

The  
*Siberian Iris*



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The  
*Society for Siberian Irises*

*Section of American Iris Society*

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## C O N T E N T S

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<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
List of Officers, Directors and Committees	
The President's Page - Charlotte Withers	208
Just For the Fun of the Thing - Peg Edwards	209
Rambling - Tom Heston	212
New Appointment to Pollen and Seed Committee	213
Progress Note On Tetraploid Siberian Irises - Dr. Currier McEwen	214
Milwaukee in 1969 - Charlotte Withers	215
Artistic Display at Milwaukee	216
Would This Help - Peg Edwards	218
Varietal Comments - Peg Edwards	219
Membership - December 1966	

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### MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

All members of this Society residing in the United States and Canada shall be members of the American Iris Society. Dues shall be \$1.00 per year.

\* \* \*

PRESIDENT'T PAGE  
Charlotte Withers

As the first light skiff of snow of the 1966 winter season settles over the North Dakota landscape, I have time to look at the spring and summer's gardening memories and find it was all in all a very good one. Oh true, at the peak of bloom for the TB irises we had a heavy rain and some wind which left some of them slightly bent but because the Siberians weren't quite ready to bloom they came through in fine shape. In fact, if it hadn't been for all the Siberians and some of the sturdier tall ones, our local garden club flower show would have indeed been a sorry affair. That is the nice thing about our Siberians, you only need a few to make a lovely arrangement, their texture seems to withstand the rain and even when they are neglected as to regular watering they produce an abundance of bloom.

Later on in the season it was necessary to undertake an intensive replanting job which took most of the fall and will continue into the spring of 1967. Included in the move were many of the new guest Siberians from Dorothy Spofford, Fred Cassebeer, Steve Varner and some seedlings I had been nursing along to see what they would eventually turn out to be. While the shovel was in the hand, many of the little side clumps were dug, trimmed and given to friends. As you know, before shipping out of state it is necessary to have your stock inspected by the Agriculture Inspectors and cleared as free of disease and insects. When this was done, away went Siberians for the Research and Trial plots in Wisconsin, along with the newer ones for Milwaukee. Now, be sure to be there to see how happy they are growing in these controlled culture areas.

Almost a year has passed since I became president of this Society and some of the problems we had then are still with us. Namely, how to get a vice president for the Society, how to obtain articles for The Siberian Iris, and how to get an Editor for our publication. It is my belief that with a full-time editor we would have a larger and more interesting newsletter. And one put out on time!

To change the subject from problems to blessings--may we all extend a welcome to the new members who have joined us since the last issue. We hope you will enter into our discussions concerning the growing and hybridizing of Siberians and send any ideas you might have about them to our editor so they can be shared by all. So until next time - good growing, hybridizing and some arranging of Siberians.

## JUST FOR THE FUN OF THE THING

Peg Edwards

Have you daubed any pollen lately? Or ever?

If not, why not?

Maybe you were put off by all that scientific stuff - genes and chromosomes, ploidy and cyanins. Or maybe you feel you don't have enough space - that it really calls for half an acre or so of land. Or was time the element in short supply? You can just about take care of your garden as it is?

Well, you don't have to have lots of land, lots of time and a Master's degree to have the fun of plant breeding. One pod of Siberian iris seed will give you about 30 seeds, and these can be brought to blooming size, if all germinate (which isn't likely) in about two square yards of space. Most garden Siberians are 28-chromosome plants so you are not likely to need much knowledge in this department, and not very much is known for sure, in the matter of dominance or recessivity. Apparently blue is dominant over white, but that's pretty nearly it.

Probably the worst problem you will face is trying to get a take. Some varieties set bee pods easily, but most are kind of reluctant to do so. It is probably safer to protect your crosses, at least until you know which plants pollinate readily. There are several procedures in use but the simplest, to me, is to tie loosely over the bud a piece of sheer fabric large enough so that the flower can open within this protection. Don't use net - the holes are large enough so that small insects can get through. Voile or similar thin but close weaves will be more satisfactory. When the flower is wide open, untie this covering, put the pollen on the stigmatic lip, and recover the flower. Leave it in place a day or two more. Some people seem to worry that the stigmatic lip might not be receptive right away; but by the time the dew has dried from the flower the stigma is usually ready, and in any case the pollen will stay effective long enough for even the slowpokes among stigmas.

