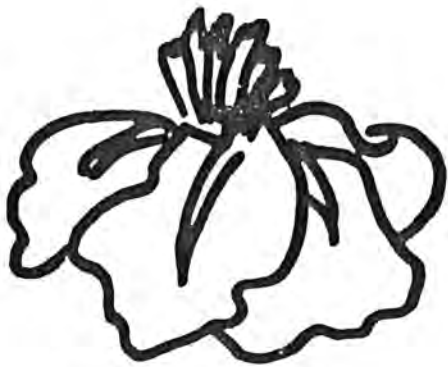


VOLUME 12, NUMBER 1

APRIL, 1975



# THE REVIEW

OF THE SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES

THE REVIEW  
OF  
THE SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES

Vol. 12, No. 1

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## MEMO FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

It has all been very casual. After agreeing to be nominated for president last fall, almost without realizing it, I found myself president and in the middle of trying to find out what it is all about.

The only sure things are: that I like Japanese irises; that they seem to grow readily most places if they get what they want; that I think they are so beautiful; and that more iris people should grow them.

It is rather exciting to grow seedlings of these irises. With their ancient background of hybridizing in Japan, the quality of flowers is unusually good, with great variety of forms and colors.

In our southern California garden, the Japanese iris are planted in the ground. They start blooming early in June and on through July. At this point we can hardly wait to see them again.

You may have noticed that the judges' ballots are due later this year and that they include Japanese awards. Now, perhaps, our Japanese will get the votes they deserve. If you don't see many, plant some to judge in your own garden, and vote.

We now have a membership chairman, Mrs. John Harlow, Jr., of Tucson, Arizona. She will record memberships, send letters of welcome to new members and see that they get membership cards directly.

Special thanks to our editor, who has agreed to continue; to Lorena Reed, our past president, for her help to get started; to Ford Grant, our treasurer and to our new membership chairman for offering to take on the job. Our bylaws suggest committees, including publicity committee, pollen and seed committee, research committee, and robin committee. Any one interested in any of these---let me know and you will have a job.

## LANDSCAPE PLANTING OF JAPANESE IRIS<sup>1</sup>

W. A. PAYNE

The Japanese iris, the garden varieties of Iris kaempferi, which was originated and perfected by the hybridists of Japan, has not been used here in America to the extent its superior ornamental qualities as a landscape subject merit, and in localities where its growing requires little or no special attention it has been grown mainly for superior bloom. Aside from the extraordinarily attractive flowers, the stately, rather dense, upright plant of pleasing texture and rich green, gracefully flexed foliage, itself is a thing of more than ordinary beauty and retains its attractiveness throughout the growing season.

Though this iris associates well with other plants when grown in the mixed perennial border, its bold appearance at all times makes it essentially an accent plant, and when in bloom with its large flowers, which are carried above the foliage in a more or less horizontal plane, it dominates the garden scene. Inasmuch as most varieties grow from three to four feet in height, they generally should occupy a location well to the back of the border where they may be faced down by some of the smaller growing varieties which range in height from eighteen to twenty inches or upward, or by lower growing plants. These miniature varieties also may be used effectively as specimen plants nearer the front of the bed.

The Ise strain of I. Kaempferi also is of smaller stature, very lovely and quite distinct in plant habit and flower form from either the Edo or Higo strains, which are those commonly known in this country. It is well adapted for use in the flower border, though perhaps best suited for special arrangements such as those of small Japanese gardens or in rockeries.

The color range of the Japanese iris is limited to shades and tints of blue-violet, red-violet in solid colors and various color patterns and pure white. There is no yellow as a body color such as in the bearded irises, but small signal patches of yellow are present in all varieties, though the amount of color is of no importance in the general color effect. The overpowering effect of their bold masses of color, however, makes them unsuitable for carrying out an elaborate color scheme in the mixed border, since few flowering plants have the impact to associate effectively, except possibly some varieties of the early blooming hemerocallis and the early lilies. The universally popular delphiniums, which bloom simultaneously through the iris season, do not lend themselves, in general, to a happy combination inasmuch as some of their blues do not harmonize

<sup>1</sup>copied from the October, 1969, issue of the Bulletin of the AIS with permission.



with the violet tones of the iris. As a consequence their use in close association in the border requires careful discrimination. Clumps of *Gypsophila paniculata* which form a cloud of fine foliage and tiny white flowers, or *Artemisia lactiflora* with its feathery, grayish effect, combine beautifully with the iris and are useful as a foil in isolating colors which are incompatible. In planting the border strong plants of three or more shoots are best set in early spring, since this assures bloom on fully mature plants the following year.

