

THE REVIEW

OF THE SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Again, spring is here. The birds, having been well fed all winter, are preparing to move into the neighboring gardens to keep the pests there under control. The theory seems to be that if you can see to the welfare of the birds in the winter you should be able to do as much for your plants in the summer. Also, the pests on the other side of the fence will probably taste better anyway. You may have met the people from whom the birds received this idea.

It would seem, in that the nominal leadership of the section has again been placed upon my shoulders, that my efforts in behalf of the section had been satisfactory or that those with equal or greater ability had tender skins. Whatever the reason, I shall do my best to improve our image and well being throughout the next two years. We have made a good start. Interest is growing and many requests for slides, both for clubs and judges' training have been received. Due to

the limited number of slides at our disposal some of these requests were delayed. Anyone having extra slides that can be spared can help the cause by donating them to the slide library that we are trying to establish. The slides should carry the name of the iris and color should be reasonably close. Shoot a few extras this summer. Talk to your state chairman and RVP about including judges' training in the Japanese section. The new Handbook for Judges will be available this year and it will have a clear and concise set of instructions for the Japanese Iris. The better qualified the judges the better the quality of the judging. Also, it will increase interest.

Last year saw more registrations of Japanese irises than ever before since the AIS was organized. We need more people doing a little or a little more work with pollen. I hope to see at least 50 registrations this year. I know that several members have good plants that are not registered as I remember slides of them crossing this desk. They are easier than the tallies and you not only work standing, but with greater ease. Once again, please set a few pods. You can. In your heart you know that you can.

Another thing that will help is more participation in the Robin program. It is hard to believe but less than half of the membership are in Robins. More than half of the Robin members are not members of the section, but we gradually gain a few of them. As they become more interested others will also join us. A Robin membership only requires about three hours every three months, as that is the usual speed of a Robin with twelve members. Just miss one cinema. What do you have after it is over? A dollar less and often a bad taste in your mouth. After a Robin leaves you have gained knowledge, friends and pleasure. You have learned where you can get that plant that was not listed in any catalog, who ships the best plants, who has trouble and what they are doing about it. You find trades, advice and ideas. True, we try to give you these in the REVIEW but for that our editor must have articles on the subjects. How many times have YOU written something? You could, you know. If only to report on new plants that were blooming and to compare them with others that might be better known. It only takes a few minutes. After all, it IS your organization and you CAN help.

Be proud of your iris. Call your neighbors and friends to see them. Take a stalk to the Home Economics meeting, PTA, doctor's office, poker party or wherever you are going. If your church uses altar flowers tell the minister that you would like to supply them one Sabbath, particularly if you have white ones. Talk about them at your garden club. THIS IS NOT A ONE MAN ORGANIZATION! WE NEED LIFTERS! We have leaners, a few, but they too can "spread the word." All can help.

COME ON. LET'S GET THIS SHOW ON THE ROAD!

Bob Swearengen

MY EXPERIENCES IN BREEDING JAPANESE IRISES

Arthur A Hazzard

I have been asked to tell you something of my experience in breeding Japanese Irises, the varieties started with, what I have learned about dominance, what breaks I've had, my goals and what I consider my best varieties. Now, that is a large order by any standard and I approach it with a large measure of humility, realizing that there are many others with broader experience whose comments might be much more instructive; but perhaps my limitations will inspire some of them to inform us of their successes. This will be no learned

discussion so just imagine that you have tired of weeding and are leaning on the fence, which doesn't exist, at the back of my JI garden and the talk gravitates to one of the most desirable subjects for a perennial garden, the Japanese Iris.

Japanese irises and I have been on friendly terms since around 1926 but it was not until 1957 that I decided to make them one of my special projects during retirement. The seven varieties in my perennial border were cleaned up and the excess rhizomes planted in the vegetable garden area, like so much corn or potatoes and they responded beautifully. For a time, I advertised and sold them as blooming plants but tried some crosses and raised some seedlings. Visits to the plantings of Mr. W. A. Payne of Terre Haute, Indiana, 1958 and later, were most inspiring and later he guided me over to President "Bob" Swearingen's place where the talk soon had me mentally calling for help. That's how I started.