Getting pollen to use is another little problem. Some have pollen which is readily available but others have to be persuaded to give out with it. If the plant you want to use as pollen parent is one of these there are several ways of getting the anther to give up its pollen. I get best results from running a needle along the line on which the pollen sac normally opens. A couple of light strokes will make it open, and then the pollen can be lifted out with the same needle and laid in the crevice where the stigmatic lip joins the style arm. Other people put the anther right side up on a warm brick, or on a saucer in a sunny window.

The anther is supposed to open by itself there. For me, it doesn't. It may turn out that the anther has no pollen, in which case pick another parent! It is wise to plan on making each cross both ways; if one plant turns out to have no pollen you have a chance to get the seed from the reverse cross, using it as the pod parent.

Make the cross using the first bloom on the plant you have chosen for pod parent - or at least the first bloom after the pollen parent has begun to open. If the cross doesn't take - no sign of swelling of the ovary, or the ovary falls off with the gone-by flower - you will still have other blooms to repeat the cross with.

Label your cross carefully. Write on the tag the name of the pod parent, a large 'x', then the pollen parent's name. Attach the tag around the neck of the flower just above the ovary; once you are sure the cross has taken, carefully peel the spathes away from the ovary and slip the tag down so that the swelling pod will keep the tag in place.

So now you have a pod. What next?

Keep an eye on it, and when it begins to turn brown, cut it with a stalk and bring it indoors. If you think it needs more ripening put it in a glass with a little water, enough for the stem to sit in but not get the pod wet; but usually by the time the pod has started to brown no further ripening is needed, and I just put pod and label in a glass until the pod starts to split, so that if I can't get to it right away the seeds will fall into the glass and not get lost. At the first sign of a crack in the pod, or as soon as possible afterwards, I break open the pod, crop the seeds into a pillbox, add a little vermiculite and enough water to get things barely moist, cap the box and refrigerate for about three weeks. Then the seeds are turned out into a three-inch pot half full of good potting soil, and another inch of soil is put over the seeds and their vermiculite accompaniment. The pot is stored in the coldframe over the winter. You may have some fall germination but most of the seeds will wait till spring to sprout. Now we come to a point where I have changed my policy lately. I leave the seeds in the pot all summer and the next winter - or if they come up very thickly I divide them among two pots - but keep them fairly thick in the pot. This slows up the process of bringing them to bloom by a year, but I have found that I lose fewer plants this way. First year Siberians are too apt to be pulled up for grass! The seedlings the second year are ready to be moved out quite early in spring, the plants are larger and have stronger roots, and as soon as they go into the open ground they really take off. All should bloom the following year

on good healthy plants. Some may even have more than one flower stalk. This hold-over method is no good for bearded irises or others with broad foliage, but for the fine-leaved, grassy sorts it does work well.

Now they are blooming. What should you look for among the seedlings? With luck you may find one that combines the best characteristics of the parents and doesn't have too many less attractive habits of growth. The parents, of course, should be the best varieties in your garden as far as growth habits are concerned. But even the best parents may have one or two bad habits - floppy foliage, bunchy branching, lack of branching - so you should have tried to choose two that do not have the same bad habits. Among the offspring there may be one that has lost the faults of both parents. Maybe its flower is no improvement. Maybe another seedling has a greatly improved flower but shows one or two of its parental weaknesses. Why not combine these two seedlings for your next generation of seedlings? Number every seedling you want to save for a second look and throw away the rest. Be hard-hearted. This is no place for sentiment - you are going to need that space next year for another bunch of seedlings. Because of course you didn't wait till the first pod had come to bloom, to make another cross.

The best help you can have, both in choosing parents and in evaluating seedlings, is your copy of the Handbook on Judging Siberians. With that, a few pieces of cloth, a needle, a pill-box, a bag of potting soil, a couple of tags, a few labels, a couple of flowerpots and a few square yards of good ground you are in the hybridizing game. Have fun!

\* \* \* \* \*

#### WHO WAS AT NEWARK?

As you will note, there is no report of Siberians sighted in Newark gardens other than at Presby. What happened over there?

