

Canadian Iris Society

cis newsletter

Summer 2015 Volume 59 Issue 3



Canadian Iris Society

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Canadian Iris Society:

You are invited to join the Canadian Iris Society. Membership in the CIS is open to all persons interested in irises regardless of skills or experience. New members are welcome. Official membership applications and other information will be available at the show or on the official CIS website: www.cdn-iris.ca.

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Cover Photo: *Eclipse of the Sun*

(SDB Terry Aitken 2015 - new introduction)

Photo courtesy: Aitken's Salmon Creek Garden

President's Report

By Ed Jowett

As I ponder as to what to write about in this heat wave which I hate, the idea came to mind to ask the members what they like to see or read in our bulletin. So I ask you as a member to give some thought and let me know. You can contact me by email or snail mail. (You can find these addresses on the inside cover.)

It seems like a long time ago since I was checking the dates for new bloom, but actually the rebloomers have started now. I have only had 3 so far but that is better than previous years.

This year I tried something new as I am fed up with weeding (getting to old and lazy.) I planted annuals all around my raised Iris bed. This worked great as it kept the weeds to a minimum. I have included some pictures and as you can see they pretty much took over. There are actually 54 iris in this bed but you do not see many of them. This to me is OK since the Iris have finished blooming and it adds colour rather than all green. I used a different annual on each level of the bed. I used 4 annuals: Marigolds yellow and bronze, mixed Petunia's 4 colours, Mixed Snap Dragons, and Pink Dianthus.



I purchased 6 Siberians last fall and much to my surprise each one had a single bloom this year.

The comments and statements in this bulletin are those of the writers and not necessary those of the board or society.

I received a letter from one of our members who was upset that he was too late for our sale and from the information he sent me I would have been also. So with this I am wondering if any other members received their bulletin in July? I know it was late being mailed but everyone should



have had the bulletin by the beginning of the last week of June. I inquired at the post office wondering if they got held up or misplaced there but they assured me no hold up there. I usually watch them drop them directly into the outgoing mail bag while I am there but I don't recall if I did for the spring mailing.

I received an email from a lady looking to see if the Southern Iris Society would have a specific Iris for sale, and I told her "no". This is a historic iris so I told her I would ask the membership to help. Here are the particulars: This Iris was Silver in colour not Grey and is believed to have been a Florentina Iris. It was brought to this lady's mother-in-law's farm over 100 years ago and this lady would like to replace it for her mother-in-law her name is Helen Callaway. If you have any information that might help her, please contact her directly. She can be reached at: h.callaway@bell.net.

I have also received an announcement about an Iris convention coming to Perth, Australia in the year 2017. (Lots of time to save and plan!) See the details under coming events. We will get the full itinerary when it is completed.

The Southern Ontario Iris society changed their show place this year which was great exposure to the public and not just us Iris lovers. More in other parts of the bulletin.

Did any of our members take photos of an Iris and are not sure of its name for us to try to identify? You can see some of these under Don McQueen's column.

Since I joined the local Horticultural Society and became program director, I have become more acquainted with other subjects which have been quite interesting. I am also putting together a slide presentation on raised gardens which will be available after the first of the year. There is a lot of topics out there that really apply to any type of gardening. Especially those affecting the environment.



Ed Jowett

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SOIS Show Results 2015

Show Summary

69 entries

61 Cultivars

7 exhibitors

Ann Granatier	23
Charlie Blakeman	5
Chuck Chapman	21
Chris Hollinshead	3
Ed Jowett	4
Pat Loy	5
Royal Botanical Gdn	8
Total Entries	69



Exhibitor & Director Charlie Blakeman

Class Summary

Introduction by Cdn Hybridizer

Tall Bearded	3
Other Bearded	1
Other non-Bearded	1

Bearded Iris

Tall Bearded	38
Standard Dwarf	2
Border Bearded	2
Minature T B	2
Other Iris	2



O.A. Kummer Cup
Eromosa Cloud DI

Siberian	6
Other Beardless	3
Seedlings	
Tall Bearded	5
other Iris	2



W.J. Moffat Trophy
Seedling 19 05-B72-2



Chuck Chapman at awards table

Court of Honour

Dividing Line
Dynamite
Feature Attraction

Mary Frances
Reflections of Love



Court of Honour



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HAVE YOU SEEN THIS IRIS ? (Part 2)

By Don McQueen



This issue continues the “mystery” iris in bloom series – that is, varieties for which the owner has no name, or found the identity was incorrect. In an attempt to unravel these mystery blooms – or noids (parlance for ‘no identification’) as they are beginning to be referred to - the CIS Newsletter is publishing a series of photos in anticipation a member or members will recognize the variety.

Unfortunately the three noids in Part 1 have yet to be identified – so for them the question to readers is still open.

Have you seen these iris ?

If you can identify any of these three noids, please contact the CIS Newsletter editor, or Don at ddmcqueen@rogers.com

Mystery 2.1:

This TB was labelled Provocative Lady, but not with that purple fusion and flecks on the falls. It has been suggested it is SATIN BOW (1978). Confirmation anyone?