My efforts at pollenizing have not been too successful, due mostly, I believe, to ineptness or inability to find the required time when it was most needed. Such success as I have experienced has been very rewarding, however, and one of the "breaks" I have had is a rather high percentage of worthwhile seedlings. The seven varieties referred to above were Azure, 1919; Caroline G. Childs, 1924; Catherine Parry, 1926; Fascination, 1926; Gold Pound, 1885; Mahogany, 1893; and one smaller stripe, name lost by the friend who gave it to me.

C. G. Childs sets pods freely and was selected as the pod parent for my first experiments. It is a three petal white with a light blue spot which covers two-thirds of the petal and does not appear to have a recessive factor. As a result, I had very few doubles but many excellent single whites with numerous variations. Later crosses with C. Parry as pod parent have given me many excellent doubles, #494 among others, which was liked by some members of Robin #6 and which I hope to register and introduce this year. It is a Parry/Fascination red with red-tip white style arms, of good size and rugged growth.

Other breaks from which I have profited were the liberal cooperation by Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, then Chairman of the AIS Exhibition Committee, the "Sister City" program of Kalamazoo, Michigan (entirely coincidental) and the friendship and generosity of Mr. Payne.

As to goals, I am still using a shotgun and will take whatever improvement comes my way, always watching for new forms, shadings, branching and bloom characteristics. In 1963, I had two stalks with good branching which gave me three excellent simultaneous blooms, each - none last year but I am still hoping. My life expectancy would not justify beginning a highly specialized program involving many years of continuing effort but I still expect to get a lot of fun out of dabbling and I suggest that you give it a try.

It would be difficult for me to select what might be termed "best" varieties for you rarely see a Japanese iris which is completely lacking in beauty and desirability. Also, taste varies with people and changes from year to year in individuals. One thing I have learned is, don't sell a variety short because of age. Our check lists show that most of our better numbers have been developed from others of long standing and the originals still give them a run for the honors. My limited experience leads me to believe that JI strains do not run out as readily as roses and some other plants, some highly respected opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Frank A. Williams, Editor of Region 6 Newsletter, tells of a friend who always asked the opinion of a visitor to his garden and I presume the replies materially influenced decisions as to registrations. Last year, several groups visited my planting and almost invariably, before they left, a number of people would go back to the same spot, not too accessible, for a last look at #124, now named Oriental Organdy. Minuet in Blue will capture your heart for it is a perfect

miniature with the lovely Sky and Water coloring. White Chiffon is very similar to Numazu, pure white, single with good substance. Maroon Giant is an excellent Mahogany with a taller growing habit. Azure Perfection does the same for Azure. Veined Artistry and Friendly Victor slides have caused considerable favorable comment and Violet Spectacle and Veinette are equally satisfactory. As yet I have no reason to regret selecting the particular eleven which I have registered and introduced.

Those I have mentioned are in my planting and originated by me because I interpreted the question addressed to me, to refer to them, but it would be unfair not to advise anyone interested in starting a JI collection or introducing a few into a perennial planting, to give consideration to the many excellent varieties which have been introduced by others. W. A. Payne and Walter Marx, in my opinion, head the list but I saw one light blue double in President Bob's garden that I should be proud to have originated and Cloyd F. Sensenbach and Phil and Mary Cammer also have fingers in the pie.

In an effort to shorten the time I must wait for the blooming of seedlings, I am experimenting with seed germination under lights. I made a late start this season but plan to begin in next September, no preventing Providence. If any of you have tried it, please speak up.

It is my earnest hope that this revival of interest in JI will result in a greatly increased offering of registered cultivars, on the part of nurserymen, and that our Section will grow to respectable proportions.

IRIS KAEMPFERI THE WILDFLOWER

Bee Warburton

Since enough seed of the species Iris kaempferi to blanket the state of Rhode Island has been distributed among our members, and some people have been surprised when it bloomed, it seems a good idea to explain that this is seed of the wildflower, the original ancestor, and not the same thing at all as the seed of advanced strains of Japanese irises though they, too, are often distributed as "Iris kaempferi." Incredibly, it appears that all of these strains, the huge flat flowers, the color variants, the doubled, tripled and quadrupled, the masses of petaloids, have been bred from the little red-violet species by those marvelous plant breeders, the Japanese.

