4) hammered stems with all foliage removed. Results? Everything and anything worked. Apparently what was important was the initial treatment. In an attempt to standardize our procedure and use good cut flower practices, I carried a bucket of warm water into the field and immediately placed the cut stems into it. Then I set up the treatments and placed the cut stems into buckets with a commercial flower preservative and placed them in a cool place to harden overnight before bringing them out into normal room temperature. It was these initial treatments that did the trick and no special stem treatment is needed if they are placed quickly in water that contains a flower preservative. Removal of the stem foliage at cutting time did extend the life of the cut bloom by an average of one day. Stems without foliage - whether hammered or not - lasted twelve days on average while those with foliage were good for only eleven days. As an aside, I cut some lilacs at home and placed them promptly in plain water. In two days, they began to wilt but quickly recovered when I recut the stems under water. Apparently even here, if you catch the initial wilting, it can be corrected.

So, what we have discovered, and now have scientific proof to support it, is that what is done to a lilac in the first few minutes, whether you are talking about propagation, establishment or cut flowers, is the most important, and, if you do not take care to do the right thing initially, nothing you do afterwards can make up for that lapse.

Reference: Maynard, Brian, and Nina Bassuk, 1987. Researchers grow plants under cover for better cuttings. American Nurseryman, April 1, 1987.

Meadowlark Hill Lilac Arboretum

By Max Peterson, Ogallala, Nebraska

On hundred years ago Swedish immigrants, Louis and Katherine Peterson, arrived in Ogallala, Nebraska, aboard a cattle car. They rented a covered wagon and headed towards the vast treeless tableland to the south. In the dead of night they reached their homestead. Early the next morning Katherine pulled aside a curtain to glimpse for the first time her new home. That first sight took her breath away, literally, for the air beyond was filled with black smoke. The Petersons found themselves in the midst of a rampaging range fire and by the end of the day they stood there, tiny people, like specks on a black, scorched treeless sea.

What a difference a century and three generations can make. Today, as you approach from the east within a quarter mile of the old Peterson homestead on the Keith-Perkins county line, you are struck by one of the most intoxicating fragrances in the world. The air is moist with the smell of Lilac. The once treeless, barren place, under the care of Grandson Max Peterson and his wife Darlene, now supports one of the largest, private collections of Lilacs to be found anywhere, over seven hundred varieties. Tall cedar windbreaker protect the lilacs on the west and north. Each lilac is watered by drip irrigation without which no lilac would survive a summer.

For a living Max raises wheat, but admits that he spends more time with the Lilacs than he does farming. "It's like having a tiger by the tail and you can't let go. Once we started collecting lilacs and saw the various varieties, we just couldn't quit."

With their two children, Jeff and Beth, that makes four generations of Petersons who have lived on the original homestead.

"Grandma said that, if she had any money, she would have headed back east after waking up that morning with the smoke-filled air."

Vulgaris

A.M. Brand
AbelCarrier
Addie Tischler
Adelaide Dunbar
Agincourt Beauty
Alba Grandiflora
Alba Virginalis
Aleksei Mares'ev
Aline Mocqueris
Aloise
Alphonse Bouvier
Alphonse Lavallee
Ambassadeur
Amethyst Purple
Ami Schott
Amoena
Andenken an Ludwig Spaeth
Andre Csizik
Angel White
Anna Nickels
Anne Schiach
Archeveque
Arlene Welsh
Arthur William Paul
Astra
Aucubaefolia

Banquise
Beauty of Heaven
Belle de Nancy
Beranger
Beth
Beth Turner
Betty Stone
Bertha Phair
Bi-Centennial
Bicolor
Big Boy
Bleuatre
Blue Delft
Blue Delight
Blue Mist
Bob Tischler
Bogdan Przyrykowski
Boule Azuree
Boussingault
Brent Sirois
Bright Centennial
Burgomeester Loggers
Burgomeester Voller

C.B. Van Nes
Calvin C. Laney
Candeur
Capitaine Baltet
Capitaine Perrault
Carley
Carmen
Caroline Foley
Caroline Mae
Carolyn Howland
Case's Frilled Pink
Case's Rose Pink
Cavour
Celestial Blue
Champlain
Charles Joly
Charles Sargent