It is in such plantings as those about pools or lakes or along a stream or water course that the special ornamental qualities of the Japanese iris are most effective. In such situations they have the particular appearance of belonging and the effect at all times of incomparable beauty. They complement the flat effect of the water lily pads and harmonize with most water plants. The horizontal effect of their bloom also repeats the flat surface of the water and the reflection of the flowers in the water adds to the aesthetic effect. Even the swaying movement of the graceful foliage in the breeze appears to reflect the ripples on the surface of the water nearby.

In waterside plantings such as those about pools or lakes, one may use only a few plants of select varieties in groups, always in scale and not overlarge, placed in strategic locations about the edge of the water and not in a continuous border surrounding the pool. Along a meandering stream or a water course in large areas and public parks. However, hundreds of even thousands of plants may contribute to the planting. In these larger gardens winding footpaths may lead through the broad masses of plants and over arched bridges, in the Japanese fashion, to allow close inspection and full enjoyment of the flowers. In such massed plantings which include an indiscriminate mixture of varieties there is never any lack of color harmony, and the general effect is rather light and airy. For a particular and more emphatic color scheme, they require planting in broad masses with a number of plants of each color for best effect. In any arrangement the plants should be set separately two feet apart to allow for full development yet give the effect of a well-filled area. They should also be set some little distance away from the water's edge where, instead of water covering the crown, the plants can send their roots down to the water level. Though the Japanese are moisture loving and resent dry, impoverished conditions, they are by no means water plants and will not withstand submergence for any length of time during the winter months; especially is this true in the colder climates. Flooding of plants previous to and during the blooming season results in maximum growth and magnificent bloom. After the blooming season plantings should no longer be flooded, but the plants left to grow in only a moderately moist soil throughout the remainder of the summer and during the winter months until plants have started well into growth in the spring.

The Japanese iris is a ravenous feeder and thrives best in a rich, slightly acid, well-drained and deeply prepared soil

consisting of humus such as compost, well-rotted manure and peat moss, this supplemented with commercial fertilizer preferably of the acid type and the whole well mixed into the soil before planting. Cottonseed meal is especially valuable as a fertilizer since it is acid in nature and is slowly available, which feeds the plants over a long period and minimizes the danger of burning. It also may be used to good advantage as a top dressing during the growing season. Soil acidity appears optimum at about pH 5.8, though the plants will thrive in soils ranging from neutral or slightly above to about pH 5.5. Lime in any form, such as bone meal or wood ashes, should be strictly avoided. A slight yellowing of foliage generally indicates lack of acidity and may be corrected by a light application of powdered sulphur, iron sulphate or a commercial acidity corrective which is available at garden supply shops.

In most gardens the iris deteriorated after three years of blooming and is in need of replacing after the soil has been reconditioned. Such transplanting as is necessary should be at once after the blooming season. In favorable locations, however, especially those well supplied with moisture and occasional applications of plant food, they may continue to thrive and give abundant bloom of excellent quality for many years. In the colder regions, where the soil is subject to freezing and thawing, a mulch of some loose material is always necessary the first winter to prevent heaving and loss of newly set plants. In most locations the Japanese iris will not prove difficult to grow if some little attention is given to its preferences, and will respond with a lavish display of delightful color in early summer if only the ordinary essentials of good garden practice are observed.

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At the risk of sounding commercial the following announcement is passed on.

Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York, N.Y., 10014, announces reprinting of THE GENUS IRIS by Dykes. 48 full color plates; 30 other illustrations. Classificatory keys. Bibliography. Index. viii + 245 pp. of text. 8½ x 12½. 23037-6. Clothbound \$20.00. "One of the legendary books of gardening is THE GENUS IRIS by William Rickatson Dykes. First published in a limited edition in 1913, it subsumed the lifetime's knowledge of the world's foremost authority on the iris. Dykes was not only a classificatory botanist; he was a renowned grower of irises, a breeder of new varieties, and a collector with a flair for obtaining rare specimens that previous writers had only dreamed longingly of seeing."

