

# THE SIBERIAN IRIS



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# THE SIBERIAN IRIS

## C O N T E N T S

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### EDITORIAL

On the other side of this page you will find a number of blank spaces. The listings of chairmen hide other gaps. The odds are that you could fill one or more of these gaps. How about trying? We desperately need a Chairman for the Nominating Committee and one for Membership. And the Chairmen for all other committees would like very much to have at least one or two co-workers. Maybe you don't feel you have time or skills to take on a chairmanship - but wouldn't you be willing to help someone else? Make us an offer!

By the same token, the Editors could use some assistance. Dr. McEwen and I are both beginners at most aspects of this job and the only thing that kept this issue from being a flop was that, between the listings of gardens and the Check List we had enough material so that the volunteers, Mr. Phenis and Mr. Harder, provided enough material to make 'this slim volume'. How about sending us, in time for the Fall deadline (Sept. 15th) some common comments on Siberians in your garden, or seen in other gardens, or at the Convention? Maybe you have a problem in handling some Siberians - or maybe you have solved a problem. Tell us about it. This publication should be a forum for information about Siberian irises but it can't be if the members don't share their information and their problems with the rest of the members. We would like to expand The Siberian Iris from 24 to 30 or even 36 pages but we can't do it without material. And that material has to come from you.

Editorial (Continued)

If you are coming to the Convention this year, be sure to attend the Siberian meeting. There will be important matters to discuss. AND slides, and fun, and swapping of ideas. We in New York hope you will come to the Big Birthday Party - there will be quite a lot of newer Siberians in the tour gardens, along with the TBs and B3s and 1 TBs, the Aprils and the Spurias. Get in on the act!

Peg

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## THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Charlotte Withers

Each time I sit down to write this page I am hopeful that I will put into words something that will inspire our members to do deeds of great honor and service to our Society--but so far I do not feel that I have accomplished it.

However, let us try hard in the coming ten years to attain some of the goals we have set up for our Society in the last ten years and have not yet been able to complete.

At Milwaukee we had presented to us a list of needs and aims for our future and we should keep on striving to better our organization. It has always been my contention that one gets out of an organization just what one puts into it--time, energy, ideas - right? So here is the question: What have you contributed to The Society for Siberian Irises in the time you have been a member? Think about that in this Decennial Year.

Anniversaries are wonderful milestones, and this 50-year one for AIS is quite an event. It is a pleasure to be a member of the American Iris Society and to help celebrate this event. I am equally proud to be able to say I have been a member of our Section since its inception ten years ago. To celebrate the double event, as you see, we have spread ourselves a bit for this Birthday Issue. May I express my thanks to the co-editors, Peg Edwards and Currier McEwen, for compiling and editing this issue. They have done a wonderful job and I realize the extra time and work this has involved for them since I couldn't even assist.

Many of those who were original members at the time of the organization of our Section are still good and willing workers in the promotion of Siberian Iris growing and hybridizing. Many new faces have joined our group, and the very fact that we continue to grow is proof that we are needed and useful. The suggestion that we compile and make available to groups a set of Morgan Award Winners is evidence of interest in our lovely Siberians. I hope we can accomplish this project before another year goes by.

As you will note, in another part of this issue a list is given, of gardens in which Siberians, both new and old, are being grown. Try to visit a few of these on your way to or from the American Iris Society meeting in New York. Also you will find the first installment of the Siberian Check List. If you attend the Convention be sure to participate in the Siberian Iris Section meeting. You will have a chance to visit with others sharing your interest, and if you have any questions about Siberians this will be the perfect place to ask.

My best wishes for a weather-perfect New York meeting!

## 1969 REGISTRATIONS

Currier McEwen

During 1969 the 16 Siberian cultivars listed alphabetically below were registered; which compares with an average of 11, minimum 2, maximum 19, in each of the last en years. This group of registrations is particularly interesting in a number of respects: 1. It contains a new red and several new pinks, including one described as an amoena. 2. For the first time to my knowledge there are two cultivars from 28-chromosome parents which are described as light yellow. 3. Mrs. Mahood has added one cultivar from a 40-chromosome cross and another from a 40-chromosome species by a Californicae. 4. Of particular interest is Bill McGarvey's cultivar from a cross of a 40-chromosome species by a 28-chromosome seedling. This is a rare accomplishment made truly notable by the fact that it has proved itself fertile. Hence it offers great promise as a breeder which, hopefully, makes the yellow of I. forrestii available to the hybridizer of 28-chromosome varieties. 5. Finally 1969 saw the registration of the first second-generation tetraploid Siberian irises. Whether tetraploidy will prove to be as important in Siberians as it has been in tall bearded irises, daylilies and other plants, remains to be seen, but this development opens the way to a new line in breeding of great potential interest.

AUSABLE RIVER (Fred N. Cassebeer, R. 1969): Sdlg. 939. Siberian, 30", L. BlF. Lobelia blue (Wilson 41/1) self; stylearms 41/3. White Swirl x unknown.

BLUE PLATE (Currier McEwen, R. 1969): Sdlg. S 59/62. Siberian, 20", M, B3. S. 88c: F. 88B, edged 88D; styles 94d with 100 c midribs; haft marks and blaze scarcely noticeable. Sdlg. (Gatineau x unknown lavender sdlg.) x sister sdlg.

DREAMING YELLOW (Currier McEwen, R. 1969): Sdlg. T<sub>1</sub> 66/97A (colchicine-induced chimera). Siberian 31", M-L, W4Y. S. white; F. creamy yellow-9b on top quarter and 9c to 9d to tips; moderately ruffled. Dreaming Spires x unknown.

EARTHSHINE (William G. McGarvey, R. 1969): Sdlg. McG-69-9-1. Siberian, 38", M-L, W1y. Yellowish white self. White Swirl x Sdlg. 63-3-2.

FORETELL (William G. McGarvey, R. 1969): Sdlg. 68-forrestii Hyb.-1. Sibirica hybrid, 32", E-M, B14Ycm. S. light blue with styles about same color; F. yellow stitched with blue lines extending from haft over most of length of F., yellow color deepens as it approaches haft. I. forrestii clone 2 x (White Swirl x (LgB: (Gatineau x Caesar's Brother))).

FOURFOLD WHITE (Currier McEwen, R. 1969): Sdlg. T<sub>2</sub> 66/79A. Siberian, 36", M-L, W1. White self, yellow (138) haft. Sdlg. T<sub>1</sub> 61/Cas 4 (4) (White Swirl x unknown) X sdlg. T<sub>1</sub> 61/Cas 22 (2) (Snowy Egret x unknown). Second generation tetraploid.

LITTLE TRICOLOR (Cloyd F. Sensenbach, R. 1969) Sdlg. 12. Siberian, 32", M, RV1. Mixture of blue-violet-purple. Blue sdlg. ^ wine sdlg.

NIGHT FELL (Leona P. Mahood, R. 1969) Sibirica, 22", VL, V3D-DDcm. S, deep purple, styles same; F. black-purple, heavy gold median-line with smaller golden lines beside it; beardless. Probably a derivative of I. dykesii x unknown.

ORVILLE FAY (Currier McEwen, R. 1969) Sdlg. T<sub>2</sub> 66/38A. Siberian, 36", M-L, Bl. Blue self (RHS 93c) with veins 93b; styles 101c at center and 93d at edges. Sdlg. T<sub>1</sub> 61/Cas 2(1) (Violet Flare x unknown) X T<sub>1</sub> 61/Cas 15 (5) (Pirouette x unknown) Second generation tetraploid.

PANSY PURPLE (Currier McEwen, R. 1969) Sdlg. 61/Cas 15. Siberian, 28", M-L; V3. S. RHS 83B at proximal half and midline, balance 83c; F. between 83A and 86A but more vibrant, edged 83b, no blaze but 2-3 short white lines at base of midrib; styles 86b with blue tones in midrib, brown haft marks. Pirouette x unknown.

PINK HAZE (William G. McGarvey, R. 1969) Sdlg. McG-69-Pink-1. Siberian, 38", M, RV1P. Pink self (opens Munsell 5RP 6/10 or 5/10 but quickly fades to 8/5) McG-60-inroy-P-1 (Royal Ensign x Royal Ensign) X McG-63-2-2-2 (White Swirl x Royal-Ensign-P-Sdlg.)

PINK SNOWTOP (William G. McGarvey, R. 1969) Sdlg. McG-69-Pink ameo 1. Siberian, 40", M, W4RVL. S. opens light purplish pink (Munsell 5RP 8/5) but fades immediately to white; F. pink, opens to moderate purplish pink (Munsell 2.5RP 7/8); style arms white. McG-60-inroy-P-1 (Royal Ensign x Royal Ensign) X McG-63-2-2-2 (White Swirl x Royal-Ensign-P-sdlg.)