Reports on Section meetings are also sparse. Only one person has even admitted to attending the Siberian meeting. That is too bad. With so many of our members along the eastern part of our country we should be very well represented that-a-way! Of course in this section of the country where we are fewer and a lot farther apart we won't expect a large turnout.

How about some topics you would like to have covered at a section get-together in Denver or some of the future conventions.

RAMBLING  
Tom Heston

There wasn't much of anything new in Siberians to see this year locally and some of my new old ones are still busy establishing themselves and I have yet to see many many varieties.

Sort of straightened out a local problem this year. We have had two varieties of ERIC THE RED in circulation with much confusion as to which was the real one. I was fortunate enough to get to the Seattle Iris Show and found out that one of our local questionables was actually HELEN ASTOR. The history of how this plant got into distribution this way was simply that one of the local nurseries mailed it through the mails as ERIC THE RED. The clump grew well and it was distributed as ERIC THE RED through our local iris society auction night. I have advised the person who brought it to the auction as well as those who purchased it to re-tag it as HELEN ASTOR. I was one of the victims also. Well, I have been happy with HELEN ASTOR for years and now I will have to get a real ERIC THE RED. We were all quite content and satisfied that the plant was ERIC.

The three healthy plants of TOWANDA REDFLARE are thriving this year so far and the young leaves are intensely light green..The winter they survived was not much to speak of because I had several petunias that came through in great shape, which is rare. So for the record, TOWANDA REDFLARE survived the web-foot conditions and we will eventually have to see if it will survive a harsh winter. The three plants have received no special attention or soil preparation. If they can survive a harsh winter, then maybe we can say we have succeeded in acclimating TOWANDA REDFLARE.

I had a problem with one of my no-name blue-purple Siberians. This year it came up with dwarf leaves and the stems only 13" tall with a tiny blossom. In other years this plant had grown tall. The leaves tended to be brownish on the end. The clump was evidently diseased or terribly stunted and our local experts could not figure it out. I was afraid if it were diseased that it might spread so in digging up the clump to throw it out at the end of the bloom season it was carefully examined including the soil under it, but no clue! Maybe somebody might have some idea of what happened to the clump.

Many thanks to Peg Edwards for her article on cutting the seed stalks on Siberians and not letting the seeds disseminate willy-nilly all over everything. Eventually this could have been a catastrophe in my yard because I am trying to see some of these varieties. I have made this mistake in tall bearded letting

some of the seeds drop into the soil when harvesting and now I have some interesting puzzles.

In cutting the Siberian seed stalks after they have matured, be sure to save them and dry them. This is the advice of our local federated garden club arranger-judge. The seed stalks are fascinating in garden arrangements in the dried condition as-is or spray painted different colors. They can be used in winter dried arrangements or for that needed brown tone in fresh arrangements. She saves them from year to year. If you have an arrangement friend she could use some of your stalks and you can also encourage them to grow their own in future years. This is just one of the bonus features of Siberian irises.

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#### NEW APPOINTMENT

It is a pleasure to announce that one of our newer members has volunteered to serve on our Pollen and Seed Supply Committee with Mrs. Westmeyer.

Sarah Wing Highley of 1063 Hunt Valley Drive, Reynoldsburg, Ohio, has offered her services to our Society. Her letter displays an interest in more than one phase of iris culture and research. We hope she will continue her endeavors on our behalf in years to come.

Her interest also extends to the marketing of irises - an area long neglected and a very important bottleneck in getting the newest and best Siberians into the gardens of our country. All too often members write and ask, 'where can I get Siberians, especially the latest introductions'. Probably some of the answers will be given by Sarah in future articles for our publication.

Again, welcome to our 'working class' and we will be looking for articles from you in future issues.

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Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one: and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour. I Corinthians 3:8

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PROGRESS NOTE ON TETRAPLOID SIBERIAN IRISES  
Currier McEwen

In "The Siberian Iris" for November 1965 (Vol. 2, Page 174) I described our efforts then underway to induce tetraploidy in Siberian irises. The purpose of this brief note is to report development since then.

