

WORLD OF WOOD

**JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOOD COLLECTORS SOCIETY
A DEDICATED GROUP OF WOOD COLLECTORS AND CRAFTERS**

**Member Profile:
Jim Zoellner**

**Narrow-leaved
Woody Fleabane**

**A Favorite Wood:
Ñirre**

**July//August 2026
VOLUME 79, NUMBER 4
The Year of Regeneration,
Forests and Our Society**

2026 — The Year of Regeneration, Forests and Our Society

WOOD MEETS

2027 Australasian Regional Conference

Mount Gambier and surrounds

16 to 20 October 2027 inclusive. Bump in 15th, bump out 20th

Accommodation - based on Pine Country Caravan Park (own cost) - Pine Country

Caravan Park | Mount Gambier Caravan Park

Book early to reserve your accommodation

Theme - Acacias, Allocasuarinas and the odd pine

Organising Committee - David Munzberg, Peter Ball, Peter Stone, Carl Lutz, Ron Allen, Neville Bonney and John Tillack

IWCS 2027 Annual Meeting and 80th Jubilee

Camp Lone Star, 2016 Camp Lone Star Road, La Grange, TX 78945

April 7-11, 2027 (Wednesday afternoon through Sunday Breakfast)

Registration form is on page 31 and on the website.



These are some pecan slabs from Berdoll Sawmill that will be part of our tour during the 80th IWCS Anniversary Jubilee

World of Wood is published bimonthly by the International Wood Collectors Society (IWCS). IWCS is devoted to distributing information on collecting wood, correctly identifying and naming wood specimens, and using wood in creative crafts. Contributions for publication may be educational, scientific, technical or of general interest to members and relevant to the purposes of the Society. Papers may be refereed by an Editorial Board of technically trained members. Authors pledge that their articles contain only materials they are copyright holders of, and short quotes for which original authors are credited. The phrases '*World of Wood*', 'IWCS Wood Data Sheet' and all materials contained herein are © Copyright protected by the International Wood Collectors Society. Address requests to reprint material to the Editor. *World of Wood* is published as a benefit to members of the IWCS, a non-profit organization of botanists, dendrologists, and other scientists, technologists, wood collectors, hobbyists and crafts people for mutual assistance and reciprocity. Membership applications are available from the Secretary/Treasurer or from the IWCS website and new membership applications, address changes, and renewal dues should be sent to the Secretary/Treasurer. We encourage your membership in our unique international organization.

United States	Other Countries	Australia	On-line only
1 yr. \$50 USD	1 yr. \$65 USD	1 yr. \$55 USD	1 yr. \$45 USD
2 yr. \$100 USD	2 yr. \$130 USD	2 yr. \$110 USD	2 yr. \$90 USD
3 yr. \$150 USD	3 yr. \$195 USD	3 yr. \$165 USD	3 yr. \$135 USD

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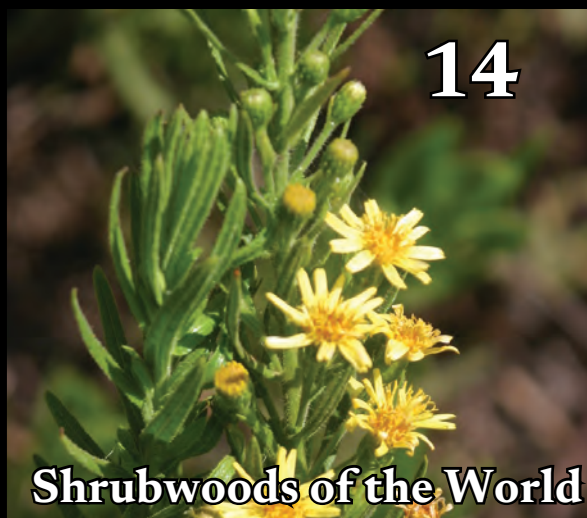
On the cover: Inside of a high-count (13,000+) segmented vase by Jim Zoellner. Article starts on page 6.

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A Favorite Wood: Ñirre

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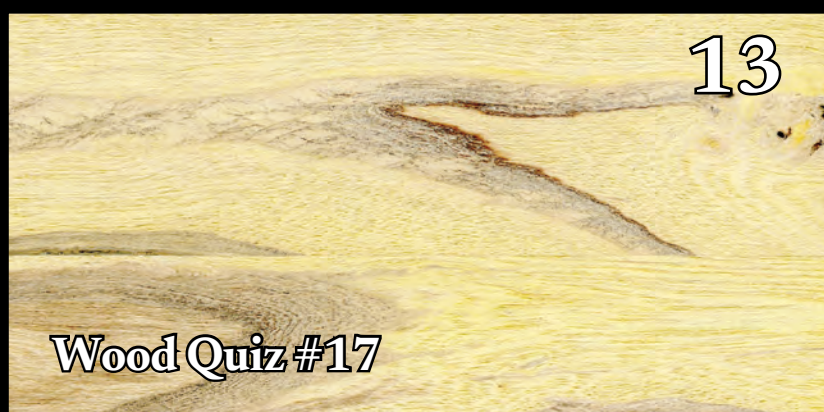
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Background: White wooden background, free Adobe image.

Message from the President

I am pleased to advise all members that the Board of Trustees has acknowledged the appointment of Mark Peet and Dennis Wilson (term from now until October 2029) by Gary Green (Chair of the Investment Committee) as members of the Investment Committee. The Committee members are Gary Green (Chair), Mark Duff (Immediate Past President), Patti Dickherber (Treasurer), Mark Peet and Dennis Wilson.



Jim Dominick and his team are working on the draft Five-Year Business Plan and sought feedback on identifying the key issues for our Society. The questionnaire was available on the website for member feedback; however, the response level has been extremely disappointing. Only a few members took the opportunity to have their say on how the Society can adapt to current and future needs.

The Advertising of Wood Samples in *WoW* policy document was adopted by the Board of Trustees in late July. The policy basically allows for two pages of each issue of *WoW* to be dedicated to the detailed listing of samples for sale by members. Many thanks to the members who helped in the development of this policy. The policy is available on our website for members information.

All members now have the opportunity to view Board of Trustee Meetings through a link posted on our website. Just go to the 'Home' page of our website, scroll down to 'Links' and find the box labelled 'John Tillack is inviting you....'. Just copy the join instruction and paste it into your search engine to join the meeting. Guests can observe the operations of the Board but will require the approval of the Chair/Board to speak. The agenda and supporting documents are also available through this link.

I am intending to be at the 80th anniversary meeting in Le Grange, Texas, USA in April 2027 and look forward to socialising over a red or two with as many members as possible.

John Tillack #10303

President



Vice President Election/Appointment 2026

One of my duties as Immediate Past President is to source candidates and conduct elections for President Elect and Vice President of IWCS and confirm the outcomes of the election process. With the promotion of John Tillack from President Elect to President after the death of Rick Long the terms of office for President, President Elect and Vice President are now out of synch.

IWCS Bylaws and Policies and Procedures do not provide guidance on how to synchronize these appointments.

Consequently, I can announce, with the concurrence of the Executive, that Violet Oman, the current Vice President, will remain in her position until 1 October 2027.

Nominations for President Elect and Vice President will be sought in early 2027 with elections to be held in mid 2027 for these positions.

I urge any of our members to apply for this position. Rest assured you will have all the support you may need from me and our executive committee in this role.

Mark Duff, Immediate Past President



A Note to Contributors

Please submit articles as you complete them. They could be placed into future editions so each edition will present a balance of topics.

by Millie Zoellner #8029

Jim's passion for wood began by teething on Mahogany furniture that his grandfather made. Fortunately, no one was allowed to discipline him for it. At a very young age, under the tutelage of his grandfather, he learned to make some boxes with dovetail corners using his grandfather's hand tools, some of which Jim still uses.

While teaching a freshman class in Wood Shop, Jim was given the opportunity to turn a baton out of Rosewood for a policeman. He was instructed not to put any finish on it. After several weeks of "walking his beat, stroking his baton" the policeman returned to show Jim the finish in actual patina.

In his 20s, he did trim carpentry to supplement his income under the GI Bill (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs) while attending college. He also built a 21-foot (~ 6.4 m) cabin cruiser with his standard hand tools until someone loaned him a belt sander. He ran the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to downtown Chicago in it.

As a Chemical Engineer, he traveled worldwide performing technical service work for the phosphate industry for 20 years, totaling over a million miles. He then retired and acquired a citrus grove which he worked "hands on" for more than ten years until the freeze of 1983 when he lost twenty thousand trees overnight.

He began his third career as a General Contractor for Custom Homes. He also did all the trim carpentry on the homes he built. While building his own home in the 1990s, he saw a piece of black wood at the lumber company while purchasing "T&G" ash for the walls of his office. The wood was a piece of Ebony which he purchased. This began his extensive collection of wood now numbering over 900



Fig. 1. Jim's wood specimen collection

samples 1 x 6 x 24" (~ 2.54 cm x 15.24 cm x 60.96 cm) which decorate the walls of his Wood Shop in the basement. He later found out that most collector's samples are 0.5 x 3 x 6" (~ 1.27 cm x 7.62 cm x 15.24 cm).



Fig. 2. Jim's Wood Shop



Fig. 3. Decorative walking sticks

Jim started to branch out and learn about mitered laminates. He was very interested in all that he was learning. While attending one of the Woodworking Shows in Tampa, Jim

saw a booth marked IWCS, with all kinds of wood and stopped to find out about it. From there a whole new world opened up for him. Jim joined IWCS in 2000 (IWCS #8029). From the time he attended the first Regional Meeting at Camp Yale in Florida, he was hooked. He has spent all these years making new friends, learning, helping, sharing his woodworking knowledge with others.

by Elaine Hunt #8174

When I think of Jim, I think of all the things he has helped me with and taught me over the years. I look back at the IWCS meetings at Lake Yale when Jim was always at the sawmill. Identifying wood, selling wood off the mill and keeping everything running smoothly were things I never had to worry about. I knew, without asking, that he would take care of everything.



Fig. 4. Wine stoppers



Fig. 6. Decorative wooden clock



Fig. 5. Segmented bowl



Fig. 7. Segmented bowl

When I became President of IWCS, Jim helped me in so many ways. He would proofread all of my president's messages and articles I would write for *WOW*. His life experiences and advice helped me navigate many difficult situations over the years. He taught me to "always do something"; even if it is wrong, "Do Something".

Yes, Jim is a wonderful woodworker, and his work is beautiful and admired by all. But there is more to Jim than wood. He is a teacher, an advisor and most of all a friend.

by Gary Green #6654

I was introduced to Jim at the Asheville, North Carolina meet in 2010. I distinctly remember that just before our introduction he looked up and down. Reading his mind, it was a look indicating, "I've heard of this guy, now I'll meet him." Right away we hit it off.

I soon learned from others and from personal experience that Jim loved to talk on the phone; not quick calls. He had lists of topics for different individuals to go over during these lengthy conversations, primarily IWCS matters. Our calls never ended because of a lack of things to talk about, instead, a visitor at the door or a meal getting cold.