## HELP!

Mary Alice Hembree  
(New Jersey)

I am a novice Japanese iris grower, and at present I only have a few of the beauties. When I fell for them, I quickly joined the JI Section of AIS and eventually a JI robin. The publications and letters have helped me greatly, but I still have many questions, and I don't know where to turn for answers. Very few people in this area grow JIs. I have never seen any except my own, though I understand that there are one or two other growers in the region. Therefore, I have nowhere to turn when I need help or when I want suggestions on what cultivars to add to my collection.

It occurred to me that other JI growers in other regions might also need help which they could not obtain locally. It also seemed that the national organization would be a logical place to turn, so I did. The result, after some pleasant and constructive correspondence with Bill Ouweneel, was a questionnaire, which you will receive shortly, along with a stamped, addressed return envelope (except for those of you who live outside the U.S.A. As it is impossible to prepay your postage, you will only receive an addressed envelope). I must claim responsibility for the questionnaire's contents, but Bill's help in upgrading it has been considerable.

The object of any survey is to obtain information which is available from no other source. In this case, hopefully, enough of you will respond so that when we pass the results back to you, novice growers and experts will find the results helpful. Included will be questions on culture, hybridizing activity, size of your JI planting, favorite varieties, and the like. The more straightforward questions will be tabulated and reported in the next issue of The Review. If the results are consistent enough, other, more open-ended questions may also be summarized at this time. If there are responses which justify it, there are other potential uses for your answers. Perhaps we can provide you with a more complete list of cultivar sources than you now possess, as we pool lists of buyers and sellers from two questions. Possibly there can be a directory of gardens open to other members during bloom season. Some longer responses may be shared directly with other SJI members, as informal mini-articles (or "fillers") in subsequent publications (only if you give us permission--we ask for it on the questionnaire). And possibly, if you're willing, some responses may lead to requests for more detailed information (an article) to share with other members. In short, the SJI would have a pool of talent and information on JIs to share among its members.

As I said before, the quality of this pool will depend largely on you. Obviously, however, even with the best intentions in the world and a 100% response rate, the answers cannot



be useful to you if I have asked stupid questions. Consequently, I beg you (both here and on the questionnaire) to feel free to offer suggestions for improvements.

Some of you (like me) may feel that you grow so few JIs or that you have grown JIs for such a short time that answering a questionnaire on them is like the widow giving her mite---you've given the most you can, perhaps, but at the same time it's not much help to the church budget. Surely, information from a grower of thousands of different JIs over a period of 25 years or more is more impressive than what a 2-year grower of 10 cultivars can provide. But both sets of information taken together are more valuable than either alone. Sometimes small growers or new ones not yet indoctrinated with the cliches notice things that no one ever saw before. But whether or not you make such an original contribution, your response will help give us a more complete picture of how to grow JIs in your part of the country. So, please, send your responses in, and we will all see what they add up to.

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#### VISIT JAPANESE IRIS GARDENS

The following public gardens and SJI members extend an invitation to all interested persons to visit their gardens this year. Dates are given for optimum bloom. See membership list in this issue for further address information on SJI members.

Rex and Jonnye Rich, Citrus Heights, Ca., May 10 to June 30

W. J. Gunther, Del Mar, Ca., best dates vary with season during April and May. Bill suggests that visitors check with him prior to visit.

Melrose Gardens, Stockton, Ca., May 20 to June 10

Eleanor Westmeyer, Stamford, Ct., July 1 to 15

Arthur H. Hazzard, Kalamazoo, Mi., June 28 to July 10

Swan Lake Iris Gardens, Sumter, SC, May 25 to June 10

Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Oh., June 20 to July 5

Frank Foley, Davenport, Ia., June 25 to 30

Russell Isle, Terre Haute, Ind., June 20 to 30

Adolph Vogt, Louisville, Ky., June 15 to 20

(cont'd. page 16)



IRIS KAEMPFERI vs IRIS ENSATA, cont'd.

Earlier issues of The Review have had articles under the above heading. For the benefit of readers who do not have that background a resume of the subject is given in the next few paragraphs preparatory to two recent quotations which follow and are reproduced with permission.

In AIS Bulletin No. 40, July, 1931 (see The Review, October, 1968), Dr. Frank Reed of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden said:

"Recent investigations indicate that Thunberg collected Hanashobu in Japan on his visit in 1776-1777 and listed this plant under the name IRIS GRAMINEA in his FLORA JAPONICA published in 1784. In 1794 he published BOTANICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE FLORA JAPONICA in Volume 2 of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY. In this work he lists Hanashobu under the name I. ENSATA, evidently recognizing the fact that the plant differs in essential points from the I. GRAMINEA of Europe."