Mystery 2.2:

Sold as Spring Twilight, this BB is definitely not! The real one is predominately mulberry and pinkish-ivory.



Mystery 2.3:

The fly has been identified, but not this BB iris. It was labelled Lenora Pearl but is definitely not, as the correct one is a salmon pink variety.



Iris bracteata, or Siskiyou Iris

By John Moons

The *Iris bracteata* is native to north-west North America. In the *Iris* family you will find it in the subgenus *Limniris*, section *Limniris*. *Iris bracteata* is one of the 11 species in the *Californicae* series. **Sereno Watson** from Harvard University published the name *bracteata* in 1885. It was introduced into cultivation in 1888. It has been grown in the British Isles for many decades. *Bracteata* means bearing bracts. The stems are covered with overlapping bracts. Over the years nobody challenged the name and the name is still officially recognized.

This iris can be found in south-western Oregon and north-western California. The Siskiyou Mountains give it the common name Siskiyou Iris. In the wild this *Iris* grows in sunny to shady dry pine forests or in sunny meadows to a maximum elevation of 700



Siskiyou Iris



m. The plants always look a bit modest. The rhizomes are quite slender and there are only a few branches. Solitary leaves grow from each point. The leaves appear together with the flower stem early in the season a few centimeters in front of last season's growth which will wither away. The *bracteata* never makes lush fans of leaves like some other *Iris*es do. Leaves are evergreen in areas with mild winters and dormant in colder areas. The plant produces only

a few dark green polished leaves. The undersides have a lighter colour. The leaves are from 25 to 60 cm long and 7 to 20 mm wide. They are quite thick, stiff and leathery. The base of the leaves is often pink to reddish brown. The flower stems are flat and 20 to 30 cm high. They are also pink to reddish brown at the base. Each stem has 2 flowers that bloom in succession. The flowers sit on 2 to 5 cm pedicels. The two or three stem-leaves which look like bracts, have a reddish colour and are from 5 to 15 cm long. They sit just underneath the flowers.

The flowers look quite large (8 cm across) and are pale cream to deep golden yellow with brown veins. The flowers are self-fertile. The capsules are about 25 mm long and do not produce a lot of seed. In areas where the bracteata grows near other Pacific coast irises, some hybridization takes place.

The bracteata grows in a relatively small area. There never seem to be an abundance of them. The plants are propagated by seeds or divisions. The seeds need to be planted as soon as they are ripe in soil that is well drained, rich and holds its moisture. It is important that the seeds do not dry out. Germination is better in a wet spring than in a dry spring. The seeds might not germinate for two or three years if the conditions are too dry. After germination the plant will flower in the second or third season.

Divisions can be made in the fall or early spring. This is a plant that does not like to be transplanted. In areas where the winters are mild, a division in the fall is possible. However, transplants seem to have a tough time surviving a cold winter, even though established plants have no problem handling the cold. Divisions early in the spring seem to be a safer bet.

Books used:

The Iris Book by Molly Price, Van Nostrand 1966

Rare Wild Flowers of North America by Leonard Wiley, published by author, Portland Oregon 1969

The Gardener's Guide to Growing Irises by Geoff Stebbings, Timber Press 2001

Irises by Pamela McGeorge and Alison Nicoll, Firefly 2001

If the climate is mild the bracteata will do well in full sun and in light shade. If the area is warm it is better to give the plant a bit of protection. The soil should be well drained but the plant does well in any acid or neutral soil. The plant does best in sandy soil with lots of leaf mold. It is said that this Iris is easy to grow. It is listed as hardy to USDA zone 6a.

The Iris bracteata blooms in mid season. In Oregon they bloom after the flowers of the apple trees have disappeared.

Strangely enough in my research on the Iris bracteata I have not found the name of a single cultivar.



Notable Irisarians:

Jacob Sass - His Work With Iris

By Thura Triax Hires

Shortly after the turn of this century two of the Sass brothers, Hans and Jacob, in leisure hours turned to the hybridizing of peonies and irises. Lovers of flowers, they had followed with much interest, the writings of the Rev. C. S. Harrison, another Nebraskan, who did so much to help popularize these plants in the midwest.

While Mr. Hans worked first with peonies, Mr. Jacob turned his attention to the irises. He purchased such varieties as were then obtainable, and in 1907 bloomed his first seedling. What a thrill of pride he must have felt when the buds unfurled to show the lovely blue flowers, knowing there was not another exactly like it. This seedling was to be used, not only in his own crosses but in those of his brother, Hans, who began to work with irises a year or two later. Each year catalogues were searched, and promising varieties purchased. By 1919, when the American Iris Society was organized, they had collections of all that gave promise of being useful to them. They became charter members of the Society and from its inception took deep interest in its objectives.