SPACE CHILD (Leona Mahood, R. 1969) Sdlg. SP 3-68. Sibirica-californica hybrid. 18-20", VL, Blcm. S. and styles blue, rising together vase-like well above F. before turning outward; F. blue with white signal and yellow median line, darker texture veining. Sibirica seedling (probably a derivative of I. clarkei) x I. tenax.

TEMPER TANTRUM (William G. McGarvey, R. 1969) Sdlg. McG-69-64-Sib-inroy-ruf-red 61-1. Siberian, 38", M, RV1D. Deep purplish red (Munsell 5RP 3/9) self, ruffled. McG-60-inroy-P-1 (Royal Ensign x Royal Ensign) X McG-63-2-2-2 (White Swirl x Roy-Ens-P-Sdlg).

WING ON WING (William G. McGarvey, R. 1969) Sdlg. McG-69-9-2. Siberian, 38", M, W1. White self, round form, ruffled. Ego x Blue Burn.

Full names and addresses of these hybridizers are:

Mr. Fred N. Cassebeer, 414 Strawtown Road, West Nyack, N.Y. 10994

Mrs. Leona Mahood, 11250 First, N.W., Seattle, Wash., 98177

Dr Currier McEwen, South Harpswell, Maine 04079

Prof. William G. McGarvey, State University of N.Y., Oswego, N.Y. 13126

Mr. Cloyd F. Sensenbach, 612 Berwick St., White Haven, Penna. 18661

(Peg's two cents - if these toothsome delights interest you - write the hybridizers and ask where and when they are being introduced. They do the cause no good languishing in the hybridizer's garden!)

## SOME NOTES ON MR. F. CLEVELAND MORGAN

Larry L. Harder

When working on material for the Artistic Display for the Milwaukee Convention, I discovered that little was known about F. Cleveland Morgan. In searching our AIS Bulletins, I could find very little about him there. I thought it a bit odd, especially since the highest award a Siberian Iris can win was named after him. Who was F. Cleveland Morgan, I wondered? What kind of man was he, what did he do for a living, and what was his connection with Siberian Irises?

I discovered through the Canadian Iris Society Newsletter that Ian Morgan, a grandson of F. Cleveland Morgan, was interested in obtaining starts of some of his grandfather's originations. So I wrote him, and he supplied me with several publications, including one in French, which had articles about his grandfather. These were Canadian Art publications. They do not cover his interest in irises, but they do throw a bit of light on the life and habits of Mr. Morgan.

I found that he was a member of a family which had interests in a number of department stores in Montreal and other cities in Canada. This was the source of funds with which he explored several fields of artistic interest. Late in his life, these stores were purchased by the Hudson Bay Company.

Born in 1882, Mr. Morgan attended Trinity College, Cambridge, as a young man. After finishing his English education he returned to Montreal in the summer of 1903 and earned an M.A. in Zoology from McGill University in that city. He then entered the family business.

He had lost the use of one eye when he was seven years old; now shortly after he had taken his degree, he had to abandon his scientific interests when the sight in the good eye was endangered by his use of the microscope. He turned his interests to serious collection of art works.

He had a lifetime interest in the arts. After his death, in 1962, his family presented to the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts his private collection of art objects. During his lifetime he had presented more than six hundred objects; and this gift from his family of an additional 450 made a group which was certainly impressive on numbers and even more, a collection astonishing for its variety and its high standard of taste, as the Canadian Art Magazine pointed out. His interests in the arts varied considerably. Ceramics of certain areas, notably China, Japan and Persia, were perhaps the most significant part of his collection. Among the pictorial arts he was particularly interested in Japanese prints, Persian miniatures and Mediaeval manuscripts. One of the prints pictured in the Canadian Art Magazine was an ink-on-paper 'Kakemono of Iris' by Ogata Korin, 1658-1716.

The writer of one article, Evan H. Turner, said: "It gives perhaps



an unfair impression of Mr. Cleveland Morgan to write only of his achievements in the area of the visual arts. This was only one aspect of his collecting experience. The extraordinary group of plants integrated with such thoughtfulness into his great gardens; his shells; his library; his travels- each aspect of his experience displayed his perception, his thoroughness, and his understanding. But to appreciate properly the extraordinary breadth of just one aspect of his several interests will usually provide a key to the whole man."

Quoting in part from one of the magazines: "Patience combined with the search for perfection was an essential element in Mr. Morgan's character. He could wait a number of years to find out if an iris he had created was in fact successful."

Still, I hadn't found out why Mr. Morgan became so interested in Siberian irises that he started to hybridize them. Was it an interest in plants useful for perennial borders that attracted him to them? He had a very notable collection of sempervivums. Or was it the unstable qualities and doubtful hardiness in his climate of a great many tall bearded varieties that brought about his interest in an iris that was far easier to establish and maintain? These questions are left unsolved. *Signa*, the publication of the Species Group, has been carrying extracts from Mr. Morgan's garden diary. Will these perhaps give us clues?

We do know that Mr. Morgan hybridized several tall bearded irises in the 1920s and 1930s. Then his interest shifted to Siberian irises. He originated among others CAESAR, 1930; CAESAR'S BROTHER, 1932; and TROPIC NIGHT, 1937. CAESAR'S BROTHER won the Morgan Award in 1953 and TROPIC NIGHT won it in 1954. CAESAR won an AM in 1928 from the Royal Horticultural Society in England.

Mr. Morgan was awarded the AIS Hybridizer's Medal in 1950. This information was not even recorded in the Bulletin until 1953; this was a pity, as we might well have had more information about Mr. Morgan had a biographical sketch been presented in the Bulletin at the time the award was made- perhaps we would have had a picture too.

It was at a meeting of the Board of Directors of AIS held in St. Louis on November 11-12, 1950 that the Morgan Award was established. Mr. Robert Allen proposed to the Board at this meeting that a medal for the outstanding Siberian variety of the year be presented yearly at the discretion of the Board, and that this medal be named the Morgan Award in honor of Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan in recognition of his outstanding contributions in the production of such widely recognized and grown varieties as (in the spelling then accepted but corrected in the 1949 AIS Check List) CAEZAR, CAESAR'S BROTHER and TROPIC NIGHT and others. The Board accepted this proposal and so the Morgan Award came into being.

Two of the AIS Bulletins carry articles written by Mr. Morgan. The first appeared in the July 1927 issue and contained the notes he had made on a trip to England, where he attended the RHS show at Chelsea and toured the Wisley Trial Gardens. Through this article we catch a glimpse of a man who was fascinated by all types of flowers, not only irises.

In his second article, which was carried in the 'Iris in Canada' issue, April 1931, his Notes on Irises in Canada carries a picture of the Siberian variety GRANDIS that more than likely was grown in his own garden. From this article we read of his interest in Siberians, for he said "I would urge growers in Canada to devote more time and space to the Siberians. They are of iron-clad hardiness and will thrive in the coldest parts of the country without any particular care. I have many thousands of seedlings and hope in time to make some of them available to gardens."

(Peg- popping off: Many thanks, Larry, for interesting information about one of our earliest American breeders of Siberians. Almost as curious as the question of what interested Mr. Morgan in hybridizing Siberians is that of why he stopped when he did. He did once say in a letter to me that pressure of business was one of the reasons he stopped.

I hope that as part of our Check List we will be able to include a listing of introduced Siberians by hybridizers; this will be a slow job but in time we will have at our fingertips the basic information about the many Siberians which have come into commerce and the many people who worked with them. The first section appears in this issue.

I also hope that other of our members will do a little investigating about the backgrounds of some of our other Siberian hybridizers, not only the Americans but also the English and others. This needs to be done soon if it is to be done at all as most of the people who might remember them are approaching old age now, and who knows how much longer their memories will still be available to us? I for one, would like to hear about Miss Preston, Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Gersdorff, Mr. Perry, all of whom were responsible for some of our best older varieties. We need more "Notes" like Larry's in our publications. Any volunteers?

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#### RESEARCH COMMITTEE

In the future the Research Committee hopes to submit a report regarding its activities in each Fall issue of The Siberian Iris. To help with a very simple current project the Committee requests each member willing to do so to send the following information, no later than August 1, 1970, to Dr. Currier McEwen, South Harpswell, Maine, 04079

1. The names or seedling numbers of the first three Siberian irises to bloom in 1970, with dates. In the case of seedlings under number please give names of parents.
2. The same information for the last three to open a bloom.
3. The name or number of any Siberian which rebloomed. If there was no rebloom please report that.
4. The location of your garden.
5. A brief note about any pest or disease of a Siberian iris which is noted this season. If you have no pest or disease problems please report that.

Also the Research Committee would appreciate hearing from members regarding subjects for study they would like the Committee to undertake.

A COMMENT ON AN ARTICLE IN THE LAST ISSUE  
Bryce Phenix

In the Fall issue 1969, on page 330, there was a short piece which I feel the need to comment on and answer. I shall have to recant my vows of silence and my attempts to remain uncontroversial.

