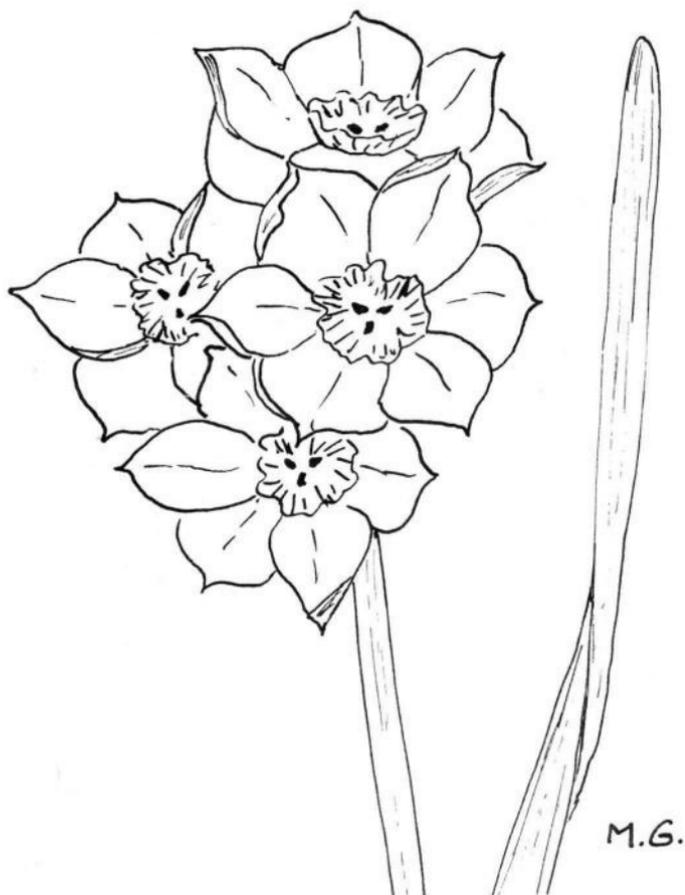


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The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 6

Number 4

JUNE, 1970

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JULY 15, 1970.

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## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

<i>Individual Annual</i> .....	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years
<i>Family Annual</i> .....	\$7.50 per year for husband and wife, or \$18.75 for three years, with one copy of the JOURNAL.
<i>Individual Sustaining Member</i> .....	\$7.50 per year.
<i>Individual Contributing Member</i> .....	\$10 or more per year.
<i>Overseas Member</i> .....	\$3.50 a year or \$10.00 for three years.

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## PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Matador, subject of the article on page 173. This cultivar was registered by Oregon Bulb Farms in 1958. The drawing is by Mary Glenn.

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## ADS LOOKS FORWARD:

### *A Message from our New President*

As we enter the new decade of the seventies I am confident that we will move in new directions in operations and service.

Let's each do our part in supporting the Society's growth. Our membership is now over the fourteen-hundred mark and we are hoping to go over the fifteen-hundred mark before the end of 1970.

A report of the Dallas convention will appear elsewhere in this issue. Be sure to read it. We missed each of you who did not attend. Our conventions are a natural road to stimulate member fellowship and provide lines of communication for daffodil interest. We hope to see you in Hartford, Conn. next year on April 29 to May 1.

Your Board of Directors has taken a step forward in creating a Data Bank Committee. The ADS will assume direct supervision and financial support of the Bank, assuring permanence to the work. Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton will be chairman of the new committee.

We now have over three hundred Judges and Student Judges. I am requesting that each one fill out the 1970 Symposium Ballot included in the March 1970 Journal and send it to Mrs. Capen before July 1st. This is your Symposium and I am urging the entire membership to send in their ballots.

Mrs. Theodore Pratt has given the ADS a beautiful silver trophy in memory of Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., which will be one of our top awards. More information regarding this trophy will be given in a later issue by the Awards Committee.

This is your Society and we are depending on you to help us in everything we undertake. If we, your officers and chairmen, can be of service to you please feel free to call on us.

Walter E. Thompson

## ADS SILVER MEDAL TO WELLS KNIERIM

The Silver Medal of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded each year by the Society to a member who has contributed in an outstanding manner to the further well-being of the Society itself. On this occasion the Award was unanimously voted to Wells Knierim. Mr. Knierim has served the Society as a functioning Board Member for over ten years. He has been a Regional Director, a Vice President, and later President. He has also functioned as Librarian, Treasurer, and as chairman of such important committees as the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee, and the Committee for the outstanding convention held in Portland in 1968. He has been an untiring worker and has never declined to carry out a job or assignment. He has been a fine and impartial judge and has by his own influence and the example of his flowers made more than one show a success. The Silver Medal is the outstanding award that ADS can give for services to the Society, and it has been merely a "question of time" until Wells Knierim received it. He has richly deserved it.

Tom D. Throckmorton

## MATADOR AS A PARENT

By HARRY I. TUGGLE, JR.

*Shortly before his death in 1969 Harry Tuggle entered into correspondence with Miss Barbara Fry of Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station of the British Ministry of Agriculture on the subject of breeding tazetta hybrids. A copy of one of the Tuggle letters detailing his experiences was sent to the editor of the Journal, with permission to "lift" anything of general interest. Permission has been granted by Miss Fry also, and the following article is an abridged version of that letter. We hope to have a report later on some of the seedlings blooming this year in Oregon.*

In 1962 I made several hundred matings in my outdoor daffodil planting, trying several species hybrids and all the poetaz cultivars I was then growing. I was delighted to find that the poetaz Matador set seed by pollen of a large red-cupped 2a, Paricutin. From 22 florets pollinated, 17 set seed, and 62 seed were harvested.

My interest was whetted by L. S. Hannibal's report on hybridizing tazettas in the ADS 1962 Yearbook. He had a subsequent article in our 1963 Yearbook: "The Triandrus  $\times$  Tazetta Hybrids." Serious surgery intervened in 1963, but in the fall of 1964 I was prepared to make more extensive attempts. I potted 100 bulbs of Matador to attempt wide matings in a greenhouse. The temperature went down to about 40° F during the night, but was about 70° from 7 a.m. to midnight. There was moderate humidity, and as much fresh air flow as possible without bringing down the temperature (in February).

Matador is a vigorous poetaz that was raised by Jan de Graaff from open-pollinated seed of the old poetaz Admiration. Matador has four to five florets something over an inch in diameter. The perianth color is butter yellow, and the rather flat cup is a good orange-red or scarlet under favorable conditions. The perianth color fades some with age or in strong sun. The cup will burn some around the margin when we often get days up into the 80's during our outdoor daffodil season. It is liberal in number of scapes produced per bulb, and it is cold-hardy. So it is a poetaz that definitely exhibits both tazetta and poeticus characteristics. Its sibling, Golden Dawn, which shows more tazetta characteristics, has consistently failed to set seed for me, outdoor or under glass. From several hundred stems of Matador and Golden Dawn blooming outdoors in 1968, a number of open-pollinated pods were collected from Matador but none from Golden Dawn.

I have jested that the crosses made under glass in February and March of 1965 were an effort to further confound the RHS Classification, for I harvested seed from Matador by pollens of: (1) *N. cyclamineus*; (2)

*N. jonquilla* (mixed pollen from a number of clones); (3) *N. triandrus albus* (a small clone with goblet-shaped cup); (4) *N. triandrus albus* (the strain from Grant Mitsch that goes back some 7 or 8 generations to both *N. triandrus albus* and *N. triandrus Calathinus*); (5) *N. triandrus Aurantiacus* (pollen airmailed to me by Grant Mitsch); (6) an early blooming, round-petaled form of *N. jonquilla*; and (7) my best early red-cup 2a, Falstaff.

The primary aim was to obtain a high degree of hybrid vigor and of variation in shape, color, season of bloom, etc., in multiflowered types. A plant hormone was used on Matador that year. 1290 seed were planted in an open, unprotected seed bed in Oregon in late summer of 1965. No covering or protection was given, as cold hardiness was a desired objective. I think a number were winterkilled the first two years. The surviving two-year-old bulblets were lined out in an open field in September 1967. It was quite surprising to find a number of them blooming in 1968 as three-year-olds! Several from Matador  $\times$  *N. jonquilla* had better red cup color, very smooth, neat form, and five to six florets per stem on the small two-and-three-leaved plants! There was also a delicious intermediate tazetta-jonquilla scent. Several from Matador  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus* had finished blooming when I reached Oregon, but had two or three florets per stem, of intermediate form, and definite orange or orange-red cup coloration. Those from the small, goblet-cupped *N. triandrus albus* had good form, with white petals and small pale citron cups. Those from the pollen of the larger *triandrus albus* strain were of similar color, larger in size, but poorer in form.

After my luck in the spring of 1965, I potted another hundred bulbs of Matador that fall. Due to a later potting date, and occasional too high temperatures in the simulated "bulb cellar" storage area, the Matador flowered later in 1966 than in 1965. I had also potted a dozen Soleil d'Or, which came into bloom soon after Christmas of 1965. Again I obtained seed from Matador by: (1) *N. cyclamineus*; (2) a different early blooming form of *N. jonquilla*; (3) Jezebel; and (4) Grand Soleil d'Or pollen that had been stored for 2½ months. Most of the Matador bloom coincided with a very warm period in March, and it was difficult to hold daytime temperature under 80°, but that probably contributed to the success of use of Soleil d'Or pollen. Also, 130 florets of Grand Soleil d'Or were pollinated by *N. triandrus concolor* (an early, smooth, clear yellow clone). 107 pods were ripened but all the seed failed. Both the Sol and Matador florets had the base of the ovary and all of the pedicel smeared with a 50 ppm lanolin paste of NAA (naphthalene acetic acid).

57 out of 70 florets of Matador  $\times$  Grand Soleil d'Or set seed, and some 300 seed were harvested. About half of them shriveled badly, and

I feared endosperm failure, but nearly every one of them germinated. This seed was planted in Oregon in July 1966, and it germinated promptly with early fall rains. The seedling leaves were approximately six inches tall by mid-November, and went through the winter green, experiencing only minor frost or cold burn. They grew into the summer of 1967. New growth was again some six to eight inches tall by November of 1967, and when inspected in late April of 1968 was almost twelve inches tall, with foliage burn about half the length. The two-year-old bulblets were lined out in September 1968, and were again showing lusty foliage growth in November. However, since about Christmas, Oregon has been experiencing the roughest winter in 20 years, and they have been under a foot or more of snow for more than six weeks now (Feb. 15, 1969). I had not intended quite so rigorous a practice of "survival of the fit."