Mrs. McEwen and I are continuing to use colchicine to induce additional first generation tetraploids. Our main effort, however, during the past two seasons has been to obtain second generation tetraploid seedlings by crossing our induced ones. This is essential because there is always the possibility that the induced plants, even when they appear to be pure tetraploids, may contain some diploid tissue which could take over in some pieces when the plant is divided. However, a tetraploid from seeds derived from tetraploid crosses is certain to contain no diploid tissue and hence can be introduced with assurance. The same is true even when one crosses chimeras (as the plants of mixed diploid and tetraploid tissue are called). The resulting seed pods may contain some diploid and some tetraploid seeds, but each resulting seedling will be purely one or the other and not a chimera.

Unfortunately, colchicine induced tetraploids and chimeras are characterized by very limited fertility. In other species fertility has been regained in later generations, and I have no doubt that this will be the case with Siberian irises also. Meanwhile, however, Mrs. McEwen and I have harvested very few seeds that looked viable from planned tetraploid crosses; and since we cannot be certain that the parents are pure tetraploids - indeed we know that some are chimeras - we will not know until the seedlings bloom whether we have any second generation tetraploids among them. The first seeds from such crosses were harvested in 1965 and the resulting seedlings lined out in the garden in the spring of 1966; so we shall not know the results before 1968. This year we harvested a larger number of seeds which we hope are tetraploid, but these will not bloom until 1969.

This waiting is the most difficult part, but meanwhile we have the pleasure of enjoying our diploids and induced tetraploids and chimeras as well as the fun of continuing our colchicine efforts with our own best diploid seedlings and those from other hybridizers. Each year new tetraploids and chimeras have appeared among the treated seedlings planted two years earlier. As noted in the earlier article, the flowers of these successfully treated plants show features of superiority over their diploid sister seedlings. We can now say with assurance that whenever a sectorial chimera has made it possible to compare directly the diploid and tetraploid forms of the same seedling, the tetraploid

has been the superior, with larger flowers of better substance, flaring form and richer colors. Black and white photographs of two of these chimeras can be seen in the 1966 Yearbook of the British Iris Society.

\* \* \*

#### MILWAUKEE IN 1969 Charlotte Withers

About a year ago I received a letter from Mr. Clarence Protzmann, chairman for the 1969 American Iris Society Convention in Milwaukee, asking whether the Siberian Society would be interested in some display area in the Controlled Culture program.

Let me explain that according to Mr. Protzmann's letter, the irises will be potted and grown in an attempt to get ALL types of irises to be in bloom for the convention. Hence, no BUD CONVENTION in 1969 if these people have their way. These irises would be exhibited in the Exhibition Dome of the Horticultural Conservatory along with the Horticultural and Artistic Arrangements Show. At the time of the letter they already had about 200 plants at the greenhouses that were shipped in the fall of 1965. These included Aril species, Regalias, Arilbreds, etc; Japanese, Medians, and Spurias. The only Siberian there at that time was Steve Varner's TEALWOOD. For all other types a quota was set but because the Siberians are more limited in variety numbers no quota was set.

The main outdoor plantings of all guest irises sent for the Convention will be in the renowned Alfred L. Boerner Botanical Gardens of Whitnall Park. All of the irises will receive proper and identical care. They will have equal opportunity to show off their best qualities.

Mr. Protzmann said that if the Siberian Society would like to have representative plantings there which could be left for later permanent display even though they may not be at peak bloom for the Convention they would be seen by thousands of visitors daily during their bloom period.

The Botanical Gardens do have some Siberians at present, but they are older varieties. These would be seen at the Convention even though others weren't sent.