The seed from which the species planting came was from the seed box which is an adjunct of Alice White's species robin, known as the "White Robin;" it was put into the box by Ben Hager, labeled Iris laevigata. As such, Ben had received the plant from Carl Starker, but he also was certain that it was true Iris kaempferi, and there is no doubt about it, since it not only conforms to Dyke's diagnosis, but has actually been certified by Shu Hirao, who had his picture taken standing beside it. Incidentally, Shu starts out his talks about Japanese irises with a slide showing his small son beside the species, and then beside one of the modern varieties, a dramatic contrast.

The seed germinated easily and the seedlings were given seedling care but not preferential treatment. The first year the row produced one flower with which I was thrilled indeed, it was so brightly and luminously red-violet. The second year the row glowed throughout most of July and gave me a much-needed lift in spirits when the rest of the irises showed nothing but foliage continually crying out to be rescued from the weeds.

The plants in the row were remarkably uniform in appearance. All the flowers were the same glowing red-violet, three to four inches across with falls downhanging and only minor differences in petal shape. In this first year of full bloom many of the plants produced branches, even two branches, one at each leaf node of the stem; there were actually up to 20 flowers per stalk, and there were multitudes of stalks. During the two dry years that followed, branches were few although there seemed to be as many stalks per clump. We found the species somewhat more affected by the drouth than the named varieties of Japanese irises which we grow. The lack of branching cut the length of their bloom season in half.

If you are growing some of this seed, we hope you will enjoy it for what it is, and not be disappointed because it isn't a fullblown spectacular.

ACROSS THE YEARS

C. A. Swearengen

Nineteen years ago I was driving south, homeward bound from work. I had recently moved into a new home but had not yet become acquainted with my new neighborhood so was looking over the various adjoining properties as I drove along. Suddenly I saw the largest display of color that had ever met my eyes. Being inquisitive, I entered the drive and parked near the flowers. Now I knew a hollyhock from a petunia but what the heck were these? Flowers six to nine inches across and three to four feet tall, several colors, and enough impact to impress even me, dumb though I was. There were several visitors in the garden but it was easy to recognize the owner by the look of pride of accomplishment that showed in his face. Here was a man who was doing a job well and was proud of it. Here was beauty that, but for him, would not have existed.

I asked him what they were called and was told that while they were generally called Japanese iris, the proper term was Kaempferi. I asked the price, how long until they would bloom after transplanting, when they were planted and probably a dozen more questions. There were, I was told, two rows of selected seedlings that were not quite good enough to register but too good to compost (imagine), that could be had for \$1 each. The ones that would be registered later were, of course, considerably more expensive. Being a bit dollar conscious (who was not at that time?) I decided that about 20 of the dollar ones would do to start. And I haunted that patch and asked more questions than a six year old! I haven't quit asking though it is usually myself that I ask, (like, why did I ever start this?) Came time to plant, I planted. Mistakes I made. Drainage not quite sufficient, mulch inadequate. Other things. Came spring, six were dead, heaved out. I asked why, was told, ordered more, and through the generosity of the grower the six were replaced and a lot of good advice was given to me. The ones that had lived were doing well but were moved to a better place and I started into the winter with 43 plants. Came spring! All had lived, and what beauty! I continued to visit and gradually learned his method of pollenizing plants, selecting parents, what made an iris good and as important, to know the faults and a poor iris when I saw one. After a bit of urging I tried my luck with a few crosses. Eight pods resulted. Four flats were planted. No top protection, mice dug some, birds ditto. Perhaps some damping off. Eighty-seven plants grew to transplant size and were set that fall. The next spring saw five flats planted, covered with hardware cloth. No mice, no birds. About 40% germination. All seed had been planted, good, bad and awful. A beginner learns the hard way. There were no Robins then for the general dissemination of such information as I needed. That is one improvement, at least, that has been made.