Hoping to carry the pure tazetta aspect of my program further, I potted 250 bulbs bought as Soleil d'Or this past fall (1968). I have been dismayed to bloom a stunted, weedy, white and yellow horror! I had planned to test the use of several plant hormones (with additional untreated controls) in a water-soluble rather than lanolin-base paste. With no Sols to work with, however, the hybridizing under glass this year has been reduced to the early *N. jonquilla* by (1) a fine, round-formed tazetta found in Paper White stock, and (2) by *N. cantabricus petunioides*. I may also have a few pods forming on the lone scape of the white tazetta by the early *N. triandrus concolor* clone. (Ovary bases and pedicels have been coated with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% (5000 ppm)  $\alpha$ -naphthalene acetamide in water-soluble paste.)

I would like to carry my tazetta project further, but I have experienced major difficulties in obtaining true-to-name stocks of desired tazetta cultivars: (1) Grand Soleil d'Or, (2) *N. tazetta aureus*, (3) Scilly White, (4) Grand Monarque, (5) Grand Primo Citronière, (6) Avalanche, (7) "Odoratus." I believe nearly all of these old tazetta clones are riddled with assorted viral diseases, but viral disease would be of little consequence in an under-glass breeding project.

I believe that Matador and other fertile yellow-red poetaz by tazetta pollen (Grand Soleil d'Or being difficult to surpass) offer more promise than would either poetaz or pure tazettas by early large-flowered cultivars of either Division 2 or 3. Two lots of progeny from Matador  $\times$  2a have been weaker than lots from other species or from Grand Soleil d'Or as pollen parents; in fact, nearly all failed to survive. Also, to my eye, Grand Soleil d'Or is one of the most beautiful of all Narcissus cultivars — its size, proportions, form, color, plentiful florets, etc., leave little to desire. Using large-flowered cultivars, especially 2a's, I believe would result in fewer florets per scape, but they would be larger, and of the

Martha Washington type. Even though Matador blooms at approximately midseason, I believe large enough progenies from it by Sol should yield a number of early flowering segregates, as has Matador  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus* which has been cited.

#### POLLINATION TECHNIQUES:

In Matador, as in many or most poetaz and tazettas, the surface of the stigma is down in the perianth tube below the three outer anthers. To prevent self-pollination florets are torn in the loose-bud stage by grasping 3 perianth segments in the fingertips of each hand and gently tearing the floret apart until the stigma is open to light and air. In the tight-to-loose-bud stage the anthers are large and the pollen grains have not been dehisced, and they are easily removed with fingertips. When the stigma is noticeably viscid (use 10x hand lens) pollen is liberally applied — almost smeared on in quantity — by using fresh anthers held by forceps or tweezers, or by using the flat broad end of a wooden toothpick to remove and apply pollen stored in gelatin capsules. Also, at that stage the base of the ovary and most of pedicel is easily coated (the spathe of all seed-bearing plants being removed) with either naphthalene acetic acid or a-naphthalene acetamide paste (water soluble salve), again using an ordinary wooden toothpick.

I have observed that under glass, as outside, pollination on mornings of warm sunny days has resulted in more takes than from pollination made during cold or cloudy days. Temperatures above 85° seem to block even tazetta and poetaz fertility, as with nearly all the larger hybrids.

Pollen is easily stored in large gelatin capsules in homemade small dessicator. Silica gel is placed in bottom of small brown bottles, and the labeled (on Scotch tape) capsules are placed therein. (The form of silica gel with the color indicator is better than the clear product.) I haven't felt that any refrigeration was necessary for tazetta or poetaz pollens, room temperature of about 60°-70° being satisfactory for Soleil d'Or for 2½ months as mentioned. On larger hybrids refrigeration is desirable. If pollen is dry, it can easily be airmailed in gelatin capsules packed with cotton in a wood or stick match box.

It has been my observation since I began mild forcing of daffodils and assorted *Narcissus* species in 1962, that acclimatized or home-grown bulbs force more easily and give earlier bloom. Also such bulbs indoors as well as outdoors have uniformly been more fertile for me.

#### IN SUMMARY:

1. I am convinced that poetaz varieties such as Matador crossed with tazettas such as Grand Soleil d'Or offer a promising avenue. 2. The con-

trolled conditions possible under glass improve the chances of fertility. The temperature range of 40°-70° is perhaps a bit low for seed setting or pollen tube growth in pure tazettas, and a more closely controlled range, perhaps 65°-75° might be more successful. 3. The use of auxins, especially naphthalene acetic acid and  $\alpha$ -naphthalene acetamide, has probably helped seed yields. 4. Cold hardiness would broaden the base for outdoor culture and increase appreciation of new tazettas. 5. The hybrid vigor shown thus far in Matador  $\times$  *jonquilla* and Matador  $\times$  Sol offers additional benefits in range of form, color, scent, number of florets per scape, etc. 6. As has been pointed out by many plant breeders throughout the years, the importance of selecting outstanding individual clones from a species (population) cannot be over-emphasized. 7. If only someone could perfect a vigorous, virus-free (and preferably virus resistant!) form of Grand Soleil d'Or we could hardly ask for anything better!

*Murray Evans adds a few comments (January 8, 1970). "To date, all of Harry's tazetta seedlings seem reasonably hardy, although many have the risky habit of sending up foliage before winter; some were 10 inches above ground in November. Despite the severe winter of 1969, no foliage was damaged, due to about 10-inch snow cover before the cold snap, and plenty afterward. One of the Matador progeny is blooming now in the field; it opened about Dec. 26 on a short stem, which is to be expected in cool weather. It is yellow with reddish cup, somewhat after the style of Suzy, and is multi-flowered, 3 or 4, I think. It is from Matador  $\times$  N. *jonquilla* (early form from B. Y. Morrison).*

*"Matador seems compatible with almost anything, but must be worked in temperatures not much below 70°, and florets must be split before anthers have dehisced, to prevent selfing. Anthers are removed at that time, of course. Those who wish to raise highly colored seedlings from Matador should use pollen from something sunproof; Matador fades badly."*

## BEAUTY AND EDUCATION IN DALLAS

By CYNTHIA BELL, Columbus, Ohio

The Dallas ADS convention is now past, and although it is still a little early for any sure perspective, I have two memories of the three days that seem particularly vivid. I am finding that, when my friends ask, "How did you like the convention?" I start to tell them about the beauty and the education everywhere. There were so many kinds of

beauty — gardens, the Show, the Mitsch pink seedlings, the magnificent slides, the charmingly decorated luncheon and dinner tables, and the happy faces of daffodil fanciers. Likewise, the creativity and excitement of excellent education was always with us — in speeches at the panel discussion, Mrs. Link's outstanding presentation on pollen, Mr. Mitsch's remarks accompanying his slide show, and, perhaps most of all, everything connected with the new Junior area of the Society.

Of course, there were other things too. There was laughter and delightful fun always, an amazing collection of congenial people, exciting tours, perfect spring weather — and this was a real delight with spring late everywhere. There was way too much delicious food, and many an aching muscle. There were awards, presented climax-fashion at the banquet. Mary Cartwright won the American Horticultural Society Silver Medal and the Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal went to Mildred Simms. Wells Knierim's many years of much service to the American Daffodil Society won him the Society's Silver Medal. This was very exciting as Wells was obviously completely surprised and nominations for him had been received from all parts of the country. He and Mary were leaving directly from the convention for Ireland, England, and Holland, so he was a very happy man that night.

First of all, because it is what brought us together in the first place, were the beautiful flowers. Though mostly I felt overwhelmed by the collective magnificence of the Show, there were some exhibits I found particularly lovely. I thought Louise Linton's winning Red-White-and-Blue collection of five Mitsch varieties the most sophisticated I had ever seen, both in color and the matching of the specimens. I loved seeing again a large collection of Mrs. Richardson's flowers, especially Romance, Rainbow, and Rose Royale. It was the first time I had seen a Mitsch display, and there just wasn't time to see them as often as I'd have liked. Also, I spent a great deal of time admiring the flowers on the Junior table: Festivity, Silver Chimes, Chinese White, Bridal Crown, Cheerfulness, Thalia, Beryl, and Cherie — all meticulously groomed as well as noticeably lovingly grown.

The gardens, too, contained beautiful daffodils and other flowers as well, all of which were happy companions of our favorite. Mrs. Kerr's pansy-strewn beds of carefully labeled daffodil specimens had geraniums among them as well, which we can't do farther north. But I thought those white pansies with their yellow centers were delightful with the daffodils and hurried off to a garden store for some as soon as I returned home.

Our only morning garden visit was with Mrs. P. N. Vinther and it was a perfect choice. She and her husband have a lovely spot along the banks of Turtle Creek. Its gentle slope is lush with *Vinca major* and huge violets, while the house and drive borders featured white azaleas

just coming into bloom. The sparkling morning sunlight created a fairy setting of that woody spot; I wondered how Mrs. Vinther managed to accomplish any indoor activities. The delicious coffee and sweet rolls proved that she does, however, and she greeted her guests, replenished the handsome samovar, and strolled around the garden answering questions with gracious accomplishment.

The garden of Rufus W. Higginbotham III, Texas Daffodil Society's only male member, was also delightfully informal, and we tarried along his meandering paths, enjoying the big trees and the water boundary as much as the flowers planted in naturalized drifts.

Much more formal were the houses and gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Clint Murchison, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hensley, Sr. Daffodils were planted for our special pleasure last fall in the Murchison beds; there seemed to be thousands of daffodils, and this is quite a feat in Dallas. Mrs. Hensley served sherry, tall drinks and a cocktail buffet, and it was the end of our first long day. We relaxed around her pool and patio and admired her handsome flower arrangements in the formal rooms of the house, one of which won an award at the Dallas Flower and Garden Show which we also visited.