He also sent along an outline of the plans which had been made to run tests on evaluation of the different types of herbicides, along with insecticides - both systemic insecticides and those which must be applied each week for seven days. For these tests and other trials controlling the types of soil, some rhizomes being inoculated and others not, as a method of check after use of the insecticides and pesticides. For these tests and growth trials he asked that 30 plants of three varieties or 45 plants of two varieties be sent to the Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Service in Madison. Since I was in the process of replanting a bed of Siberians, daylilies and peonies, I took it upon myself to send along 45 clumps of SNOW CREST and 45 of GATINEAU. And since the shovel was handy, into a couple more boxes went three or four divisions of some healthy guests, namely, Dorothy Spofford's introductions, LOOKS MOHRISH, MANDY MORSE, SEA TURN AND SALEM WITCH. Because I had lovely large clumps of Fred Cassebeer's introductions VIOLET FLARE, WHITE SWIRL and PLACID WATERS they also were sent to show off at Milwaukee. Later on Mr. Protzmann informed me that he had received Gertie Knock's two lovelies, BETH ELLEN and DARK MARINE. Steve Varner's TEALWOOD was already there but I felt Fred Cassebeer's PIROUETTE should also be there and as he listed COOL SPRING, HELEN ASTOR and TROPIC NIGHT on his price list we ordered them to be included. A letter from Fred said he had included Kitton's WHITE CAPE, one of his seedlings, #736 and Dorothy's MANDY MORSE. Dr. Bill McGarvey has promised to see that his new ones, EGO, SUPER EGO and E.WFUL along with some of his more promising seedlings are sent in the spring.

So after sending a few more of our favorites in the spring, we should be well represented at THIS convention anyway. It is my hope that we can build up display beds with our MORGAN AWARD WINNERS as the Tall Bearded 'onciers do with their DYKES AWARD winners. I would certainly be glad to hear some opinions along this line.

#### ARTISTIC DISPLAY

Just recently I received a letter from Mr. Protzmann telling of the plans for an Educational and Artistic Display by each special section of the AIS. Facilities have been made available in the beautiful Service Building located in the Alfred L. Bæerner Botanical Gardens for this presentation. Very fine presentations are continually made here on Horticultural subjects and Art that pertains thereto. Each Society is to be given the opportunity to present a display, educational and in all mediums desired or available to them to further acquaint all those who will see these displays with further knowledge about their particular iris.

The Aril, Median and Spuria Societies have already picked their representatives to develop their particular displays. It pains me to think that our Society is so void of talent that we will not be represented in this area. It is a wonderful chance for us to get our Siberian varieties before the Iris public. So any ideas, or even a whisper of an idea, will be welcomed with open arms.

One of the Art features will be a display of hard wood carvings of irises that are crafted by a master hand and painted in the coloring of the variety used. The number of hours and the patience given to their creation makes them of great value and ultimately they should become a possession of some good Art institute.

Mr. Robert Reinhardt of 14151 W. National Avenue, New Berlin, Wisconsin, has been appointed chairman of this committee and complete information is to be sent to those chosen to represent each society. Mr. Reinhardt will work with Mr. John Voight, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens for the coordination of this idea. Space will be allotted as desired, layout submitted with materials and all displays will be made ready through the cooperation of the Milwaukee County Park Commission. Complete assistance and cooperation will be given those assigned to their particular task. Displays will have to be received by January 15, 1969. so that the entire feature can be coordinated and the necessary art work completed.

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It is a sincere hope on my part that we can have a display in this area. Do we have any artists in our membership - I am thinking of colored photos and even painted pictures for a showy display - probably if Mildred Johnson still has those WHITE SWIRL blooms she was so busy displaying at Denver a couple of years ago, something could be worked out in that area. Let's all get busy and hatch some original and lovely ideas to show we are alive and doin' !

\* \* \* \* \*

THEY SAY ----

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done. (Longfellow)

- - - - -

It takes all the running you can to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast. (H.G. Bohn)

## WOULD TH'S HELP?

Peg Edwards

I set out several plants of Siberians last fall and this spring; planted them carefully, watered them well, hovered over them like the proverbial hen with chicks. All of them were in apparently good condition when received; all of them died. Why?

This summer in remaking my front yard, I dug, divided, and re-planted several other Siberians under very similar circumstances, and all lived. Why?

The only difference I can see is that, this summer, the plants were put into beds that were completely rebuilt, and everything in the beds needed a lot of watering to get them established in the face of the drought conditions prevailing, while last fall, and early this spring, I couldn't be quite as lavish as I didn't want to drown the established plants in the same beds. The difference amounted to that between putting on about three inches of water, twice a week, and putting on an inch of water every day for about a month.