Often, someone gives you advice, good or bad. Some you heed and some you dismiss. Jim gave me advice countless times. 90% of the time I agreed while 10% of the time I was skeptical, sometimes poo-pooing the advice together. I can't think of one instance that if I had followed that advice, things would have gone much better. I learned to listen and act on advice from this brilliant and worldly man.

by Patti Dickherber #8719

Jim Zoellner is an amazing man! One experience that we shared with Jim and Millie was a trip to Key West and the Dry Tortugas. Jim had at one time wanted to sail to the Dry Tortugas in his boat and had a lot of maps he had accumulated. He never made the trip and wanted to take the



Fig. 8. Segmented vases



Fig. 9. High-count (13,000+) segmented vase

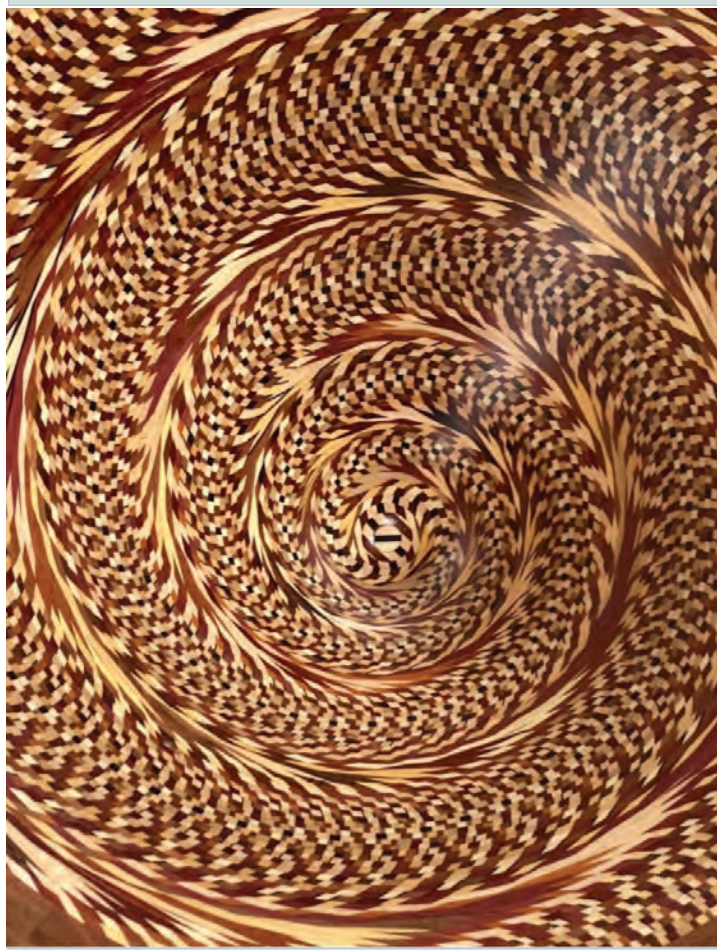


Fig. 10. Inside detail of the basket-illusion vessel on Fig. 9.

maps to the Dry Tortugas National Park for their museum. I was the designated driver from Lakeland, Florida down through the Keys. Jim likes to go on the “roads less traveled” so he would see a road and want to see what was “down there”. So, we saw the Keys in a special way. In Key West, we saw Henry Ford’s house which was next to Thomas Edison’s house! We had no idea those houses were there. We also saw Truman’s Summer White House and of course, Hemingway’s house and cats! I didn’t even know what the Dry Tortugas were. It was an amazing National Park, and the history is so fascinating. We had a great time with Millie and Jim, and he has such a great knowledge of so many things.

by Bob Dickherber #8719

Jim and I had talked about making segmented vases and came up with the idea of seeing who could make the vessel with the most pieces. So, we both went to work. Jim’s first attempt had 5200+ pieces. So, I had to do more. My vase had 5,960 pieces. Then, not to be outdone, Jim made a beautiful bowl with 13,000+ pieces. I conceded. Jim sold his piece at a Lake Yale meeting for one dollar per piece!!! So, the bowl was sold for over \$13,000 (USD) and the check was made out to a charity of Jim’s choice. He truly is the winner!

by Allan Schwindt #8209

I’ll add here that several memorable things about Jim come to mind. I’ll also add a few photos related to the subject. Frank Lynn was the one who finagled a way to introduce Jim and me at an IWCS annual meeting in Alabama many years ago. Since that time, Jim & I have shared a lot of things in woodworking that I am thankful to have been involved in. I will list a few of them here.

Perfectionist: Jim is one of my favorite “WoodNuts” to have worked with for many years. He produces some of the finest woodworking pieces many of us are aware of, always the highest quality. Our gallery includes quite a few of his pieces and we treasure them.

Sharing: Jim has always been eager to share his ideas as well as his wood with others. As I got into producing the small Maple Leaf Lapel Pins for the ladies, Jim sent me boxes of rare woods from all over the world. I have now made them from more than 450 different species and Jim has one of each in his own collection. When I shared with him the Celtic Knot laminations for turning pieces, he began producing new pieces, adding new ideas and sharing them with others. He then got into doing dozens of glue-ups and sending them to other turners, challenging them to make something and sending him a picture of the finished product.

Several years ago, Jim asked if I’d consider making him a

Laminated Recurve Bow. Having had been a bow maker for many years, I quickly made one and sent it to him. It is now in his private collection, and I do not believe he has ever shot it, but it is scheduled to go to a museum in future years. When I made several maps from wood species, I wanted to use wood for each Country, State or Province that came



Fig. 11. Jim’s Bow Handle Riser - Photo by Allan Schwindt



Fig. 12. Toothpick Holder with Celtic Knot Lamination
Photo by Allan Schwindt



Fig. 13. Maple Leaf Lapel Pins - Photo by Allan Schwindt

from the area. Jim was especially helpful in providing much of the wood for each project. In fact, he also made one of the World Maps for his own collection.

by John & Theresa Burris #8940

It was Theresa and my first year of attending the IWCS Lake Yale meeting, and we are in the auditorium amazed at the members displays. Bob Chastain and I are looking at a design on a member's table that we do not recognize. Later we learned that it is called a "Celtic knot". We can't figure out how this member made it. The next year on my table, I had two duck calls that had a Celtic knot design in them. An IWCS member who I had not yet met, approached me and extended his hand and introduced himself as Jim Zoellner. He complimented me on my Celtic knot in my duck call; but he couldn't remember telling me how he did it. I said, "you didn't tell me, I figured it out on my own." That was the beginning of a 20+ years of friendship with Jim and Millie Zoellner. This started annual visits to the house just off of Duff Road, hours spent in Jim's shop and good food at Millie's table. This friendship all started because of a Celtic knot in a duck call.

by Dave Mather (aka Chainsaw Dave) #9205

I first met Jim at the annual Lake Yale event. The first thing that impressed me about Jim was his ready smile. The second was his vast knowledge of wood. Then, as I got to know him a little more, I saw some of his wood turnings and realized here was a real pro. I could recognize this because I too turned wood, but whereas he carefully planned and executed each step from start to finish, I was more of a seat-of-the-pants turner. There was absolutely no comparison between our work. He is an expert.

Because of our mutual love of both wood and trees, plus sharing a similar sense of humor, we formed a friendship beyond Lake Yale. Jim and Millie visited us twice at our little Cypress house on the Gulf Coast in Horseshoe Beach, Florida. On the first occasion, he gifted me a small three-inch segmented vase he turned out of deadhead Cypress. On the second visit, he gifted me a ten-inch (~ 25 cm) segmented vase he had turned out of Australian Red River Gum. Both are exquisitely crafted and turned. I lost contact with Jim and Millie around COVID when I stopped attending the Lake Yale events, and then recently, I lost our home in Horseshoe Beach thanks to Hurricane Helene. Our little fishing village was the hardest hit by Helene and in a word was decimated. We spend our summers in New Hampshire and when we returned to see what was left of our home, we found ½ our living room in the marsh and the rest of the house either scatted around town or completely washed away. I recount this event because I would like Jim to know that two of the very few personal things we found were his vases. The three-inch vase has a small chip in the lip, and the Red River vase is 100% OK. So, his work is not

only beautiful but also rugged. They survived a 15-foot tidal surge and 115 mile per hour gusts. If you read this Jim, I would just like to thank you again for your two pieces and assure you that once again both are on display in a place of honor. Finally, I hope you and Millie are doing well.

by Eric & Violet Oman #10063

Violet and I first met Jim in February 2017, our first Florida meeting at Lake Yale. Jim was the caretaker of the rare logs rescued from the US 1 Overseas Highway expansion in the early 70s. I was able to win several of the logs at the auction that included Key Largo Mahogany, Soldier wood and Leadwood. The following year, Jim asked if I would be interested in buying some of the remaining logs. Of course, I was interested and entered into negotiations with him. Jim is a very intense and skilled negotiator. Since the proceeds were for the club, I paid the prices Jim asked and agreed to! At one of the craft auctions, Jim generously donated one of his larger Key Largo turned bowls. Don Smith and I both wanted that bowl so we bid it up to several hundred dollars until Don won it. I spent the evening whining about losing the bowl at the auction. When I arrived back home to Lake St Louis, Missouri, there was a package from Jim. Upon opening it, to my surprise, was a Key Largo bowl made by Jim, with a note stuffed inside that read "I just can't stand to see a grown man cry! Jim." That bowl is prominently displayed at our home with his note framed!

by Garry Roux 6466L-HL

My adventures with Jim started around 2005 at the Florida Wood Fest. I'd been attending those a few years and learned that the party begins a few days early with pre-meeting activities with the Sawbridges, the Goddards, and Perkins. We'd pick oranges and grapefruits and go to flea markets. During this time, I got to know Frank Lynn very well and he would tell me about how he came down early and stayed with Jim and Millie Zoellner. So, I invited myself over one day to visit and brought him a 5-gallon bucket of Cocobolo turning squares. It was incredible to see his wood specimen collection hanging on his basement walls and shelf after shelf of turned segmented vases. This began a domino effect where every year someone new joined for what became The Business Meeting and Luncheon hosted by Millie and Jim, maxing out at about 17 people. Jim and I became very good friends and talk at least a few nights a week, with our record phone conversation lasting 2 hours and 40 minutes. Even though he's no longer able to attend meetings due to his health, his presence is always felt through the knowledge he's passed along.





Fig. 14. Debbie Ferreira and Jim Zoellner in the Wood Shop



Fig. 15. Jim at work in his Wood Shop



Fig. 16. Jim at work in the great hall at Lake Yale in 2018 "The clean up crew." Photo by Lucy Cruise



Fig. 17. Jim Zoellner and Eric Oman, Lake Yale



Fig. 18. Jim Zoellner inspecting a log at Lake Yale, with Garry Roux, Eric Oman and Dave Barriger (L to R), and John Roper in the back

Macadamia integrifolia, Smooth-shelled macadamia, Bush nut, Queensland nut, Bauple nut and Nut oak, is a small to medium-sized tree or shrub that can grow up to 15 meters (~ 49 feet) high. *Macadamia* is a small genus with four species endemic to New South Wales and Queensland. It is Australia's most commercially important nut tree and has the heaviest nutshell in the world. *Macadamia* is mainly planted for its nuts.