The last garden on our list belongs to the able general chairman of the Convention, Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr. Here too, daffodils drifted along under tall trees and Japanese stone lanterns added to the scene. Inside the house was the feature of the visit, a "Merienda" or Mexican tea party. This was the very special contribution of Mrs. Felix Doran, the "best cook in Dallas" according to Mrs. Frank Harmon, and all of us agreed. Mrs. Ferris served the delicious "south of the border" food on her personal collection of antique hand painted china plates, one of the many warm gestures of friendship this gracious lady extended to us who were in Dallas.

Exquisite flowers were on each of the Convention dining tables, this time fashioned into attractive centerpieces by Mrs. Conrad Preston, chairman; Mrs. J. Elmer Weaver, co-chairman, and Mrs. William Hamilton. Daffodils in baskets and with driftwood were used for the two luncheons. Pink varieties from Grant Mitsch were combined with pink satin pussy willows, made by the committee, for the Mitsch dinner. For the final banquet each table had a collection of three brass candlesticks ornamented with three flawless daffodils tied on with yellow ribbon. Later, the pussy willows along with other items of decoupage, felt, and wood, made through the winter under the direction of Mrs. Ferris, were sold at the popular boutique.

Beauty? So much! So many kinds! Each garden had that quiet individuality that is a hallmark of true beauty, each flower was such a joy to see, each person contributing to the Convention program as well as

the energetic, young and friendly Dallas hostesses infected us with their own special beauty.

As for education, it was the theme of the Convention. As co-chairman of the Convention, Mrs. Kerr started it off in her official Welcome — a little gem of elocution in itself. She said, very briefly but so beautifully directly, that the main objective of the Texas Daffodil Society was education. In the closing program Dr. Throckmorton educated us on the wild daffodils of the Spanish countryside, an entrancing evening as well as educational. It was often exciting education as when Grant Mitsch showed us the possibilities his seedlings hold for the future. It was glorious fun when the “happy man” of the Convention, Matthew Zandbergen, ate beside a dew-fresh stream in Spain. Even when we were feeling our heart-strings plucked ever so gently as we did when Eve Robertson addressed our two junior members, Danny Boone and Andy Loughborough, and pleaded with each of us to interest at least one young person in the cause of daffodils, we knew we were being educated.

Mrs. Robertson spoke as a member of the Saturday panel discussion. Other panel members also encouraged junior participants. I especially remember Carl Amason saying with a flourish, “Give a child half a dozen Peeping Toms and life will never again be the same.” The panel coverage of regional differences was most comprehensive. There is much variation of seasons, favorite varieties, and culture across our land and all of this was explained in most interesting fashion and a delightful assortment of accents.

The judging school held Sunday was very well attended. I took no special note of the number of students as I was one of them and a bit nervously intent on the teachers and flowers, but I believe the number was between 25 and 30 — anyway, the largest for Dallas, I was told. Mrs. W. D. Owen, chairman, and the two instructors, Mrs. Goethe Link and Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, were most considerate as well as skilled and I am sure, regardless of scores, we all left feeling we had once more learned a great deal.

The educational approach of the publicity was of personal interest to me. Obviously, Mrs. Harry G. Seeligson as chairman worked very closely with the garden editors of both papers and gave them more than news items. Edith McRoberts of the Dallas Times Herald and Nancy Richey Ranson of the Dallas Morning News wrote articles about Dr. Throckmorton’s and Mr. Zandbergen’s interest in daffodils, Grant Mitsch’s hybridizations, and one amazing article was compiled from Maureen Kerr’s presentation to garden clubs. This listed all the RHS divisions with descriptions and varieties suitable for Texas. Maureen is President of the Texas Daffodil Society and under her direction not only information but the actual bulbs are being distributed over the state.

Three bulbs of four suitable and excellent varieties are being sold in tied bundles for one dollar along with information concerning care and culture. How's that for education?

In Junior education, also, the Texas members are working hard. Danny and Andy's memberships were Christmas presents from Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Maureen Kerr's mother. For years these two boys have been exhibiting and winning ribbons in the adult classes. There are many Texan juniors who owe their interest to an adult in their own family. Kitra Kay Weaver of Arlington, Texas, owes her participation to her grandmother and aunt. Kitra won best of the section with her Galway, which was exhibited on the table for section winners. Jeff Wagner is another exhibitor of many years as his beautiful Chinese White testified. And surely Mike Bowser must have enjoyed seeing his winning specimen of Silver Chimes on television as Texas' most beloved daffodil. We are so very grateful to women like these and so proud of the young exhibitors. We know that their youthful enthusiasm and energy as well as their developing creativity will assure daffodils of increasing beauty for not only our gardens but those of our children and our children's children.

## THE PERILS AND PLEASURES OF GARDEN RESEARCH

By ISADORE L. L. SMITH, *Ipswich, Massachusetts*

As I started, innocently and ignorantly, down the garden path among old gardening books to find the authentic daffodils to suggest for planting at the Longfellow House in Cambridge, Massachusetts, it seemed to me that this was a piece of garden research that should prove richly rewarding. In my mind I already had great sweeping curves of golden and pale yellow underneath the lilacs.

While I had found no records of daffodils being brought to early New England by garden-minded settlers — several of them readers of daffodil-loving John Parkinson — my studies of later gardens in Virginia showed cheering references to jonquils, daffodils and narcissus. Lady Skipwith listed "Daffodil" and "Fine double Jonquil." Her husband, Sir Peyton, rather cautiously ordered "Three Polyanthus Narcissus" from England. Jefferson, in long lists of other flowers, mentioned "daffodils, jonquils, narcissus." He recorded his narcissus as blooming earlier than his jonquil, and he rejoiced to see their first early shoots in the spring. But there are no descriptions of the individual blooms, beyond Lady Skipwith's "double." Yet they both had frequent recourse to Miller's *Gardeners Dictionary* of the period, rich with colorful descriptions of varieties of "Narcissus" — nine species, with several varieties of each. So they did not lack reference material.

Though Parkinson's dazzling lists and illustrations of "Narcissus, the Daffodil" had not inspired the Puritans, one might hope that his magic would work upon settlers farther south with easier lives and, let us face it, slave assistance in the garden. And if not Parkinson, then, surely Miller? But here are the most enthusiastic American gardeners of their time, listing all other flowers meticulously, content to refer only to their "daffodils" and "jonquils" and "Narcissus" without bothering to note more than a double bloom.

Accepting, however reluctantly, the disparity between great English books and the relaxed attitude of American daffodil growers in both the 17th and 18th centuries, I came with high hopes to the century of the home-loving Longfellow. A sudden spate of American garden books for American gardeners told a burgeoning population of garden lovers how to make their gardens and what to put in them.

A clue to what daffodils I might or might not find in Longfellow's garden appears in the most portentous of all these volumes, *Suburban Home Grounds*, by F. J. Scott, pupil of A. J. Downing, published in 1870. In this monumental work, Mr. Scott refers to the Longfellow House as an example of what can be accomplished in "many home yards" without "incongruous medleys of expensive novelties in flowers and shrubs which might have been more nobly adorned with masses of well-selected lilacs alone. The home of our poet Longfellow, in Cambridge, Mass., is a fine example of the simple beauty of such groups: a few masses of lilacs and some ancient elms being all its sylvan decoration." So much for any drifts of daffodils under the lilacs. However, then is still the flower garden designed by Longfellow himself at the back of the house. All I need is a word from Longfellow about his bulbs . . .

Turning to the half dozen most important American books on gardening in mid-nineteenth century, I began with the renowned Mr. Robert Buist, who in 1839 in *American Flower Garden Directory*, describes "Jonquils" only as "double and single" and "Narcissus" as requiring the same treatment as lilies but a richer soil and as being so cheap they may "be annually procured."

Mr. Thomas Bridgeman, as *The Young Gardener's Assistant* in 1847, defines "Jonquils" as a "hardy race of bulbs . . . very delicate yellow flowers . . . different varieties, some of which are single flowering and others double." He notes, "Their fragrance is very grateful, being similar to that of Jasmies." That does it for him.

Our Mr. Joseph Breck is more generous. In his *New Book of Flowers* in 1866, he changes his chapter heading: "*Narcissus*. Common Daffodil; some species, Jonquilles." from an earlier edition, to a simple "*Narcissus*. Daffodil. Jonquil". His list remains, however, exactly what it was fifteen years before. "*Narcissus biflorus*," he begins: "The Two-flowered Narcissus, Pale Daffodil, or Primrose-Peerless, is of a pale-cream color, with a yellow cup in the center: a very pretty species." He continues with "*N. Pseudo-Narcissus* . . . the Common Daffodil . . . many varieties . . . white flower and yellow cup . . . yellow flower and deep golden cup, a double flower with several cups one within another . . . the Great Yellow Incomparable, double and single. The double variety is called Butter and Eggs Narcissus, by the English, and by the Dutch, Orange Phoenix . . . handsomest of all . . . large and small petals, the large, lemon color, filled in with small orange-colored ones." Then he gives us "*N. odoratus*. The Great Jonquille, is yellow: the scent so powerful as