This set me thinking. Could it be that the plants lost too much water through the foliage in relation to the amount put into the ground, during the fall and spring - or rather, the amount the roots were able to use in their curtailed condition - but the plants set out in the summer, because of the frequent, smaller allotments, lost less water through transpiration in the more humid atmosphere just above the soil, and so the roots were able to maintain an adequate supply?

It seems to me this is the most logical explanation. It would not be too hard to check on. I don't have misting equipment (and at the present time I'm too broke to get it) but I have had good results in rooting plants by setting them under a clear plastic hatbox in a lightly shaded spot or pouring a little muddy water over the top of the box to decrease the amount of sunlight received by the plants. I propose to put a division of a plant of Siberian iris under the hatbox and see if it roots more quickly-I will first keep it out of the ground about a week under shipping conditions. Another division of the same plant will be planted in the open after the same treatment and given twice-a-week watering. I hope that next fall I will be able to report on whether this made any appreciable difference in the growth of the two divisions.

If any member has access to a misting spray, with or without a timing device, it would be a noble act to try the same sort of test of misting the one division and watering the other in the usual way. It is just possible that the use of some system of more or less continuous light watering might take the Siberians off the list of plants that are slow starters.

## VARIETAL COMMENTS

**BLUE BURN** (McGarvey) A delightful new blue of excellent form and proportions. Planted in 1964, it gave one bloom last year and eight this year, with a two-bud terminal and one branch on stems averaging 25 inches, nicely above the foliage, which seems to carry well as it is still fairly upright as I write, in September.

**EGO** (McGarvey) The flower is lovely, blue with a touch of violet, and the foliage is nicely erect. Unfortunately there was only one very short bloom stalk and this was certainly not typical, so I cannot say what normal growth will be here. It was planted with **BLUE BURN** but seems slower to settle in.

**CONGO DRUMS** (Marx) This year I was able to compare this with my own **VELVET NIGHT** and I found very little to choose between them. **CONGO DRUMS** is a fine dark violet with little or no markings showing on the falls. It is not as velvety as **VELVET NIGHT** but seems to be a slightly more vigorous grower here. It is not as large as **CAESAR'S BROTHER** nor as vigorous and prolific, but it is a finer garden subject and a more elegant flower.

Peg Edwards

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## THOUGHTS

THIS SPACE WAS RESERVED FOR YOUR ARTICLE, DEAR READER, BUT  
....since Charlotte did not receive it, she asked me to do something about using the remainder of the page. Next issue we'll look forward to your thoughts. How about it?

**WHITE SWIRL** once again was a standout here in our Salt Lake garden as was **SNOW FLARE**. While both white, they are not alike, but each has a charm that we like.

**MRS. ROWE** and **MORNING MAGIC** were look-alikes in color, but not in branching. Both bloomed nicely here.

**MANDY MORSE** gave her usual fine performance, height rivaling that of **CAESAR** (one of my tallest growers).

This past Siberian season was delightful as many of my starts are now Clumps and so lovely in the landscape.

One of the nicest parts of my Siberian season, however, was meeting Ben Hager, one of the Siberian Board members with whom I've corresponded\* (like the other board people from other areas) but never met. He claims not to be a speaker, but don't you believe it! He was our Region 12 dinner speaker, and his talk was delightful...so is he.