Three major questions are stated and a fourth implied: the writer asked if there are not too many look-alikes being registered and introduced each year; if a seedling couldn't be grown for a number of years and approved by a number of judges prior to introduction; and whether there can be this many new and different Siberians each year?

To the first point, of there being too many look-alikes; I think that this is totally a matter of viewpoint. I do not feel that there have been too many introduced in the last few years. Part of the confusion comes from the fact that many things may sound alike in descriptions but may show great differences to the eye. In some circumstances it might be necessary to equate EGO and SWANK, as both being blue, and then the question might come up as to what need there is of two more blues. But to my eyes, EGO has a strong turquoise tint, as well as a chalice form; SWANK is quite blue and inclined to the deeper tones, with a more traditional form. And there may be older varieties, also called blue, which are quite as good and distinctive. I think that one of the blessings of Siberians is the wide range of forms and patterns.

Related to this is the difficulty of describing a variety by color so that everyone will know ~~what~~ the coloring looks like and why it is different. I have always thought that Tom Craig's color descriptions were brilliant and detailed, but not in terms that anyone but a highly trained artist could fully understand. I think that many people, to avoid complicated descriptions, fall back into calling something blue-white- etc. Also the present registration system is not much help in indicating the forms of flowers.

I think that we must also consider that a large proportion of registered varieties have not actually been introduced. The writer stated that about 20 varieties had been registered last year (Ed. note: 1968, this was written in last 1969) but I can only count four that were introduced this year out of that 20. I can think of at least two Siberians, never formally introduced, that are exceptionally nice ~~DEAN ALLEN~~ and DARK MAKINE. both lovely deep blues that are distinctive and beautiful in the garden. The writer thought that too many were being registered and introduced; I feel that we need not only more registrations, but more introductions of those that are registered.

To the second question I agree that a rule could be made; but would it really serve a useful purpose? Her first point is that a variety should be grown for a number of years before introduction; to the best of my knowledge every hybridizer of my acquaintance does this anyway and does not register until he is satisfied in his own mind that the variety is worth being seen and bought. If a variety is good, it is good; growing it for a number of years will neither improve it nor

detract from its good qualities. What is perhaps needed is education to let people know the acceptable standards and the objectionable characters in Siberians.

But it is with the second part of this question that I find myself in strongest disagreement: that each seedling should be passed on by a set number of judges. I do not want to offend, or impute a lack of skill or dedication to irises on the part of judges; but judges like the rest of us are human, and can be caught up by temporary trends which may gloss over basic standards. An unusual coloring, for instance, might weaken a judge's resistance. Plato's republic might be an ideal place to live- but it would not work; neither would the desire to get a set number of judges together at a set time and place to pass on a set of seedlings. If it were workable we would still have all AIS Test Gardens in active service. I have had to reverse my previous position on Test Gardens since it became painfully obvious that they don't work in practice. Perhaps the idea of Display Gardens, with no rewards, awards or punishments, is valid. But there seems to be a natural rebellion in the American spirit against being told to do something at a certain time and place; this was the failing of the Test Gardens, since both judges and non-judges seem to find greater interest in touring about than in visiting a central location.

Time has often mollified many a judges' decision. One of the greatest Spurias, and Spuria parents- WADI ZEM ZEM -was introduced by Milliken in 1943; the judges did not recognize the merits of this plant until, in 1952, it was finally voted HM- which at the time only required five votes. One year, on the TB list of AMs, I noted at least five varieties that had not won an HC before being introduced. One of these varieties has since produced two other AM winners and a flock of outstanding and distinctive seedlings on the West Coast. It would seem obvious that under a system that required judges to pass on a seedling before introduction, the iris world would be robbed of many a fine and useful variety.

The third question was whether there can really be so many new, different varieties each year; again, this depends on your point of view. To my way of thinking I find great hope in the increasing number of varieties coming on the market. I think that they are going to be of tremendous service in helping us to accelerate progress in breeding. When one considers the time lapse between ERIC THE RED and the arrival of the next group of magenta-toned Siberians- SPARKLING ROSE and RUBY WINE -we can see how slowly breeding has progressed and how much need there is for more work in all aspects.

I think the writer suggested a fourth question- how can one sort out the new varieties to determine which are of value? I think everyone has to work this out for himself; my solution is to fall back on advice from those whose judgement I have found I can trust. I certainly do not feel that I must give up TBs, or Siberians; there is a need to be more selective for the qualities I want.

To me the most important thing about the number of new Siberians is that it shows a growing interest in Siberians. I believe that new introductions tend to encourage people to grow Siberians since it is part of the American ethic to try to improve things, do things better. I notice a tremendous increase of interest in Siberians in this area that I feel is in many ways due to the fact that there are more new things available and people do get excited about what is new and interesting. Perhaps there is some snob appeal involved; nevertheless it does get people interested, and starts them toward building up a collection of Siberians. I would not attempt to imply that everything that has come out recently, or will come out, is necessarily better than older similar varieties, nor would I want to see us fall into a madness for only the very newest varieties, since there are many older varieties that are still very good- some, even, which have hardly been seen -but interest in breeding, registration and introduction can only help to produce new colors, forms and variations that will add to our gardening pleasure and convert others to the Siberians.

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#### A Little Editorial Comment on the Foregoing:

I've almost given up on the TBs myself- not because it is so hard to find any I'd like to have, but because I need the room, in my little garden, for Siberians, Medians of all kinds, Japs and various species. So first a TB has to knock my eye out, and then it has to come down in price to where it won't flatten my budget too badly, and then it still has to knock my eye out. It helps if the rumor has gone round that it is a good parent. With the new Siberians the question is not 'Is this variety as good as it reads? but 'Which of my older varieties- all of them pets -would I have to phase out to make room for this? Limitations of space do simplify life in some ways.

But I certainly don't think that 20 (or 50, if the happy day ever comes new registrations are excessive. Out of 20 there will perhaps be 5 that sound appealing to my taste. Not everyone has the same taste. When I go out to buy a dress I don't expect to find 25 dresses I want to take right into the fitting room- but I wouldn't like going into a shop and only finding 10 to choose from. I like to see some things there which are perfectly nice but not exactly my taste. I get more of a feeling of free choice. Whether with irises or dresses, I like having a range of things from which I can select just those which fit both my needs and my purse. I don't want any committee doing the choosing for me. One thing about irises, which isn't true of dresses- I can go back next year and find them still fashionable, still desirable- and with reduced price.

As for look-alikes: it might be worth considering whether they are also act-alikes. No Siberian, no plant of any kind, will grow equally well in all places. It will be superior in one place and a poor sort in others. Perhaps its look-alike will show the opposite pattern. Between the two, a plant is available in that coloring for any climate. We need look-alikes. Another aspect of letting judges decide whether a

variety should be introduced is that they generally only see the plant in bloom season, when it presumably is at its best. The originator sees it in midsummer, when maybe the foliage is all over the ground and frowzy. He sees it in late fall when the foliage is browned off and has to be cut away to keep down borers- and thereby reduces the plant's ability to protect itself from cold. He sees it in early spring when he can assess the amount of loss from cold- or wet- or thawing and heaving. Who is better equipped to determine whether this is a variety that may do well in other gardens? Yet having decided that it is potentially a good plant, he may send it to other parts for trial only to learn that in California, it sulks for lack of sufficient cold, but in Toronto, on the other hand, it grows with such weedy vigor that it winds up with two-inch flowers on 40-inch stalks, and looks really silly! Whild in parts of the Midwest it dies of drought in spite of all watering.

As for lapse of time, there are very few Siberians that can be offered for introduction the year after first bloom. It takes several years to build up enough stock even to consider introduction. In that period it can be seen by as many judges as care to drop in, and they can if they want come back the next year for a second look. What could a rule on the subject do that Nature doesn't do herself? One thing that might help would be to require judges to report annually on just what gardens they visited, at what season or seasons. Maybe a few more of them would make an effort to get to the gardens that don't specialize in TBs, at the times when their specialties were in bloom. But on that basis, I suspect a lot of us judges would either quit or be fired! Or maybe hybridizers should be required to take the full course of judges' training before they could register anything? Now that would start a rebellion!

At any rate, I hope that these articles, or others in this issue, will spark your urge to comment, perhaps to disagree, perhaps to reinforce some opinion. We could use the comments.

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#### WHERE ONE CAN SEE SIBERIAN IRISES

Currier McEwen

Last year I began to inquire about gardens in reach of New England where Mrs. McEwen and I might see new Siberian irises. In discussing this with Charlotte Withers the suggestion was made that probably others in SSI would like to know "what can be seen where" and I agreed to try to find out and prepare a list for publication in The Siberian Iris. A questionnaire was made up and sent to a few people who I was sure had some of the newer cultivars. From them I received suggestions of others I might write to. In all the questionnaire was sent to 35 people, both members and non-members, and 31 replied though a few felt their gardens should not be visited. This is an extraordinarily good response and I am grateful to all who sent in the information I have summarized here.