The species referred to in the above paragraph as both Hanashobu and I. ENSATA is the species now commonly known as I. KAEMPFERI except in Japan where the name I. ENSATA is preferred. Historical precedence favors the I. ENSATA name.

Thunberg's specimen may be seen in the Herbarium of Upsala University. Biological Abstracts, V. 5, 1931:25264 referring to an article by Bungo Miyazawa says, "The author's study of the herbarium specimen collected by Thunberg and deposited in Upsala University has convinced him that it must be called I. ensata while what is generally called by the latter name is really I. biglumis Vahl."

The name I. KAEMPFERI was given by Siebold to some horticultural varieties in Belgium in 1857, presumably without knowledge of any connection with Thunberg's work.

The net result is that today the name I. ENSATA is recognized as historically correct for Japanese irises as we use the term and for their wild precursor but that, outside Japan, the name I. KAEMPFERI is in common use. This situation results in another conflict between purists (favoring I. ENSATA) and traditionalists (favoring I. KAEMPFERI). The following two quotations are directed to that conflict.

The following editorial recently appeared in a catalog from Melrose Gardens:

"Now for a little editorializing. We say, let the Botanists have their fun. If they enjoy digging into the musty libraries to find precedence in species names and descriptions, that's their thing, why should we spoil it for them. But, as horticulturalists, and

especially as commercial horticulturists, this proclivity of the Botanists is becoming simply a confusion. Discrediting the names of species (due to an obscure prior description or previous use of the name on rarely known plants) that have been in the public domain for seventy-five to one hundred or more years is ridiculous and illogical. IT MAKES OBSOLETE all the literature on the subject of that species. Perhaps the horticulturist depends more on the literature as a whole than does the Botanist. Let the name of the rarely known species be the one that is changed, and let the prior and obscure description and naming be ignored.

So it is here suggested that horticulturists make a couple of their own rules to be followed in their own restricted field. 1. That widely used published names of long standing be preferred to changing to obscure and little known names in both cases of prior description and use on rarely known plants. 2. That we show that we are not ignorant by writing these species names as follows (applied here to iris species: *I. kaempferi* (bot. *ensata*), *I. ensata* (bot. *biglumis*), *I. orientalis* (bot. *sanguinea*), *I. stylosa* (bot. *unguicularis*), *I. aurea* (*I. crocea*), etc. The abbreviation bot = botanical.

In the case of a proven actual difference in plants that suggests change in the family, genus, section, or species of a certain plant, this is of course legitimate and horticulturists should and will welcome such a change. Examples: The recent change of *I. dichotima* to *Paradanthopsis*, or of the division of the bulbous *Morea* and rhizomatous *Dietes* (not iris but irids), putting *I. Tenuosus* into *Evansia* section, the speciation of *I. nelsonii*, even the separation of the rhizomatous iris from the bulbous and the juno iris. But can you imagine the confusion? They won't be Dutch iris, or English iris, or Spanish iris anymore! You'd never get the florist trade to change.

How about it? Let's think it over."

The following is taken from Bee Warburton's article in the October, 1974, issue of the AIS Bulletin reporting on the 1974 International Iris Symposium:

"I gathered that Dr. Rodionenko approved of continuing to call the Japanese irises "*kaempferi*," instead of switching to the correct "*I. ensata*" and of not trying to call our present *I. ensata* by that horrid and unfamiliar term, *I. biglumis*. If we studied past AIS Bulletins we would find references there to purists who had tried in the past but failed to enforce this quite correct but unhappy change."

## MIDWEST REGIONAL REPORT

A. J. Vogt, Reporter

Harley Briscoe, RVP, Region 9, White Hall, Il. reports, "I have found that when I buy JI plants, they do well for two or three years, then gradually fade out. Yet seedlings seem to be very persistent." He then suggests the following possible answers for his observations: starvation, borers, transplanting shock, and acclimatation. He is inclined to favor the last factor.

Bro. Gene Wagner, Mt. Vernon, Oh., writes: "I am a hybridizer of Japanese iris. I have used mainly Payne varieties with some Marx and some Japanese varieties thrown in." "In selecting seedlings here in the Midwest substance and sun resistance are very important due to the changeable weather. Varieties from the West Coast sometimes melt in the Midwest sun. They often lack hardiness here also. What is important is how the variety presents itself. It should have a heavy bloom of flowers if the flowers are moderate in size, but, if large, not as many flowers are necessary for a good show. Flowers should be above the foliage. Branched plants show the individual flowers off to greatest advantage since they are well separated from each other. Other good habits to look for are dark green foliage and vigor."