From the beginning careful records have been kept. While most of the named seedlings have resulted from studied planning, a few have come from bee pollinization. As the years passed, each bringing a widening scope of color, form and quality, long winter hours were spent. in studying these records, always with a thought for hardiness, as well as color. On the wind swept prairies, height is not always an asset. Mr. Jake felt that clear bright color, in a medium size flower, on a medium height stalk, was greatly to be preferred.

As in most hybridizers' gardens at that time there was a preponderance of blue seedlings, it was particularly interesting when the ruffled blend-plicatas appeared in the Sass gardens. With the introduction in 1923 of Aksarben, Jubilee and Lona, to be followed shortly by Beau Ideal, King Karl and Mrs. A. S. Hoyt, iris gardens took on added gayety. Not tall, but of varied color, they were a decided addition to the garden picture. Having introduced Matilda in 1929, when Mr. Jake wrote in 1930, saying: "I am introducing Chestnut to complete the set" it seemed he felt his work with this particular type of plicata was ended. For some years he had been using them, trying for added height, while hoping to retain the typical plicata marking. Most of the progeny were blends.



Thura Triax Hires

So much had been heard of the hybridizing being done by these two brothers, Mr. Wister felt the gardens should be visited and a report of the seedlings be given. In the winter of 1926 he suggested that Mr. Connell and I go to Omaha the following season. Toward the end of May Mr. Connell met Mrs. DuMont and me at Omaha and we spent two days in the two gardens, then covering about ten acres.

Those who have been privileged to visit the Jacob Sass family know the welcome we received upon our arrival. As so often happens, we expected to be taken at once to the seedling gardens. This was not done. Always so proud of his children, so pleased with their accomplishments, first we were shown the beautiful needlework of the daughters, and then the handicraft of the boys. During twenty years, rarely did I have a letter from Mr. Jake in which there was not mention of some of the boys. As the years passed they built the great barns, repaired the machinery, and took over more and more of the management of the farms, leaving their father free to carry on the iris work, in which he became more and more engrossed.



Mr. Jacob 'Jake' Sass

After a leisurely dinner, during which there was much iris talk, we visited the gardens. Here among the seedlings we found every type and color then to be had, quite a number seeming to duplicate many a high priced novelty. When an especially fine seedling was praised Mr. Jake would say "Wait 'til you see what Hans has." It was not until later, when from Mr. Hans came praise for his brother's seedlings, that we realized we had then heard the keynote of the close bond of comradeship between them. Each has shared equally the success of the other. Throughout the years it has always been -- "wait 'til you see. . . ." So closely have they collaborated, it is almost impossible to consider their hybridizing separately.

With just a short preview of the seedlings in the garden, but with the promise to give us more time the following day. Mr. Jake hurried us on to Mr. Hans' garden. After a chat with

Mrs. Sass and Anna, we were led to a much larger planting, as Mr. Hans was doing no farming, working only with his flowers. He had been working primarily with the dwarfs and intermediates, hoping through the latter to develop brilliant, tall bearded yellows. Both brothers were working for yellows. Amongst the hundreds of tall bearded seedlings we were particularly interested in a tall, smoothly finished seedling, No. 122, which had received an HM at Omaha in 1926. This was named Balduin -- later corrupted to Baldwin, through a typesetter's error. Mr. Connell

considered it one of the finest irises he had ever seen. Across the way was another seedling of brilliant color -- King Tut. These two irises were to produce Joycette which, in turn, combined with a seedling of Redwing X Cardinal, produced The Red Douglas. Here, too, was the group of small blends referred to as "golds," one of which, named Old Gold, enters into the breeding of Prairie Sunset.

While making notes in the gardens the next day Mr. Connell said "Lady, they are going places." How true a prophecy.

During early work Amas was used extensively because of its hardiness, a characteristic easily transmitted. Too, its hybrids increased rapidly. Dominion, itself, was used rarely -- if ever -- since it usually rotted before blooming. Of its derivatives Mr. Jake preferred to use Cardinal. By 1927 they had the sixth generation of their own seedlings in bloom, and were depending more and more on them to give the desired breaks. At this time they had bloomed more than 50,000 seedlings. In a desire to secure better branching trojana blood was being injected. Mr. Jake had begun his search for pinks and whites. Caroline E. Stringer had been crossed with Aphrodite. Mr. Hans had secured Trostringer from Caroline E. Stringer X trojana. In 1928 Mr. Jake bloomed forty pink seedlings from a Trostringer X Aphrodite cross. Of these several were exceptionally fine. Pink Satin was introduced in 1930. No. 28-12, a sister seedling, was sent to several gardens that his friends might see his progress toward pink. It grew so easily, bloomed so freely, and ►



Jake

Named for Jacob Sass

gave such a splendid garden effect, he was forced to introduce it, so insistent were his friends. It was named Pink Opal. In a letter dated February 23, 1927, he had said "I don't believe we will ever have a real rose red, but I do believe we will get some much nearer red than we have now, as each year we are getting something better. Also in pink - we have some now more branched than Caroline E. Stringer and about the same color, Pale Rose Purple."