I have only one concern about the information given below, namely, that someone may think this list is an inclusive one of all the gardens which it would be rewarding to visit. Nothing, of course, could be farther from the truth. The gardens listed are merely a sample. It was not possible to send the questionnaire out in any general way and so I have made a beginning as best I could. I can only apologize for the incompleteness of my list and ask any others who would like their gardens included next year to write me so that I can send them a questionnaire when the time comes.

The questionnaire asked for a listing of cultivars under four headings: 1. any new ones not yet registered; 2. all cultivars (their own and those of other hybridizers) registered within the past five years; 3. any older cultivars not often seen; and 4. any species and interspecies crosses.

The 27 gardens listed below are in various states as follows: 5 in New York; 3 each in California and Massachusetts; 2 in Connecticut; and one each in Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Utah. The gardens are listed by states in that order. Because of limitations of space it is not possible to list all cultivars separated into the four categories described above, and only abbreviated summaries of the plants grown can be given. At the end the irises are listed alphabetically and the gardens where they can be seen are indicated for each.

#### New York

1. Mr. F.W. Cassebeer, 414 Strawtown Rd., West Nyack, N.Y. 10994 (phone 914-EL. 8-0257) Peak bloom about June 7. Recent: Au Sable River, Clear Pond, Ruby Wine, Swank, Sparkling Rose, Dewful, Ego, Lights of Paris, White Cape, White Magnificance, White Horses. Older: all his own fine introductions.
2. Mrs. H.L. Edwards, 235 Koehl St., Massapequa Park, L.I., N.Y. 11762 (phone 516-PY. 8-8129) Peak bloom May 25-June 15. Unregistered seedlings McGarvey's McG-Lg-B1 and own sdlings from White Swirl x Turquoise Cup. Recent: Ruby Wine, Sparkling Rose; Swank; Blue Burn, Ego; Joretta; Lights of Paris. Older: about 35 of which many are rare, and of course, her own Velvet Night.
3. Mr. Harry B. Kuesel, 19 Mary Lane, Greenvale, L.I., N.Y. 11548(phone 516-MA. 1-8170) Peak about June 5-7. Unregistered seedlings of McGarvey and McEwen. Recent: Ego, Super Ego; Dewful, Blue Burn, Nellie E.; Little White, Big Blue, Polly Dodge, Sally Kerlin, Marilyn Holmes, Pirouette, Au Sable River, Clear Pond, Sparkling Rose, Swank. Species (\*) Id, I. King's Forrest, Forrest Scion, Foretell, I. wilsonii.
4. Dr. and Mrs. William McGarvey, three mi. west of Oswego, N.Y. on Rt. 104 (ph. 315-343-4137) Bloom-third and fourth weeks in June. Unregistered: Nellie E. and many other McGarvey sdlgs. Recent: Blue Burn, Ego, Dewful, Super Ego, Species (\*) Id. I. chrysographes, I. forrestii, I. bulleyana, King's Forrest, Forest Scion, Foretell and selected seedlings from species and interspecies crosses.

(\*) the word species is used throughout to include species, 40-chromosome hybrids and interspecies crosses.

5. Mr. William H. Peck, Jr., Yellow Cote Rd., Box 30, Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771 (ph. 516-922-3454) Bloom: June 1-10. Unregistered: Peck, Hager and McEwen sdlg. Recent: Little White, Marilyn Holmes, Early Bluebird, Ego Super Ego, Blue Burn, Dewful, Lights of Paris, Ruby Wine, Sparkling Rose, Swank, Clear Pond, Au Sable River. Species: King's Forrest.

#### Massachusetts

6. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley N. Tiffney, 226 Edge Hill Rd., Sharon, Mass. (ph. 617-784-2398) Bloom: month of June. Unregistered: own sdlg. Recent: Spofford introductions of 1962-63. Older: about 100 cultivars including many Scheffy introductions and most Siberians available up to 1955. Species: various 40-chromosome ones plus some crosses.

7. Mr. Kevin Vaughn, 2017 South Athol Rd., Athol, Mass. 0131 (ph. 617-249-9417) Bloom: peak June 7-24. Unregistered: own, McGarvey, Elwell, Bartholomew, Tiffney, Warburton sdlg. Recent: Ruby Wine, Sparkling Rose Sapphire Bouquet, Dreaming Spires, Mandy Morse, Canton Blue, Green Thumb. Older: many including Caesar's Ghost, Tealwood, Species: Claret, chrysographes hybrids, other 40-chromosome seedlings.

8. Mrs. F.W. Warburton, Rt. 30 (mail to Rt. 2 Box 541) Westboro, Mass. 01581 (ph. 617-366-2160) Bloom: middle of June. Unregistered: own sdlg. and McGarvey's LgB. Recent: Pirouette. Older: Tealwood.

#### Connecticut

9. Mr. William Thomson, Eden Gardens, Eden Road, Stamford, Conn. 06907 Unregistered: McGarvey sdlg. Recent: McGarvey introductions.

10. Mrs. Troy R. Westmeyer, 60 Gary Rd., Stamford, Conn. 06903 (ph. 203 322-8746) Bloom: end of May to mid-June. Unregistered: Varner 63-1, 63-3. Recent: Blue Burn, Dewful, Ego, Super Ego, Joretta, White Flare, Ruby Wine, Sparkling Rose, Beth Ellen, Lights of Paris, Wisley White, Older: large collection including many not often seen. Species: King's Forrest.

#### Maine

11. Dr. and Mrs. Currier McEwen, South Harpswell, Maine 04079- 14 mi. from Brunswick, Rt. 123 (ph. 207-833-5438) Bloom: June 15-July 7. Unregistered: own sdlg. including tetraploids and chimeras, colchicine-induced, and tet. x tet. sdlg.; Hansford, Kitton, McGarvey, Witt and Mahood sdlg. Recent: Dewful, Ego, Super Ego, Jimmy's Gem, Barbara's Choice, White Magnificence, White Horses, White Cape, Japanese White, Court White, Cambridge, Early Bluebird, Wittle White, Marilyn Holmes, Sally Kerlin, Big Blue, Blue Plate, Polly Dodge, Cleve Dodge, Dreaming Yellow, Pansy Purple, and tets Orville Fay, Fourfold White. Older: Tealwood, Cassebeer intros., Papillon, Gray Dove, George Wallace, 'Nigrescens', Weisser Orient. Species: Cape Dazzle, Court Violet, Camouflage, Swirling Mist, Fair Colleen, Desert Dream, Puget Polka, Space Child, Night Fell, Hansford, Kitton and own 40-chromosome hybrids, Witt and Mahood Cal-Sib hybrids.

#### Vermont

12. Miss Gladys Wiswell, East Arlington, Vt. Bloom: June 10-30. Unregistered: own sdlg. Recent: Carrie Lee, Claret, Sapphire Bouquet. Older: various. Species: Claret, sdlg.



#### New Jersey

13. The Presby Memorial Gardens (Mrs. Walther) 477 Upper Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair, N.J. 07043. Bloom: end of May to mid-June. This famous garden has probably the largest planting of Siberians in this country, beautifully displayed in a park-like setting together with other types of irises. Recent: McGarvey, Cassebeer and Hager as well as many others of relatively recent origin. Older: the best of the Cleveland, Kellogg and other introductions. Species: most of the forebears of our garden hybrids.

#### Pennsylvania

14. Mr. Cloyd F. Sensenbach, White Haven, Pa. 18661 (ph. 717-443-9552) Bloom: May 25-June 12. This noted grower of Japanese irises also hybridizes Siberians. Mostly his own sdlg., unregistered and Little Tricolor.

#### Ohio

15. Mrs. Sarah Wing Highley, 1068 Hunt Valley Drive, Reynoldsburg, Ohio. 43068 (ph. 614-886-1956 after 5 pm). Bloom: May 28 to mid-June. Unregistered: own sdlgs. Recent: Yellow Court, White Magnificence, Cambridge Dreaming Spires, Violet Repeat. Older: many. Species: Camouflage, Puget Polka, Swirling Mist, own species and interspecies sdlgs.

#### Illinois

16. Mr. D. Steve Varner, Illini Iris Gardens, N. State St. Rd., Monticello, Ill. 61856 (ph. 217-762-3446) Bloom: May 20-June 7. Unregistered: own sdlgs. and those of Sensenbach, Jennings, Cassebeer, Westmeyer. Recent: Au Sable River, Barbara's Choice, Bickley Cape, Bright Shadow, Cambridge, Clear Pond, Court Violet, Dreaming Spires, Illini Encore, Grand Junction, Jimmy's Gem, Joretta, Light of Paris, Sea Shadows, Sailor's Delight, Salem Witch, Tealwood, White Cape, White Horses, White Magnificence, Older: many. Species: Puget Polka.

#### Iowa

17. Miss Vivian Christenson, Castel Eden, Rt. 1, Marcus, Iowa 51035 (ph. 712-376-4582) Bloom: June 1-10. Unregistered: own sdlgs. Older: various.