Lawrence M. Wilson, Tulsa, Ok., is trying to make JI enthusiasts: "As one of the few in our local club, Tulsa Area Iris Society, with any experience with the Japanese irises, limited as it is, I gave a talk at our November meeting with slides of the Meiji Shrine iris gardens in Tokyo. (JI) seeds were used as door prizes so maybe we will start a group of Japanese fanciers on their way."

Julian M. Ross, Huntsville, Al., tells how he profited by an experience: "Six years ago we moved to our present home and were thrilled with the prospects of natural plantings on this wooded hillside lot. The lot is covered with hardwood trees---oaks, hickory, cedars, pine, dogwood and redbud." "But I made an unforgivable error. I failed to make a soil test. I had always been under the impression that trees such as these grew best in mildly acid soil and that their needles and leaves would acidify the soil if allowed to compost. When planting, I found the soil to be rather heavy but I thought that the decomposing organic matter would lighten it. However, for a period the Japanese iris retrogressed while the tall bearded hybrids flourished. Finally. . .I tested the soil and found it highly alkaline. A top-dressing of ammonium sulphate gave the plants a shot in the arm and new vigor except for the Japanese iris. The soil seems to be too dense for them. Winter before last, I dug the irises and was saddened to see the undersized rhizomes and scraggly root



system. I transplanted them to gallon nursery cans and sat the cans in shallow trays of water. There was no bloom last year but we got wonderful increase and I expect to see some of my good friends' single and double blossoms this year. I foliar feed with Ortho azalea and gardenia food."

Russell Isle, West Terre Haute, In., says that his 115 pots are in his pools without having suffered a single loss during the winter.

As for your reporter, my story is a sad one. I potted 153 plants last summer and covered them. Late in March all but four of the plants had been destroyed by mice.

Editor's comment: Winter mouse damage probably is a hazard wherever mice exist. At least it seems to be true in the Midwest. W. A. Payne, Terre Haute, In., mulched only after the ground was frozen to discourage mice. Art Hazzard, Kalamazoo, Mi., sets traps inside of tile. Why didn't Russell Isle have mouse damage?: "My wife has six cats."

#### NORTHWEST REGIONAL REPORT Lorena M. Reid, Reporter

A relatively mild winter in the northwest (if considerably prolonged, still) was kind to Japanese Irises. In the Eugene, Or., area, already more than 2' of rainfall has made growth lush and green, if a month "short" of usual height. Only a few clones show any damage from frosts within the past few days, though leaf tips of potted Japs show some browning. It's too early to really tell for sure, but I'm optimistic about the probabilities of a spectacular, though late, bloom season.

#### SOUTHWEST REGIONAL REPORT W. J. Gunther, Reporter

We did it!! We had Japanese iris plants in bloom in April in a Convention garden for all the Convention visitors to admire.

Has it ever happened before?? We'd like to know when and where.

The Japanese irises in bloom for the San Diego Convention were not numerous, and they were not large, but some of them actually were open for the Convention in San Diego, where the iris season was so much later than usual that actually at the time of the convention most of the TBs and most of the spurias still were in bud.



If the TBs and spurias were still mostly in bud, then how could any Japanese irises possibly in bloom for the April convention? The explanation involves a combination of factors, the most important being that some Japanese irises, when grown in ponds in mild climates, seem to lose track of the seasons, and they then bloom intermittently throughout the year rather than just at Japanese iris season.

April 23 was the date of the Section meeting of the Society for Japanese Irises, and for that meeting a potted Japanese iris plant, in bloom, graced the front table. Until that date, that plant never had been indoors and it never had been exposed to artificial light. A photograph of that plant and some of the notables of the Society, taken at the Convention hotel immediately after the meeting, illustrates this article.

The meeting of the Society for Japanese Irises was well attended; it was conducted by President Thornton Abell with the assistance of Past President Lorena Reid and a number of board members. Most of those who attended the meeting were not members of the Society for Japanese Irises. Most of them, in fact, were not very familiar with Japanese irises; they were attending the meeting to learn something about them. This being so, the meeting was keyed to accomodate them; it included basic information on growing procedures and special requirements of Japanese irises. The potted plant was used to illustrate how they can be grown in ponds. The remarkable diversity of blossom types and blossom colors was illustrated by a showing of selected color slides. The audience was very interested, even enthusiastic; some wanted to know if there were any plants available then and there to take back with them to their gardens.