Pink Opal

In this same year, 1928, from a cross of Argentina X

Conquistador, came a number of whites. Of these, No. 28-10 proved hardy in Nebraska and was named Wambliska. Since mesopotamica entered largely into its heritage, as it did in Purissima, there was a question whether it would be reliably hardy generally. It was sent on trial to widely separate sections prior to introduction. In many places it has not done well, but how fortunate the garden in which it does.

In 1929 between 6,000 and 7,000 seedlings bloomed. Amongst these were fine reds. Mr. Jake had been working for reds for some years, using Medrano as a possibility. The results from it were not satisfactory. Using Cardinal pollen on some of the best seedlings gave some fine, rich red toned seedlings, and a yellow bicolor. The cross of Baldwin X King Tut gave purple reds, but Redwing X Cardinal opened the red-brown field. The following year forty Redwing seedlings bloomed, most with better color than either Redwing or King Tut. Of these, No. 30-40 Redwing X King Tut, was the most brilliant and gave great promise. He used it freely in hybridizing and had high hopes for it, looking forward to its introduction. In 1932 the standards showed a tendency to flop, so it was withheld. It has a decided yellow undertone which places it on the yellow-brown side of red. It blazes across the garden and makes a wonderful clump. Some years the standards are quite well mannered. He gave it to many friends who have used it extensively in breeding.

Two hundred new pink seedlings bloomed in 1930 but he thought them no better than Pink Satin. It began to look as though the pinks he wanted would not come from the line he had been following, and he turned to another. By this time Rameses, Mr. Hans' King Tut X Baldwin seedling, was being used extensively by both brothers, both as seed and pollen parent. Since in it the colors were so well broken, it might throw any way. Toward pink, possibly, and, with its yellow undertone, surely there were possibilities of yellows. The seedling to be introduced under the name of Joycette, had bloomed. It had rich color from its pollen parent, King Tut, while Baldwin gave it height and a flower of size and smooth finish. It was easily the center of interest that season and seemed a promising advance in the red-purple.

In 1931 the offspring from the pink Trostringer-Aphrodite seedlings began to bloom. Among them were a number of large, clear whites. Some from Wambliska, too, showed much promise. Several tall plicatas also bloomed, the result of a series of crosses between seedlings and Los Angeles and San Francisco. Of these plicatas the best seemed to be No. 31-54, which was introduced in 1936 under the name, Claribel. Grown in my garden for several years under number, it proved very reliable, made rapid increase, and was most floriferous.

Under date of Nov. 8, 1931, he writes "I always had quite a few of the oncocyclis irises. I crossed every bloom with either a pumila, intermediate, or a tall bearded. Out of about 800 seed only four germinated. Two of these were true pumila hybrids, and two were oncocyclis-pumila hybrids. They show both oncocyclis and pumila blood. Then in turn I used all the pollen of the oncocyclis flowers on pumilas. Of these crosses I got three seed. One has bloomed, and it is the best of the three I have had in bloom. I can already see on the leaf and rhizome that the other two pumila X oncocyclis have both pumila and oncocyclis characteristics. This year I had quite a bit of seed from pumilas crossed with oncocyclis irises. At the date this letter was written the fall bloomers were in full flower in his garden. Thus we see his varied interest.

Of about 1,500 Wambliska seedlings to bloom in 1932, 25 were selected in the two gardens for observations. There were creams, blue whites, pink whites, and pure whites with yellow hafts and beards. Doré was one of these seedlings - the only yellow in time lot. Crystal Beauty was another. That season four irises were selected for introduction in 1933 - Golden Helmet, Blue Monarch, War Eagle and Spokane. Two were seedlings of 1930 and two of 1931. All were promising.

Mr. Jake was not interested in blends and had not previously kept any of this type appearing amongst his seedlings. With the developing interest in blends, and the many fine ones being selected in Mr. Hans' garden, he decided he would have to work with them in order to keep pace with his brother.

In 1933 he named two exceptionally brilliant intermediates, Golden West and Red Orchid. They were introduced the following year. Both had been growing in my garden under number for several years and everyone who saw them wanted them. This year, too, saw the introduction of the five oncocyclis-pumila and pumila-oncocyclis hybrids. These ►

I had grown in the rock garden where they increased well and bloomed freely. Since that time he has had a number of others, equally hardy.

Field mice having ruined about 70% of seed during the winter of 1931-32, there were not many new seedlings of the tall bearded in 1933. The Red Douglas and Maid of Astolat were two. Ozone, a seedling of 1932, proved most distinctive there that year, as it did in several other gardens where it had been sent under number for observation.

For several years Mr. Jake had been working for better dark irises. In the earlier years he had experimented with Louise Bel, Archeveque, and several others, using them in conjunction with their own seedlings. However, it was from a rich, dark purple seedling developed by Mr. Hans, together with Baldwin, Cardinal and Tenebrae, that he succeeded in getting the darkest of his seedlings of that time, The Black Douglas. Having been tested for two years and compared with named varieties in its class it was decided to introduce it the following year. Several other seedlings he had thought showed promise, did not measure up. So often this proves true of seedlings - the first bloom being the best. Again, others, viewed indifferently at the first blooming, turn out far superior when better established. The Sass brothers have always been careful with regard to introduction. Seedlings are bloomed two years at least - preferably longer - before they are introduced.