#### North Dakota

18. Mrs. John Withers, Rt. 1 Box 33, Mandan, N.Dak. 58554 (ph. 701-663-3618) Bloom: late May through June. Recent: Spofford cultivars, Ego, Super Ego, Dewful, Pirouette. Older: many including some not often seen.

#### South Dakota

19. Mrs. Herman E. Knock, 6705 North Cliff, Sioux Falls, S.Dak. 57101 Unregistered: own sdlgs. Recent: Beth Ellen, Dark Marine, Ruby Wine, Sparkling Rose, Older: various.

#### Wisconsin

20. Mr. Elgie Turnipseed, Richland Iris, Inc., Rt. 3 Box 268, Richland, Center, Wis. 53581 (ph. 608-647-3738) Bloom: late May, mid-June. Unregistered: sdlgs. of Witt, Neel, Kohlein, Ghose, Hillier, Walton, Loebner and his own. Recent: Bickley Cape, Cambridge, Camford, Japanese White, Anniversary, Barbara's Choice, Jimmy's Gem, Carrie Lee, Court Violet, Court White, Dreaming Spires, Joretta, White Magnificence, Violet Repeat, Schwan, Sea Shadows, Snow Flare, White Cape, White Horses.

Older: many including Blue Cape, Mildred Peck, Snow Wheel, Seven Seas, Weisser Orient, Strandperle. Species: 21, including Moonscape, Fair Colleen, Cape Dazzle, Puget Polka. Note: this planting of 229 different cultivars and species must be one of the largest and best in the country.

#### Nebraska

21. Mr. Larry L. Harder, Ponca, Nebr. 68770 (ph. 402-755-2615) Bloom: peak about June 5-6. Unregistered: own sdlg. Recent: Timeless, Ego, Carrie Lee, Claret, Dark Marine, Jimmy's Gem, Joretta, Lazure Blue, Light of Paris, Looks Mohrish, Ruby Wine, Sailors Delight, Salem Witch, Sapphire Bouquet, Sparkling Rose, Bickley Cape, Older: 78 varieties including 'Nigrescens' (Van Houtte 1875) and George Wallace (Wallace 1894).

#### Utah

22. Mrs. Merrill S. Johnson, 2275 Kensington Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 (ph. 801-467-0972) Bloom: May 1-June. Unregistered: own sdlg. Recent: Mandy Morse, Joretta, Snow Flare. Older: various.

#### California

23. Mrs. Peggy Burke Grey, Deer Trail Farm, 8191 Franz Valley Rd., Calistoga, Cal. 84515 (ph. 707-942-4008) Bloom: mid-May, The Siberian planting is new. Special interest in species and sibiricae-californicae hybrids. Recent: Sparkling Rose and Ruby Wine. Older: various. Note: will be away at bloom season 1970.

24. Mr. Ben Hager, Melrose Gardens, 309 Best Rd., Stockton, Cal. 95206 (ph. 209-465-8578) Bloom: April 25-May 10. Unregistered: own sdlg. Reinhardt 68-4, Vaughn 69-1, Kitton yellow sdlg. Recent: Swank, Deep Pool, Clear Pond, Camford, Cambridge, Lights of Paris, Ruby Wine, Sea Shadows, Sparkling Rose, Anniversary, Dreaming Spires, Barbara's Choice, Jimmy's Gem, Ego, Dark Marine, Beth Ellen, Grand Junction, Joretta, Snow Flare. Older: various. Species: Yellow Apricot, Claret, Puget Polka.

25. Mrs. Walter F. Luihn, 523 Cherry Way, Hayward, Cal. 94541 (ph. 415-276-4102) Bloom date: May 6th and on. Unregistered: Varner 63-1, 63-3, 8212; McCord 6876; Knock 10. Recent: Sparkling Rose, Ruby Wine, Lights of Paris, Swank, Ego, Super Ego, Dewful, Grand Junction, and Kitton, Brummitt and Spofford introductions of 1963, 1964. Older: Acuta, Baxteri, Distinction, Emperor, Nigrescens, Perry's Pigmy, True Blue. Species: Night Fell, Puget Polka, chrysographes black and red, bulleyana forestii, wilsonii hybrids, bulleyana hybrids.

#### Washington

26. Mrs. M.N. Mahood, 11250 1st Ave., N.W., Seattle, Wash. 98177 (ph. 206-EN. 2-1385) Bloom, mid-June. Unregistered: own sdlg. Recent and species: Fair Colleen, Night Fell, Space Child, El Tigre- all from crosses of californica and 40-chromosome sibiricas.

27. Mrs. Jean G. Witt, 16516 25th N.E., Seattle Wash. 98155 (ph. 206-EN 2.9206) Unregistered: own sdlg. Recent and Species: Camouflage, Puget Polka, chrysographes, forrestii, wilsonii; clarkei, bulleyana, delavayi, Sanguinea and sang. var. violacea, and many interspecies and Cal-Sibe hybrids including Fair Colleen, Swirling Mist, Margot Holmes and Desert Dream.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CULTIVARS

In the following list the numbers after the name of the cultivar correspond to the numbers assigned to the gardens in which those plants are growing.

Anniversary (Brummitt 65) 20,24	Grand Junction (McCord 68) 16,24,2
Au Sable River (Cassebeer 69) 1,3,15,16	Green Thumb (Vaughn ?) 7
Barbara's Choice (Kitton 64) 11,16,20,24	Id (McGarvey 69) 3,4
Beth Ellen (Knock 62) 10,14,19,20	Illini Encore (Varner 66) 16
Bickley Cape (Kitton 63) 16,20	Japanese White (Kitton 64) 11,20
Big Blue (McEwen 68) 3,5,11 (colchicine induced chimera)	Jimmy's Gem (Kitton 63) 11,16,20,21,24
Blue Burn (McGarvey 68) 2,3,4,5,10	Joretta (Carlson 64) 2,10,16,20,21,22,24
Blue Cape (Kitton 56) 20	King's Forrest (McGarvey 65) 3,4,5,10
Blue Plate (McEwen 69) 11	Lazure Blue (Spofford 64) 21
Bright Shadow (Spofford 62) 16	Little Tricolor (Sensenbach 69) 14
Cambridge (Brummitt 64) 11,15,16,20,24	Little White (McEwen 67) 3,5,11
Camford (Kitton 63) 20,24	Lights of Paris (Rich 67) 1,2,5,10,16,21,24,25
Camouflage (Witt 66) 11,27	Looks Mohrish (Spofford 63) 18,20,21
Canton Blue (?) 7	Mandy Morse (Spofford 62) 18,20,21
Cape Dazzle (Kitton 63) 11,20	Marilyn Holmes (McEwen 67) 3,5,11
Carrie Lee (Wiswell 63) 12,20,21	Moonscape (Kitton 63) 20 (28 x 40-chromosome hybrid)
Claret (Wiswell 66) 7,12,21,24	Nellie E. (McGarvey 63) 3,4
Clear Pond (Cassebeer 68) 1,3,5,16,24	Nigrescens (VanHoutte 1875; variously misspelled) 11,20,21,25
Court Violet (Kitton 63) 11,16,20	Night Fell (Mahood 69) 11,25,26, (Cal-Sib cross)
Court White (Kitton 64) 11,20	Orville Fay (McEwen 69) 11 (2nd generation tetraploid)
Dark Marine (Knock 63) 19,21,24	Oyster Bird (Kitton 63) 11
Deep Pool (Cassebeer 69) 1,24	Pansy Purple (McEwen 69) 11
Dewful (McGarvey 67) 1,3,4,5,10,11,18,25	Pirouette (Cassebeer 63) 3,8,10,18,20
Dreaming Spires (Brummitt 64) 7,15,16,20,24	Polly Dodge (McEwen 68) 3,11 (colchicine induced chimera)
Dreaming Yellow (McEwen 69) 11	Puget Polka (Mize-Ruggles 64) 11,16,25,27 (40-chromosome sdlg)
Early Bluebird (McEwen 67) 3,5,11	Ruby Wine (Hager 68) 1,2,5,7,10,19,21,23,24,25
Ego (McGarvey 66) 1,2,3,4,5,10,11,18,21,24,25	Sailors Delight (Spofford 62) 16,20,21
Elizabeth Adams (LaBrosseur, S. Africa) 20	
El Tigre (Mahood 70) 26	
Fair Colleen (Mahood 66, Cal-Sib) 11,20,24,26,27	
Forrest Scion (McGarvey 69) 3,4	
Foretell (McGarvey 69) 3,4, (40 x 28-chromosome hybrid)	
Fourfold White (McEwen 69) 11 (2nd generation tetraploid)	
George Wallace (Wallace 1894) 11,21	