Charles X
Charlotte Morgan
Charm
Charmant
Chiffon
Chris
Christophe Colomb
City of Gresham
City of Kalama
City of Kelso
(Abundant Bloomer)
City of Longview
City of Olympia
Clara
Clara Cochet
Clarke's Double White
Clyde Heard
Clarence D. Van Zandt
Col. Wm. R. Plum
Colbert
Colmariensis
Comte De Kerchove
Comte De Montebello
Comte Horace De Choiseul
Condorcet
Congo
Cora Lyden
Crampel
Crepuscule
Cynthia

D. Nehru
Dana Horton
Danton
Dappled Dawn
Darlene
De Croncels
De Humboldt
De 'Jussieu
De Louvain
De Miribel
De Saussure
Decaisne
Descanso Giant
Descanso King
Desfontaines
Diane

Diannah Abbott
Diderot
Diplomate
Dorothy Ramsden
Downfield
Doyen Keteleer
Dr. Brethour
Dr. Charles Jacobs
Dr. Lemke
Dr. Maillot
Dr. Masters
Dr. Nobbe
Dr. Troyanowsky
Dr. Von Regel
Dresden China
Duc De Massa
Dusk
Dwight D. Eisenhower

Earl Rousseau
Edith Cavell
Edmond About
Edmond Boissier
Edouard Andre
Edward J. Gardner
Ellie-Marie
Emil Gentil

Emil Liebig
Emile Lemoine
Erzherzog Johann
Ethiopia
Etna
Etoile De Mai
Excellent

Fall Baltyku
Firmament
Flora
Florence Christine
Frank Klager
Frank Paterson
Frau Bertha Dammann
Frau Wilhelm Pfitzer
French Giant
Fuerst Liechtenstein

Galina Ulanova
Gaudichaud
Geheimrat Heyder
Geheymrat Singelmann
General Elwell S. Otis
General Grant
General Kitchener
General John Pershing
General Pershing
General Sheridan
General Sherman
George W. Aldridge
Georges Bellair
Georges Claude
Gertrude Child
Gigantea
Gloire d'Aalsmeer
Gloire de Lorraine
Gloire de Moulins
Glory
Godron
Goliath
Golubaya
Grace Mackenzie
Grace Orthwaite
Grace Wyman
Grand-Duc Constantin
Guizot

Hallelujah
Heather
Heavenly Blue
Helen Schloen
Helene Agatha Keesen
Henri Martin
Henri Robert
HenryClay
Hippolyte Maringer
Hosanna
Hugo de Vries
Hugo Koster
Hulda Klager
Humphrey
Hyperion

I.V. Michurin
Indiya
Interlude
Irvina

Jacques Callot
Jake Thomas
James Berdeen
James Booth
James Stuart
Jan van Tol
Jane Day
Jean Bart
Jean Mace
Jeanne D'Arc
Jefferson Berdeen
Jeffrey
Jennifer Morrison
Jessie Gardner
Joan Dunbar
Johann Mensing
John Kennedy
John's Favorite
Jonkheer G.P. van Tets
Jules Ferry
Jules Simon
Julien Gerardin
Justii

K.A. Timiryazev
Kapriz
Kate Bergen
Kate Haerlin
Kate Sessions
Katherine Havemeyer
Kathy Mcquire
Ken Berdeen (Berdeen's)
Ken Berdeen(Lyden's)
Kenneth W. Berdeen II
Kingsville
Komsomolka
Konchaloskii
Konigin Luise
Konstanty Karpow
Kosmos
Krasavitsa Moskvy

L' Oncle Tom
La Mauve
La Tour D'Auvergne
Lady Lindsay
Lady Lucille
Laplace
Lavaliensis
Lavender Lady
Le Notre
Lee Jewett Walker
Lemoinei
Leon Gambetta
Leon Simon
Leone Gardner
Leopold II
Lewis Maddock
Lilarosa
Lillian Lee
Linne
Little Bit
Lockwood Unknown
Long Fellow
Louis Henry
Lucello
Lucie Baltet
Leone Lambert