After South Africa, Australia is the largest macadamia nut producer worldwide. According to the FAO, macadamia nut production will reach 128.000 metric tons worldwide by 2022. *Macadamia integrifolia* and *M. tetraphylla* are the only species that can be used for macadamia nut production; the remaining species produce unappetizing nuts. An oil is also extracted from the nuts, which is processed into syrup or flavouring, as well as for cosmetic products. Although *Macadamia* was first described in 1850 and is endemic to Australia, the nuts are now cultivated in and exported from Asia, Africa and America, as well as Southern Europe. World production of macadamia nuts continues to grow strongly.

Macadamia integrifolia is the only species extensively described in InsideWood Database (<https://insidewood.lib.ncsu.edu/search>). Wood is usually only offered after felling trees and shrubs that can no longer be used for nut cultivation. In addition, *Macadamia* wood is often only available in small sizes and is an excellent firewood, which is also partly the reason why wood from plantations is rarely traded commercially. Heartwood is pale pink to darker reddish brown. The highly decorative wood is used for carvings, turning and small utensils, but also for furniture and wooden toys and tools.

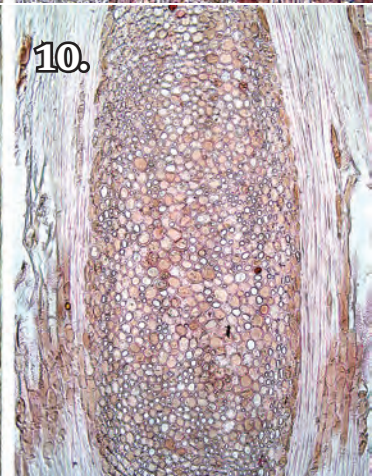
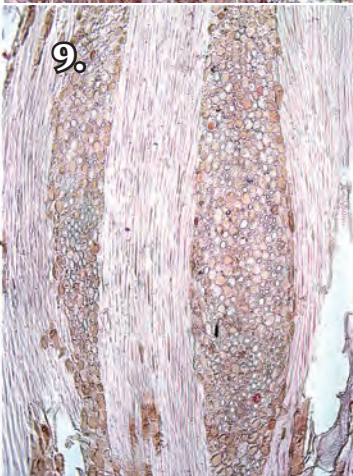
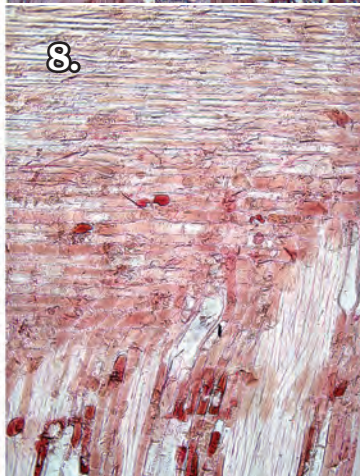
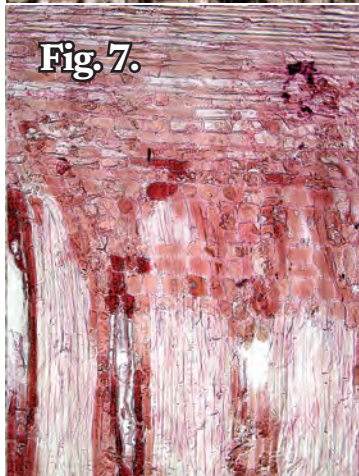
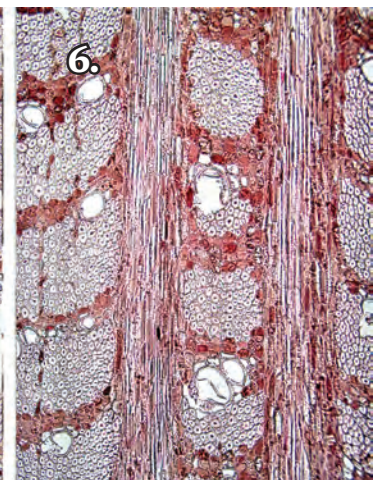
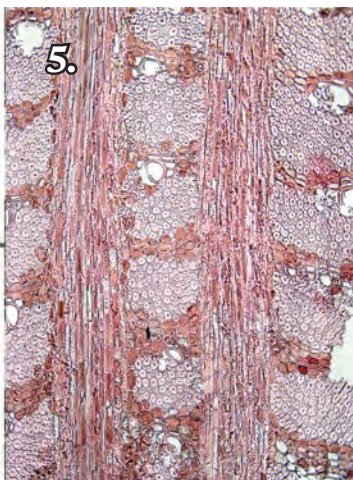
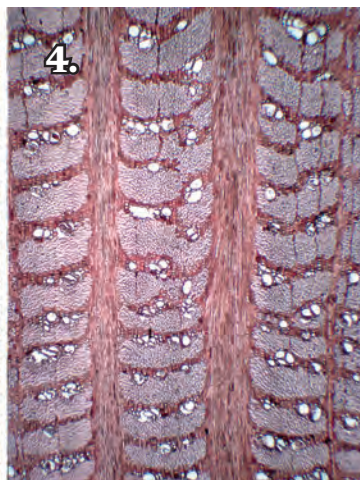
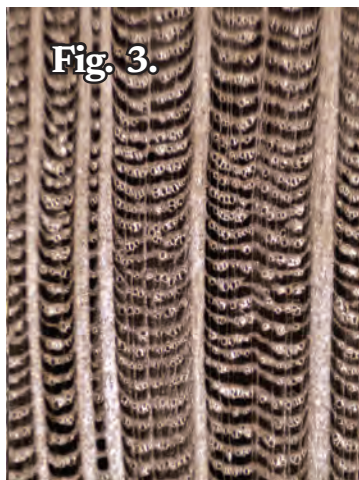


Fig. 1. tangential surface and Fig. 2. cross section). Microphotographs: Figs. 3-6: cross section (transverse section); Fig. 3, 15x, Fig. 4, 40x, Fig. 5&6, 100x. Fig. 7 & 8, radial section, 100x. Fig. 9 & 10, tangential section, 100x magnified. Magnified 15x means an image area of $8.3 \times 5.5 \text{ mm} = 45.5 \text{ mm}^2$, 40x magnification means an image area of $3.08 \times 2.3 \text{ mm} = 7.08 \text{ mm}^2$, and 100x corresponds to $0.9 \times 0.675 \text{ mm} = 0.6075 \text{ mm}^2$.

The wood is heavy on average 850 kg/m³ (~53 lb/cu ft). When quarter sawn, the wood is very decorative due to the wide and high rays. The radial plane in particular shows the wood rays with beautiful flecks. The garland-like distribution of vessels, the parenchyma and the broad rays give a striking pattern in cross-section.

InsideWood features: 2p 5p 6v 11p 13p 22p 24p 25p 30p 31v 41p 47v 48p 53p 60p 61p 66p 69p 70p 72p 73p 84p 85p 86p 91p 92p 93p 99p 102p 103p 107p 108p 110v 114p 115p 175p 176p 189

To achieve identification InsideWood features 5p 6p 11p 13p 85p 99p 108p 110p are sufficient.

Variable (v) are features that are not always present, they may be recognizable in some places and not in others. (?) are features that have not or insufficiently been researched and therefore it is better not to use the features for clear identification. Only use variables if you are sure they exist!

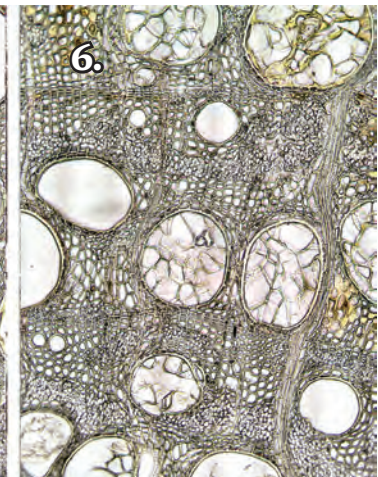
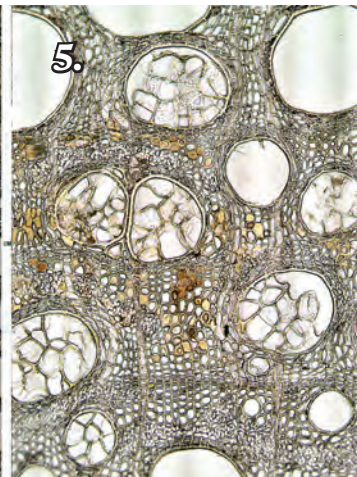
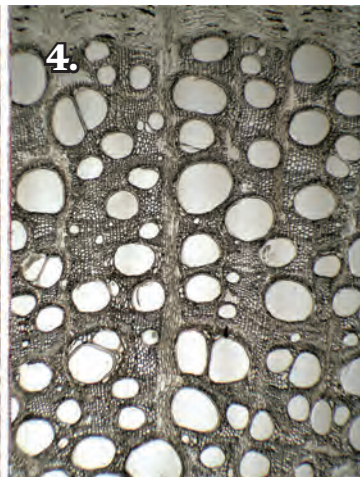
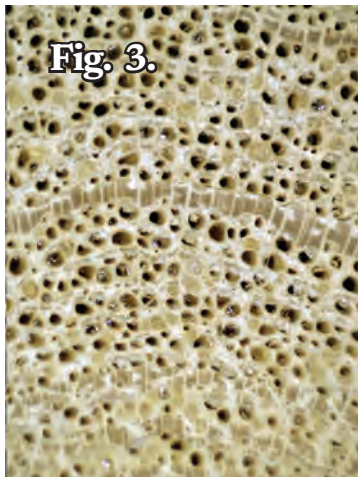
SOLUTIONS RECEIVED: The Australian wood group consisting of Jim Schubert, David Munzberg, Harry Dennis, Ian Heffernan, Carl Lutz, John Tillack, Dennis Wilson and John Lyons was quick again, and Henk Bakker also had the solution quickly.



WOOD QUIZ 17

by Raimund Aichbauer #10142 aichbauer.schmid@planet.nl

Please look at the scanned, macro- and micro photos: Can you recognize this wood? The solution will be in the next issue of *World of Wood*, together with a listing of those who sent me a possible solution! Figured specimens are a sample in IWCS-format (Fig. 1. tangential section) and a cross section (Fig. 2), planed and sanded are scans. Figs. 3-10: 3. 15x cross section; 4. 40x cross (transverse) section; 5&6. 100x transverse section; 7&8. 100x radial section; 9&10. 100 x tangential section. Magnified 15x means an image area of 8.3 x 5.5 mm = 45.5 mm²; 40x magnification means an image area of 3,08 x 2,3 mm = 7,08 mm²; 100x corresponds to 0.9 x 0.675 mm = 0.6075 mm². Tip: this is a liana with concentrically enclosed phloem.



Shrubwoods of the World

Narrow-leaved Woody Fleabane

Willem Hurkmans #8761L and Nelis Mourik #7460HL

A medium sized, much branched shrub with sticky, lanceolate to linear leaves and a profusion of yellow flowers. The thin woody stems contain a hard, pale brown wood.