In 1934 Mr. Jake succeeded in getting a start on the tall, large flowered yellows. Doré, selfed, was giving deeper yellow. Too the yellow ground plicatas were appearing in both gardens. Reds, violets, and more whites appeared. Larger flowers, better substance, branching and height - all advancements which they had worked for in the 1920s were showing in the mid-1930s. Still he felt the very tall varieties, with stalks carrying many large flowers, were not the type for gardens in the open wind swept country. Though he had to keep pace with the trend, and cater to those



wanting bigger and taller irises, he felt varieties having a stalk from 36 to 38 inches, with flowers in proportion, were the most satisfactory.

In 1935 when I again visited the gardens, I realized more fully what advances they had made. This time I had a week, instead of two days, in which to study the seedlings. It was too short a time. The high quality in both gardens was very noticeable. While Mr. Hans had that amazing series of yellow ground plicatas, Mr. Jake had whites, rich and brilliant red-browns, violets and black purples. Both had some excellent yellows. Though they had not reached, in all instances, the standard they had set for substance and form of flowers, they did have clarity and depth of color. No. 35-15 looked promising in bud and, fearing a storm, the first bloom was cut. Opening indoors we thought it very fine. Later it was named Casque d 'Or.

The drought of 1935 and 1936 was most disastrous, causing a loss yearly of about 75% of the seedlings. In 1937 Mr. Jake wrote "Nothing outstanding appeared in the seed beds this year." Though discouraged by the losses, he was hopeful for 1938, when the first seedlings from The Red Douglas should bloom. That Lilamani, a seedling of 1935, was proving its worth, was consoling. Too, there were several fine yellows. Another generation should see the yellows they were working for, and which the dry years had delayed. Few of the 1936 numbered seedlings bloomed in 1937. The following season was one of the best in years, with Camelina, Golden Age, Prairie Sunset, Elsa Sass, and several of the yellow plicatas taking precedence over all others.

In 1939 the season was bad, bloom erratic, but germination was good. During one week in June over 9,000 seedlings were set out, 600 being from Prairie Sunset. The 1938 and 1939 seedlings were set out close together, with space left nearby for the 1940s, with the hope that in 1940 there would be a good season. In 1940 Mr. Jake wrote that the 600 Prairie Sunset seedlings gave the best things, - many blends, of many colors; some coming nearer to pink - not true pink, but an advance. Also some were coming nearer to red, one being Brick red. Fine large whites and yellows, and two so dark, black being about the only color describing them. This was the year Flora Zenor bloomed. Mr. Jake wrote "Perhaps the flower is too small to name, but good to breed from." When this seedling bloomed in my garden the following year, I thought it a decided color break, and later was glad he had been induced to name and introduce it - thus making it available to those hybridizers working for pinks. Let us not criticize its introduction - rather let us realize it was done solely for its breeding possibilities. A good deed done by a kindly man. In this same letter he said "We are still crossing for all colors, but are working mostly for pinks from the blends. We are coming nearer every year but think it will take a number of years yet before we have a real pink." Seven thousand new seedlings were set out that year. On Nov. 11, 1940, the temperature took a sudden drop from 80 degrees at noon to 5 degrees at midnight. Many of the irises were lost, including some finer named varieties, but they were fortunate in saving the 1940 seedlings. The bloom stems of about 80% were frozen.

In 1941 two of his sons entered the army. Young Henry, who had been taking over the greater part of the hybridizing for a number of years, now had to put aside much of

it, to devote more time to the farms. Failing health curtailed Mr. Jake's activities. In that year only Starless Night was introduced, but they listed for the first time Golden Fleece, introduced in 1940 by Mrs. Whiting. This iris has received high praise from many regions. Since then there have been twelve seedlings introduced. Of these, Ola Kala, Moonlight Madonna, and Sunset Serenade, have received AM. awards, and much favorable comment. Alba Superba and Miss Bishop are fine whites, while Lake Huron is being hailed as a splendid blue. This blue I have not seen, nor have I seen Solid Mahogany, the latest introduction.

In his hybridizing Mr. Jake covered the range of bearded irises, giving us varieties of uniformly high quality, both in color and hardiness. Though twenty years have passed since their introduction, who would wish to be without some of the low growing ruffled plicata-blends, so useful in tying to earth some lanky iris. Or forego having Golden Harvest, Challenger and Red Orchid to give the needed fillip to some lilac and tulip combination. I would not be without Pink Opal, so freeblooming, so lovely when



The Red Douglas

Dykes Medal 1941



Ola Kala

Dykes Medal 1948

combined with a blue such as Castalia, with Venus de Milo close by. When Lake Huron comes to my garden I shall wish to try them together, using Crystal Beauty, or perhaps Matterhorn as the white. In some of the introductions the flowers are too closely crowded on the stalks. We know that Mr. Jake realized this full well, being one of the first to criticize this fault in those irises. We know, too, that the same fault could be found with many another hybridizer's offerings. Gardeners wanted color, and freely it flowed from the Sass gardens.