M.L.(Maurice Lockwood)
Madame A.J. Klettenberg
Macrostachya
Madeleine Lemaire
Magellan
Marc Micheli
Marechal de Bassompierre
Marechal Foch
Marechal Lannes
Marengo
Margaret Rice Gould
Margot Grunewald
Marie Finon
Marie Marcelin
Marie Legraye
Marley(Lake Bled)
Marlyensis
Marlyensis Pallida
Marshal Vasilevskii
Marshal Zhukov
Martha
Martha Kounze
Massena
Maud Notcutt(*Flora?*)
Maurice Barres
Maurice de Vilmorin
Mauve Mist
Max Peterson
Maximowicz
May Day
Mechta
Michel Buchner
Midwest Gem
Milton
Mintschanka
Mireille
Miss Ellen Willmott
Madame Charles Souchet
Mme. Abel Chatenay
Mme. Amelie Duprat
Mme. Antoine Buchner
Mme. Briot
Mme. Casimir Perier
Mme. Catherine Bruchet
Mme. F. Morel
Mme. Florent Stepman

Mme. Lemoine
Mme. Leon Simon
Mme. Moser
Monge
Mount Domogled
Monique Lemoine
Mons. Mixime Cornu
Mons. J. De Messemaeker
Mont Blanc
Montaigne
Montgolfier
Monument
Mood Indigo
Moonglow
Moonlight
Mrs. A. Belmont
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge
Mrs. Edward Harding
Mrs. Fanny Heath
Mrs. H.J. Cran
Mrs. Harry Bickle
Mrs. McKelvey
Mrs. Nadeau
Mrs. Trapman
Mrs. W.E. Marshall
My Favorite

Nadezhda
Nana (?)
Nancy Frick
Negro
Nebo Moskvy
Night
Nigricans
Nellie Marie

Oakes Double White
Obelisque
Ogni Donbassa
Ogni Moskvy
Old Fashioned
Old Rose
Olimpiada Kolesnikova
Olive Mae Cummings
Olivier de Serres
Ostrander
Othello

Pamyat o.S.M. Kirove
Partizanka
Pasteur
Patrick Henry
Paul Deschanel
Paul Hariot
Paul Thirion
Pavlinka
Pearl
Pearl White
Peerless Pink
Perle von Stuttgart
Perle von Teltow
Peterson Unknown
Pierre Joigneaux
Pink Lace
Pink Mist
Pink Ruth
Pioner
Planchon
Pol Robson
Pom Pom

Porcelaine Blue
P.P. Konchalovskii
President Carnot
President Fallieres
President Grevy
President John Adams
President Lambeau
President Lebrun
President Lincoln
President Loubet
President Massart
President Monroe
President Poincare
President Roosevelt
President Viger
Primrose
Prince de Beauvau
Prince Imperial
Prince Notger
Prince of Wales
Princess Alexandra
Priscilla
Prodige
Professor Sargent
Professor E.H. Wilson
Professor E. Stockhardt
Professor Edmund Jankowski
Professor Josef Brzezinski
Pyramidal
Pyramidalis Alba
Purple Mystery
R.B. Mills

Reaumur
Red Bud
Red Giant
Reine Elizabeth
Reine Marguerite
Rene Jarry Desloges
Renoncule
Riet Bruidegom
Rochester
Roi Albert
Romance
Ronsard
Rosace
Rowancroft Pink
Ruhm von Horstenstein
Russkaya Krasavitsa
Rustica

S.V. Lavrov
Saint Joan
Saint Margaret
Sarah Sands
Sass unnamed seedling
Saturnale
Savonarole
Schermerhornii
Scipion Cochet
Senateur Volland
Sensation
Serene
Sholokhov
Siebold
Silver King
Slater's Elegance
Snow Showers
Sorok Let Komsomola
Souvenir d'Alice Harding
Souvenir de Claudius Graindorge
Souvenir de Henri Simon
Souvenir de L. Thibaut
Souvenir de Mme. Louis Gielis
Sovetskaya Arktika
Sensation Sport
Stadtgartner Rothpletz
Stefan Makowiecki
Sumerki
Susan B. Anthony
Sweet Charity
Sweetheart
Sylvan Beauty

Taglioni
Taras Bul'Ba
Thunberg
Tita
Todmorden
Tombouctou
Tournefort
Toussaint L'Ouverture
Triomphe d'Orleans