Narrow-leaved Woody Fleabane, botanically *Dittrichia viscosa* (L.) Greuter subsp. *angustifolia* (Bég.) Greuter [syn. *Inula viscosa* (L.) Aiton] is assigned to the Asteraceae or Daisy family (aka Compositae). The genus *Dittrichia* occurs in the Mediterranean and south-western Asia as far east as Pakistan. The genus includes two species only: *D. viscosa* and Stinky Fleabane, botanically *D. graveolens* (L.) Greuter [syn. *Inula graveolens* (L.) Desf.] (source: POWO April 2026, and lit. 1) which both occur on the island of Crete, Greece. *D. viscosa* reaches no further east than Turkey.

The genus *Dittrichia* is named



Fig. 2. Flowering branch of *Dittrichia viscosa* in Navpaktos, mainland Greece, two of several vertical shoots. Photo by Willem Hurkmans.

after the German botanist Manfred Dittrich (1934 – 2016). He was a specialist in Asteraceae at the Herbarium of the Geneva, Switzerland, Conservatory and Botanic Garden, and later Director of the Herbarium of the Botanical Museum in Berlin-Dahlem. The author in the species name, Werner Greuter, was Director of the Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum there. The specific epithet *viscosa* means ‘sticky’.

Narrow-leaved Woody Fleabane is distinguished from Stinking Fleabane by its viscid leaves and its aroma which some people like; Stinking Fleabane *really* stinks.

Our material of Narrow-leaved Woody Fleabane, locally called *akonyzia*, came from western Crete where it is a widespread weed, usually growing up to 1.5 m (5 ft.) tall, rarely up to 2.4 m (8 ft.). It grows on damp roadsides, in ephemeral marshes and riverbeds (Stinking Fleabane prefers drier habitats). It's visited and pollinated by honeybees and wild bees alike. When well grown, it exudes a fairly



Fig. 1. Longitudinal surface of a glued-up wood specimen of *Dittrichia viscosa*.

strong scent that some people describe as bituminous.

The species occurs throughout the Mediterranean, mainly in



Fig. 3. Transverse section of a 22 mm (7/8 in.) wide stem of *Dittrichia viscosa* from near the base. Four growth rings can be counted.

coastal areas and can grow up to about 1,200 m (4,000 ft.) above sea level.

The stems are much branched and grow to a 2.5 cm (1 in.) diameter. The bark on stems is dark brown, somewhat glossy and showing small longitudinal ruptures, and is 1 mm thick. On branches, the bark is reddish brown, glabrous, and thinner. The leaves are up to 7.5 cm (3 in.) long and 1.5 cm (0.6 in.) wide, dark green above, lighter below. The yellow flower heads show tubular florets in the center and labellar or ray florets on the perimeter.

The wood is pale brown throughout. It is semi-ring-porous to rather diffuse-porous. Even if not very clear, growth rings can be detected by a difference in color, or by a narrow ring of earlywood vessels of equal size as the largest latewood vessels. Vessels are solitary, arranged in radial series up to 4 (– 5), and in aggregates up to 5, from vascular tracheids to up to 50 µm vessels in tangential diameter, and fairly sparse.

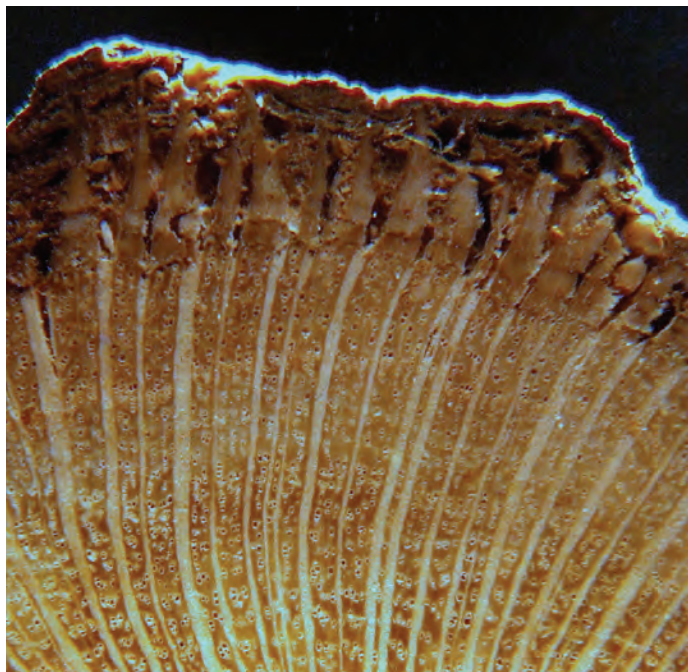


Fig. 4. Lens view (12x) of *Dittrichia viscosa* wood endgrain.

Perforation plates are simple.

Axial parenchyma is paratracheal vasicentric.

Rays are wide and high, hence conspicuous. The further outward in the thin woody stems, the wider and higher they become. Ray width increases over the few growth rings from a few to 12 (– 20) cells wide. Ray height can increase to over 8 mm, obliquely interrupted by thin longitudinal tissue not counted. Measured maximum ray width is 250 µm. Procumbent ray cells are rare. Almost all are square to upright, all with small radial dimensions. Also sheath cells occur.

Ground tissue consists of very thick-walled fibers with simple to minutely bordered pits.

Woody Fleabane wood is fairly hard and heavy (specific gravity 915 kg/m³ or 57 lb/ft³, air dry). Grain is straight, texture is very fine. Because of its small diameter, the wood has to be dried in rounds. Therefore, radial cracks are inevitable, but small.

The wood works well, taking into account safety due to the small diameter. Best is to square two flat sides on the belt sander. It can be glued well and sanded to a very smooth finish. Durability is unknown.

The wood is in too small diameters to be used. In various regions of the Mediterranean, Woody Fleabane

Narrow-leaved Woody Fleabane and the nominate subspecies, i.e. *Dittrichia viscosa* subsp. *viscosa*] is used as insect repellent. According to lit. 2, extracts of these species are rich in antioxidants. In the *US National Library of Medicine*, medicinal action of Woody Fleabane is acknowledged, e.g. lit. 3.

In the islands of Elba and Corsica it is now used by residents and tourists to heal stings from jellyfish, bees and wasps, pressing fresh leaves on the skin with quick results. It is called in local dialect *pescida*. [lit. 5]. In the profusion of references cited in lit. 2 and lit. 3, many well documented uses to treat diabetes, cancer and many other diseases can be found.

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[comprising



Shrubwoods of the World

Honeycup

Nelis Mourik #7460HL

**An underestimated shrub despite of its early and profuse flowering.
It is small and the wood is without value.**

The botanical name of Honeycup is *Zenobia pulverulenta* (W.Bartram) Pollard. *Zenobia* is a monotypic genus, *Z. pulverulenta* being the only species. *Zenobia* is in the Ericaceae or Heath family.

Zenobia pulverulenta is native to the United States east coast from south-eastern Virginia, through North and South Carolina into Georgia, but primarily in the northern half of this region, in coastal plains. As all Ericaceae, Honeycup thrives in acidic, moist, peaty and light-loamy soil.

Synonyms are *Andromeda pulverulenta*, *Z. speciosa* and *A. speciosa*. Other common names are Dusty Zenobia, or just Zenobia.

The genus name *Zenobia* is named after Zenobia Septima (c. 240 – c. 274 AD). She was a legendary queen of the Syrian Empire of Palmyra, then a vassal state of the Roman Empire, and well-known because of her beauty. She rebelled against the Romans and around Palmyra freed parts of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, shortly later even south into Egypt. In 272, she was defeated and transported to Rome where she was chained, forced to participate in the victor's triumphal procession. The name is considered a nod to Andromeda, who, in Greek mythology, was also beautiful and also chained, and was left on a rock in the sea. *Andromeda* is a closely allied genus, from which



Fig. 1. Longitudinal surface of a glued up *Zenobia pulverulenta* wood specimen, 2¾ in. (7 cm) wide. The wood was collected in the Netherlands from a small shrub.



Fig. 2. Transverse surface of a 2.5 – 3 cm (1 – 1.2 in.) disc of *Zenobia pulverulenta* from near the base.

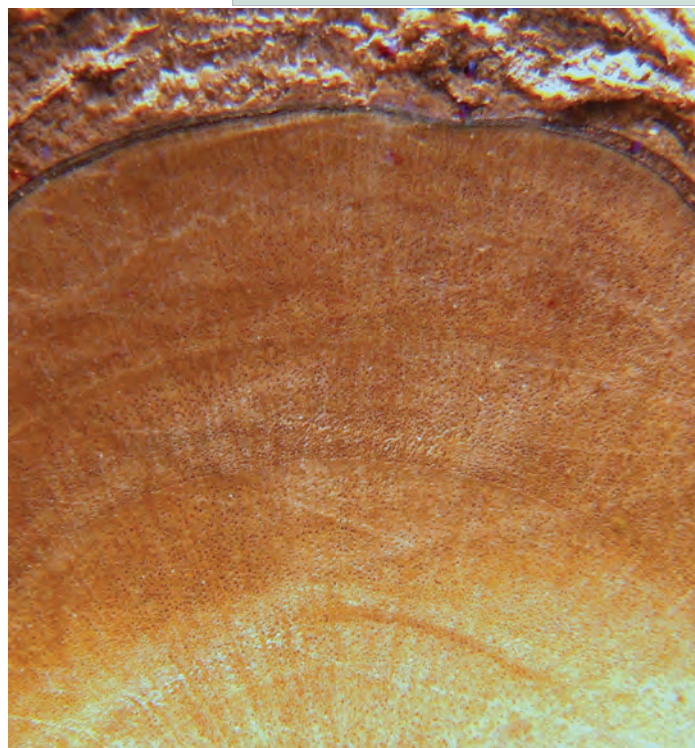


Fig. 3. Lens view (8x) of *Zenobia pulverulenta* wood endgrain.

Zenobia was split off by David Don (D. Don) in 1834.

The specific epithet *pulverulenta* means 'powdered as with dust'.

Honeycup is a slow-growing, deciduous to semi-evergreen shrub to 0.5 – 1.8 m (≈2 – 6 ft.) tall and to 1.2 m (4 ft.) wide. The stems have a quite thick, soft, brown to greyish-brown bark, peeling off in long, straight scales. The leaves are light blue-green, waxy, spirally arranged, ovate to elliptic, 2 – 7 cm (≈1 – 3 in.) long. The leaves develop deep-red autumn colors. The flowers are white, bell-shaped, 12 mm (0.5 in.) long and 10 mm (0.4 in.) wide, Lily-of-the-valley-like, sweetly scented, hanging down, crowded along more or less leafless shoots at the ends of branches from the previous year in May and June. The fruits are dark brown, dry, five-valved capsules.

The wood of Honeycup is light brown, heartwood is not distinguishable. Maximum stem diameter is 4 – 5 cm (1.5 – 2 in.).

Growth rings are distinct, but not always. Some growth rings have a clear ring of earlywood vessels. The wood is diffuse porous. Vessels are small, tangentially 15 - 30 µm. Perforation plates are scalariform, with 8 – 20 bars.

Axial parenchyma is absent to extremely rare, if present scanty paratracheal.

Rays are in majority uniseriate, up to 10 cells high. All ray cells are upright, radially in average little wider than the ground tissue fibers (as seen in cross section). Some rays are partly biseriate. In that case, the ray body cells are procumbent. Ray height is up to 1 mm.