Salem Witch (Spofford 62) 16,18,20,21	Tealwood (Varner 59) 5,11,16
Sally Kerlin (McEwen 67) 3,5,11	Timeless (Harder 68) 21
Sapphire Bouquet (Wiswell 66) 7,12,21,	Violet Repeat (Brummitt 67)
Schwan (?) 20	15,20
Sea Scroll (Cassebeer 69) 3,5	Weisser Orient (Steiger,Germany)
Sea Shadows (Brummitt 64) 16,20,24	11,20
Seven Seas (Marx 56) 20,21	White Cape (Kitton 64) 11,16,20
Snow Wheel (Hodson 54) 20	White Horses (Kitton 64) 11,16,
Space Child (Mahood 69) 11,26	20
Sparkling Rose (Hager 68) 1,2,3,5,7,	White Magnificence (Kitton 64)
10,19,21,23,24,25	10,11,15,16,20
Super Ego (McGarvey 66) 1,3,4,5,10,	Wisley White (RHS seed list
19,21,23,24,25	1940) 10,16,20,21
Swank (Hager 68) 2,3,5,24,25	Yellow Apricot (Kitton 64) 11,24
Swirling Mist (Witt 66) 11,25	Yellow Court (Kitton 63) 11,15
(Cal-Sib hybrid)	

Interspecies hybrids: 3,4,7,11,15,23,	Species: 3,4,5,6,9,11,15,20,23,
24,25	24,25,26,27

Editor's Note: I was very surprised to find so many recent registrations listed in gardens other than the hybridizer's. Our newer things are beginning to circulate!

I would like to make one short comment on Nigrescens. It has been misspelled as Nigercans, Nigrascens, Nigrescans, and offered under the name of a bearded variety, Nigricans. The name is listed in the 1939 Check List as obsolete but apparently it is not, quite.

#### FOREWORD: SIBERIAN CHECK LIST

Peg Edwards

The first pages of our Check List appear in this issue, and as space permits more will be added. It is not perfect; there are many gaps in the information available. Some of this will no doubt be supplied by a Bibliography being worked on as time permits, by one of our members. In addition we would appreciate hearing from anyone who has information about any irises mentioned, and also any which are not mentioned but should be included in the section of the alphabet covered. Many varieties listed here as obsolete are quite possibly still growing in some garden. If you know of any which can be authenticated as true to name please send me the information. We would also like to know of any older varieties- say before 1945 -which are not listed as having been introduced but which you have purchased, received as gifts, or list in your catalog.

As far as practical we have reworded some of the earlier registrations to bring them in line with present registration practice. Valid, current names are in CAPITAL letters; valid but obsolete names in CAPS preceded by an asterisk \*; invalid names, in the form of initial capital followed by small letters, as: Ariel; the same for erroneous names for valid varieties. Valid species are in small letters underlined; invalid species names in small letters, not underlined.

SIBERIAN IRIS CHECK LIST

- ABITIBI (Preston r. 1930 i. 1932) Sib., L, BlL. Sibirica Maxima x Snow Queen. Rept. Dominion Hort. 63, 1928. Kellogg 1932, Rowan 1938.
- ACUTA (Willdenow coll. 1813, Eur. & Asia) Sib., BlM, dwarf.  
Erroneously mentioned as:  
I. acuta, Reichb.- Sib. Icon. tab. 343, fig. 770, 1847.  
I. acuta, Willd.- Sib. Enum. Hort. Berol. suppl. 4, 1813  
I. sibirica acuta-Sib. Krel. 1876; Macoun; Farr 1912; Bonnewitz 1920  
Mentioned in: Reichb.Pl.Crit. 10: tab. 913, 1832; Tougard 1839; Gard. Chron. Mar.18, 1954- Wm.Wood; Krel. 1876; Macoun 1908; Farr 1912; Bonnewitz 1920; Homestead 1938.
- I. adami, Willd.: See I. graminea. Link, Jahr. 1:3, 72, 1843, erroneously lists it as a Siberian.
- AEGEA (Spender r. 1943 i. 1943) Sib., L, BlD. (Emperor x sdlg) x chryso-graphes) Mentioned: Wallace 1943.
- \*AETHRA (Gersdorff r. 1934, n.i.) Sib., L, B3Mrev. Perry Blue x Blue King. Name released 1959 C.L. of AIS.
- AHALYA (Nesmith r. 1932 i. 1932) Sib., RLL. Nesmith 1932.
- \*AIBONITA (Gersdorff r. 1934, n.i.) Sib., EM, B7L. Perry Blue x Blue King. Name released, 1959 C.L., AIS.
- AKRON (Auten-Schroeder r. 1943, n.i.) Sib., BlD.
- ALBA GRANDIFLORA (Farr i. 1912) Sib., Wl. Erroneously mentioned as I. sibirica alba grandiflora. Mentioned in Rainbow I.G., Minnesota, date unknown.
- ALBESCENS (Vilmorin, r. 1932, i. 1904) Sib., Wl. Mentioned: Rev. Hort. 104: 163, July 16, 1932, shown by Vilmorin.
- \*ALCMENE (Gersdorff no date, n.i.) Sib., EM, B7M. Perry Blue x Blue King. Name released 1959 C.L., AIS.
- AMELIA EARHART (Scheffy-H.P. Sass r. 1937, i. 1939 by Kenwood) Sib., E., B3D.
- \*ANDEREYA (Gersdorff r. 1934, n.i.) Sib., VL, B7D. Perry Blue x Blue King. Name released 1959 C.L., AIS.
- ANNIVERSARY (Brummitt r. 1965) Sdlg. 17/3. Sib., 30", M, WLY. White self, yellowish haft. Wisley White x White Swirl.
- ANN STAHLMAN (Washington r. 1931 i. 1931) Sib., BlL. Nesmith 1931, 1939.
- \*AORANGI (Gersdorff r. 1934, n.i.) Sib., L, WW. Blue King x Perry Blue. Name released 1959 C.L., AIS.
- AOTEA ROA (McCashin r. 1957) Sib., 24", M, BiM. Blue self. Madawaska x Ottawa.
- Ariel. See Sibirica Ariel. Erroneously listed J.Wallace 1927; Van Meeuwen 1935.
- ATLANTIS (Spender r. 1939 i.1939) Sib., M, BlM. I. orientalis (correctly I. sanguinea) x unknown. Bunyard 1939.
- atropurpurea. Correctly Sibirica Atropurpurea (1876). Not to be confused with:
1. Erroneous name for TB, Speciosa (Ware 1880).
  2. oncocyclus species atropurpurea.
  3. erroneous name for IB Purple King.
  4. erroneous name for purple form of I. pumila.
  5. erroneous name for purple form of I. germanica.

AVOCET (Wallace r? 1933, i.?) Sib., BlM. Wallace 1933; Wayman 1936  
 AWOSTING (Gersdorff r. 1934, n.i.) Sib., EM R9Mrev. Perry Blue x Blue King.  
 AZURE DARKNESS (Gersdorff r. 1933, n.i.) Sib., M, B9Drev. Perry Blue x Blue King. Corrected, 1939 C.L., AIS, to read Sib.,EM, B9Drev.

BÆBET (Nesmith r. 1936, i. 1937) Sib., L, B7M.  
 \*BABY DOLL (Bralliar r. 1928, i. 1928 Wayman) No descr.  
 Balciae (W.C. Stone not r., i. 1941) Sib., white. Name invalid.  
 BARBARA'S CHOICE (Kitton r. 1964 i.?) Sdlg. 105. Sibirica series hybrid, 36", W2V. S. almost white, violet stitching; f. almost white, faint violet stitching. From two Sibirica sdlg. CC, BIS.  
 \*BAREENA (Gersdorff r. 1933, n.i.) Sib., L, B9D. Perry Blue x Blue King. Name released 1949 C.L., AIS  
 \*BARR'S BLUE (Barr i. 1905) Sib., dwarf, blue.  
 Baxteri. See Sibirica Baxteri. Offered thus by Perry 1938, Starker 1938  
 BENDIS (Gersdorff r. 1934 n.i.) Sib., VL, WW. Blue King x Perry Blue.  
 BETH ELLEN (Knock r. 1962 i.?) Sdlg 551. Sib., 34", M, Bl.Hyacinth Blue self. Snow Crest x Eric The Red.  
 BICKEL BLUE (Stoll r. 1953 i.?) Sib., 25", E., BlP. Pale blue self, M&P 41-A-6. Gatineau x Snow Egret.  
 BICKLEY CAPE (Kitton r. 1963 i.?) Sib., 36", M, Bl. S. bright blue, f. bright blue with white veining. Blue Cape x sibirica series hybrid.  
 BIG BLUE (McEwen r. 1968) Sdlg. 61/Cas 4-3. Sib., 34", EM-LM, BVlFcm. White Swirl x unknown. Colchicine induced chimera.  
 Black Spotted Iris. Correctly Grantduffii Melanosticta (Dykes Amer. Coll. 1933). Has erroneously been attributed to the Sibiricae.  
 BLAUER ORIENT (Steiger r. 1964 i.?) Sib., 20", E, BlM. Medium blue self. Parentage unknown.  
 Bleu Celeste. See Blue Celeste; erroneously so listed by Barr 1928.  
 Blue Bird. See Sibirica Blue Bird; erroneously so listed by Wayman 1927  
 Blue Boy (Wallace, not r.) Name invalid- previously used by Foster for an an IB still in commerce in 1930's. Mentioned in Gard Ill. 53: 383, June 20, 1931.  
 BLUE BOUNTY (Pickard r. 1965 i. 1966) TB; erroneously listed as a Sib. in 1966 Registration List, AIS.  
 BLUE BRILLIANT (Cassebeer r. 1959, i. 1960) Sdlg. 723. Sib., 26", ML, B3. S. medium blue, f. slightly lighter, few haft markings. Parentage unknown.  
 BLUE BURN (McGarvey r. 1965 i. 1968 Old Brook) Sdlg. 63-4-2.Sib., 32", E, BlL. Light blue self, style arms almost white, White Swirl x McGarvey sdlg. Med-B-Lt-B-sty.  
 Blue Butterfly. See Butterfly; erroneously so listed by Cherry 1936.  
 BLUE CAPE (Kitton r. 1956 i. 1958 Orpington) Sib., 42", M, BlD. Dark blue self, some reticulations. Gatineau sdlg. HC, BIS 1956.  
 BLUE CELESTE (Royal Tottenham Nurs. i. 1919) SSib., BlL. Royal Tott. 1920; Barr 1928.  
 BLUE CHARM (H.P. Sass r. 1930 i. 1932) No descr. Stoner 1932, Ashley 1938; Gage 1938.  
 \*BLUE CUP (Gersdorff r. 1933 n.i.) Sib., L, B7D. Blue King x Perry Blue Name released 1949 C.L., AIS.