Triste Barbaro
Turenne

Ultra Lavender
Utro Moskvy

Valentina Grizodubova
Valetteana
Variegata
Vera Khoruzhaya
Vergissmeinnicht
Vesuve
Vestale
Victor Lemoine
Victory
Ville de Limoges
Ville De Troyes
Violet Glory
Violetta
Vivian Evans
Viviand Morel
Volcan
vulgaris Alba

W.T. Lee
Walter's Pink
Waldeck-Rousseau
Wedgwood Blue
White Spires
White Spring
White Surprise
White Swan
William C. Barry
William Robinson
William S. Riley
Woodland Blue
Woodland Violet

Yubileinaya

Znamya Lenina
Zukunft
Zulu

1001

Hyacinthiflora

Alice Eastwood
Annabel
Assessippi
Berryer
Blue Hyacinth
Bountiful
Buffon

Catinat
Charles Nordine
Churchill
Clarke's Giant
Claude Bernard

Daphne Pink
Doctor Chadwick

Esther Staley
Evangeline
Excel

Fantasy
Fenelon
Fraser

Gertrude Leslie

Hyancinthiflora Plena

Jewel

Lamartine
Laurentian
Louvois

Maiden's Blush
Marechal Foch
Mary A. Short
Maureen
Milissa Oakes
Minnehaha
Mirabeau
Montesquieu
Mount Baker

Necker
Nokomis
Norah

Orchid Chiffon

Pascal
Patricia
Peggy
Pink Cloud
Pink Spray
Pocahontas
Purple Gem
Purple Glory
Purple Heart

Royal Purple
Ruby Cole

Scotia
Sister Justena
Splendor
Spring Dawn
Summer Skies
Sunset
Swarthmore

The Bride
Tom Taylor
Turgot

Vauban
Virginite
Virginia Becker
Viscountess Willingdon

White Hyacinth

Prestoniae

Agnes Smith
Alladin
Alexander's Aristocrat
Alexander's Perfection
Alice Rose Foster
Audrey

Crayton Red

Dawn
Diana
Donald Wyman

Elinor
Ethel M. Webster

Ferna Alexander
Fountain

Hiawatha

Isabella

Jessica

Maybelle Farnum

Nike
Nocturne

Pink Dawn
Puck

Redwine
Royalty

Silvia
Summer White

Telimena

Species and Interspecific

Hybrids

'Dancing Druid' *(S yunnanensis x S. tomentella XS. Komarowii)*
'Germinal'*(S x Henryi x S. tomentella)*
'Hedin' *(S. Villosa x S. Sweginzowii)*
'Hunting Tower' *(S. villosa x S. Sweginzewii)*
'Minuet' *(S. josiflexa "Redwine" x S. x Prestoniae "Donald Wyman")*
'Spring Song' *(?)*
'Skinneri' *(S. pubescens x S. patula)*

S. emodi
S. emodi Superba
S. Giraldiana
S. Josikaea
S. Julianae
S. Julianae "Hers Variety"
S. Julianae "Red Pixie"
S. Komarowii
S. laciniata
S. Meyeri
S. Meyeri "Palibin"
S. microphylla
S. microphylla 'Superba'
S. microphylla x Meyeri
S. oblata
S. oblata "Cheyenne"
S. oblata-Alba
S. oblata-Dilatata
S. oblata-Giraldii
S. oblata "Pink Hyacinth"
S. patula
S. patula- "Miss Kim"
S. patula "Dwarf Arnold"
S. patula "Pink Delight"
S. pekinensis - "Pendula"
S. pekinensis
S. pinetorum
S. reticulata
S. reflexa
S. reflexa-Alba
S. pubescens
S. pubescens x Meyeri
S. reticulata - Korean
S. reticulata -"Weeper"
S. reticulata - "Ivory Silk"
S. rhodopea
S. Sweginzowii "Lark Song"
S. Sweginzowii Albida
S. Tigerstedti
S. Tomentella
S. Tomentella "Kum Bum"
S. Tomentella "Rosea"
S. Villosa
S. villosa "East"
S. villosa "Rossa"
S. Wolfii
S. yunnanensis
S. Welfii
S. yunnanensis

'Prophecy' (yunnanensis tetraploid)