Ground tissue consists of thin-walled fibers with simple to

minutely to distinctly bordered pits on both radial and tangential walls.

Honeycup wood has a moderate hardness and weight (density around 500 kg/m³ or 31 lb/ft³, airdry).

Texture is very fine; grain is straight to sometimes irregular or slightly spiral. The wood dries without problems. It works well with all tools and machinery. Safety must be taken into account due to the small dimensions and the loose bark. It glues well and can be sanded to a very smooth surface. Durability is poor. It is easily affected by wood borers and fungi. The thin wood is not used.

The shrub is used as a satisfying ornamental in parks and gardens for its foliage, fragrant flowers in abundance, and autumn foliage colors. The flowers attract pollinators.



Aussie Solution to Wood Quiz 16

by John Lyons #9737

A small group of Aussie members meet weekly by Zoom to talk over problems in wood identification. The meetings began during Covid so we have now convened more than 250 such sessions. Every couple of months we enjoy tackling the quizzes set by Raimund Aichbauer in *World of Wood*, and generally get pretty close to solving them.

Our group offers this solution to WQ16. Naturally as an Aussie timber it should have been straight forward for us, and the festooning tangential bands of pores immediately directed us to the Proteaceae.

A year or two ago we spent some time trying to resolve the Australian Proteaceae using microscopic features but in the end failed miserably. Luckily for us there aren't many of

the family listed in InsideWood and we were able to narrow down the quiz fairly quickly.

We chose the following obvious features from Raimund's photos and text, which appear relatively infrequently in InsideWood:

F6: Vessels in tangential bands
F11: Vessel clusters common
F85: Axial parenchyma bands more than three cells wide
F99: Larger rays commonly >10 seriate
F103: Rays of two distinct sizes
F176: Australia

This gave us four solutions. To narrow them down we measured the tangential diameter of the largest pore as 68 µm which corresponds to F41 and this gave us just one solution: *Macadamia*

integrifolia. We were encouraged to find Raimund had supplied all the supporting photos for this species in InsideWood and even found several of the same images he had used in the quiz. It was also quite pleasing to see that the microscopic slide used was one Jim Schubert had produced. He quite modestly had played a dead bat (cricketing term) during this discussion in our Zoom session, having recognised his own samples very early on.

In saying our group are Aussies, I am guilty of a slight exaggeration. Dennis Wilson joins us regularly from Michigan and was part of these discussions. If anyone else wants to join in please send me an email.



A Favorite Wood

Ñirre

by Nelis Mourik #7460HL

This tree species deserves respect for its presence in the southernmost regions of the world.

Ñirre (also written Ñire – pronounce ‘njirre’) is the local common name for *Nothofagus antarctica* (G.Forst.) Oerst. This tree is native to the southern halves of Chile and Argentina, in South America, roughly Patagonia. For the reason of its botanical name this tree is also called Antarctic Beech. This needs some explanation, because today no trees exist in Antarctica, or the South Pole continent, and it is not a Beech (*Fagus* sp.). *Nothofagus moorei* from Queensland and New South Wales, Australia, is also called Antarctic Beech, although the southernmost species there are *N. cunninghamii* and *N. gunnii* in Tasmania.



Fig. 1. Distribution of the genus *Nothofagus* in the Southern Hemisphere in southern South America and eastern Australasia. Map from Lit. 3, Wikipedia.

The Antarctic flora

A large group of plants is recognized as the ‘Antarctic flora’. This group is a distinct set of several families and genera that evolved on the southern supercontinent Gondwana and still exist today. Antarctica was a part of Gondwana, that, before the final break up, functioned as a land bridge between southern South America, southern Africa, southern Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and, less visible in the plant world, India.

Examples of softwood families in the Antarctic flora are Araucariaceae and Podocarpaceae. Hardwood families are, for example, Proteaceae and Nothofagaceae, among several others. Examples of a genus are *Fuchsia* and, not to forget, the *Dicksonia* tree ferns.

Nothofagus species were present in Antarctica. Up to now, several have been found in the fossil record there. The number of extinct species of *Nothofagus* recognized is five (Lit. 3). If only fossil wood is found, it is assigned to the *Nothofagoxylon* genus (Lit. 1).

It does not mean that the present-day *Nothofagus* species were present in Antarctica, but at least their ancestors were.



Fig. 2. A stunted, prostrate *Nothofagus antarctica* treelet on Cape Horn Island, not at the record-holders’ site, but on the eastern peninsula, seen from above. Photo by roymackenzie, Jan. 2019, CC BY-NC, iNaturalist.



Fig. 3. Small *Nothofagus antarctica* trees in Punta Arenas, southern Chile. Photo by jeanjacquesgodon, CC BY-NC, iNaturalist.

It is even said that *Nothofagus* species were the last trees that disappeared from Antarctica (Lit. 2).

Nothofagus

Nothofagus is a genus of 38 species, in the west occurring in southern South America (11), and in the east in eastern Australia (3), New Zealand (5), New Caledonia (5) and New Guinea (14) (as per Kew’s POWO, Sept. 2025). It is striking that the genus does not occur in Africa, up to now not even in the fossil record. Most possibly the genus occurred along the Pacific rim of Antarctica. Notable in this distribution pattern is that the South American species appear to be harder than the Australasian species.

They are called the Southern Beeches, or False Beeches. Although they were initially referred to as Beeches (*Fagus* in the Fagaceae family), they were soon called *Nothofagus* (False Beeches) and later were placed in their own Nothofagaceae family, due to accumulating genetic and morphological differences recognized over time (Lit. 3).

In South America, today three species can be classified as with the southernmost occurrence: *Nothofagus betuloides* (Magellan's beech, Evergreen Beech or Guindo), *N. pumilio* (Lenga) and *N. antarctica* (Antarctic Beech or Ñirre), these three reaching the very south of the continent. *N. betuloides* has the average southernmost distribution, because the latter two also occur further north. *N. antarctica* is known as the most adaptable one with the highest endurance to a wide variety of environmental conditions, such as sites with excess humidity (peat bogs), drought (bordering the steppe), cold (tolerance to $-22\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \approx -8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$), snow and lasting, extreme strong winds.

Nothofagus antarctica

Nothofagus antarctica has long been the southernmost world-record tree on earth, on Isla Hoste, one of the larger islands in the very south of Chile, in the Tierra del Fuego – until 2019. In that year, a National Geographic team visited Isla Hornos in search of the southernmost tree and found both *N. antarctica*



Fig. 4. A tall *Nothofagus antarctica* tree, quite in the north of its distribution, near Alumine, in the Neuquén province in Argentina. Photo by simonpg96, Jan. 2024, CC BY-NC, iNaturalist.



Fig. 5. Gnarled and twisted *Nothofagus antarctica* in southern Argentina, covered with beard lichen, giving the tree a hairy appearance. Photo from Lit. 7.

and *N. betuloides*, together with *Drimys winteri* (Winter's Bark), in a sheltered location near the south-eastern corner of the island. This island, Cape Horn in English, is the small, badly wind-blasted, southernmost island of the South American continent, as part of the Wollaston Islands. This entire group of islands is a national park. The trees found were under 60 cm (2 ft.) high, partially reclining with the lower portion of the trunk lying horizontally on the ground. Unfortunately for *N. antarctica*, a *N. betuloides* individual one of a stand of seven of which a few were dead, was found to be the southernmost, being 17 m (57 ft.) further south than the nearest *N. antarctica*. A dead *N. betuloides* stem 5 cm (2 in.) across counted 41 growth rings (Lit. 4&5). There are a few more places on the island where these tree species



Fig. 6. Stockpiling of logs of thinned Ñirre stems in southern Argentina. Photo from Lit. 7.

were found (Fig. 2). To be honest, with a small difference as this, wouldn't it be better to say that these three species share first place?



Fig. 7. Bark detail of *Nothofagus antarctica*. Wood collected in the Netherlands.



Fig. 8. Dry longitudinal surface, cut and planed over the pith. The length of this piece is little over 30 cm (1 ft.). Wood collected in the Netherlands.

Nothofagus antarctica is native to Chile and Argentina, with a long, narrow area of distribution from the very south of the continent,



Fig. 9. Dry disc of *Nothofagus antarctica* near the stem base. Diameter 16 x 18 cm (6.4 x 7.2 in.). Wood collected in the Netherlands.

north to central Chile, from 56° to 36° south latitude. The native area is about as indicated in Fig. 1, but mainly along the Chile-Argentina border, away from the Pacific coast, on higher elevations in the Andes Mountains. *N. pumilio*, the third of the three southernmost species, has almost the same distribution (Lit. 6).

The species is planted elsewhere in comparable climates, such as the Pacific coast region in northern North America, the British Isles and neighboring mainland Europe, north into Scandinavia, where the trees thrive well. Trees planted in the Faroe Islands, north of Scotland, imported from their southernmost distribution in the Tierra del Fuego, have shown good resistance to cold. The species even makes small trees in the Tromsø Arctic-alpine Botanical Garden in northern Norway, 350 km (220 mi.) north of the Arctic Circle. That is 69.7° north latitude, almost 14° latitude closer to a pole than on

Isla Hornos!

Ñirre means 'Fox' in the language of the Mapuche People, indigenous to southern Chile. It is said that they named this tree this way because these animals, now known as the South American gray fox, tend to hide and dig dens under these trees.

In poor conditions, in which this tree is often found, *Nothofagus antarctica* is gnarled and shrubby or even prostrate (Fig. 2). In better but not optimal conditions it can grow to a small tree to around 5 m (17 ft.) (Fig. 3). At its best, it is a tree 15 – 20 m (50 – 67 ft.) tall (Fig. 4), with a stem diameter up to 60 cm (2 ft.). It has a gray-brown bark, becoming scaly when mature.

The tree is deciduous. The leaves are small, 2 – 4 cm (0.8 – 1.6 in.) long, broadly ovate to heart-shaped, finely toothed, sometimes crinkled, quite stiff, neatly set in two rows along the twigs.

The flowers are small and pendulous and appear in late spring, the male flowers separately, borne singly, in pairs or in threes in the leaf axils.



Fig. 10. An example of Ñirre wood furniture in country style: a small wine cabinet. Photo from Lit. 7.



Fig. 11. Small triangle country style side table of Ñirre wood. Photo from Lit. 7.

The fruit is a 4-valved husk, approximately 5 mm (0.2 in.) long, each valve containing 3 nuts.

The leaves, when crushed, or on hot days, emit a sweet, honey-like fragrance, due to a sweet-scented wax covering. In autumn, the leaves turn into a beautiful range of colors from yellow, via orange to red before they fall off. There is a red-leaved cultivar, named *Nothofagus antarctica* 'Antarctic Fire'.

Ñirre wood

Ñirre wood has a warm, light brown to reddish brown hue, with darker streaks along with



the growth rings, the heartwood quite sharply demarcated from the creamy white sapwood (Figs. 8 & 9). Wood from sound trees, cut along the pith or into planks, dries satisfactorily. Seasoned wood works easily by hand tools as well as machinery. With an average specific gravity of 660 kg/m³ (41 lb/ft³) its density is comparable to that of the Northern Hemisphere Beeches (*Fagus* sp.), woods useful for many purposes like furniture and other most diverse utensils.