BLUE FLAME (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1927) Sib1, BlL. Cleveland 1927, 1938.  
 BLUE HERON (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1927) Sib., E, BlM. Cleveland 1927;  
 Kellogg 1938.  
 BLUE KING (Barr Coll. 1902, Japan) Sib., BlM. Mentioned Cornell Agr.  
 Exp. Sta. Mem. 100: July 23, 1926. Barr 1902; Farr 1912; Francis 1920  
 Bonnewitz 1920; Chautauqua 1920; Doub 1938. Has been confused with:  
 1. Blue King, Jap. double offered by Barr 1879; Waterer 1927, 1938  
 2. Blue King, obsolete DB offered by Bay State Nurs.  
 3. Blue King, Span.BlM., i. 1904 by Hubert; still in commerce in  
 1938 and itself confused with other irises.  
 BLUE MERE (Hutchisin r. 1959 i. 1960 Orpington) Sib., 36", L, Bl.  
 Gentian blue self. White sdlg. x Gateneau. Sel. for Wisley 1959.  
 BLUE MOON (Scheffy r. 1952 i.?) Sib., 36", M, BlV. Medium deep blue  
 self, more vivid at center. Parentage unknown. Has been confused with:  
 1. Blue Moon, erroneous listing of TB Cow Boy, Davis 1931.  
 2. \*Blue Moon (Richer, no date) name released to Mrs. Scheffy by  
 Mrs. Richer.  
 3. Blue Moon (Lawrence, not r.) I. hooqiana x I. stolonifera shown  
 by Lawrence, Gard. Chron. 87: 375, May 10, 1930.  
 BLUE OWL (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1927) Sib., B.Clev. 1927: Starker 1938.  
 BLUE PERFECTION (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1926) Sib., B.  
 BLUE POLL (Wallace r. 1940, i. 1940) Sib., BlL  
 \*Blue Prince. Sib., B2. Unregistered; listed by Lawler 1928. Name pre-  
 viously used, 1927, for a Span. (Kay) this also now obsolete.  
 BLUE RIDGE (Cleveland r. 1936 i. 1929) Sib., BlL. Listed by Nesmith  
 1932, Berkeley 1939.  
 BLUE RIPPLES (Craigie r. 1940, n.Y.) Sib., M, BlM. Gatineau x White Dove  
 BLUE SIGNAL (Hansford r. 1968) Sib., 36", L, VBlL. Pale blue self,  
 darker blue signal patch. Charm of Finches x sdlg from Charm of Finch  
 BLUE STAR (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1927) Sib., BlD. Cleveland 1927, 1938;  
 Nesmith 1938.  
 BLUE WINGS (Cleveland n.r., i 1929) Sib., BlL. Corr. 1949 C.L. AIS,  
 to BlM. Cleveland 1929, 1938; Nesmith 1932; Ashley 1938.  
 BLUSH WHITE (Perry l. 1919) Sib., W7. Has been erroneously listed as Sib-  
 irica Blush White.  
 BOB WHITE (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1927) Sib., WW. Cleveland 1927, 1938;  
 Ashley 1938.  
 BONNIE BLUE RIBBON (Spofford r. 1962 i.?) Sdlg. DS-003. Sib., 40", LM,  
 BlL. Light blue self, self-colored styles. Parentage unknown.  
 brachysiphon. Mentioned, Van Tubergen 1900 as B2L. Questionably a Sib;  
 questionably a species.  
 Bracknell (Waterer r. 1939, i. 1934) Sib., B7D. Mentioned Gard. Ill. 60:  
 388, June 18, 1938. Waterer 1934, 1938. Erroneously listed as sibiric  
 Bracknell, Waterer 1937, 1938.  
 BRIGHT SHADOW (Spofford r. 1962 i.?) Sdlg. DS-001. Sib., 36", LM, V1D.  
 Purple self, veined white blaze, gold at hafts. blue white styles.  
 Parentage unknown.  
 BULLEGRAPHES (Perry i. 1925) Sib., B7D. I. bulleyana x I. chrysographes.  
 Mentioned in The Gard. 405, June 17, 1926 where it is erroneously  
 spelled Bulleygraphes. Perry 1925, 1929, 1930.

bulleyana (coll. Dykes 1910 W. China) Hollowstem Iris. Sib., B3M. Mentioned: Gard. Chron. 418, June 25, 1910; Dykes; Genus Iris, Tab. 6, 30, 1913 with illus.; Wallace 1916; Bennett 1929; Vilmorin 1938. Its status as a true species is questioned by some.

Bulleyana Carneia. Sib., listed by Correvon 1930.

bulleyana x forrestii. Listed in Vilmorin 1938

Bulleyana pallida (Perry, not r., i. 1930) Sib., B1L.

BUTTERFLY (Cleveland not r., but acc. as valid C.L., AIS, 1939; i. 1920) Sib., B1L. Starker 1938; Ashley 1938. Has been erroneously listed as Blue Butterfly and Mme. Butterfly. May be confused in print with:

1. \*Butterfly, DB, Kelway 1890.
2. \*Butterfly, Jap., Henderson (Engl.) 1879
3. \*Butterfly, Jap., Lovett 1911
4. \*Butterfly, TB, Self-Leonard, no date.
5. an erroneous listing of Keller TB, Yellow Bird.
6. an erroneous listing of White TB, Butterfly Wings.

Caesar. TB. Erroneous name for TB Hector, Vicks Monthly Mag. 11:352, 1888

Caesar II. Erroneous name for Caesar's Brother, Stoner 1933.

CAESAR'S BROTHER (Morgan r. 1931, i. 1932) Sib., B. Erroneously listed in 1939 C.L., AIS, as Caszar's Brother; spelling corrected in 1949 CL. Kellogg 1932, 1938; Nesmith 1938; Bull. AIS 63:64, Oct. 1936. HM 1936 Morgan Awd. 1953. NOTE: parentage of Caesar is given as Nigrescens x Blue King. This appears to be also the parentage of Caesar's Brother.

Caesar's Ghost (unknown) A Siberian iris of this name seems to have had some distribution but I can find no information about it. It was not registered or officially introduced.

CAEZAR (Morgan r. 1924, i. 1930) Sib., B7D. Nigrescens x Blue King. Mentioned Bull. AIS 15:39, April 1925; Gard. Ill. 50:382, June 16, 1928; Wayman 1930; Starker 1931; Berry 1938; Nesmith 1938; Perry 1938. AM, RHS 1928. Spelling was never officially corrected but is commonly given as Caesar.

CALLIOPE (Van Houtte, i. 1875) Sib., dwarf. Has been erroneously listed as Sibirica Calliope.

CAMBERLEY (Waterer r. 1939, i. 1934) Sib., B1M. Waterer 1934, 1937, 1938. Has been erroneously catalogued as Sibirica Camberley.

CAMBRIDGE (Brummitt r. 1964, i. ?) Sdlg. 27-2. Sib., 36", M, B1. S. turquoise blue, F. same, white and yellow markings at base. White Swirl x Gatineau. Selected Wisley.