During all these years the first letters received following a blooming season, while telling of his own seedlings, were filled with greater praise for those of his brother. I recall only once having him say "I have Hans beat." And always there was unstinted praise for other hybridizers' worthy seedlings then blooming for the first time in his garden.

Jacob Sass received all the honors a grateful iris world could bestow - the Dykes Medal from The Iris Society in 1941, and in 1942 the Achievement in Hybridizing Medal from our own Society. His HM and AM awards were numerous. These honors were richly deserved. His name is etched deeply in the garden book of fame.

~ Origin of this article is unknown. Presumably it is from an AIS Bulletin sometime between 1942 and 1947.

Learn more about the author of this piece Thura Truax Hires here.
<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~truax/assoc/TTHHist.html>

The Irises of Jacob Sass

AKSARBEN, IB (1923).

ALBA SUPERBA, TB (1943). No. 40-169, (Snowking) X ((YIB seed. X ____) x Happy Days), HM 1943.

ALEPPO PLAIN, TB (1943). No. 40-219, (Orloff X Y. plicata No. 44-36).

ARUNA IMB (1939). No. OP 35-0, (RC Eunice) X (Trostringer x Aphrodite).

BALLONA, IB.

BALROUDOUR. IMB (1933). No. OP 32-1, (yellow DB X RC Beatrix).

BEAU IDEAL, TB (1924). E. No. 148.

BERTHA GERSDORFF, TB (1942). No. 40-163, (from yellow plicata seedlings).

BIRD OF DAWNING, TB. No. 42-40, (Camelina x Snowking) X (Snowking x large white seedling).

BLACKAMoor, TB (1932). No. 29-36, (Beau Ideal x Archeveque) X (Baldwin), HM 1931.

BLUE MONARCH, TB (1933). No. 31-83, (Wambliska X Matilda), HM 1936.

BLUE SHIMMER, TB (1942). No. 40-180, (H. P. Sass seed. 65-35) X (Blue Monarch X BlueHill), HM 1942. AM 1944.

BLUE TOPAZ. IMB (1933). No. OP 2, (RC Beatrix X yellow dwarf).

BONANZA, TB (1939). No. 36-48, (El Tovar) X (Jumbo X King Tut).

CAMELINA, TB (1939). No. 37-42, (Wambliska X Rameses) X sdgl

CAROLINE E. STRINGER, TB (1924), No. 1-26, (11cr Majesty X --).

CASQUE D'OR, TB (1937). No. 35-15, (El Tovar X Golden Helmet), HM 1937.

CHALLENGER, IB (1930). No. I 27-1, HM 1933.

CHESTNUT, IB (1930). No. 28-1.

CHIEF, IB (1926). No. 200.

CLARIBEL, TB (1936). No. 31-54, (San Francisco X b. plicata seedling), HM 1936.

CRYSTAL BEAUTY, TB (1935). No. 32-48, (Trostringer X Aphrodite) X (Wambliska), HM 1936.

Doré, TB (1935). No. 32-50, (Wambliska X Rameses).

DOUGLAS, TB (1932). No. 29-20, (seed.) X (Cardinal X Sister seed. to Redwing).

ELECTRA, TB (1935). No. 32-1, (from a Conquistador seedling).

FLORA ZENOR, TB (1942). No. 40-318), (Doré X [lost label]), HC 1941, HM 1942, AM 1944.

GOLDEN AGE, TB (1939). No. 37-30, (seedling X Doré).

GOLDEN FLEECE, TB (1940). No. 38-55, (Siegfried X Doré), HM 1940, AM 1942.

GOLDEN HARVEST, IB (1929), Never numbered. Fall blooming.

GOLDEN. HELMET, TB (1933), No. 31-58, (Redwing X Cardinal) X (King Tut).

GOLDEN WEST, IB (1934). No. I 30-3, (y. dwarf x ____) X (TB seedling), HM 1936.

GOODWILL, TB, Introduced by Crawford.

GRAY CLOUD. DMB (1933), No. PO 32-2, (pumila x ____) X RC Beatrix).

HELEN FIELD FISCHER, TB (1939), (Trostringer X Aphrodite).

JAKE, TB (1943). No. 39-177, (Tiffany X Maid of Astolat).

JOYCETTE, TB (1932). No. 29-27, (Baldwin X King Tnt), HM 1932. AM 1936.

JUBILEE, IB (1923). No. 3-48, (Her Majesty X mixed pollen).

JUMBO, IB (1927). No. E. 23.

KING KARL, IB (1925). No. 2-59, (Midwest X variegata). AM 1927.

LAKE HURON, TB (1942). No. 39-158, (Sir Turquoise x Blue Monarch).