Oddly enough, Ñirre was rarely or never used but for firewood and occasionally for farmers fence posts. Important reason for this is, of course, the high caloric value, while most of the trees are small and gnarled, the trunks often being twisted (Fig. 5). A large number of knots, ring cracks and rot in the center are common natural defects. Moreover, the wood is not durable in moist conditions and prone to blue stain and wood borers, in particular the sapwood. Historically this has led to a lack of industry adapted to these forests, as there could be commercial logging and trade, simple or high-quality application of the wood and a market for the wood products. They simply don't exist.

Also, wood descriptions are nowhere to be found.

Therefore, the Argentine National Agricultural Technology Institute (Instituto Nacional de Tecnológica Agrocuaria, or INTA) officially started to promote a better use of the wood (Lit. 7), if it were only local. In many areas, most Ñirre wood is from thinnings in woody areas that are combined with grasslands, grazed by sheep, cattle or mixed livestock. In southern

Patagonia more than 80% of the farms are combined with these woody areas. For farmers, it is periodically necessary, and legally permitted under certain conditions, to cut away wood, while an important rule applies there as everywhere: "not all wood is always firewood". In this case governmental promotion is a good initiative, thus increasing a more useful yield of the stands and more wealth and employment for the farmers.

Quoting part of the text from the brochure (Lit. 7) is loud and clear: "*Ñirre wood from thinnings (trees up to over 100 years old, Fig. 6) is used for firewood, and occasionally as a pole. The beautiful grain of the wood and its remarkable physical properties suggest that its wood can be used to make furniture, panels, and flooring, increasing its value. The average density of the wood makes it suitable for planing and finishing. It has a very characteristic coloration, with the outer part of the trunk being a very regular, creamy white color that contrasts with the light brown center. It also has a fine, wavy grain with slightly darker tones. It can be used for furniture construction (Figs. 7 & 8), lathe work, tools, crafts, and also for doors and windows. However, it is important to keep in mind that the trunks are twisted (Fig. 5) and rot in the center is common, which must be taken into account when designing furniture, as it is necessary to use short logs (wood pieces less than 1 m (3 ft. 4 in.)) with diameters no more than 30 - 35 cm (12 - 14 in.). This requires the use of short and narrow pieces or the use of finger joints to achieve the desired size for furniture construction.*"

In my opinion, what is missing from the brochure is what forest management can mean in the long term.

Good forest management and maintenance of suitable treelets to obtain straight, branch-free, upright growing trunks could significantly improve the quality of the wood. Nevertheless, it is a good start.

Anatomy of the wood

Growth ring boundaries are commonly distinct, sometimes indistinct or absent. The wood is diffuse porous. When growth rings are distinct there is a clear and sometimes dense band of crowded earlywood vessels as large as the latewood vessels. The vessels in this band can be solitary, or in many radial groups of up to 5. Also, in the latewood, vessel groups of up to 5 exist. Tangential vessel diameter is up to 50 µm. Perforation plates are simple. Intervessel pittings are scalariform. Tyloses are common.

Axial parenchyma is very rare to absent. If present, it is diffuse.

Rays are almost exclusively uniseriate. Here and there 2-seriate portions exist. Rays are up to about 30 cells high. Ray cells are procumbent with often one row of square to upright marginal cells. Ray cells have brown contents.

Ground tissue consists of vascular tracheids and thin- to thick-walled fibers with simple to minutely to distinctly bordered pits on both radial and tangential walls.

Uses

The use of the wood is described above: mainly for firewood. The tree is planted as an ornamental in countries with 'a sufficiently poor' climate.



Fig. 12. Photomicrograph (100x) of the cross section of *Nothofagus antarctica*. Clear, compound ring of earlywood vessels of the same tangential diameter as in the latewood. Photo by Raimund Aichbauer.

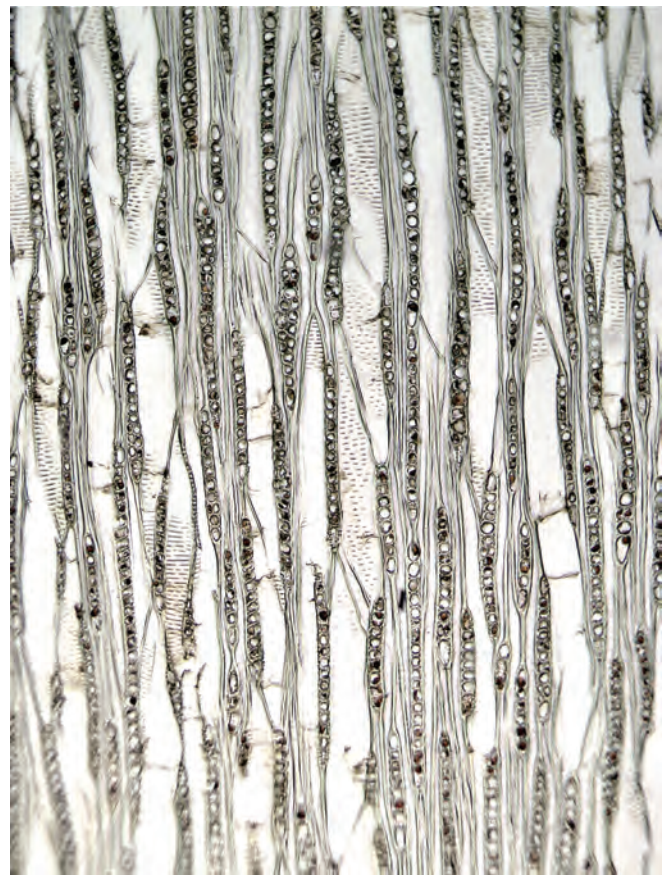


Fig. 13. Photomicrograph (100x) of the tangential section of *Nothofagus antarctica*. Scalariform intervessel pittings and uniseriate rays up to about 30 cells high, locally 2-seriate. Photo by Raimund Aichbauer.

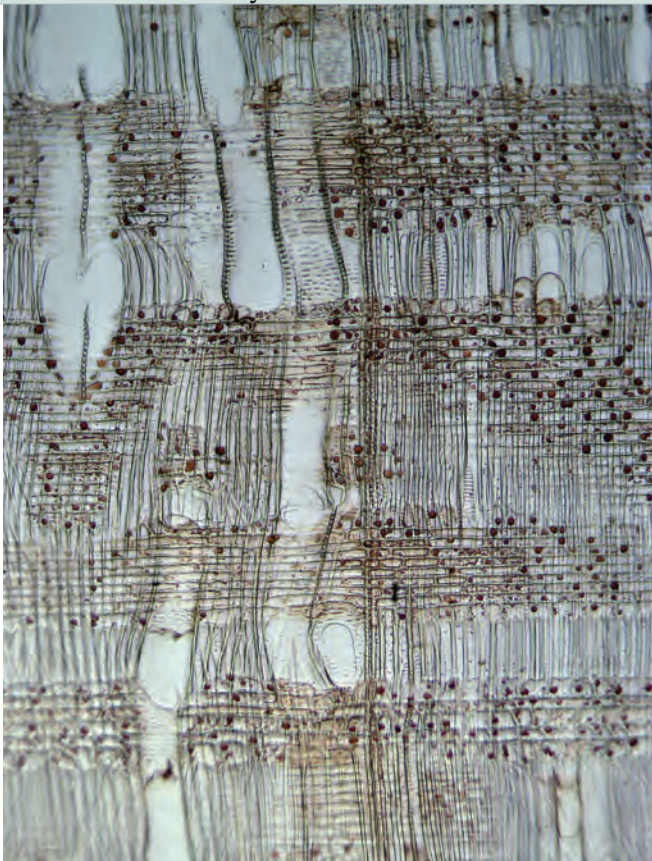


Fig. 14. Photomicrograph (100x) of the radial section of *Nothofagus antarctica*. Simple perforation plates in the vessels and rays with one marginal row of square to upright cells with brown contents. Photo by Raimund Aichbauer.

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6. Bioclimatic and phytosociological diagnosis of the species of the *Nothofagus* genus (Nothofagaceae) in South America – Javier Amigo & Manuel A. Rodríguez-Guitán - International Journal of Geobotanical Research, Vol. n° 1, December 2011, (ResearchGate).
7. Agregado de valor de la madera de Ñire en un esquema de manejo de bosques con ganadería integrada en Santa Cruz – Pablo L. Peri (Editor) - ISBN 978-987-46815-3-9, 2020. Online brochure without copyright.



Many of you may remember Chuck Holder, a former member, ex-president, ex-newsletter editor of the Southern Alberta Woodworkers Society (SAWS) and an avid wood collector and woodworker. Along with SAWS members Greg Reed and myself, he has also been a member of the International Wood Collectors Society (#5749) for many years. He, with his late wife Mary, hosted "WOOD Canada 2000", the AGM held here in Calgary in 2000. He also served as the Canada Region Trustee (1998-2000) and as Vice President, President-Elect and President (2000 – 2006). I have on numerous occasions checked with him and his collection to confirm the ID of woods that I've tried to identify. Some years ago, he asked if I would be interested in taking over his collection when he was no longer interested or able to continue with it. I said yes.



That time came this past summer when he declared himself retired from woodworking. My son helped me load the eight-drawer metal cabinet and all his samples onto my truck and hauled it home. Along with it came many boxes of extra samples that he had begun to catalogue but hadn't finished. After some "discussion" with my wife, we found a home for it in a bedroom that serves as my study. The standard size for these samples is 6" x 3" x 1/2", although a few are smaller.

After adding all the additional samples (including a number that I had collected and given to him earlier), there are now 1331 different species of woody materials in the collection. This covers at least 518 genera in 128 families. They are catalogued by scientific (Latin) name, common name, family, specific gravity, pounds per cubic foot, colour, native range and other common names. Where would we be without an Excel spread sheet?

Why did I take on this collection? That's what my

wife has asked. I do have my own collection that has reached 901 species. There is considerable overlap between the two collections, but with 72 different *Eucalyptus* species in the Holder collection compared with only 11 *Eucalyptus* species in mine, I know there are differences. Between the two of them, there are 1766 or so species. I did add to my collection when I found samples uncatalogued that were already in his collection.

To answer that question, I would say that as an amateur wood anatomist with an interest in wood identification it's helpful to have known samples to compare an unknown sample to. If my studies suggest the unknown sample is "x", then if I can find a known sample of "x", I may be able to confirm if my guess is right or not. I also wanted to help out a friend and honour his decades of collecting by giving a home to his collection and to make it available to others.

If other SAWS or IWCS members are interested in seeing either collection to help ID any of their wood stash, or just to appreciate the variety of woods, it is open to members to view by appointment. I'd like to see it used, viewed and appreciated by others. If anyone is interested in giving either collection a home after I can no longer house it (hopefully years down the road) please talk to me.



My family would be happy to hear about a plan of succession.

*A **xylarium** (or xylotheque) is a scientific collection of authenticated wood specimens, essentially a "library of wood," used for research, education, and identification in fields like botany, forestry, forensics, and art restoration.

This article was originally written for and published in the SAWS newsletter (Jan. 2026) and has been modified for IWCS readers. Reprinted by permission.