CAMOUFLAGE (Witt r. 1966, i. 1966 Northwest) Sdlg 63-07-x2. Sib., 30", M, W1Bcm. S. white ground heavily striped medium blue; f. white ground, lined and dotted medium blue, intensified over yellow signal; riffled Mirza Citronella hybrids x unknown (advance generation hybrid from species of Sibirica group.)

CANFORD (Kitton r. 1963, i. ?) Sib., 36", M, B3. S. light blue, f. dark blue. Bluecape x self. Sometimes misspelled Camford.

CANTON (Nichols r. 1934, i. 1934) Sib., dwarf, B6L. Light blue bicolor. I. forrestii x unknown.

CAPE DAZZLE (Kitton r. 1963, i. ?) Sib., 30", L, Y2V. Yellow with violet reticulations. From two Sibiricae Series hybrid sdls.

\*CARLTON CHILDS (Cleveland not r., i. 1928) Sib. Wayman 1928.



CARRIE LEE (Wiswell r.1952, i.1963 Fairmount) Sdlg 1933. Sib., 24", M, Rl. Rose self, light spot, deep rose veins on f. White Empress x Pink Emperor.

\*Celeste (Smith, Newry, Ireland, l. 1928) Sib, BlL. Celeste was previously given by Lemon to a TB about 1858 and name was still valid in 1938.

\*Celestine (Cleveland not r., i.1928) Wayman 1928. Name invalid as it was used 1927 by Kemp for a Jap.

Central Blue. Sib., mentioned Year Book Iris Society (Eng.) p.45,1932.

CHARM OF FINCHES (Hansford r.1964, i.?) Sdlg. C-2-63. Sib., 26", M, Y2. S. pale gold, f. gold and black markings. F1sdlg x F2 sdlg.

CHARM YELLOW (Hansford r.1968, i.?) Sib., 36", L, Ylcm. Aureolin yellow self, small black spots on signal. Charm of Finches x sdlg from Charm of Finches.

CHAUDIÈRE (Preston r.1930, i.1930) Sib., BlL. Sibirica Maxima x Snow Queen. Erroneously listed as Chine Blue. Name invalid as it had been used validly by Barr 1903 for a laevigata sdlg. still in commerce in 1938.

CHRISTOPHE (Freeborn r.1928, not.i.)Sib.

CHRISTOPHER (Hansford r.1968, i.?) Sib., 36", L, RVl. Red-purple self. (bulleyana hybrid x chrysographes) x sdlg.

CHRYSOBIRICA (Perry r.1923, i.1923) Sib., RlD. chrysographes x sibirica. Perry 1923, 1924.

CHRYSOBIRICA GLORIOSA (Perry i.1924) Sib., W6M. chrysographes x sibirica.

CHRYSOBIRICA PURPUREA (Perry i.1924) Sib., B9D. Pink to red toned blue bicolor. chrysographes x sibirica. Perry 1924,1927

CHRYSOFOR (Perry i.1923).Sib., ~~W6M~~ chrysographes x forrestii. Perry, 1923,1924,1927,1938; Starker 1938.

CHRYSOFOR BRONZE QUEEN (Perry i.1927) Sib., S4. Perry 1927, 1928.

CHRYSOFOR CANARY (Perry i.1924) Sib., Y6M, Perry 1924, 1926. (Chrysofor x delavayi) x delavayi. Mentioned by Perry. (Chrysofor x hartwegii) x (Parishii x fulva). Mentioned by Perry.

CHRYSOFOR DELICATA (Perry i.1927) Sib. Mentioned: Floralia 48:374-375, June 17, 1927.

CHRYSOFOR GLORIOSA (Perry i.1927) Sib.

CHRYSOFOR MAGGIE (Perry i.1927) Sib., S8. Perry 1930.

CHRYSOFOR MARION (Perry i.1927) Sib.

CHRYSOFOR NANCY (Perry i.1924) Sib., W2. Perry 1926.

CHRYSOFOR PEGGY (Perry i.1924) Sib., B3L. Perry 1926.

CHRYSOFOR PRIMROSE QUEEN (Perry i.1927) Sib., Y4L. Perry 1929.

CHRYSOFOR PURPUREA (Perry i.1926) Sib.

CHRYSOFOR SUNRISE (Perry i.1927) Sib.

CHRYSOFOR THELMA (Perry i.1927) Sib. S3L. Perry 1929.

CHRYSOGANA (Perry i.1925) Sib., R3D. chrysographes x bulleyana.

CHRYSOGANA PURPUREA (Perry i.1929) Sib., B7M. chrysographes x bulleyana.

I. chrysographes (coll. E.H. Wilson China 1908, i.1911 Dykes) Sib.,B7D. Goldvein Iris. Mentioned: Gard. Chron. 49:362, 1911; Bot. Mag. tab. 8433, 1912 (illus); Dykes, Genus Iris, 26, 1913 (illus); Journ. RHS 40:2, cxxxiii, Nov. 1914; Barr 1915; Van Tubergen 1916; Van Waveren 1916.

1938; Perry 1924, 1938; Starker 1938; F & F Nurs. 1939. AM, RHS 1914, shown by Dykes.

chrysographes x grantduffii. Mentioned Journ. RHS 62: 8, cxxix, Aug. 1927

CHRYSOGRAPHES NIGRA (Loat, i. 1933 or earlier) Sib., R4D. C. Elliott 1934; Yearbook, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 25, 1933; AM, RHS, shown by C. Elliott who obtained it from Roy. Bot. Gard., Edinburgh; shown by Perry 1933. Erroneously listed in Yearbook, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 25, 1933 as chrysographes (Black form).

CHRYSOGRAPHES PICTURATA (i. 1927 by Smith) Sib. Erroneously listed as Picturata.

CHRYSOGRAPHES RUBELLA (coll. Kingdon Ward, 1921, W. China, Litang River divide at 11,000 ft.) Sib., dwarf, R1D. Form of I. chrysographes. Raised from seed, J.B. Stephenson, Ascot, Eng.; Journ. RHS 62:8, 371, cxxvi, Aug. 1937; AM, RHS, shown by Stern, 1927; Erroneously listed as:

1. Chrysographes var. Kingdon Ward.
2. chrysographes rubella
3. Rubella. 1949 C.L. AIS corrects 1939 listing of Rubella indicating this is to be combined with listing of CHRYSOGRAPHES RUBELLA.

CHRYSOWEGII (Perry i. 1924) Sib., B7D. chrysographes x hartwegii. Mentioned The Garden 405, June 17, 1926; Perry 1925, 1928. silver Gild Medal, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 1928; AM, RHS 1928. Erroneously listed, Gard. Chron. 101: 414, June 12, 1937, as chrysowegii.

CLARET (Wiswell r. 1966, i. 1966 Fairmount) Sib., 24", M, R1D. Claret self, gold and white haft. Red Emperor x Dorothea K. Williamson. On basis of parentage this should be listed as a Siberian-Louisiana hybrid.

I. clarkei (coll. Baker 1892 Sikkim) Sib., S6. Mentioned in Handbook Ird. 25, 1892; Dykes, Genus Iris 28, 1913 (illus.) Macoun; Van Tubergen 1916; Bonnewitz 1920; Bennet 1929; Perry 1938; Wallace 1934; Starker 1939. Has been erroneously listed as Clarke I. and as I. himalaica Dykes.

\*CLARKEI AZUREA (Smith 1927 offered) Sib., B1L.

clarkei x delavayi no data. Wallace 1934.

\*CLARKEI PURPUREA (Smith, offered 1927. Sib., B1D.

CLEAR POND (Cassebeer r. 1968, i. 1969) Sdlg. 936. Sib., 30", M, VBlF. Methyl violet (39/1) self shading deeper toward haft and paler at tips of petals; styles light tint of same color, White Swirl x unknown.

CLEVE DODGE (McEwen r. 1968, i. ?) Sdlg. 64/67-10. Sib., 26", EM-LM, BV1D. S. between RHS 88A and 89A; f. same, velvet texture, styles same. (61/ Cas 2: Violet Flare x unknown) x unknown.

CLOUDS OF BLUE (Clevenger r. 1947, n.i.) Sib., B1L. Parentage unknown.

CONGO DRUMS (Marx r. 1956, i. 1956) Sib., 36", L, RV1D. Very deep purple self. Caesar's Brother x unknown.

CONSTANTINOPITANA (?) Sib., B3L. Listed: Clibran 1890; Macoun; Correvon 1930. Erroneously offered as Constantine or Sibirica Constantine.

CONSUL (Kelway not r., i. 1939) Sib., B3L.

COOKLEY BLUE (Christie r. 1939, n.i.) Sib., B1D. chrysographes x sibirica. Mentioned: Year Book, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 26, 37, 1938.

COOL SPRING (Kellogg r. 1939; date of intro. not given) Sib., BlL.  
COPPER ELF (Kitton r. 1963, i.?) Sib., 24", L, 05. Self, suffused  
copper on pale base. From two Sibirica hybrid sdgls.