Another Convention meeting which was equally well attended and where Japanese irises again received attention, was the Species Meeting, held on April 25. At that meeting, presided over by AIS President Clarke Cosgrove, species irises of many kinds, all in bloom, lined the front table, and a panel of experts alternated in discussing them. Prominent in the lineup of species was a Japanese iris, a named variety. It attracted attention from the beginning of the meeting because most persons who saw it there thought that because it was a named variety it was therefore a hybrid, and they thought that it was thus out of place in a lineup of species. They learned otherwise. Everyone who attended that meeting now knows that every named Japanese iris variety is a selected clone of the species Iris ensata, and that none of them are hybrids, and that the various colors and forms in Japanese irises have not been achieved through hybridizing different species, but rather just by selective breeding within one species.

Japanese irises again came to attention during the occasion of the garden tours; one of the photos which illustrates this article shows Adolph Vogt, who grows many, many varieties of Japanese irises in his fields in Kentucky, examining potted Japanese irises in bloom during the Convention in one of Bill Gunther's rock-lined ponds in Del Mar. These blooms were a big attraction during the garden tour to the extent that traffic along the adjacent walkway was often blocked by the cluster of people admiring them. It was interesting to observe that time and again, folks who had attended the Japanese iris meeting at the Convention hotel were repeating what they had learned at that meeting to others who were looking at the irises.



Admiring a Japanese iris which was in bloom for display during the meeting of the Society for Japanese Irises at the headquarters hotel during the 1975 San Diego AIS Convention are Bob Raabe, who grows Japanese irises in Australia; Thelma Carrington, who served as membership secretary for the Society during the Convention; and Thornton Abell, President of the Society for Japanese Irises.

Adolph Vogt, who grows hundreds of Japanese iris varieties in open fields in Kentucky, was very interested in seeing how some of the varieties are grown as potted plants in ponds of water in Del Mar, California. This photo was taken in one of the tour gardens during the 1975 AIS Convention.



Very definitely, the 1975 AIS Convention at San Diego served to help popularize Japanese irises among ordinary AIS members, some of whom never before had seen a Japanese iris in bloom. We who are members of the Society for Japanese Irises should sustain this impetus by displaying our Japanese irises at every opportunity during the current bloom season, and by making sure that many Japanese iris blossoms will be on view at the 1976 AIS Convention. That convention will be in Lansing, Michigan, where the seasonal cycle is such that Japanese irises in the gardens there will not be in bloom at Convention time. That leaves it up to those of us who live in more southerly parts to cut Japanese iris bloomstalks from our gardens and take them with us to Lansing for display there. By the date of the Lansing Convention, the Japanese irises will be in bloom in most of our gardens. That being so, how about a full fledged accredited specialty show for Japanese irises only, sponsored by the Society for Japanese Irises, as a part of the 1976 AIS Convention?

#### General Remarks

The inland portions of southern California, generally speaking, are too hot and too dry for Japanese irises. The coastal strip which fronts on the Pacific Ocean provides more favorable conditions---at least as regards cooler temperatures and moister atmosphere. However, in all of southern California, on the coast as well as inland, bad water is the factor which most of all makes it difficult for us to grow Japanese irises well. Our rainfall recently has totaled an average of only about seven inches per year, for which reason our Japanese irises cannot even survive without extensive irrigation. But the only irrigation water available to us is our piped-in metropolitan water supply---which is high in salt content, and highly alkaline, and highly chlorinated---all three of those contaminants being highly abhorrent to Japanese irises. The fact that our soil also is alkaline constitutes a further aggravation.

Because both the water chemistry and the soil chemistry of this locality is hostile to the requirements of Japanese irises, it is a continuous struggle to keep them alive here. And when they bloom, the blossoms are notably smaller and the bloomstalks are notably shorter than is normal in environments which for them are happier. As a consequence of all this, only the most determined of the irisarians of this area persist in growing them.



EASTERN REGIONAL REPORT  
Eleanor Westmeyer, Reporter

Bee Warburton has announced the annual Region 1 Beardless Iris Auction to be held at her home Sunday, August 31. A slide program will be held at 11 A.M. to be followed by a covered dish lunch at noon and the auction at 2 P.M.