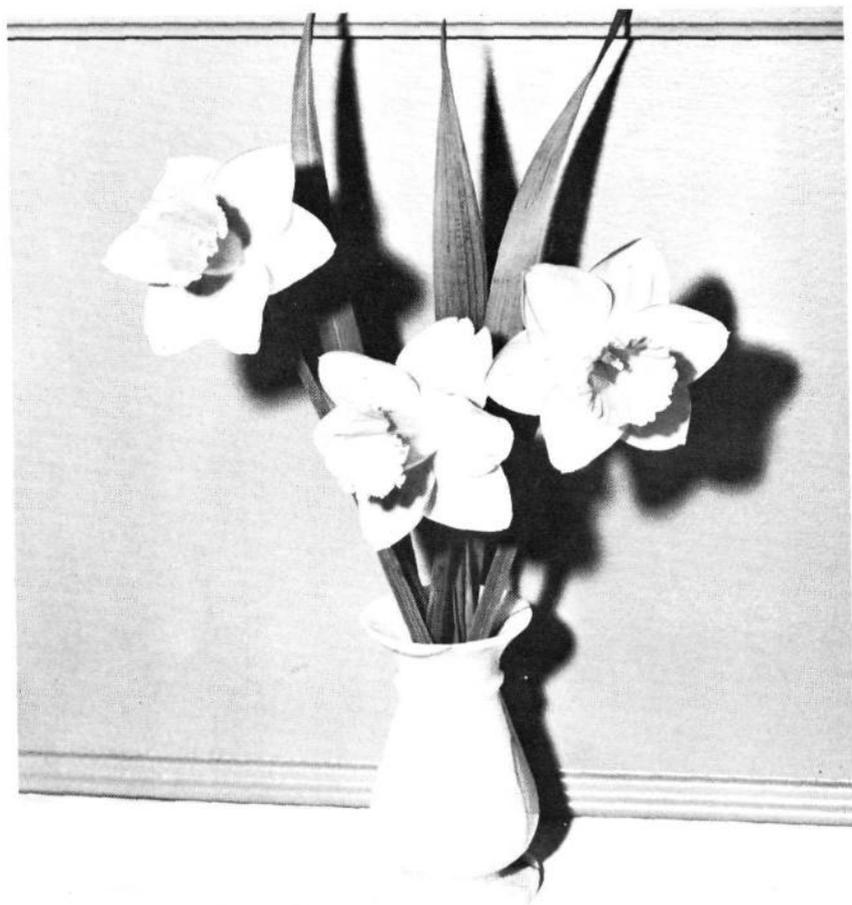
hardly to be endured. *N. Jonquilla*. The Common Jonquille, is yellow and has a cup deeper colored than the petals. There is a variety with double flowers." His last three listings are "*N. bulbocodium*. The Hoop-petticoat Narcissus, called in France Medusa's Trumpet . . . number of varieties . . . *N. poeticus* . . . a variety of double flowers . . . most desirable . . . *N. polyanthos* . . . most desirable of all: but alas! not hardly . . . succeeds well in pots; or it is fine for flowering in glasses." This has taken Mr. Breck one page. He devotes eight to tulips.

Lest I seem not to have tried, I quote *Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener* by "Daisy Eyebright," who throughout many editions devotes great attention to *Coleus* and *Fuschias* and in 1871 encourages ladies to grow daffodils, jonquils and narcissus as bulbs "our grandmothers loved to cherish." Again, they are not really differentiated one from another except that the "Double Narcissus" is very desirable "for its perfect flower and spicy fragrance." Turning back in time to a little book "our grandmothers" may have loved to cherish along with their daffodils, in *Flora's Lexicon*, in 1840, the daffodil's "sentiment" is chivalry, the jonquil's is desire, and the narcissus means egotism. A later, handpainted, obvious copy of this last changes only the jonquil's lusty message to "I desire a return of affection."

While English contemporaries were working themselves into frenzies of propagating and collecting and recording and exhibiting varieties of *Narcissus*, the nineteenth century American gardener appears to have taken his daffodils rather calmly. Naturalizing had not occurred to anyone then (Did it, indeed, seriously occur to anyone anywhere until W. G. Robinson introduced his *Wild Garden* in 1894?) and the accepted plans for planting daffodils may well have discouraged interest. Since they were supposed by all their American growers to have to be taken up after blooming, or changed every three years at most, the recommended place for daffodils was in beds where they could be followed by "bedding-out plants." Even the great Mr. Scott, admirer of the splendid simplicity of Longfellow's lilacs and elms, can think of some fairly hideous schemes for daffodils. In "narrow beds of formal outlines or geometric forms of a simple character" to make a fine display throughout the season, one must plant first, in October, "snowdrops, crocuses, jonquils, hyacinths, and tulips." These bulbs must stay in the ground to "ripen" until June or July, but between them can be planted "the bedding plants for later bloom, verbenas, portulaccas, phlox drummondii, etc., etc."

At last, I come to Longfellow, searching for any reference by him to his daffodil, jonquil, or narcissus, and find only his snowdrops "looking askance at snowbanks outside."

I have come a long way from any "inspired guess" or secret wish for dusting the Longfellow lawns with daffodils. But I seem to have been led to what may be the truth in the case of the daffodil in the history of American domestic horticulture: that the twentieth is *the* century of the daffodil in American gardens, formal and wild.



### IN APPRECIATION

Howard Bradley Bloomer, Jr., husband of our former Editor, died on February 10, 1970, at the age of 62. A former newspaper publisher, he took a helpful interest in our Society's publications from the beginning, although he did not become a member of ADS until 1968.

The daffodil Kiwanis had a special interest for Mr. Bloomer, and the photograph reproduced above was his. This daffodil, a yellow trumpet bred by Guy L. Wilson, was registered and introduced by Matthew Zandbergen in 1966, following his first visit to an ADS convention in this country. After the convention in Memphis he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer in Virginia; while there he attended with Mr. Bloomer a Kiwanis Club meeting in Arlington, Virginia, and by invitation spoke there. The cultivar Kiwanis was named in honor of this occasion. We publish the photograph in grateful memory of Brad Bloomer.

Roberta C. Watrous  
William O. Ticknor

# MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

During its early years the ADS published annually a list of gardens, both public and private, where daffodils were featured and might be enjoyed by visitors or even studied to personal advantage. This was a service which might be revived as part of the Society's obligation to promote the growing of more and better daffodils.

One of the attractive features of our annual gatherings is the display of cut flowers provided by commercial growers in this country and abroad. The appeal of these astonishing specimens is undeniable. Fanciers have their first chance to see the latest novelties, while the less aspiring gardeners are enchanted by the mass of color and busily note the names of varieties which would grace their gardens, lists which will undergo a certain amount of shrinkage when checked for prices.

Not for a moment would we discourage this merchandising and a little self-indulgence is one of the blessings of gardening even though disappointment may lie ahead. Our lawns are never as green, our tomatoes never so large, and our fruit never so perfect as we are persuaded they will be by catalogs and displays. No matter, there is always next year and in the meantime we have briefly enjoyed the vision of our gardens as we would like them to be. Money can be spent less wisely.

However, our gardens cannot be limited to dreams imperfectly realized, and for our bread and butter accomplishments we must rely on proven possibilities. Occasionally we should remind ourselves that daffodil bulbs are grown commercially in Holland, the British Isles, and the Pacific Northwest because growing conditions are somewhat better than those provided by the lean and rocky acres we till, that the reds will be redder and the pinks pinker in those favored locations, and that the magnificent specimens exhibited by English and Irish growers at the London shows and our conventions are pampered and protected from the elements in ways which few of us would be willing to undertake.

As a practical matter, would it not be better to draw inspiration from commercial displays, but to temper our purchases with proof rather than rosy expectations. Daffodil growers are a friendly lot, glad to receive members of their fraternity, and generous in sharing their experiences. Many of them grow the tempting novelties, so that promise can be checked against performance in the garden. May we suggest that garden visiting should be encouraged? It is one way of making new friends and that is one of the two reasons for growing daffodils. The other is the high rate of dividends paid upon your investment of time and money in growing them, and as everyone knows investments should be made on the basis of demonstrated performance and not beguiling adjectives or pictures.

\* \* \*

The rules for cultivating all plants are spiked with chilling admonitions, observance of which, we are warned, is the price of success. Such is the baleful decree that all daffodil bulbs, regardless of price, must be ruthlessly rogued if they show the slightest indication of virus infection as evidenced by stripe, mosaic, or other abnormality of leaf.

Probably the most abnormal thing in nature is a living organism free of

parasitic predators. Every "healthy" organism supports a whole zoological garden of parasites which specialize in living at its expense. Every flowering plant is host to insects, nematodes, fungi; all sorts of things that eat its leaves or bark, bore through its tissues, or live on its roots. As far as we know all viruses are parasitic.

David Lloyd flouts current thinking about virus in daffodils in the current volume of the Daffodil and Tulip Year Book. He goes so far as to assert that "none of the eminent men who have pronounced upon this malady in the past really know the first thing about it." He mentions that his stock of Tudor Minstrel, which had been badly affected for several years, suddenly emerged without a trace of stripe. This ability of a stock apparently to rid itself of virus was a theme of the late Dr. Harold King and it has been observed by others.

Mr. Lloyd ventures his opinion that virus is endemic in most daffodils and suggests that it is activated by excessive or faulty feeding. How else, he queries, can the fact be explained that daffodils naturalized in grass are never affected?

To quote Marston Bates in *The Forest and the Sea*: "Damage from parasites and disease is the normal, the common situation in nature. Health, in the sense of freedom from parasitism, is unusual for an individual or for a species. On the other hand, catastrophic situations, situations in which a population is threatened with severe damage or with extinction are also unusual. Catastrophic situations almost always turn in one way or another on human interference with the balance of the biological community."

Possibly the conclusion is that we should consent to live with virus in daffodils, to accept its existence as an inevitable fact, to encourage latency by minimizing our cultural efforts, and to spare those valuable bulbs which nature has equipped to live with their parasites. We view with skepticism the proposal that before a variety of daffodils can receive any of the projected ADS awards it must be given a clean bill of health by a special committee.

\* \* \*

In looking over the new edition of the *Classified List*, we note that under the heading "Some Raisers and Stockholders" this country is represented by Mrs. Paul M. Davis, Grant Mitsch, Orgeon Bulb Farms, and Edwin C. Powell. This reflects conditions as they may have been some 35 years ago and apparently the RHS will be satisfied with these listings until they are nudged by the ADS to bring them up to date. A few of Powell's varieties still linger but they are cherished largely for historical reasons and associations. However, there never has been any justification for listing Mrs. Davis. In the 1930's she bought entire stocks of numerous varieties during her travels abroad. These were named and registered but never propagated or introduced. These have all long since been lost and the listing of Mrs. Davis as a grower and the continued listing of all her numerous varieties in the alphabetical section of the *Classified List* gives a wholly false impression of the facts, both then and now, and the RHS should be urged to drop Mrs. Davis and delist her varieties which are nonexistent.

A slightly different case is that of Mrs. F. Stuart Foote who actually did some hybridizing with novelties purchased abroad. About 50 of these were registered and while a few of them may have had limited circulation, it is doubtful whether any of her varieties are in existence today and their names should be relegated to daffodil history. They have no place in the *Classified Lists*.