Three hundred and sixteen plants this time. Wheee!! Success! Came spring as it had for years. Eighty-seven to bloom. They did. Nine were as good as the parents. The less said about the others the better. I asked my new mentor why. I then learned that bad traits as well as good were inherited, and that 9 out of 87 was not too bad and that sometimes there was improvement in the second and third years. The next season one had improved and in the new bed at least two were better than the parents. I was on my way! Gradually I selected the better seedlings and through the generosity of the grower, who by then had registered a few of his best plants, I had parent plants that warranted more serious work. From these and others acquired later have come a few superb plants, some very good ones, a lot of average things and literally tons of compost.

By now most of you will have recognized the grower, my mentor and advisor, my confidant and friend as Mr. Payne, without whose urging and suggestions I probably would never have set a pod. But once bitten by the bug, your fate is sealed. The planting grows larger, the weeds taller, the grass thicker and the days shorter. There is never enough room, time or strength bu somehow you get the job done and find time to help others as you were helped. You are now an Irisarian.

I am asked, have you a goal? Several, be I granted the few more years needed to try to gain them. Four in particular: a yellow, a true pink, a line of dwarfs in the 15 to 20 inch range for foreground planting, and rebloomers. The dwarfs are nearest to being achieved as several now exist although the flower is not satisfactory as yet. At transplanting time last fall I found in the heart of a large plant that I was dividing, a four inch stalk with a six-petal mature bud that would have opened in ten days or less. This plant had several stalks from spring bloom so that I am sure that it was not a delayed bloom. The yellow is more distant. There are many plants that have very large yellow signals and there are good ivory-colored blooms on a few plants. It might come from these or an out-cross to some yet untried species. Crosses to or with I. pseudacorus have failed even though a few seed were successfully cultured. The plants are all albinos. No chlorophyll, no photosynthesis, and death results. It might be that with polyploidy it can be reached. Several angles are being explored. We have several lavender pinks and also orchid pinks, but a true pink is yet to be had. I have a plant that is one mixed-up kid. For seven years it has altered form or color each year. In 1964 it was a lovely pink that looked as though it was a true diluted red, no blue in it. If it will just hold still a minute till I get some pollen to work on a near recessive white, I may have something. Other goals are less likely of achievement. Fragrance, for one. It exists in small degree in two plants. These have been selfed and crossed without gain, so far. Multiple branching, desirable but slow, although some progress is being made.

I am asked concerning dominance. It does not exist to the extent that it does in the bearded irises but it does exist to varying degrees in some cultivars. I shall list a few in which partial dominance has been noted:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Noted dominance</u>
Sky and Water	A high percentage of various blues
The Great Mogul	Singles of good form, usually large
Cobra Dancer	Doubles of excellent form
Shadow Play	Lighter colors and large pods
Imperial Robe	High fertility and excellence of seedlings
Ai Fukurin	Heavy blue border and blue halo
Aka Fukurin	Heavy red border and white halo
Frances Horton	Has given me three double whites, two of which I am boastfully proud. I have never seen better. It has also thrown single whites and ivories. All as a pollen parent. This

is a spectrum violet double, seven inch and branched. A breeder's iris.
Fashion Model Nine petals, sometimes twelve in about 50% of progeny, all dark.

There are, of course, many more not noted, some with little dominance and many that I have never used. Many are too new to have had much use.

I expect to have two hundred or more named varieties planted here by winter. Here you may see the new and the old. View the progress that we are making. YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF JAPANESE IRISES

Eleanor Westmeyer

The growing interest in showing Japanese irises in the United States has focused attention on the need for a classification system that will include the advances made in recent years in hybridizing.

According to Frank Williams of Kalamazoo, Michigan, an adaptation of the color classes, similar to that used in tall bearded iris shows, has been confusing. No doubt this is due to the unlimited number of patterns found in Japanese irises. To form a class for each pattern would result in too many classes for practical purposes. It would require a very large exhibition to cover so many classes and provide competition for each entry.

A review of classification systems that have been used for Japanese irises in the past may be of interest to those concerned with this problem.