MEMBERSHIP LIST  
DECEMBER  
1966

SUPPLEMENT

(+) New since last TSI		Brenner, Francis,	6-30-67
	<u>Membership Ends</u>	Rte 1, Box 14, Dakota, Ill. 61018	
Adams, Mrs. Charlotte M.	12-31-66	+Brown, Mrs. Dugald E.	6-30-67
7802 Kyle Street, Sunland, California 91040		5601 Bethel Church Rd. Saline, Michigan	
Abercrombie, Towne R.,	12-31-67	Brown, Mrs. Rex (Alta)	12-31-66
Abercrombie's Iris Gardens 7781 Livingston Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45239		12624 84th Avenue N. E. Kirkland, Washington 98033	
Allen, W. T.,	6-30-67	Buckley, Mr. Thomas J.	12-31-66
10 Kemper Avenue, Newport News, Va. 23601		6330 South Damen Ave. Chicago, Ill.	
		Canadian Iris Society (see Kummer, Mr. O. L., Librarian)	
Aultz, Mr. James M.,	6-30-67	Carlson, Mrs. W. W. (Grace)	12-31-65
1010 13th Street Huntington, W. Va. 25701		5457 South 52nd Street Omaha, Nebraska 68117	
Ayres, Mrs. Adda E.	12-31-67	Carr, Mr. Franklin E.	12-31-66
North Spencer Street Redkey, Indiana 47373		27 Mary Street Bordentown, New Jersey 08505	
Bahret, Mrs. C. A. (Leona)	6-30-69	Carruth, Mrs. Margaret Scruggs	
16 Germantown Road Danbury, Conn. 06810		4524 Edmonson Ave. Dallas Texas 75205	6-30-67
Balzer, Mrs. Frank L. (	12-31-66	Cassebeer, Mr. F. W.	12-31-66
120 N. 10th Street Miamisburg, Ohio		414 Strawtown Road West Nyack, N. Y. 10994	
Bauman, Mrs. William H.	6-30-66	Chambers, Mrs. Wm. E. (Kathryn)	
2612 East 18th Street Davenport, Iowa 52803		282 Forrest Road Merion Station, Penn. 19066	12-31-67
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Route 3, Box 535 Canby, Oregon		Box 218, Williston, South Carolina 29853	
Blockson, Mrs. F. W.	12-31-66	Christenson Gardens,	12-31-66
P. O. Box 1043 Roswell, New Mexico 88201		RFD 1 Box 181 Marcus, Iowa 51035	
Boswell, Carl H.	6-30-67	Connecticut Iris Society	12-31-69
1821 Gross Lane, Concord, California 94521		38 Antonio Avenue % Mrs. E. Schulz Meridan, Conn 06450	
Boy, Mr. Owen H.	6-30-67	Conroe, Dr. Irwin	12-31-69
Route 2 Box 338 Waupaca, Wisconsin 54981		42 Font Grove Road Slingerlands, New York 12159	
Bozievich, Mrs. John	12-31-66	Cooper, Mr. William H.	12-31-66
6810 Hillmead Road Bethesda, Maryland 20034		RD 4, E. Genesee St. Baldwinsville, New York 13027	
Bradley, Mr. Charles	6-30-67	Corey, Mrs. Preston E.	12-31-66
768 S. W. Third Street Moore, Oklahoma 73060		707 Pearl Street Reading, Mass. 01867	
+Brantley, Mr. Wm. F.	6-30-67	Cosgrove, Dr. Clark	12-31-68
RR 3 Box 281-B Muncie, Indiana 47302		8260 Longden, San Gabriel, California 91775	

Dallas, Rob't E., Rainbow Gardens, Rt. 1 Clarksville, Ohio 45,113	12-31-66	+Fortenberry, Mrs. J. A. 2205 30th Street Lubbock, Texas 79411	6-30-67
+Danielsen, Mr. Henry 4629 Northwest Blvd Davenport, Iowa 52806	6-30-69	Foster, Mr. Thomas W.F. 31 Amberwood Lane Walnut Creek, California 94598	12-31-66
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Edwards, Mrs. H. L. (Peg) 235 Koehl Street Massapequa Park, New York 11762	6-30-67	Grant, Mr. Ford L. 2125 Sturdevant Davenport, Iowa 52804	6-30-67
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Ellis, Albert 19 McClure Avenue Brantford, Ont.	12-31-66	Greater Portland Iris Society % T. L. Heston 7135 S. E. Boise Portland, Oregon 97206	12-31-66
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English, Mrs. John C. 2453 E. 3080 South Salt Lake City, Utah 84117	6-30-66	Hadley, Mrs. Dick 9938 Magnolia Avenue Riverside, California	6-30-66
Evans, Mr. Francis R. 1117 Half Moon Drive Modesto, California 95350	12-31-66	Hager, Ben R. Melrose Gardens Rte 1 Box 466 Stockton, California 95205	6-30-69
Firth, Mr. Gerald Spring Bank, Bryant Ave. Roslyn, New York	6-30-68		