This annual noteworthy event is sponsored by Region 1 of the AIS in cooperation with The Society for Siberian Irises and The Society for Japanese Irises. In the past the sale of plants contributed by members of the SJI has regularly added over \$100 to our treasury, thereby supplying needed funds for the continuation of The Review.

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VISIT JAPANESE IRIS GARDENS (cont'd. from p. 7)

Ford Grant, Davenport, Ia., June 25 to 30

Dr. R. Dean Wilkinson, Lebanon, Tn., June and July

Walter Marx, Boring, Or., dates not known

Lorena M. Reid, Springfield, Or., dates not known

Portland City Park, Portland, Or., Entrance fee \$1.00. dates not known.

Thornton W. Abell, Santa Monica, Ca., June 15 to August 1

Vay B. Sargo, Hot Springs, Ar., June

Edith Cleaves, San Jose, Ca., June and July

Cloyd Sensenbach, White Haven, Pa., June 15 to July 15

W. E. Ouweneel, Terre Haute, Ind., June 20 to 30

MEMBERSHIP LIST  
The Society for Japanese Irises  
May 1, 1975

Alabama

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Arkansas

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Thornton M. Abell, 469 Upper Mesa Rd., Santa Monica, Ca. 90402  
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N. Reavis Carrington, 6283 Buisson St., San Diego, Ca. 92122  
Clara B. Rees Iris Society, John D. Nelson, 19887 Merribrook Dr.,  
Saratoga, Ca. 95070  
Fresno Iris Society, 702 East Home Ave., Fresno, Ca. 93728  
W. J. Gunther, 740 Crest Rd., Del Mar, Ca. 92014  
Ben R. Hager, 309 Best Rd. So., Stockton, Ca. 95206  
Evelyn Hayes, 611 S. Lemoore Ave., Lemoore, Ca. 93245  
V. A. Literal, 443 Mannering, Napa, Ca. 94558  
Mt. Diablo Iris Society, Carl Boswell, 1821 Gross Lane, Concord,  
Ca. 94519  
Wm. Poston, 3212 Peach Tree Court, Bakersfield, Ca. 93301  
R. A. Rich, 8501 Sunrise Ave., Citrus Heights, Ca. 95610  
Mr. and Mrs. David T. Ross, 208 Escarpa Dr., Eagle Rock, Ca. 90041

Connecticut

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Illinois

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Leonard Jugle, 261 West Grantley Ave., Elmhurst, Il. 60126

Indiana

Cliff Berger, Jr., RR 6, Plymouth, In. 46563  
Indianapolis Hem and Iris Society, Mr. Harold Rieman, Librarian,  
320 North 20th St., Indianapolis, In. 46204  
Russell D. Isle, RR 4, Box 395, West Terre Haute, In. 47885  
W. E. Ouweneel, RR 31, Box 206, Terre Haute, In. 47803

### Iowa

Frank B. Foley, 1419 Marquette St., Davenport, Ia. 52804  
Ford L. Grant, 2125 Sturdavant St., Davenport, Ia. 52804

### Kentucky

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Samuel N. Norris, RR 2, Owensboro, Ky. 42301  
Adolph J. Vogt, 5101 Fegenbush Lane, Louisville, Ky. 40218

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Chas. R. Trommer, River St., Rehobeth, Ma. 02769  
Mrs. F. W. Warburton, Box 541, Rt. 2, Westboro, Mass. 01581

### Maine

Dr. E. Currier McEwen, South Harpswell, Me. 04079

### Michigan

Mrs. James Copeland, Wolf Lake Fish Hatchery, Mattawan, Mi. 49071  
Lawrence D. Englerth, Rt. 32, 2461 22nd St., Hopkins, Mi. 49328  
A. H. Hazzard, 510 Grand Pre Ave., Kalamazoo, Mi. 49007  
Ronald F. Miller, 6065 N. 16th St., Rt. 6, Kalamazoo, Mi. 49001

### Minnesota

Mrs. Joan Cooper, 212 W. Co. Rd. C, St. Paul, Minn. 55113

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### Missouri

Harry E. Brown, 2804 Oakland Rd., Columbia, Mo. 65201

### Montana

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### Nebraska

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Mrs. Mary Alice Hembree, 951 Brown Rd., Somerville, N.J. 08876  
Ole K. Melgaard, 1181 Hughes Dr., Trenton, N.J. 08690  
Willard I. Rogers, 109 Twin Falls Rd., Berkeley Heights, N.J. 07922  
Mrs. Fred P. Walther, 474 Upper Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair,  
N.J. 07043