## ON PLANTING DAFFODIL SEED

By EDMUND C. KAUZMANN, *White Plains, New York*

*Every daffodil hybridizer has his own method of planting his seed, depending on various circumstances of climate, soil, rainfall, quantity and type of seed, and personality — this latter affecting the amount of attention to be given to the seed while waiting for them to germinate and sprout. How one grower developed the method suited to his rather special circumstances was told in a Round Robin letter:*

Our Robin Director suggests we discuss the planting of daffodil seed.

My first feeble attempt in this direction consisted of gathering seed when it ripened and scratching it into the surface of the soil at various places along the paths in the wooded area of my Dutchess County place. Next spring the areas so planted came up with thick grass-like growths. I had a dim notion at the time that by planting enough seed in the woods natural selection might in time provide a wild native daffodil to grace our woodlands. Having now for some years observed the seeding and seedling habits of bulbs naturalized in the same woodlands, I guess 1,000 years would be a short time for my native woodland daffodil to emerge by natural selection. The location of two of these patches are remembered and watched. For nine years the grass daffodils have slowly gained in vigor till now they send up  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch blades 6 to 8 inches high. Perhaps another 5 years will bring a flower.

Effort No. 2 at growing seedlings must have arrived the spring of 1961. By this time I had had the opportunity to do some reading on the subject. I carefully studied which crosses I would make, started a stud book, tagged each cross with a number, and protected most of my hand-pollinated blooms with plastic covers. The tags disintegrated or faded to nothingness and the flowers inside their plastic covers slowly cooked in the hot May and June sun to a brown mush. However, a goodly number of unprotected flowers did produce seed which was promptly planted in plastic flats. Many sacks of the U.S. equivalent of "John Inness" planting soil mixture were utilized to plant the seed. The flats were carefully placed in a shaded area — (the book said "the north side of a wall"). The summer was hot and dry; the soil in the flats became dry, too. So I dug my plastic treasures into the soil, in a sunny spot, when the fall rains came — I had burned little round holes thru their bottoms and put pot sherds over these in the beginning. Next spring was sunny and dry — the flats were, too, but three feeble grass-like blades did manage to emerge in one of some 10 flats.

Effort No. 3 resulted from heartbreak and worry plus a flash of hope from the apparent continued success of woodland-planted seed, (Effort No. 1, above). I prepared a bed six feet square in a cleared area under the trees in the woods. Some more bags of planting soil were put in to a depth of about 4 inches. This was compacted, about 5,000 seed scattered over the smoothed surface, the complete contents of 10 plastic flats, less sherds, scattered over this, and a final layer of sifted woodland humus, about 3 inches, placed over all. All of this was done about two weeks after the seed had been gathered in the midst of a heat wave (with lots of 6-12 sprayed

on me to discourage the things that bite and itch). Method No. 3 worked like a charm. Two years later I lined out about 6,000 bulblets — yes, 6,000 (remember the flats) — in a sunny well-dug area where the first of the survivors promise to bloom next spring.

I have seen some discussion on fall-sprouted seed and the danger of winter injury to same. In my cool-shaded woods there are almost never such sproutings. Springtime germination is also sufficiently delayed to make heaving no problem; besides, I plant about 3 inches deep. I have never fertilized, but believe I would try a little to stimulate growth if I grew seed indoors or in a greenhouse through the winter.

*In a later letter:*

Planting daffodil seed 3 inches deep was greeted with some surprise by other members of the Robin. I certainly do not advocate planting daffodil seed as much as three inches deep normally. However, I suspect the average daffodil seed planter may err on the side of too-shallow planting rather than too-deep. What I failed to mention is that 3 inches of sifted woodland humus over the seed settles, especially under the weight of winter snows, so that the seed may push up through an inch, or even less, of very friable material, come springtime. The last couple of years I have incorporated much Perlite with the humus used. It is still too soon to determine if this has any beneficent effects. Perhaps I should mention also that my seedbeds are on a slight slope, enough so that by sprouting time the seed cover becomes somewhat deeper at the lower end. Although the difference may be as much as half an inch, I have been unable to detect a difference in seed-sprout between the two ends of the bed.

Most of us are, I assume, aware of the peculiar fish-hook manner of growth of sprouting daffodil seed. I have observed that deeper-planted seeds form less of a hook, or even none in some instances, and wonder if some mean of deeper planting may result in less effort for the seed to reach the surface. In addition, deeper-planted seed is better shielded from drying out, which might kill it.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

*By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, Bowling Green, Ky.*

There has been considerable discussion about the growing of marigolds for nematode protection. Dr. William A. Bender of Chambersburg, Pa., wrote an interesting account on nematode control in one of the Men's Robins. He reported that he had a plot of ground where daffodils grew poorly. He later found that this soil was heavily infected with the root lesion nematode. He stated that this particular piece of ground was overplanted with sweet corn for the two previous years. He had observed that a 5-foot border along the grass walk grew excellent daffodils. This border had been planted with marigolds. The daffodils showed no nematode damage. He also stated that Matthew Zandbergen once told him that the Dutch growers use marigolds to control nematode populations.

John Larus of West Hartford, Conn., wrote that his daffodils are planted in beds of five-foot lengths. These beds are covered with salt hay in the fall. After the daffodil plants die away in the summer, weeds become a

problem. He uses Paraquat for their control. In August, he sets out marigold plants for nematode control. A marigold planting is supposed to be effective for three seasons.

There are numerous nematodes. The bulb-and-stem nematode (eelworm) is most destructive to daffodils. I want to emphasize again that marigold culture will not control this nematode. This point has been checked with Willis Wheeler, who is our authority on disease and insect pests of the daffodils. Some foreign growers have problems with the eelworm. It has been found that a hot water treatment is effective. The plant inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture carefully check incoming bulbs for signs of eelworms and other pests.

Stan Baird raised an additional question about breaking off the split bulbs from the mother bulb. Murray Evans of Corbett, Ore., wrote an interesting answer to this question. Murray says that bulbs can be split so long as there is a root crown available. The general rule is to separate the offset bulb from the mother bulb only when the skin on both members is brown and they are attached at the basal plate. He says that it is a good idea to dust the broken parts with a fungicide such as 5% Captan. He says further that mercury compounds often damage the bulbs. In the course of harvesting daffodil bulbs, the machine or even the spade will sometimes slash through some of the bulbs. If the bulbs are treated with a fungicide on the damaged parts, they can be planted and will often grow again.

In the course of my own experiences with daffodil bulbs, I have found that sliced bulbs will grow successfully if there is protection against diseases. I have noticed that it is very necessary to preserve the interior core of the bulb which lies near the root crown. After a year's growth the healing is complete. The bulb may not bloom the following season after this restoration.

Murray also pointed out that he has never detected rot in a bulb that had had the entire center eaten out by a fly. He does not know just what protected the bulb from rot.

Polly Brooks of Richmond, Va., gave a short account of experiences with a few small varieties. She reported that *N. × macleayi* has never bloomed for her. Contrary to this, I have had blooms for the past two seasons. She purchased Pango from Alec Gray some 15 years ago. Its bloom is unlike those she has seen elsewhere. The bloom is a very small global porcelain pearl with one or two flowers per stem. She stated that Kidling is a very prolific bloomer. She writes that she has made many arrangements using miniature daffodils, which attract the attention of the public at the shows.

Recently I submitted a list of a dozen or so varieties that could serve a panel for discussion at the convention at Dallas. While I fail to recall the entire list, I do recall listing Cornet. There is always a question to be considered in making such suggestions. Should garden qualities or should show qualities dominate one's choice? I tried to incorporate both. Cornet was chosen for its earliness in blooming. This variety usually heralds the coming daffodil season. It is an excellent variety as its blooms withstand the rough weather that early spring and late winter present. It is healthy, increases rapidly, and blooms profusely. Since it blooms so early, it seldom has an opportunity to grace the show table. The flowers are of excellent quality and would be an asset to almost any show. My first bloom came on March 7th, and three weeks later the blooms were just beginning to show their age.

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## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

As a result of reshuffling some of the ADS work, the Journal will hereafter be mailed from the Washington area, where it is printed. However, complaints of non-delivery, changes of address, or errors in address labels should continue to be sent to the Society's office, where membership records are kept and mailing labels are prepared.

Hereafter all supplies, including publications, binders, and stationery, will be mailed directly from the Society's office, to which all orders and requests should be directed. This should result in faster service, but members are urged to place orders well in advance. Most items are shipped third class or parcel post and even the extravagance of first class or special handling does not always guarantee timely receipt of something ordered at the last minute.

\* \* \*

One of the rarities of daffodil literature is *Daffodil Growing for Pleasure and Profit* by Albert F. Calvert, published in 1929. It is a thick volume of 390 pages supplemented by over 200 full-page halftones of the best varieties of that day as well as photographs of leading daffodil growers. Copies in good condition are quite scarce, but the office has managed to obtain one in almost perfect condition, which is for sale for \$20. Much of the daffodil literature was published in small editions and copies of some items come on the market only at long intervals, but the office maintains want lists for members and is constantly on the watch through dealers for desired items.

— George S. Lee, Jr.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS, APRIL 2 AND 4

*(Abridged from Report of Secretary)*

38 directors were present at the meeting on April 2.

Seven regional reports were read. The activities of the Regional Vice Presidents are evident by the increasing membership.

The 1969 Treasurer's report showed a Total Income of \$9,784.81; Total Expenses, \$9,234.53; Total Assets, \$17,016.85. The board authorized the appropriate officers of ADS to use \$10,000.00 of the Society's funds to open a trading account with Laird, Inc.

Reports of Committees:

*Awards:* Full report in September issue of the Journal.

*Classification:* 1969 Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names contained 850 new names. Varieties listed in "small print" will be deleted unless evidence of continued cultivation or historical importance is received by Chairman of Classification Committee.

*Editor of the Journal:* Each issue of the Journal since April 1969 included articles or other items from 21 to 27 persons representing all regions of the Society and from England, Ireland, Holland, and Australia. Surplus copies of back issues will be supplied on request for promotional use.

*Health and Culture:* Certain states have either banned or restricted the use of DDT and several other chlorinated hydrocarbons. USDA is revising

its publications to eliminate all recommended uses of DDT in or around the house, on shade trees, on tobacco, or in aquatic environments. The Committee is on the alert for any chemical for treatment of narcissus bulb fly should chlordane be banned. Dr. Charles Gould will soon report to the Journal his results with new chemicals in treating basal rot.