WOOD SPECIMENS FOR SALE OR TRADE

Wood samples offered by Dennis Wilson. Contact Dennis directly at: denwils21@gmail.com for orders or a complete list.

Note the codes below for the sizes and sources of the samples.

All samples subject to previous sale.

Inquire if price is not listed.

Sample sources and sizes:

IWCS - International Wood Collectors Society 0.5" x 3" x 6"

SAN - Sabah Forestry Dept. Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia LG 0.8 x 3.7 x 6" SM 0.4 x 2.85 x 4"

FDL - Forestry Dept. of Laos 0.75 x 2.5 x 4"

RV - Rex Vaught Collection sample 0.25 x 2.5 x 5"

Genus	Species	Common Name	Source	Size (#) & Notes	US \$
<i>Gallesia</i>	<i>integrifolia</i>	Palo ajo	Peru	0.48 x 2.75 x 5.8"	6.00
<i>Gambeya</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	White aningre	Cameroon	IWCS	7.50
<i>Gamblea</i>	<i>innovans</i>		Hiroshima, Japan	IWCS	6.50
<i>Garcinia</i>	<i>brevirostris</i>	Basan	Philippines	0.9 x 3.4 x 6.1"	9.00
<i>Garcinia</i>	sp.	Kandis		IWCS, SAN 38443 glued 2 pcs showing sap- and heartwood	
<i>Garcinia</i>	sp.	Kandis	Mesilau Camp, Kinabalu, Malaysia	RV	1.00
<i>Garrya</i>	<i>elliptica</i>	Wavyleaf silk tassel	Oregon, USA	IWCS	7.00
<i>Garrya</i>	<i>elliptica</i>	Wavyleaf silk tassel	Oregon, USA	RV	1.50
<i>Geijera</i>	<i>parviflora</i>	Greenheart	California, USA	IWCS	8.50
<i>Ginkgo</i>	<i>biloba</i>	Ginkgo	Indiana, USA	IWCS	3.00
<i>Ginkgo</i>	<i>biloba</i>	Ginkgo	New Jersey, USA	RV	1.00
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	Water locust	Allred Lake, Missouri, USA	IWCS	4.00
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	Water locust	North Carolina, USA	RV	1.00
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	Indiana, USA	IWCS	0.50
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>	Honey locust - spalted	Illinois, USA	IWCS	1.50
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>tricanthos</i>	Honey locust	Indiana, USA	RV	0.50
<i>Gliricidia</i>	<i>sepium</i>	Gamal	Bali, Indonesia	IWCS	2.50
<i>Glochidion</i>	<i>candolleianum</i>	Cheesewood	India	0.35 x 2.1 x 4.15", rounded tree shape on back of 1 edge	7.00
<i>Glochidion</i>	<i>ferdinandi</i>	Cheese tree	Australia	IWCS	6.50
<i>Gluta</i>	<i>renghas</i>	Rengas	Malaysia	IWCS	5.00
<i>Gluta</i>	<i>tavoyana</i>		India	IWCS	11.00
<i>Gmelina</i>	<i>arborea</i>	Gmelina	Florida, USA	IWCS	6.00
<i>Gmelina</i>	<i>arborea</i>		Laos	FDL	5.50
<i>Gmelina</i>	<i>arborea</i>		Costa Rica	RV	1.00
<i>Gmelina</i>	<i>leichardtii</i>	Australian white beech	Australia	IWCS	5.00
<i>Gonystylus</i>	<i>bancanus</i>	Ramin		IWCS	5.00

<i>Gonystylus</i>	sp.	Ramin	(ID by US Forest Products Lab)	IWCS	3.00
<i>Gordonia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>	Huamanchilca	Peru	0.5 x 2.75 x 5.8"	6.00
<i>Gordonia</i>	<i>lasianthus</i>	Loblolly bay	Texas, USA	IWCS	4.00
<i>Gordonia</i>	<i>lasianthus</i>	Loblolly bay	Ocean Pond, Ocala National Forest, Louisiana	0.68 x 3 x 6"	4.50
<i>Gordonia</i>	<i>lasianthus</i>	Loblolly bay	Florida, USA	0.5 x 2.75 x 6"	2.50
<i>Gossia</i>	<i>hillii</i>		Gympie, Queensland, Australia	0.5 x 2.75 x 6"	9.50
<i>Goupia</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Kopie	Guyana	IWCS	5.50
<i>Goupia</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Kopie	British Guyana	0.5 x 2.75 x 6"	5.00
<i>Greenwayodendron</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>	Black moambe	Cameroon	IWCS	6.50
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>eristachya</i>	Flame grevillea	Western Australia, Australia	IWCS	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>hilliana</i>	White silky oak	Gympie, Queensland, Australia	IWCS	8.00
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>robusta</i>	Silver oak	South Africa	IWCS	5.50
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>robusta</i>	Silk oak	India	RV	1.00
<i>Grewia</i>	<i>asiatica</i>	Phalsa, cò ke á	Vietnam	IWCS	7.00
<i>Grewia</i>	<i>orbiculata</i>	Round leaved grewia	India	IWCS	7.50
<i>Guaiacum</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Lignum vitae	Central America	IWCS, CITES App.II some pieces have a slight taper across width	9.50
<i>Guaiacum</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Lignum vitae	Central America	0.47 x 3 x 6"	9.00
<i>Guaiacum</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Lignum vitae		RV, Craftsman Wood Service #60	1.50
<i>Guaiacum</i>	<i>sanctum</i>	Lignum vitae	Quintana Roo, Mexico	IWCS	12.00
<i>Guaiacum</i>	<i>sanctum</i>	Lignum vitae	Quintana Roo, Mexico	0.35 x 3 x 6", have a slight taper across length	9.50
<i>Guaiacum</i>	<i>sanctum</i>	Lignum vitae	Quintana Roo, Mexico	0.5 x 3 x 2.7"	1.00
<i>Guazuma</i>	<i>crinita</i>	Bolaina	Peru	0.48 x 2.75 x 6"	6.00
<i>Guazuma</i>	<i>ulmifolia</i>	Guacima	Honduras	IWCS	6.00
<i>Guazuma</i>	<i>ulmifolia</i>	Guacima	Honduras	0.5 x 3 x 5.8"	5.00
<i>Guazuma</i>	<i>ulmifolia</i>	Guacima	Honduras	0.5 x 3 x 5.7"	5.00
<i>Guettarda</i>	<i>combsii</i>	Tastab	Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico	IWCS	6.50
<i>Guettarda</i>	<i>combsii</i>	Tastab	Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico	0.46 x 3 x 6"	5.00
<i>Guettarda</i>	<i>combsii</i>	Tastab	Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico	0.4 x 3 x 6"	4.50
<i>Guibourtia</i>	<i>arnoldiana</i>	Benge	Africa	RV	2.00
<i>Guibourtia</i>	<i>coleosperma</i>	African rosewood	Africa	IWCS	7.50

Members' Listings and Requests

Members with wood specimens and books for sale

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

Alan B. Curtis #1132HL
2370 Douglas Drive,
Eugene, Oregon 97405, USA
Email: abcwoods1@gmail.com

I am interested in expanding my wood collection as funds permit. I collect in the form of transverse slices, commonly known as "tree cookies". I am interested in all woody tree and shrub species, even those not considered commercially valuable. I am looking for slices green or dry about 10-12" (~25 x 30 cm) in diameter, or whatever is representative of that species.

Eli Jensen #10010
Phone: (928) 606 0373
Email: elijensen@ironwoodforestry.com

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

Lionel Daniels #6509
Windy Heights High Cross,
Froxfield, Petersfield, GU32 1EK
UK
Phone: 01730 827472
Email: lioneldaniels1@outlook.com

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

Gary Green #6654L
9923 N 800 E, Syracuse, IN
46567
Email: ggreen3@earthlink.net
www.woodsbygwggreen.com

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

Colin Martin #7189
Dorothea Crt, Harristown,
Queensland 4350, Australia;
Phone: (061) 4635 3697
Email: colinrmartin5@gmail.com

For sale: More Useful Woods of the World \$7.00 + postage of \$5.00 USA shipments, and A Man of the Woods (Richard Crow biography) \$7.00 +

postage of \$5.00. Both are a total of \$14.00 plus postage of \$6.50 USA shipments.

Dennis Wilson #2324L
1545 Fitzgerald Ln., Alpena, MI
49707-8862, Email: denwils21@gmail.com

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

Réjean Drouin #3589
333, 19 e rue, Québec, Québec,
Canada G1L 2A5 Phone : (418)
529-5466
Email: fusionstorm@hotmail.com

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

Dieter Becker #6362
43, Engersgau str., Neuwied,
56566, Germany
dieter.becker.iwcs@t-online.de

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

Dennis Wilson #2324L
1545 Fitzgerald Ln.
Alpena, MI 9707-8862
Email: denwils21@gmail.com

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

Eric Meier #9701
4850 Merilee Dr., Minnetonka,
MN 55343; Email: eric@wood-database.com
www.wood-database.com/trade/

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

Herm Stolte #5796
2816 Grant Crescent SW, Calgary,
AB, Canada, Email: hgstolte@telus.net

I grow trees on my farm and own a small sawmill. I'm really looking for regular users of wood, rainforest species, especially Australian Red

Cedar and others, Hoop Pine and a few Eucalyptus, but I can also supply some unusual species to wood collectors. Many of these trees I have planted my self.

Bob Whitworth #10085
Qld. Australia.

www.treeplanter.com.au
Email: forest@spiderweb.com.au

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

Francisco Rodrigues #10166
Rua das Casas Novas 104
4590-764 Ferreira, Portugal
phone: +351 931113710
Email:

francisco.rodrigues@folhasclassicas.pt

XYLOS provides standard size specimens from woods collected by IWCS members Willem Hurkmans, Henk Bakker and Nelis Mourik. Our list will be regularly updated and consists of many exceptional species for the serious collector. For our story and specimens list see the July/August 2020 *WoW*, or contact us. Xylos intend to submit a list of additional species available.

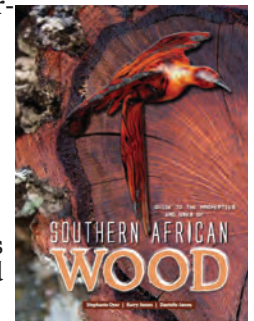
To avoid repetition, a complete list including everything issued and still in stock, will be available on request.

Henk Bakker #6966
Zuiddijk 387
1505 HB Zaandam
Netherlands
Email: h1bakker@12move.nl

Now available, Southern African Wood (ISBN 781920217587, Briza Publications, Pretoria, RSA), authored by former IWCS members Stephanie Dyer (#9380), Danielle James and Barry James (#9381). It is a fully illustrated guide to the properties and uses of wood from 140 Southern African tree species. A handful of leather-bound collectors editions remain for \$140.00

US dollars plus shipping and handling, and the standard hard cover books are \$46.60 US dollars plus shipping and handling. These are discounted

20% for IWCS members. Non-members will be charged \$168.50 +S&H for the collectors edition and \$57.57 + S&H for the standard. Each



Members' Listings and Requests

Members with wood specimens and books for sale (continued)

copy will be signed by the authors. All copies will be shipped from Pennsylvania, USA. Reserve your copy today by contacting
Mark R. Peet #9804L
Email: markrpeet@hotmail.com

I offer about 200 samples coming from Cameroon mainly from botanical exploration and identification. Email me for a trading list.