The Edo iris, transferred from the Imperial Estate to the Meiji Shrine in Japan in 1915, are classified as follows:

Color	Three Falls	Six Falls	Aberrations
Pure White			
White Group			
Purple Streak			
Light Purple Group			
Purple Group			
Dappled Purple			
Light Red Group			
Reddish Purple Group			

In 1928, George Reed published a preliminary scheme of classification for the Japanese Iris in the BULLETIN of the American Iris Society. This classification was based primarily upon the color of the falls. Seven groups were recognized and under each group single and double varieties were listed. In most of the groups a further distinction was made on the basis of whether the predominant color of the falls was blue, blue-purple or red-purple. This classification was further explained in the BULLETIN for July 1929. Later revisions were included in THE IRIS, AN IDEAL HARDY PERENNIAL published by The American Iris Society. As revised in 1949, George Reed's system was as follows:

Class I. Dark red-purple or blue-purple - closely linked to the wild type so far as color is concerned. The color of the falls is fairly uniform, although the veins are somewhat more deeply colored.

Class II. These have very distinct deep colored veins which stand out from the lighter tints or hues of the blue and red-purple which are rather uniformly distributed between. The light blue and pink lavender varieties are included in this group.

Class III. The veins of the varieties in this class are also deeply colored, but between them there is a dotted pattern or sometimes an almost white ground.

Class IV. There is a white zone around the yellow area, with white veins to the margin of the blade and a colored border around the edge.

Class V. A group that includes varieties which are slightly flushed with bluish or reddish tints between the colorless veins.

Class VI. Varieties which are splashed or mottled in appearance either light or dark in tone, with or without colored veins.

Class VII. White flowered varieties, except for the yellow zone at the base of the falls.

Walter Buss suggested in his article, "New Strain of Japanese Iris" in the October 1950 AIS BULLETIN that for simplicity, Japanese irises might be divided into three classes: solid colors, solid colors varied with darker or lighter center area or veins, or both; and mottled, marbled or stippled varieties.

Tohichi Ito reported the use of four classification systems in Japan in his article, "The Culture of Iris in Japan," in the AIS BULLETIN for January 1963:

I. Based on Place of Production

A. Tokyo Type. The most cultivated type of iris in Japan. The type bred by Mr. Matsudaira in 1840 in Tokyo. Characteristically, the terminal flower is higher than the leaves, flower stem is hard and straight, leaves grow upright. Popular for cutflowers, gardens and Bonsai.

B. Ise Type. Cultivated in Mie Prefecture, this type has long, narrow, hanging petals. Leaves grow upright, higher than the flowers.

C. Kumamoto or Higo Type. This type was developed in Kumamoto Prefecture, Kyushu Island. The flowers are generally very large - 10 inches in diameter. Petals overlap and are crinkled like silk crepe. Plants usually flourish late in the season. The flower is higher than the leaves which tend to bend at the top. The flower stem is not strong enough to support heavy flowers during wind and rain. This type is popular for pot culture.

II. Based on Flowering Season

A. Earliest variety B. Early C. Middle D. Late E. Latest

III. Based on Number of Petals

A. 3-petaled flowers B. 6-petaled flowers C. Double flowers

IV. Based on Form

A. White	E. Deep Indigo	I. Spotted
B. Violet	F. Pink	J. Picotee
C. Light Purple	G. Reddish Violet	K. Gradation
D. Indigo	H. Striped	

The schedule used in the Kalamazoo Shows was based on four sections as follows:

Section I

Single - 3-petal:

1. White bitone, blue light
2. White bicolor, blue conspicuous markings.
3. White bicolor, red c.m.
4. White bicolor, violet c.m.
5. Blue bicolor, violet c.m.
6. Violet self, dark
7. Red self, full
8. Red bicolor, violet VD
9. Violet self, dark
10. Other

Section II

Double - 6-petal

1. White self, cool
2. White bitone, violet l. m.
3. White bicolor, blue, cool
4. Blue bitone, blue, light
5. Red self, very dark
6. Red self, dark
7. Red self, light
8. Red self, pale
9. Red violet, bitone, full
10. Violet self, dark
11. Violet self, very dark
12. Violet self, full
13. Violet self, light
14. Violet fancy, full, c.m.
15. Violet bitone, heavily marked
16. Violet bitone, light
17. Other

Section III

Peony type

1. White or near white
2. Blue
3. Red
4. Violet

Section IV

Fanciful

1. White or near white
2. Blue
3. Red
4. Violet

Frank Williams suggests the following revisions for this classification:

Section 1

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. White self, very little yellow. | 13. Blue bitone, light |
| 2. White self, much yellow | 14. Blue bitone, blue dark |
| 3. White fancy, blue lt. | 15. Red bitone, light |
| 4. White fancy, blue dark | 16. Red bitone, dark |
| 5. White fancy, red light | 17. Red self, light |
| 6. White fancy, red dark | 18. Red self, dark |
| 7. White veined blue light | 19. Violet self, light. |
| 8. White veined, blue dark | 20. Violet self, dark |
| 9. White, veined red light | 21. Pink self |
| 10. White veined red dark | 22. Two-toned, blue predominating light |
| 11. White veined Violet light | 23. Two-toned, blue predom. dark |
| 12. White veined violet dark | 24. White with wide border red |
| | 25. White with wide border, blue |

Most of these classification systems have merit today but some are in need of revision, if they are to be practical.

A new approach to classification is suggested by the Evaluation Chart for Showroom Judging accepted in 1934 by The Society for Japanese Irises. Since form is recognized as the most important characteristic of these flowers, a class

might be established to recognize this feature. It could be broken down into singles, doubles, triples, multi-petaled, monstrosa and novelty forms. Colors might be divided according to clarity, harmony and novelty. Separate classes might be set up for substance, texture, distinction and flower stalk - for branching. Such a system, instead of rewarding each variant in pattern, would offer recognition for the most worthy distinguishing features of this unique flower.

JAPANESE IRIS SHOW

June 27

Lend a Hand Club
105 Main Street
Davenport, Iowa

Sponsored by the Davenport Horticultural Society
in cooperation with

Region 3 of The American Iris Society

Show Chairman: Ford Grant

SOURCES FOR JAPANESE IRIS PLANTS

A. H. Hazzard, 510 Grand Pre Ave, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007
Blackthorne Gardens, 48 Quincy Street, Holbrook, Massachusetts
Cammer Iris Gardens, 311 Cottage Avenue, Williamsport, Pa.
C. A. Swearingen, R 3, Box 136, Terre Haute, Ind.
Melrose Gardens, Rt 1, Box 466, Stockton, California 95200
M. Oliver Flower Farms, PO Box 407, Solvang, California 93463
Rex D Pearce, Moorestown, N. J.
W. A. Payne, 7001 Dixie Bee Road, Terre Haute, Indiana 47802
Walter Marx Gardens, Boring, Oregon
Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio
White Flower Farm, Litchfield, Connecticut

JAPANESE IRISES ELIGIBLE FOR AIS AWARDS IN 1965 (Varieties Introduced Prior to January 1965)

Varieties Eligible for the Award of Merit

Cresting Waves	W. A. Payne	HM 1964
Enchanted Lake	W. A. Payne	HM 1960
Fringed Cloud	Craig-Hager	HM 1962
Garden Enchantress	W. A. Payne	HM 1964
Strut and Flourish	W. A. Payne	HM 1964
Orchid Majesty	W. A. Payne	HM 1959
The Great Mogul	W. A. Payne	HM 1959
Winged Chariot	W. A. Payne	HM 1960