*Judges:* 212 accredited judges; 100 students; 13 special judges.

*Membership:* 1442 members in 42 states; 6 new Life members.

*Miniatures:* Mr. Larus invites recommendations of new varieties for additions each year, but the list will not be revised each year. A new listing will be made in December.

*Photography:* "Old Varieties" is a new set being worked on but color is suffering from duplicating original slides. 6 sets of slides are now circulating.

*Publications:* The committee is interested in new ideas for the Journal. The mailing of the Journal will now be done from Washington to hasten delivery to members.

*Registrations:* Mrs. Anderson suggests measuring all good seedlings while blooming instead of guessing when you decide to register. Measurements acceptable in inches or millimeters.

*Schools:* Course I was given in Dallas; Course II in Newport News and Nashville; Course III in Greenwich, Conn.; Make-ups in Identification and Judging in Wilmington, Del. The board moved to increase the charge of school supplies to 10¢ a sheet to meet rising costs of reproduction and postage.

*Symposium:* Membership response needs stimulating. Mrs. Capen recommended the ballot form be included in December Journal to reach members before the daffodil season.

*Test Gardens:* A printed report has been prepared by Clemson; members wishing a copy may send request for Leaflet #127 to Prof. Dan Thomson.

The board discussed moving regional boundary lines. Action was taken but rescinded at a later meeting.

A Daffodil Data Bank Committee was approved as a standing committee; Dr. Throckmorton will serve as chairman. The board voted to increase the printout price to \$10.

A silver Chippendale tray trophy presented to the Society by Mrs. Theodore Pratt in honor of the late Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. was accepted. The Awards Committee will determine how it will be awarded.

The membership approved the Bylaw revision as printed in the March Journal at the Annual Meeting.

New officers and directors of the society were elected and appointed.

## MINIATURES

Interested members are again invited to make suggestions for additions to our list. The criteria accepted for inclusion should constantly be borne in mind:

1. Is it suitable for the small rock garden?
2. Is it unsuited for exhibiting in the standard classes?
3. Does it fit in well with the present list?

Votes should be restricted to varieties personally seen growing in a garden.

John R. Larus, Chairman

1970 Fall board meeting, Wilmington, Delaware, October 10.

## SYMPOSIUM ON JUDGING PROBLEMS

Some interesting and provocative comments have been received; have you sent in yours? We have decided to extend the subject to include show management, and the time limit to July 1. If our experience is any guide, every show presents some problems; ways of preventing or settling them, however briefly described, will help others.

### SEED DISTRIBUTION

Once again the Breeding and Selection Committee hopes to have seed available for members. Mr. Charles Culpepper, of Arlington, Virginia, has made crosses in the trumpets and cups: early, midseason, and late, using one parent known for its health and one parent famed for its beauty. Culpepper seedling blooms from seeds and bulbs distributed by this committee are winning ribbons in singles classes and in collections at ADS shows.

Mr. Matthew Fowlds of Salem, Oregon, hopes again to have seed from his famed cyclamineous/small trumpet strains which should produce many miniature jewels. Murray Evans, chairman of this committee, may also have extra seed available from the crosses that are making him a leading hybridizer internationally.

All of the above is regarding a crop not yet collected so no promises can be made. However, if you wish to indulge in a great long-range experience get your request in soon to William O. Ticknor, Daffodil Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Boulevard, Falls Church, Va. 22042. A limited number of 2-year-old bulblets of Ulster Prince  $\times$  Camelot, Abalone  $\times$  Roman Candle and Roman Candle  $\times$  Accent will be given out on a first call, first served basis. Requesters of seeds and bulbs should include 2 or 3 6-cent stamps.

### CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Madame Editor,

To introduce myself and my suggestions about-to-be-offered, let me say I have been identified with all gardening and the garden club "movement" from the very beginning, and having observed quite a few things tried or left-to-be-developed (which usually resulted in merely "tabling" indefinitely) I feel there has been a growing need for some, if not all, of the following observations.

In our well-known enthusiasm for "something new" we have literally gone all-out along "creative endeavors." It may seem to the outsider that we still are over-emphasizing that cul-de-sac, almost coming to the head-bumping end-of-the-row; because of the definite limitations imposed by the Creator Himself, of course.

While "possessed" along this "fascinating adventure" there has been almost complete ignoring of the fellow on the outside, particularly those in the low income brackets. Isn't it about time we gave thought to *his* needs?

We've thought principally along the line of "individual membership," haven't we? How about "group membership," not confined to study of daffodils, alone, but rather to the promotion of planting in clusters and inexpensively, telling how, etc.?

Also, I think we have not given much attention to "come-back" dependability, a vital requisite where funds are limited. On what is "come-back" to be dependent? Soil, first and foremost, degree of acidity, vs. neutral, vs. alkalinity, of course — plus looseness and food elements.

Articles that are truly comprehensive could be offered as one of the benefits of membership, maybe as inducements?

Wouldn't a symposium of opinions, possibly regionally promoted, be helpful in guiding choice of specific varieties of daffodils for definitely limited purchasing funds? Recommendations should be based on experimentation to embrace the varying section requirements; for example, the varying of the soils present within the area of the city of Greater Dallas, alone, is amazing, but decidedly present. Could not some way be found to bring discards of hybridizers or surplus bulbs from crowded plantings to people — especially young people — who are not affluent?

We are indeed "growing" — oughtn't we be "sharing," too — not just among ourselves, our own members?

Whenever I have tried to save the tried-and-true varieties (by above or any other means) the promoters of the "new" have vetoed me. Aren't we yet "big enough" (mature enough?) to advocate both points of view?

Please let's do so!

(Mrs.) Margaret Scruggs Carruth  
Dallas, Texas

*Some of these ideas should appeal to regional and local groups. May we have your comments, and any examples of projects promoting sharing?*  
— Editor

## HERE AND THERE

NEWS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., *Editor*)

In the February Newsletter, Mr. Lee writes about the problems involved in growing daffodils in the shade. The Newsletter contains a list compiled by H. A. Kingdom for the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society of 27 varieties, which have received either the F. C. C. or A. M., Mr. Kingdom thinks have proved to be the best garden flowers.

Mr. Lee discusses the catalog of the Ballydorn Bulb Farm and includes the descriptions from the catalog of the varieties introduced by N. P. Harrison and W. J. Toal. He also lists 12 new registrations by Murray Evans.

NORTHEAST REGION (Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, *Regional Vice President*)

The March Newsletter contains information about April shows and news of local societies. A questionnaire concerned with member interest in regional activities was included.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

Most of the March News Letter is devoted to a discussion of the bee and its contribution to the pollination of flowers, especially daffodils.

## SOUTHWEST REGION (Mrs. W. D. Owen, *Regional Vice President*)

The March Newsletter contains information about the ADS Convention, the Show, and Judging School I. Mrs. Frank G. Harmon contributes an interesting history of the Texas Daffodil Society.

## CENTRAL REGION (Mrs. L. F. Murphy, *Regional Vice President*)

In an article entitled "How I Love Daffodils — Let Me Count the Ways" Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt describes the attributes of daffodils. Mrs. Mildred B. Midjaas writes of her experiences in raising daffodils, and Harley E. Briscoe contributes suggestions for increasing public interest in daffodils. An informative article by Venice Brink on "The Early Birds" rounds out the March Newsletter.

## MIDWEST REGION (Mrs. H. Wilkie, *Regional Vice President*)

Miss Virginia Wolff, Regional Chairman of the 1969 Symposium, reports in the January Newsletter. Mrs. Wilkie tells of her experiences salvaging leftover bulbs.

The March Newsletter contains a list by George S. Lee, Jr., of good exhibition varieties and Mrs. Wilkie adds a few of her favorites. There is an interesting account by Wells Knierim of "Daffodils and People in New Zealand." Mrs. Wilkie concludes with notes on the Dallas Convention.

## "HOW I LOVE DAFFODILS — LET ME COUNT THE WAYS"

(With apologies to E.B.B.)

By LAURA SUE ROENNFELDT, *Creve Coeur, Missouri*  
*From the Central Region Newsletter*

Children count on their fingers and we could begin that way with the word DAFFODILS — Delightful, Alluring, Fragrant, Floriferous, Obliging, Dainty, Intrepid, Lasting, and Sturdy. It evokes a fairly accurate picture of the many attributes of the daffodil but doesn't, of course, half tell the story of their charm.

Find me a more DELIGHTFUL sight in early spring than a group of daffodils — well, just anywhere. Another of their enchanting qualities is the art of looking well in any situation. A woodland is a sight to gladden any heart when the star-shaped blooms of some of the daffodils spring up from the open areas. But then a small city lot is made a part of the spring picture when a group of only six bulbs is placed to catch the winter-weary eye.

ALLURING, they most certainly are, as any collector will be happy to verify, and they can attract the attention of the least of non-gardeners by the very fact that they are in bloom in early spring with little else to compete. But it may be best to note that they can take plenty of competition in their stride through springtime. Long gone are the days when a daffodil was only yellow, or at the very most fashionable, yellow and white. Big or little, pale or bright, and with almost every color except blue, the modern daffodil has come a long way from its modest beginnings.

FRAGRANCE is something that varies with the type of flower and the nose of the smeller of same. I have had heavy smokers tell me in all seriousness that they couldn't smell a thing when I held a particularly sweet-smelling bloom under their noses. But I find some daffodils have a fragrance almost as heady as a tuberose, all have an odor and some simply smell like the lightly distilled essence of spring itself.

As for their FLORIFEROUS quality, they share the desire to bloom that is, I know, inherent in all bulbs. How many times I have thought of the sheer magic of the bulb: snatched from the cool earth, dried in airy crates and held until fall and then shipped all over to be received by eager gardeners who can confidently expect lovely blooms from those same well-traveled bulbs.

OBLIGING: the perfect word for the middle letter in daffodils. There could scarcely be a more obliging flower: it is willing and anxious to grow and bloom, given half a chance; and to divide and make more bulbs is almost second nature to most of the daffodils. It is in bloom at the very time we most need flowers and we can plant our new bulbs in the glorious fall weather. We have found that daffodils can be moved at the gardener's need. I would not say "whim" as I believe that bulbs have a right to be transplanted at the very best time for them, but when that isn't possible, we find that the daffodil again proves obliging and we can shift them about any time we can locate them with roots intact.