Joey Montagut #10258
25 rue du 24 février
11000 Carcassonne, France
Email: joey.montagut@yahoo.fr

I am interested in purchasing rectangular samples (natural, uncoated) of woods of the world for teaching purposes and in receiving small samples of plant exudates of the world, for the following purposes. 1) I teach ethnobotany at Penn State, York and have only a minimal collection of materials to show students. I would like rectangular samples of woods of the world, which are easy to stack and store. If available, please, indicate the cost and the species. 2) One of my research projects is the study of plant exudates (i.e., resins, gums, phenolics, etc.) of the world via nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. I have been doing this in collaboration with Dr. Joseph B. Lambert (Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas. All I need are 100 milligrams (ca. the volume of a new eraser on a traditional yellow pencil).

Jorge A. Santiago-Blay, PhD
Research Associate, Department of Paleobiology
National Museum of Natural History
Washington, DC 20560 USA
Email: blayj@si.edu
<https://naturalhistory.si.edu/staff/jorge-santiago-blay>

I have over 250 different types of veneers available in various sizes for intarsia or collections. The majority

consists of burl veneers, fiddle veneers, etc. There are extremely rare and very beautiful veneers. If you are interested: please request a list.

Dieter Becker #6362
43, Engersgastr., 56566
Neuwied, Germany
Email: dieter.becker.iwcs@t-online.de

I am trying to find a copy of the Compact Disc of 279 photomicrographs of wood cross-sections published in 2007 in conjunction A Guide to *More Useful Woods of the World* (image below). My wood-working club is ramping up its wood identification skills, and would appreciate having access to the digital images photo-micrographs of wood cross-sections covered in the above publication. I have copies of both volumes of A Guide to *Useful Woods of the World* that we are using in our wood identification efforts. I look forward to hearing back from you.

Hank Tyler #10298
28 John Street
Eltham, VIC 3095, Australia
Email: hanktyler29@gmail.com

I am looking for microscope slides in order to digitize more wood species with the aim of expanding my collection. Who is in possession of slides or knows someone who has slides available? I have a limited number of slides to exchange. About 8,000 photos of my slides have already been published on InsideWood.

Please email me your list to buy or exchange microscopic slides.
Raimund Aichbauer #10142
Bolderik 45, 5803 BR Venray
Netherlands
Email: aichbauer.schmid@planet.nl

I have several decades of paper copies of the *World of Wood (WoW)* that he would like to find a new home for. If interested call **Rex Wood**

(#6284) at **415-282-9508**. New owner must pay mailing of the issues from Ben Lomond, California.

Library Liquidation. Over 200 titles on wood, woodworking, turning, etc. We are liquidating our library and later on our entire distributed inventory at our website **Woodworkerslibrary.com**. Many are collectible titles. E-mail **Richard Sorsky** richard@lindenpub.com for a complete list.

I have an extensive collection of Woodturning Magazine (a British publication. It is in excellent condition. I have one copy of each issue Number 1 (Autumn 1990) - to date. There are these exceptions: duplicate copies of 1, 324, 393 and missing issue 352 which is available electronically. \$1,000.00 or best offer. Buyer pays shipping.
Ron Odegaard #3665-L
1508 N: Eugene Street, Appleton, WI 54914-2429
Email: rodegard3@gmail.com

Wanted: Naturally blue species such as Blue Mahoe (*Hibiscus elatus*) and Blue Beetle Pine (*Pinus contorta*, *Pinus ponderosa*). Must only be blue or blue-gray in color; no green, brown, or excessive sapwood. Open to virtually any sizes from project blanks, to very thin stock, to slabs & logs. Wanted also: Rarest & Hardest species. Looking for the hardest species available, especially rare ones. For example, Waddy (*Acacia peuce*). Sample size through small project boards and lumber shorts.
Ryan Fehr #10493
48 Steeplechase Drive
Holland, PA 18966
Email: rfehr613@gmail.com



Regis-tree

New members of the International Wood Collectors Society

Eising, Stephen #10563
12301 190th Avenue
Big Rapids Township, MI, 49307-9406, USA
Interests: 1,4,5
E-mail: scuby2@gmail.com
Recruited by Aaron Eising

Gomez, Eric #10564
Alceseca 77, Ajicic
Chapala, Jalisco 45920, MEXICO
Interests: 1,2,3,4,5
E-mail: ericgomez@tierracruda.com
□ Willing to host

Charlesworth, Preston #10565
4055 10th Avenue
Temple, PA 19560-1940, USA
Interests: 1,2,,4,5
E-mail: prc1235@gmail.com

IWCS 80th Anniversary Jubilee – Camp Lonestar, La Grange, TX, April 7-11, 2027

Start making plans to attend our IWCS 80th Anniversary Jubilee at Camp Lonestar, La Grange, TX on April 7-11, 2027. This meeting will be held at the same place as our 75th Jubilee in 2022 but is expected to be even better.

While plenty of distractions will be on-site including a sawmill, craft making, games and auctions, most of the activities will be off campus. So far we are planning to visit Chuck Hess's workshop featuring his Oliver machine collection (Figs. 1-3), David and Christi Flicker's world class collection of turned bowls and boxes along with exquisite burls from around the world (Figs. 4-9), visits to historic trees and a tour of Brandon Berdoll's famous big slab sawmill (examples on page 2).

For those interested in taking a break from wood, several alternative activities are being planned including visits to the Blue Bell Creamery and the Antique Rose Emporium in Brenham and antique shops in Round Rock.



Fig. 1. A lathe at the Oliver machine collection at Chuck Hess's wood shop



Fig. 2. A jointer at the Oliver machine collection at Chuck Hess's wood shop



Fig. 3. A bandsaw at the Oliver machine collection at Chuck Hess's wood shop



Fig. 4. David and Christi Flicker's wood bowl and box collections that will be featured during one of our tour stops.



Figs. 5-9. David and Christi Flickers' collections



When I took over as chairman for the Kits program in 2011, I filled orders at a slow but steady pace. At that time, we had a short list of "Members Only Specials" with unusual and hard to find species selling at \$5.00US each. In 2013, the late Ian McLaughlin from Australia asked if I had interest in specimens from the Dadswell collection for the Members Only Specimens. Ian and his crew of volunteers prepared and sent hundreds of very nice and sought-after specimens that sold quickly.

Then, so it went as usual until 2020 when Covid 19 hit and work-from-home individuals put us into record sales. This gradually tapered off into very slow sales until member Nick Engler gave a shout out to the IWCS on one of his Workshop Companion YouTube videos, "Hardwoods and Softwoods". Many new members ordered the 80 piece kit. Thanks Nick!

I prepared hundreds of specimens for the Kits over winter 2025 – 2026, thinking that we'd never run out in my lifetime. Wrong! Because many of the species have been supplied by members

from different parts of the world, I now find myself able to fill only two more orders of 80 piece Kits. I need wood or nicely finished and accurately sized and identified specimens of the following species. Ten plus, up to 50 of each are desired.

I'm set up to prepare specimens pretty efficiently, so if preparing the finished specimens is a problem you can just send the wood. I will entertain adding new species, especially those uncommon or rare enough for our Members Only Specials. These sell for \$5 each.

This is a very worthwhile program for the IWCS with the sale of an 80 piece Kit underwriting \$200 of our operating expenses. We should all be keen on keeping this program viable. Following is the list of specimens with five or fewer left in stock:

Ship to or make inquiries at Gary Green, 9923 N 800 E, Syracuse, IN 46567, USA. 574-457-5471.

ggreen3@earthlink.net



Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam fir	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden rain tree
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Huisache	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	Western larch
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Birdseye maple	<i>Lysiloma sabicu</i>	Sabicu
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy serviceberry	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Emperess tree
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow birch	<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Bottlebrush	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine, reclaimed
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White cypress-pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	<i>Planera aquatica</i>	Water elm
<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	Floss-silk tree	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Podocarpus
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugarberry	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Bigtooth aspen
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Honey mesquite
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar	<i>Prunus mexicana</i>	Mexican plum
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Ceylon satinwood	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur oak
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Arizona cypress	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Swamp chestnut oak
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard red oak
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	Cocobolo	<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black willow
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Sissoo	<i>Samanea saman</i>	Monkey pod
<i>Diospyros texana</i>	Texas persimmon	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California redwood, reclaimed
<i>Ebenopsis ebano</i>	Texas-ebony	<i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i>	Gum bumelia
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common fig	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald cypress
<i>Fraxinus berlandieriana</i>	Berlandier ash	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow tree
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	Cedar elm
<i>Juniperus ashei</i>	Ashe juniper	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm

IWCS 2027 Annual Meeting and 80th Jubilee
Camp Lone Star, 2016 Camp Lone Star Road, La Grange, TX 78945
April 7-11, 2027 (Wednesday afternoon through Sunday Breakfast)

Early registration is recommended by February 1, 2027

Name: IWCS #: Name for badge:
Spouse/guest: IWCS #: Name for badge:
Address:
City: State: Zip Code: Country:
Email address: Home Phone #:
First time to Annual meeting? Yes _____ No _____ Cell Phone #:

Make checks payable to **IWCS**. Send to PATTI DICKHERBER, 12 August Alp Ct., St. Charles, MO 63303, 314-740-6593.
Email pdickherber@yahoo.com with questions. We accept all major credit cards.

Credit Card number: Expiration Date:
3-digit security number on back of credit card:

Registration fee # of persons x \$50.00 = \$.....

Package includes rooms, meals and facility fee:

4-night lodging and 11 meals Wednesday Supper through Sunday Breakfast _____ Day Arriving

\$350.00 per person – double occupancy # of persons X 350.00 = \$.,,.....

TOTAL DUE \$

Commuters, RV's and Guests NOT using package, complete below:

Registration fees - Commuters, Guests per persons _____ # persons X 50.00 = \$.....

Commuters, guests – Facility fee \$20 per person per day _____ # days X # of persons X 20.00 = \$.....

Total Due \$

Commuters, RV's and guests interested in meals must specify below.

Wednesday	No Breakfast	No Lunch	Supper
Thursday	Breakfast	Lunch	Supper
Friday	Breakfast	Lunch	Supper
Saturday	Breakfast	Lunch	Supper
Sunday	Breakfast		

Total Breakfasts	X \$10.00 = \$.....
Total Lunches	X \$10.00 = \$.....
Total Dinners	X \$10.00 = \$.....
Total Due Meals.....	\$

Above meal prices are calculated at a per person rate.

There are only 26 modest rooms available to stay at Camp Lonestar that will be available only for the 4-night package. Each has a private bathroom but has no phones or TVs. These will be reserved on a first-come-first-served basis. So early registration is encouraged if you want to stay on-site. Others wishing to participate for only one, two or three days, should book off-site accommodation.



International Wood Collectors
Society
1610 Old Elk Neck Rd
Elkton, MD 21921-7439, U.S.A.

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Jim Zoellner in his Wood Shop – Fig. 15 in the article that starts on page 6.