### New Mexico

J. E. McClintock, 1017 North Eddy, Carlsbad, N.J. 88220

### New York

Daniel Chansky, 64-15 211th St., Bayside, N.Y. 11364  
Angela Colantuoni, 167 S. Conger Ave., Congers, N.Y. 10920  
The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, N.Y. 10458  
Alfred T. Wirz, 40 McKinley Ave., Kenmore, N.Y. 14217  
Clinton H. Ziems, Rt. 1, Box 2, West Monroe, N.Y. 13167

### North Carolina

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### Ohio

Dr. Raymond C. Allen, Kingwood Center, P.O. Box 1186, Mansfield,  
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Eugene H. Wagner, 9444 Old Delaware Rd., Mt Vernon, Oh. 43050

### Oklahoma

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Dorothy McGarr, Star Rt., Kingston, Ok. 73439  
Alice Robinson, 3816 N. Linda, Oklahoma City, Ok. 73112  
Marthella Shoemake, Box 549, Nicoma Park, Ok. 73066

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97477  
James Wightman, Cedar Flat Rd., Springfield, Or. 97477

### Pennsylvania

Wm. E. Chambers, 282 Forrest Rd., Marion Station, Pa. 19066

### South Carolina

Sumter Parks Dept., 38 East Calhoun St., Sumter, S.C. 29150  
Guy C. Wood, Rt. 3, Windy Ridge Rd., Central, S.C. 29630

### Tennessee

Alice Middleton, 3752 Wisteria Cove, Memphis, Tenn. 38116  
Marie D. Putnam, P.O. Box 473, Crossville, Tenn. 38555

### Texas

Otis R. Skinner, Jr., Box 902, Yorktown, Tx. 78164  
Mrs. Wynnaline Stinson, 2035 Alhambra St., Dallas, Tx. 75217

### Virginia

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Floris R. Eby, Sundara, Rt. 1, Box 294, Barboursville, Va. 22923  
Chas. F. Roberts, 226 Forrest Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23505



Washington

B. LeRoy Davidson, 911 Western Ave., #200, Seattle, Wa. 98104

Foreign

Barry Blyth, Sunnyside Gardens, P. O. Box 444, Frankston, Victoria  
3199, Australia

Canadian Iris Society, Frank Garrity, 152 W. 18th St., Hamilton  
L9C 4G5, Canada

P. C. Gwynn, 7 Gosling Ave., Gun Hill, P.O. Highlands, Salisbury,  
Rhodesia, South Africa

Dr. Shuichi Hirao, 3-14 Yamanone, Zuishi, Kanagawa, Japan

Grant Ilee, 81 Kings Ave., Matua, Tauranga, New Zealand

Mototeru Kamo, 110 Harasato, Kakegawa-Shi, Shizuoka-Ken, Japan

Mrs. Ned Kokich, Flowerfilla, 35 Crescent, Pakuranga, Auckland,  
New Zealand

Mr. Robert Raabe, Box 22, Wentworthville, NSW 2145, Australia

Royal Botanic Gardens, Box 399, Postal Station A, Hamilton 20,  
Ontario, Canada

Sir Peter Smithers, Ch-6911, Vico Morcote, Switzerland

# The Society For Japanese Irises

Section of THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1974, TO DEC. 31, 1974

cash in savings account Jan. 1, 1974	\$259.71
cash in checking account Jan. 1, 1974	118.78

### Deposits

Back issues of Review	\$ 3.00	
Dues	2.00	
Dues	91.50	
Dr. Currier McEwen---contribution	25.00	
Dues	40.50	
Back issues of Review	10.00	
Iris sale---region #1	107.00	
dues	37.00	
	<u>\$316.00</u>	
		<u>316.00</u>
		<u>\$434.78</u>

### Expenses

April Review		
Print express	32.70	
Butler Paper Co.	8.84	
Postage	9.50	
Dues notice cards	11.00	
October Review		
Paper and Printing	39.18	
Covers	5.86	
Postage	7.52	
Editor---incidental postage	6.28	
	<u>\$120.88</u>	
		<u>120.88</u>

cash in checking account, Dec. 31, 1974	\$313.90
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savings account Jan. 1, 1974	\$259.71
interest received	7.82
	<u>\$267.53</u>

savings account Dec. 31, 1974	<u>267.53</u>
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Total cash on hand Dec. 31, 1974	\$581.43
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*Ford L. Grant*  
Treasurer