Now we come to DAINTY; all daffodils are not what we usually think of as dainty flowers — some are quite robust and almost huge. We do have some tiny hybrids that are almost jewel-like and we think of these as dainty, but according to Webster, the word means choice and delicious and I know that all of us who love these bulbs would not quarrel with that definition.

INTREPID is a word that should always be associated with daffodils. What could be more intrepid than a hillside of daffodils laid flat by the freezing night and then slowly warmed by the pale spring sun until every bloom is standing erect? I well recall the first morning I saw this happen. I had rushed out to greet the early blooms only to see faces flat on the cold ground as though in obeisance to the frost-god. I fled to the house with tears flowing freely and later when I glumly surveyed the south slope, I was entranced to see the daffodils all slowly rising to meet the sunshine.

LASTING and STURDY come quickly to mind when I think of daffodils, and while some might feel that they are one and the same, to me they represent different qualities. I think of sturdy stems that withstand so much of the buffeting of early spring winds and the lasting, day after day, of the blooms themselves. And how they can endure grooming! Just how many flowers could we name that can withstand the beauty treatment meted out to show daffodils? They are flattened, if need be; they are recupped, for more perfect roundness; they may have their petals pushed back or laid flat by a paper collar; they are washed, dusted, have their necks straightened or drooped, whichever is fashionable for the type; and may be urged along to bloom in a hurry or refrigerated, wet or dry, if they have bloomed too early for the show. They may be spat upon — oh, yes, in some circles that is considered an excellent cleanser — and may be dipped in milk or sloshed in plain water, and after all of this, they can look as beautiful as though in a garden. So we went back to OBLIGING again; perhaps we could just say that it goes double for all their characteristics.

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1970

*Once more we follow the daffodil season across the south from west to east. In the next issue members in more northern regions will report.*

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NOTES

By HELEN A. GRIER, Yorba Linda, California

Spring came in November to us, here in Southern California. The sweetly scented wisps of green that are *Narcissus viridiflorus* were the first to appear this season.

Early and heavy fall rains were responsible for the early start of growth this year; coming as they did about a month to six weeks earlier than usual, all things were likewise advanced. The Paper Whites, which we usually have in quantity for Thanksgiving, were almost gone by their average date. Soleil d'Or was in bloom for Christmas while its normal date for me is about January 10. Grand Primo opened New Year's Day.

Following the heavy early rains, as has always happened, there was no more until late January and early February. The weather during this dry spell was mild, warm, and sunny, with some desert winds that were hot and very drying. Humidity dropped to 3, 4, and 8 per cent and in one instance in the inland region to 0. Irrigation systems had to be brought into use immediately to prevent stunted and deformed foliage, blasted buds, and damage to the bulbs. The season advanced rapidly under these conditions, and soon the garden was full of bloom. Moonmist, Trousseau, Fireproof, and Woodgreen, the early quartet, were fully opened by January 20.

One of the faults to be found this season was the failure of many of the 2a's, red-cupped, to color as in previous years. This condition was attributed to the lack of rainfall, and hurried growth that prevented the proper development of color which is possible in the cooler, slower seasons. The water in this area is hard, and being highly chlorinated gives little of value to daffodils other than supplying moisture. The amount of growth made, even in a single night, following a good soaking rain can be measured in inches, not millimeters. Not so with the local water. To date, our annual rainfall is barely half of what it should be, and this is the last month (April) that we can expect any measurable precipitation until late fall.

This was truly a season one would not wish to have again, even though I did win the Rose Ribbon at the Southern California Daffodil Society Show at Descanso Gardens with a seedling of Fastnet  $\times$  Forfar, and several other ribbons for seedlings of Helios(8)  $\times$  *N. jonquilla* and Ardour  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus*, which were placed in general competition under number to see how they stood up against competition from named, recently introduced varieties. The results were gratifying, and at least two will be named and registered this year. More and more I am becoming enamored with the little species hybrids. The possibilities of inter-species hybrids are stimulating and make me wish that more could be done in less time.

At this writing, some seed pods have formed, but the majority of crosses failed to take because of high drying winds, high meaning an average of 45 to 65 miles per hour. Some gusts up to 83 miles per hour were recorded at the Santa Ana airport a few miles to the south of us. One neighbor had a tree blow over which just missed the edge of the house; another was not so lucky. All in all it was a wild spring.

This spring is now gone, another will be coming, and there is much to do in order to be ready for it. Over 200 varieties of daffodils are due for lifting this year; double that many seedlings must be planted out in the ground. There are also that many and half again more of daylily seedlings to be lined out; about a hundred varieties of iris to be lifted and divided; the annual vegetable garden tended; and about 250 rose bushes to be watered, mulched, fertilized, and shaped up — to mention a few things. One of the joys of gardening is one is NEVER without something to do.

## SOUTHERN DAFFODIL TRAIL

By BETTY BARNES, *Camden, Arkansas*

The daffodil season began for me in November with the Paper Whites and it will end in May with *N. × biflorus*. We had plenty of rain and almost too much wind but the blooms seemed indestructible.

In my garden the daffodil Kitten bloomed and I thought it was my outstanding flower this season. Verdin, which I have had for three years, was covered with perfect blooms that were completely reversed. Though I proudly viewed every bloom in my garden, I also enjoyed the many daffodils in other gardens.

My daffodil trail extended from Mobile, Alabama, through Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. In the Bellingrath Gardens the bright spots of yellow through the trees looked like the rays of the sun. Through Mississippi the roadside landscape presented glimpses of masses of *N. jonquilla*, *N. × intermedius*, Campnelli (*N. × odorus*), and tazettas Pearl and Grand Primo.

At Natchez I stopped and made one of the home tours. One of the most spectacular sights was the circular drive at the ante-bellum home D'Evereux. There were beds two feet wide on either side filled with Pearl. The massed planting looked like banks of snow. At my son's home his formal boxwood garden was filled with over a thousand Carltons. The reflection of these against the Williamsburg green of his home was a sight long to remember.

The Louisiana season was at its peak, and a trip to see Mrs. U. D. Evans and Haphazard Plantation was a must. The approach was along a lazy bayou filled with wild flowers and birds of all kinds. From the house the landscape is beyond description. The star magnolias, both white and pink, the beds edged with hyacinths and anemone, and the thousands of daffodils in bloom — all this against a background of cypress trees that go to the water's edge.

At the convention daffodil show the exhibits of Grant Mitsch, Matthew Zandbergen, and Mrs. Richardson were outstanding. Mitsch's pinks had thick substance and smooth texture, but the flower that I considered different and outstanding was the 3b Delightful. The deep sea-green eye with the yellow anthers was something that most of us will never forget.

The Rose Ribbon seedling of Mrs. O. L. Fellers was also different. This tazetta had several large pale yellow-green florets on one stem. Golden Dawn was apparently one of the parents.

Now the convention is a happy memory and very few daffodils are blooming in my garden, so as the smaller farmers in south Arkansas say, "It is time to lay the crop by."

## IT'S RAINING DAFFODILS IN ALABAMA

By LETHA HOUSTON, *Hartselle, Alabama*

Daffodils, daffodils! Morgan County, Alabama, is raining daffodils! We have had our coldest winter in years and years. We have had rain, snow, sleet, storms, and bursted water pipes, but we have had daffodils running out, in, and over everywhere!

No shows were scheduled because of the weather but all the old faithfuls like Beersheba, Mrs. Krelage, Mount Hood, Fortune, Carlton, Rembrandt, Peeping Tom, and Iceland came through with flying colors. Jules Verne just tried himself. He was a big winner in our last show.

I have an area north of the house, protected by a fence from east winds, that is called the "white bed." Beersheba is all along the fence, Chinese White is next, Broughshane, Polar Ice, Pigeon, Horn of Plenty, Spellbinder, etc. In 1967 I bought a Salmon Trout and, thinking he would love to be in that special place, I planted him in that bed. Evidently he did not like all those white ladies, so he just did not come up. Why? I will never know. I though he would just love to reign over that area.

I have a pink area and Louise de Coligny reigns supreme there. She can beat Mrs. Backhouse, Pink Fancy, and Rosy Sunrise. I used Louise de Coligny in an arrangement for a bride's reception March 21 in Athens, Ala. The table was covered with an old-fashioned crocheted table cloth over a pink cloth. Although I had to treat the flowers to a hot-water bath and arrange them the day before, they stood up beautifully. I made the arrangement in two tiers of Oasis, soaking each block several hours before arranging the daffodils.

I would like to brag on Rococo. I ran out of places to plant bulbs so in 1967 I planted three bulbs under a black walnut tree with no protection except some from the west. That rascal is a beauty to behold! Youth is down there near him, also 50 Laurens Koster, and, across the walk, 50 Chungking. So far being under that tree has not harmed them.

I planted Silver Standard, Pink Fancy, and Toscanini in the same bed. Silver Standard was planted in the back and he is always winning ribbons. It took Toscanini two years to come up. My husband said it was because I planted Pink Fancy on top of him and he did not like that one bit! So said the male of our household.

I have a bed of daffodils between the kitchen and the garage, protected from west winds and located on the north side of the house. Back near the fence is Trevithian, bless its heart. The first time I placed this daffodil in a show in Birmingham in 1956 it won best in class, best in division, and best in show. It did the same thing again in 1957. By the way, a collection of three did that for Mrs. Miles at the Birmingham show on March 11 this

year. Next in this bed some Duke of Windsor, Selma Lagerlöf, and Hardy. I like this bed because the flowers perform so well for the public.

In the back yard I have a group of Armada on the right side of the gate and Mulatto and Garron on the left side. They get oh's and ah's every time they bloom.

At one time I had 15 varieties of doubles. Swansdown came up in time for our club show on March 15, which is early in this area, but she was planted on the south side of the garage.

My pride and joy is my last bloomer, Silver Chimes, which never fails.

I just have to tell you about Margaret Mitchell. I was looking through a catalogue one day and noticed this name. I said to myself "That's the name of my mother's mother." I ordered 25 Margaret Mitchells, and my 89-year-old Mom thinks that is the only daffodil I grow. It was this Margaret Mitchell, my mother's mother, that the Tuscaloosa, Ala., Court House listed as having been buried during "daffodil time."