LILAMANI, TB (1938). No. 35-40, (seedling X The Black Douglas).

LITTLE JEWEL, DB (1939).

LONA, TB (1923). No. E. 20.

MAID OF ASTOLAT, TB (1936). No. 33-8, (mixed plicata seed).

MANVUSA, TBM 1946), (Noweta X ____).

MARISHA, TB (1939), (Amitola X ____).

MATILDA, TB (1929). No. 25-72, (from 2 white seedlings).

MATTERHORN, TB (1938). No. 35-8, (San Francisco X seedling) HM 1938. AM 1940.

Miss BISHOP, TB (1942). No. 39-155, (Tiffany' X Maid of Astolat).

Miss DULUTH. Sib, (1933).

MOONLIGHT MADONNA, TB (1943). No. 40-226, (yellow seedling X Elsa Sass),
HM 1943.

MOONLIT SEA, TB (1943). No. 41-10 (parentage lost). HC 1942. HM 1943.

MRS. A. S. HOYT, IB (1927). No. 4-72. HM 1927.

MRS. WILLARD JACQUES, TB (1938). No. 35-39, (Rameses X seed).

NEHAWKA, IB (1929). No. 28-25.

NEOLA, DB (1932). No. P30-101.

OKLAHOMA CITY, TB (yellow seedling X Happy Days).

OKOBOJI, TB (1932) No. 28-7.

OLA KALA, TB (1943). No. 41-7, (Amitola seedling X Prairie Sunset) X (Golden Age
X [label lost]). HC 1942. HM 1943. AM 1945, DM 1948.

OWAISSA, DB (1934).

OZONE, TB (1935). No. 32-65, (Baldwin X King Tut) X (Douglas), AM 1938.

PADUSOY, TB (1929), HM 1928.

PINK DEMOISELLE, TB (1938), (Trostringer X Aphrodite), Named in England.

PINK OPAL, TB (1934). No. 28-12, (Trostringer X Aphrodite).

PINK SATIN, TB (1930). No. 28-16, (Trostringer X Aphrodite).

QUIVERA, TB (1932). No. 29-60, HM 1931.

RAINBOW ROOM, TB. No. 40-311, (H. P. Sass seedling 50-36 X Matula), HC 1945.

RED ORCHID, IB (1934). No. I 30-7, (pumila X) X DB seedling X TB seedling).

ROSE OF CUBA, TB (1930). No. 28-31, (Aphrodite X Jacinito).

SALMONETTE, TB (1946). No. 40-39, (J. Sass 40-166: (Doré X Matula)) X J. Sass 40-263:((J. Sass 31-43: (Beau Ideal x Rameses) x (Amitola)) x (Miss California)), HC 1945.

SANGREAL, IB (1935), (pumila x _____) X (Cardinal x Autumn King).

SIR LAUNCELOT TB (1935). No. 32-18, (Red Wing X Cardinal) X (King Tut), HM 1937.

SOLID MAHOGANY, TB (1944). No. 41-43, (City of Lincoln X 38-13), HC 1943. HM 1944.

SOUND MONEY, DB (1935). No. P 30-107, HM 1936.

SPOKAN, TB (1933). No. 30-91, (Redwing X King Tut), HM 1936.

STARLESS NIGHT, TB (1941). No. 40-62, (The Red Douglas x red seedling) (F. 2), HM1943.

STORMY DAWN. IMB (1933). No. P0 31-1, (y. pumila seedling x _____) X (RC Beatrix).

SUNSET SERENADE, TB (1943). No. 40-309, (Golden Age X Prairie Sunset). IT. C. 1942. HM 1943.

THE BLACK DOUGLAS, TB (1934). No. 32-26, (d. purple seed. X Baldwin) X (d. purple seed. X Cardinal) X (Tenebrae), HM 1936.

THE MOENCH, TB (1938). No. 34-11, (Quivera X Wambliska).

THE RED DOUGLAS, TB (1937). No. 33-13, (Cardinal x sister seed. to Redwing) X (Joycette), HM 1936, AM 1939, DM 1941.

VAGABOND PRINCE, TB (1940). No. 37-16, (seedling X The Black Douglas).

VELVO. DMB (1933). No. OP 1, (RC Beatrix) X (y. seed. pumila x ____).

WAMBLISKA, TB (1930). No. 28-10, (Argentina X Conquistador), HM 1931.

WAR EAGLE, TB (1933). No. 30-53, (Redwing X red seed).

Jacob Sass 1872-1945

"THEY never quite leave us, our friends who have passed through the door left open, to the sunlight above."

In the passing of Jacob Sass on December 10, 1945, the American Iris Society lost a charter member, and one of its most loyal supporters. The iris world has suffered an irreparable loss.