S. x. chinensis Bicolor
S. x. Chinensis Crayton Red
S. x chinensis Le Troyes
S. x chinensis Metensis
S. x chinensis Orchid Beauty
S. x chinensis Pink Surprise
S. x chinensis President Hayes
S. x chinensis Saugeana
S. x diversifolia "Nouveau"
S. x diversifolia "William H. Judd"
S. x josiflexa "Ann Amhoff"
S. x josiflexa "James Macfarlane"
S. x josiflexa "Jessie Hepler"
S. x josiflexa "Nellie Beam"
S. x Nanceiana
S. x persica
S. x persica-Alba

S. x. persica "Dark"
S. Swegiflexa "Fountain"

Species (Mt. Serak-Korea)•(S. Debelderi)

Jeffrey & Beth Peterson

Sixteenth Annual Meeting

Secretary's report

May 29, 1987
Denver, Colorado

The meeting was convened by President Charles Holetich at 7:45 P.M..

Convention Chairman, Andrew Pierce, announced that 52 members were present. He thanked the Society for coming to Denver.

The President thanked the members for their support and contributions in the past year.

Corporation Secretary Walter Oakes reported that there have been a host of problems since 1971, but they have been overcome. We must not become discouraged by problems, nor should we become complacent with our successes. Everyone needs to contribute his/her talents to make the Society successful.

The Secretary's report was read.

The Treasurer's report was read for information only.

Total available funds, ckg. acct.	$10,211.42
Total disbursments, ckg. acct.	6,979.11
Funds on hand, 4/30/87	3,232.31
Total in all accts.	$26,443.65

Mr. William Heard introduced Betty Mills, granddaughter of Mrs. Hulda Klager, of the Hulda Klager Lilac Gardens in Woodland, Wash.. The Gardens would love to host the convention at some time.

Dr. Owen Rogers reported that an Editor is still needed very badly for the LILAC NEWSLETTER as his time is very limited. The publication will not grow until there is a full time Editor.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. Charles Holetich for help and to Pauline Fiala for mailing the publications.

Two questions were asked of the members.

1. Is the presence of lilacs the main reason for coming to the convention?

Ans. It is not the main reason, but it is important.

2. Would you consider meeting at a time other than May or June?

Ans. No.

Dr. Rogers announced that there is money available for research grants.

He also announced that the 2nd volume of the UPTON SCRAP BOOKS OF LILAC INFORMATION is now ready for distribution at $18.50 a copy.

GARDENING ON THE PRAIRIES has just been published by one of our members, Roger Vick. It can be purchased from him at $11.00 a copy.

Mr. Robert Hoepfl invited all the members to attend the 17th annual convention at Highland Park in Rochester, N.Y., on May 19 - 22. It will be part of the contennial celebration of the park.

There will also be a dedication of the lilac collection at Clyde, N.Y., (William Utley's collection.)

Elections Committee Charman Mrs. Elsie Kara announced the results of the election of members to the Board of Directors.

130 ballots were cast, 2 were void and there were no write - ins. Members elected:

Dr. Robert Clark	Meredith, N.H.
Mr. Daniel Ryniec	Brooklyn Botanic Garden
Mrs. Mary Smith	Bellevue, Iowa
Mr. Donald Wedge	Albert Lee, Minn.
Mr. Max Peterson	Ogallala, Ne.
Mrs. Lois Utley	Clyde, N.Y.
Mr. Orville Steward	Plymouth, Vt.
Dr. Joel Margaretten	Leona Valley, Ca.

It was suggested by Mr. Oakes that an official Historian be appointed.

Mr. Utley and Mr. Steward will ask Dr. Clark if he would be allowed to take on the job.

There was a standing ovation for Mr. Holetich in appreciation of the tremendous amount of work he has done for the Society. Mrs. Holetich was also recognized for her contributions.

Mr. Carvill announced that the afternoon auction had brought in $719.50. He then thanked Mr. Eickhorst, Mr. Peterson, and Col. Schenker for their help. A special thanks went out to Mrs. Elsie Kara, and Mrs. Pauline Fiala for handling the money.