Varieties Eligible for the Honorable Mention Award

Acclaim	Marx	Glitter and Gayety	Payne
Apple Blossom Cascade	Marx	Good Cmen	Marx
August Emperor	Marx	Great White Heron	Marx
Azure Ruffles	Marx	Gusto	Marx
Battle Cry	Marx	Hall of Marble	Marx
Beauty on Parade	Marx	Heather Red	Marx
Belle of the Ball	Marx	Hoyden	Marx
Blue Coat	Marx	Immaculate Glitter	Payne
Blue Gentian	Marx	Imperial Imp	Payne
Blue Lagoon	Marx	Imperial Magic	Marx
Blue Nocturne	Payne	Imperial Palace	Marx
Blue Orchid	Marx	Imperial Robe	Payne
Blue Pompon	Marx	Imperial Velvet	Marx
Brilliant Burgundy	Marx	Ivory Glow	Payne
Butterfly Prince	Payne	Ivory Mantle	Payne
Calico Maid	Marx	Jeweled Beauty	Payne
Carnival Queen	Payne	Jeweled Kimono	Marx
Classic Modern	Payne	Joyous Cavalier	Payne
Cobra Dancer	Payne	Joyous Youth	Payne
Confetti Shower	Payne	King's Court	Marx
Court Jester	Marx	Knight in Armor	Marx
Crystal Halo	Marx	Lady Gay	Payne
Dame Fortune	Payne	Lady in Waiting	Marx
Danseuse	Payne	Leave Me Sighing	Maddocks
Danseur Noble	Payne	Light at Dawn	Marx
Dancing Waves	Payne	Lilac Fairy	Payne
Dappled Bay	Marx	Lilac Pageant	Payne
Dark Drapery	Marx	Magic Lantern	Marx
Dark Rhythm	Payne	Magic Spark	Payne
Dawn Ballet	Marx	Magic Ruby	Payne
Dazzling Debutante	Payne	Mammoth Marvel	Marx
Embossed	Marx	Mauve Opera	Marx
Emperor's Robe	Marx	Midnight Whisper	Marx
Fall and Frost	Payne	Midsummer Reverie	Marx
Falling Star	Marx	Midwest Splendor	Payne
Fashion Classic	Payne	Mighty White	Swearengen
Fashion Fete	Payne	Miss Simplicity	Payne
Fashion Model	Payne	Morning Mischief	Marx
Fiery Steed	Payne	Mountain Grotto	Marx
Flying Crane	Payne	My Fancy	Payne
Flying Kite	Marx	Mystic Buddha	Marx
Flying Tiger	Payne	Night Blizzard	Payne
Frances Horton	Swearengen	Night Festival	Payne
Friendly Victor	Hazzard	Night Music	Payne
Frilled Enchantment	Marx	Nippon Miss	Payne
Frosted Pyramid	Marx	Ocean Mist	Marx
Galatea	Marx	Orchid Fawn	Marx
Gayety	Payne	Oriental Witchery	Marx
Gay Festoon	Payne	Over the Waves	Marx
Gay Firefly	Payne	Pastel Princess	Marx
Gay Gallant	Marx	Peacock Dance	Marx
Gay Temptress	Payne	Persian Rug	Marx
Geisha Dance	Marx	Pillar of Fire	Payne
Giant Blue Butterfly	Marx	Pink Frost	Marx
Giant Carmen	Marx	Pink Triumph	Marx
Gift of Heaven	Marx		

Pin Stripe	Marx	Snow Glitter	Payne
Pomp and Circumstance	Marx	Snowy Hills	Marx
Prima Ballerina	Payne	Sorcerer's Triumph	Marx
Princess Aurora	Payne	Star at Midnight	R. A. Rich
Rampant River	Marx	Stippled Ripples	Marx
Red Titan	Payne	Storm at Sea	Marx
Reigning Beauty	Payne	Summer Glory	Marx
Reign of Glory	Marx	Summer Storm	Marx
Restless Sea	Payne	Sweet Murmur	Marx
Right White	Swearengen	Swirling Waves	Payne
Rose Cavalier	Payne	Temple Maiden	Marx
Rose Fantasy	Payne	Thunder and Lightning	Marx
Rose Prelude	Marx	Tidal Waves	Marx
Rose Tower	Marx	Tinted Cloud	Marx
Royal Crown	Marx	Vain Victor	Marx
Royal Pageant	Marx	Valiant Prince	Marx
Royal Sapphire	Payne	Veiled Vanity	Marx
Royal Tiger	Payne	Veined Artistry	Hazzard
Ruffled Brocade	Marx	Veinette	Hazzard
Scheherazade	Payne	Velvet Canopy	Marx
Scherzo	Payne	Vestal Trident	Swearengen
Sea Fury	Payne	Violet Lustre	Payne
Sea Titan	Marx	Veretian Velvet	Payne
Shadow Play	Payne	Violet Spectacle	Hazzard
Silken Parasol	Marx	Whiff o'Smoke	Payne
Silver crest	Payne	Wind and Sea	Payne
Silver Frills	Payne	Windswept Beauty	Payne
Silver Surf	Payne	White Chiffon	Hazzard
Silver Waves	Marx	Woodland Brook	Marx
Sky and Water	Payne	World's Delight	Marx
Smiling Beauty	Payne	Wounded Dragon	Payne