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3704 7th Street		7015 N. Pierron Road	
Meline, Illinois 61265		Milwaukee, Wis. 53207	
Hamblen, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. (Malba)		Jaeger, Mr. Edward F.	12-31-66
2778 West 5600 South	12-31-69	1150 Sherman Ave.	
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Ponco, Nebraska 68770		2275 Kensington Avenue	12-31-66
Heston, Mr. Thomas L.	6-30-67	Salt Lake City Utah 84108	
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Highley, Mrs. Wilbur L. (Sarah Wing)		Alexandria, Louisiana 71303	
1068 Hunt Valley Drive	6-30-67	Jeris, Lois R.	6-30-67
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068		1116 H Street	
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3-14 Yamanone,		Judd, Mrs. J. W.	12-31-66
Zushi, Kanagawa, Japan		318 Nye Drive	
Hobart, Mrs. Eva B.	12-31-68	Chattanooga, Tenn. 37411	
North 818 Greenacres Road		Julien, Mr. Carl V.	6-30-68
Greenacres, Washington 99016		145 Village Circle West	
Holl, Mr. Earl A.	12/31-68	Paramus, New Jersey 07653	
8812 Nora Lane		Kanala, Mrs. Stephen (Mary S.)	
Indianapolis, Indiana 46240		16 Mylod Street	12-31-65
Hornaka, A.	12-31-66	Walpole, Mass.	
17 Kitamomodani, Minami - KV		Keenan, Mrs. Jerome	6-30-66
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31057		Kokick, Mrs. P. M. (Phyllis)	12-31-66
Indianapolis Hemerocallis and		Flewervilla, Kokopu, R. D. 9	
Iris Society	12-31-68	Whangarei, Northland, New Zealand	
Mrs. Lee Fischer, Librarian		Kummer, Mr. O. L., Librarian for	
3840 East 77th Street		Canadian Iris Society	12-31-66
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220		997 Vine Street	
		Preston, Ont., Canada	

Kuesel, Mr. Harry B.	12-31-66	Miami Valley Iris Society	12-31-66
19 Mary Lane,		Mr. Horace Wright, President	
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11548		Xenia, Ohio 45385	
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ul. Plowce 6,		1540 La Jolla Rancho Road	
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2541 Carlsbad Avenue		3131 North 58th Street	
Sacramento, California 95821		Omaha, Nebraska 68104	
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5529 South 2700 West		26 West Zion Hill Road	
Roy, Utah 84067		Quakertown, Pa. 18951	
Lofton, Leona Glee	12-31-66	Och, Mrs. William R.	6-30-66
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Palisade Ave. at	12-31-70	2342 Vollintine Avenue	
255th Street		Memphis, Tennessee 8	
New York, New York 71		Preece, Dr. Sherman J. Jr.	12-31-65
McGarvey, Dr. William G.	12-31-65	3329 Darrell Lane	
R. D. 3		Missoula, Montana	
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Ontario, Canada		14151 West National Avenue	
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Merz, Mrs. Robert L. Jr.	12-31-66	Wilmington, Mass. 01887	
14206 Oak Shadows		Richardson, Mrs. Bruce,	12-31-66
San Antonio, Texas 78232		Rte 2	
Michalo, Mr. George	12-31-66	Hannon, Ontario, Canada	
10852 West 44th Avenue			
Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033			

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Ross, Mrs. Kate P. Route 2 Clinton, North Arolina 28328	12-31-68	Steiger, Mr. Max Finca la Mina, Tacoronte, Tenerife, Islas Canarias, Camino Miranda	12-31-66
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# A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY:

It has been wonderful to see the membership increase each year, and since it has been such a long time since we printed a complete membership list, I decided to take the time to list each of you with your complete address and date of membership renewal.

A note of explanation on some who might appear in arrears: These are people who have indicated to me that they are life AIS members, or have paid a tri-ennial with AIS and will get to ours separately, or a number of reasons which by informing me, will insure that TSI is sent. These people catch up when the time comes around.

It is my sincere hope that the records are correct, but if there is something with your name that is not, please write me and let me get things right. I appreciate the memberships coming with AIS payments as it is a complete notice that your membership is in AIS and I do not have to check further.

Thank you all for your patience and interest in the Society as your notes indicate. My best wishes for an enjoyable new year.....Mildred J.

+ + + + +

## Honorary Members:

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