The meeting adjourned at 8:30.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sara N. Schenker
Recording Secretary

Recording Secretary Protem

TREASURER'S REPORT

May 30, 1987

Checking Acct.-NAPER BANK, N.A., 136 S.Washington St., Naperville, IL 60566		
Balance brought forward - 4/30/86	$ 4,081.04	
John Carvill (Plant distribution)	382.75	
John Carvill (Contribution/Donation)	50.00	
AUCTION (1986 Annual Mtg.)	2,673.13	
Funds rec'd from Secretary	3,024.50	
Total available funds - Ckg. Acct.	$ 10,211.42	$ 10,211.42
Disbursements:		
wedge Nursery	$ 341.65	
heard nursery	151.84	
Owen M. Rogers $294.17 $271.05 $317.27	882.49	
Oxford Paper Co.	111.72	
W.W. Oakes (Postage) $19.37 $74.00	93.37	
Pauline Fiala (Postage advance)	500.00	
Canadian Funds (Debit - exchange)	94.71	
Merks Jewelry & Trophies	1,051.80	
Craig Hibben	1,000.00	
Transfer to L.M. Acct. (Update fund)	680.00	
Mrs. Arthur Knorr (L.M.)	150.00	
Robert Clark (Postage)	16.45	
Nat'l Council of Garden Clubs, Inc.	15.00	
Wm. H. Horman (Flowers)	23.40	
j. & J. Printing, Inc.	1,440.68	
Transfer to M.M. Acct. (Publications)	426.00	
Total disbursements-Ckg. Acct.	$ 6,979.11	$ 6,979.11
Funds on hand 4/30/87 (Bk. Statement attached)		$ 3,232.31
Money Market Acct. - naper bank, N.A.		
Balance carried forward 4/30/86	$ 17,079.87	
Interest credit 4/27/86 - 4/26/87	929.25	
Arch McKean (Plant propagation/distribution)	5,000.00	
John Wister Memorial Fund	75.00	
Mrs. Arthur Knorr - L.M.	150.00	
L.M.. funds transferred to update Acct.	680.00	
Publications transferred fr. Ckg. Acct.	659.00	
	$ 24,568.12	$ 24,568.12
Disbursements:		
The Graphics Supervisors	$ 5,699.62	$ 5,699.62
Total funds available - M.M. Acct. 4/26/87 (Bk Statement attached)		$ 18,868.50

Life Memberships (30)		$ 3,530.00
Legal		388.50
By - Laws		233.35
C. C. Clark Memorial Fund		775.40
John Wister Memorial Fund		206.30
Hans Conreed Memorial Fund		55.10
Arch McKean (Plant Propagation/distribution fund)		5,000.00
Reva Ballreich **(Special purpose - Printing Fund)**		**221.50**
(designated 4/16/86)		
Education/Research	$ 3,633.97	
Craig Hibben (special project)	1,000.00	2,633.97
Publications/Upton Scrap Books	$ 4,854.48	
1986 - 7 Sales	659.00	
	$ 5,513.48	
Disbursements	5,699.62	
(minus)	$ 186.14	
Total funds being held in Special Accounts:		$ 13,044.12

NOTE: The interest earned in the M.M. Acct. 8/9/85 - 4/26/87 ($744.28 & $929.25 respectively) is reflected in the above total proportionately distributed, with such funds generated via the L.M.. along with those funds generated from General Acct. funds on deposit in the M.M. Acct. being reflected as available funds in that account.

Reconciliation: Total funds available 4/27/86 - 4/26/87		
Checking Acct. #76-976-2	$ 3,232.31	
	Money Market	
Money Market Acct. #1-23536	18,868.50	
C.D. #038-001-2902642 (Int. rate: 10.10%)		
Bank One of Akron, NA		
1115 S. Main St., Akron, OH (Mat. date: 9/6/87)	4,342.84	
Total funds available 4/26 87	$ 26,443.65	$ 26,443.65
Funds being held in special accounts:		
M.M. Acct. #1-23536	$ 18,868.50	
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS	13,044.12	
General Funds in M.M. Acct.	$ 5,824.38	

Total Funds Available: 4/26/87	
General Funds in M.M. Acct. #1-23536	$ 5,824.38
C.D. #038-001-2902642	4,342.84
Checking Acct. #76-976-2	3,232.31
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS	13,004.12
	$ 26,443.65

Respectfully submitted:
/s/ Walter E. Eickhorst, Treas.

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
BALANCE SHEET
Denver, Co.