Coming to Nebraska as a small boy, he learned to know the flowers of the prairie, and the beauty of the native blue flag, *I. versicolor*. Who knows but that a boy's pleasure in its slender grace led him later to his hybridizing of irises. Of such dreams are realities woven. Mr. Jake was a kindly man, generous to a fault. His the happy faculty of making friends easily, and keeping them. His boundless enthusiasm, his joy in life, his desire to share with all that which he found beautiful, could not but leave a lasting impression on those who knew him.

Freely he gave to others of the iris knowledge gained from years of experience. Equally generous with gifts from his garden, many present day hybridizers owe their ability to keep pace with color breaks developed in the Sass gardens to his gifts of promising seedlings long in advance of their introduction.

The boy lived eternal in Jacob Sass. Passing years, leaving the inevitable changes and sorrows that come to all, could not submerge this quality which so endeared him to his friends. He followed the rainbow of his boyhood's dream to its end, secure in the knowledge that his loved work would be carried on ably by his son, Henry.

With each returning spring, with the passing to rest of the flowers in the fall -- the beauty of the irises will bring to us memories of Mr. Jake. The gardens of the world are richer from his perception of beauty -- our lives enriched by the gifts of his friendship.

Jacob Sass, the man, has passed beyond our ken, but his memory will live on in the hearts of his friends. -- Thura Truax Hires.



Reprinted from the Historical Iris Society website: <http://www.historiciris.org/articles/notable-sass-jacob.html> (Courtesy of Ann Granatier)

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328 Central Ave SE, Lemars, IA 51031

AIS newly updated web site: www.irises.org

Coming Dates to Remember

2015 Board Meeting Dates

Sunday October 18, 2015 1:30 pm – 2:15 pm

2015 CIS Annual Meeting

Sunday October 18, 2015 2:30 pm – 4:00 pm

Royal Botanical Gardens
Plains Road West, Burlington

2015 Publication Dates

November 2015 Vol 59 No 4 Fall Issue

Coming Events

West Australian Iris Society
Iris Convention October 2017
Perth Australia

Details to be fully confirmed later
Registrations and Welcoming dinner Monday Oct 16th
Farewell Dinner on Thursday October 19th

Bus tours being discussed at the moment for Saturday,
and also a free day to see many of Perth's attractions

Send us your articles: The editor would appreciate contributions to the newsletter from the general membership. If you have news of an Iris event; or looking for a particular variety or type of Iris; growing or cultivation advice. If you have plants to sell or anything you would like to share. Send them to the editor for submission. This way we can make our newsletter bigger and of more interest to our readers. (For address see inside front cover.)



Canadian Sources for Irises

We provide this listing as a resource for our members and readers. This listing does not necessarily imply endorsement of the businesses by Canadian Iris Society (CIS). The sources listed have paid donations/contributions to help support the society. If you know of someone who should be added to the list please send the information to the editor. The listings in BOLD are members of the CIS

Chapman Iris

RR #1 8790 Wellington Road 124,
Guelph, ON N1H 6H7
Phone: 519-856-0956
Email: chuck@chapmaniris.com
Website: www.chapmaniris.com
On-line catalogue: \$3.00

Tara Perennial Farm

123 Concession # 6, RR2
Tara, ON N0H 2N0
Call for availability/price list
Marion Kuhl 519-934-3447
Website: www.taraperennialfarm.com

Erin Mills Iris Garden/ Chris Hollinshead

3070 Windwood Drive, Mississauga,
Ontario L5N 2K3 Canada
Email: erinmillsiris@gmail.com
Website: www.cdn-iris.ca/erinmills

Trails End Iris Gardens

3674 Indian Trail, RR#8
Brantford, Ontario N3T 5M1
Phone: 519-647-9746
Email: bob@trailsendiris.com
Website: www.trailsendiris.com
On-line catalogue



CIS Membership

Not sure of your Canadian Iris Society (CIS) membership term? Check your mailing label of the CIS newsletter for your current CIS membership term dates. If you receive the electronic version of the CIS Newsletter and you wish to know this information please e-mail the CIS membership chairman at cdniris@gmail.com and we will be pleased to advise you.

Early renewals are always appreciated.

Liaisons and Regions



British Columbia Iris Society (BCIS)

Ted Baker, 185 Furness Rd.,
Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 1Z7
ph: 250-653-4430 www.bc-iris.org

Can-West Iris Society

B.J. Jackson, 2421 McDonald Avenue, Brandon, MB R7B 0A6,
ph: 204-725-4696 email: jacksonb@mts.net

Southern Ontario Iris Society (SOIS)

CIS - AIS Affiliate

Chris Hollinshead, 3070 Windwood Drive,
Mississauga, ON L5N 2K3
ph: 905-567-8545 e-mail: cdniris@gmail.com

London Region Iris Society

Gloria McMillen, PO Box 385, Otterville, ON N0J 1R0
ph: 519 532-2364 email: gmcmlen@execulink.com
Please inquire for membership and group activities.

cis website
www.cdn-iris.ca

up-to-date information on CIS activities and many useful links to other iris sites and information

Canadian Iris Society
1960 Sideroad 15, RR#2
Tottenham, ON L0G 1W0



Walker Ross

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