Chef Leo Lunches for Friday	$ 369.00
Regency Hotel 2 Dinners	
Box Lunches for Saturday	
Box Lunches for Sunday	
Hospitality Room	3,781.25
Transportation for Saturday Field Trip	320.00
Transportation for Sunday Tour	340.00
Taxis	21.00
Drinks Friday Lunch	26.91
Gratuities, Bus Driver	45.00
Entrance Golden Gate State Park	10.00
Entrance Rocky Mountain National Park	5.00
Badges	1.50
Doughnuts for Friday	15.00
Drink for Hospitality Room	87.19
Food for Hospitality room	72.25
Speakers gifts - Books and wrapping	118.10
Packets	8.00
	$ 5,220.20
Income from Registration, bus tour, Peter Green	$ 5,177.33
	($ 42.87)

Respectfully Submitted:
/s/ Andrew Pierce

May 1987
The Director Award

presented to
Dr. Joel Margaretten
Leona Valley, California

For his raising of new cultivars of **Syringa vulgaris** and the late blooming species of lilacs which are better adapted to the dry climate of southern California, and for opening his gardens for public display and study.

The President's Award

presented to
Denver Botanic Gardens
For its pioneering in growing lilacs at mile high elevations and in climates of low rainfall necessitating artificial irrigation, and
For maintaining its collections for public viewing and education, and
For its hospitality in hosting the 16th Annual Meeting of the ILS.

presented to
Martin J. and Mary Anne O'Fallon Trust
For endowing the Denver Botanic Gardens to improve and maintain the lilac garden for public display and education.

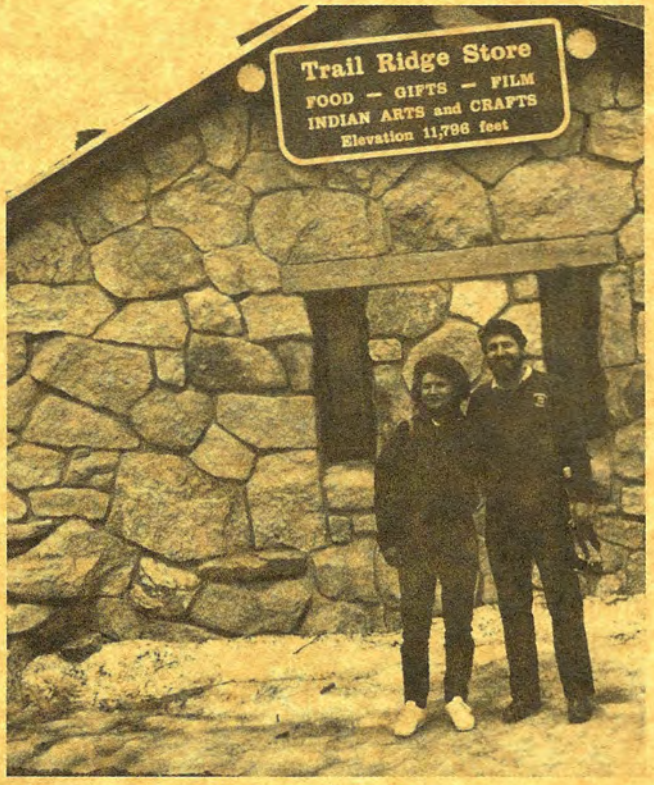
presented to
Mrs. C.B. Hagaman
Arvada, Colorado
For pioneering in the culture of lilacs in a dry climate and high elevation, amid insuperable difficulties, and
For opening her lovely garden to the ILS on the occasion of its 16th Annual Meeting.

presented to
Bernard W. McLaughlin
South Paris, Maine
For his superb collection of lilacs which he grows to perfection in a garden of companion plants including choice elements of North American Flora, and
For opening his garden to the public for enjoyment and education, and
For his continuing support of the International Lilac Society.

Award of Merit

presented to
Peter S. Green
Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, England
For contributing the taxonomic treatment of the genus **Syringa** to the revised edition of "Beans Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles," and
For his lucid presentation of the botanical relationship of the Lilac to other members of the Olive Family at the 16th Annual Meeting of ILS at Denver, Colorado.

presented to
Andrew Pierce
Assistant Director of the Denver Botanic Gardens.
For his interest in the lilac as a subject for artificially irrigated gardens, and
For serving as local chairman in hosting the 16th Annual Meeting of ILS.



Bob & Marcia Hoepfl

Grape Hill Gardens Lilac Walk