Hartselle is truly daffodil country because of the many citizens who grow them and love them. All 11 churches in town use daffodils during March and April in their arrangements. I will make the arrangements for our church for April. The first Sunday I will use white daffodils with white double flowering peach. All appointments are in white for April.

Do you believe that the "rose of Sharon" mentioned in the Bible just might have been a narcissus? I do.

My daffodils are such a part of me that we talk to each other all the time. I believe that just might be the reason mine come up sometimes when my neighbors' stay in the ground. You just have to love them.

## MUTTERINGS

By MILLICENT K. STUNTZ, *Rutherfordton, North Carolina*

Somewhere between February and April there was a letting up of winter and the beginning of spring, with exacerbations of both on again and off again. I really do not know when the winter stopped — if it did — and the warmth of spring began but daffodils opened February 28. Cibola and Glen-shesk were magnificent with the shabby remains of winter on the ground beneath those pretty trumpets. Then cold came and the heavy bloom heads seemed to suspend themselves a while, until a warming trend returned. Suddenly, the first and second weeks of March were filled with blossoms.

Each year it seems like a reunion to welcome the blooms of old and new daffodils. It all happened so suddenly this year and out of order, too. Usually, I find the Lenten Rose (*Helleborus niger*) first in the frosty garden. This year they had tight buds the first of February but, by the fifth there were lovely cups of green, white, and white blotched with purple hues. As soon as the hellebores began nodding in the cold morning air, I began prodding for the bloodroots and hepaticas, which generally come next in my garden, but they waited this year until the middle of March and were out with the daffodils — most unusual.

One of the really exciting finds this year was a weeping cherry which had been rooted from an air layering two years ago from the top three feet of a mature tree. This lovely stem was put into an ornamental container and

placed in a protected spot in the yard. On March 8 I found this gorgeous little tree simply dripping fragrant small blooms of palest pink. It was such a delicate beautiful specimen, I put it in the front to share with the neighborhood. I was even astounded to find a very slow, sluggish bee zizzing in the pinkish shells.

The pale pink reminds me that on March 27, I found a drift of *Shortia galacifolia* in full flower. The pale pink bells were in lovely contrast to the deep rich maroon of the leaves. Ordinarily, the shortia has waxy green leaves similar to those of the galax, but smaller. During severe winters, however, and in areas where the shortia does not have a protective leaf cover, it turns a clear maroon color. It is a beautiful ground cover.

Into our garden we welcome birds, children, their pets, and people in great multiplicity. Some of the above I welcome more heartily than others. In other words, I wish I could exclude some but, since we have more children than any of our neighbors, I have to be kind to all kids and pets. It is not always difficult but because of them I never put out the wicked pesticides which might harm any of them. This then, allows some unwanted intrusions that really squelch. Our yard is slug heaven, perhaps because of the pine straw mulches, the deep leaves used to encourage the wild flowers and shrubs. Did you know that slugs love daffodils? They slither or however they locomote up the stems and absorb whole perianth segments in a night. In order to save certain blooms I have put slug bait under plastic completely around a clump of daffodils, only to have the pests come from somewhere over the top of the plastic. I wish I could find a slug predator that was considerate enough to eat only slugs and live in some sort of symbiosis in my garden.

Here it is the last of March and nearly all our daffodils have spent themselves. I look forward to the daffodils in shows and other gardens. Most of all I look forward to the gatherings and mutterings of other daffodil enthusiasts in many places.

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# THE 1969 AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Chairman, Symposium Committee*

For the second year, the Symposium Committee in 1969 asked the entire membership to participate, by reporting their "25 best for every use."

Supplementing the announcement and ballot forms in the Journal, the Regional Symposium Chairmen carried the ball. Through regional meetings, newsletters, sometimes duplicate ballot forms, and personal contact, they have made the Symposium an integral part of regional work. The Southwest Regional Committee based their 1969 bulb distribution on their Regional Symposium and planted the top 50 favorites in tour gardens for the convention at Dallas.

Results by region this year were:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>
Central	Miss Mary Becker .....	28
Southwest	Mrs. S. F. Ditmars .....	17
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong .....	16
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas .....	14
Midwest	Miss Virginia Wolff .....	13
New England	Mrs. Charles H. Anthony .....	9
Northeast	Mrs. Charles A. Gruber .....	8
Southeast	Mrs. W. S. Simms .....	8
Pacific	William H. Roese .....	7

In order to compare the results of the new plan against those of the old, 25 former reporters, representing all ADS regions and all USDA climate zones and having extensive collections and long experience, also reported on the "old style" forms, which ask for first, second, and third choices for Exhibition and the same for Garden Use, under 25 categories.

I compiled the results of the "old style" (or experts'") reports as had been done in the last such Symposium, giving five points to first place, three to second, and one to third, and listed the five top for Exhibition and the five top for Garden beside the seven highest of the "new style" in each category, as listed below.

To reproduce this tabulation of three lists in the Journal would require type so small as to be difficult to read, according to our Editor, and it would serve little purpose except to a few fascinated with figures.

However, an analysis of the three lists is of interest. We find them amazingly close. In most categories, all cultivars appearing on the "new style," all-member list are found on the "experts'" lists. Eight cultivars were number one on all three lists. Fourteen daffodils placing first on the all-member report appeared as first only for Exhibition and three were first only for Garden in the special voting. Noting that in some instances both first and second places were duplicated in both styles, while in other categories the same daffodils were named but in reverse order, I thought it would be interesting to count all the first and second place winners in the all-member list and see when they so appeared on the "experts'" lists. 34 of these were first or second for Exhibition, and 31 were so on the Garden list.

This type of comparison can go on too long. Suffice it to say, we are now completely confident that our "new style" Symposium, all things considered,

will serve the ADS better than the former, provided members continue to cooperate by returning their ballots.

In the lists below, the figure in parentheses following the name of the daffodil indicates its placement in the 1968 Symposium. "M" indicates that although not receiving 9 votes, the minimum charted last year, it was mentioned in the commentary.

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
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### 1a Lemon trumpet

1. Luna Moth (1) .....	22	5. Moonmist (4) .....	8
2. Grapefruit (3) .....	15	6. Inver (M) .....	3
3. Moonstruck (2) .....	13	6. Mulatto (6) .....	3
4. Hunter's Moon (5) .....	12		

### 1a Gold trumpet

1. Kingscourt (1) .....	68	5. Irish Luck (8) .....	14
2. Arctic Gold (2) .....	56	6. Viking (8) .....	12
3. Slieveboy (3) .....	23	7. Golden Rapture (7) .....	10
4. Ulster Prince (4) .....	18		

### 1b Bicolor trumpet

1. Trousseau (1) .....	36	5. Prologue (8) .....	22
2. Frolic (5) .....	27	6. Ballygarvey (6) .....	21
3. Content (3) .....	26	7. Preamble (12) .....	18
3. Effective (4) .....	26		

### 1c White trumpet

1. Cantatrice (1) .....	80	5. Beersheba (3) .....	22
2. Vigil (2) .....	63	6. Broughshane (6) .....	17
3. Empress of Ireland (5) ..	37	7. Rashee (7) .....	14
4. Mount Hood (4) .....	34		

### 1d Reverse bicolor trumpet

1. Honeybird (2) .....	33	4. Nampa (4) .....	14
2. Spellbinder (1) .....	32	5. Entrancement (5) .....	12
3. Lunar Sea (3) .....	31	6. Moonlight Sonata .....	2

### 2a All yellow large cup

1. Galway (1) .....	83	5. Lemnos (6) .....	10
2. Ormeau (2) .....	36	6. Butterscotch (M) .....	9
3. Carlton (3) .....	23	7. Golden Torch .....	7
4. Camelot (4) .....	14		

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
-------	-------	-------	-------

### 2a Red or rimmed large cup

1. Ceylon (1) .....	75	5. Air Marshall (M) .....	12
2. Court Martial (5) .....	22	5. Home Fires .....	12
3. Armada (2) .....	19	5. Paracutin (6) .....	12
4. Fortune (3) .....	16	5. Victory Light .....	12

### 2b White with large yellow cup

1. Festivity (1) .....	128	5. Statue (6) .....	24
2. Green Island (2) .....	37	6. Gold Crown (7) .....	21
3. Tudor Minstrel (3) .....	32	7. Abalone (9) .....	16
4. My Love (4) .....	30		

### 2b White with large red or rimmed cup

1. Daviot (1) .....	38	5. Blarney's Daughter (5) ..	8
2. Kilworth (2) .....	33	5. Duke of Windsor (4) .....	8
3. Arbar (3) .....	25	5. Signal Light (8) .....	8
4. Avenger (M) .....	14		

### 2c All white large cup

1. Ave (1) .....	30	5. Bryher .....	10
2. Easter Moon (3) .....	27	5. Dew-pond (5) .....	10
3. Ludlow (2) .....	19	5. Wedding Gift (5) .....	10
4. Arctic Doric .....	14	5. Zero (5) .....	10

### 2d Lemon with large white cup

1. Binkie (1) .....	102	5. Nazareth (7) .....	8
2. Daydream (2) .....	48	6. Rushlight .....	5
3. Bethany (3) .....	34	7. Cocktail (M) .....	1
4. Limeade (4) .....	14		

### 3a Yellow or yellow-red short cup

1. Ardour (1) .....	12	5. Perimeter (M) .....	4
1. Jezebel (4) .....	12	6. Chungking .....	3
3. Apricot Distinction (2) ..	8	6. Doubtful .....	3
4. Lemonade .....	5		

### 3b White with yellow or pale short cup

1. Aircastle (1) .....	59	4. Gossamer (8) .....	15
2. Carnmoon (3) .....	28	6. Silken Sails (M) .....	12
3. Corofin (6) .....	16	7. Coloratura (2) .....	10
4. Bithynia (8) .....	15		

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
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### 3b White with orange or red short cup

1. Matapan (3) .....	35	5. Snow Gem (4) .....	17
2. Limerick (2) .....	32	6. Mahmoud .....	5
2. Blarney (1) .....	32	6. Privateer .....	5
4. Rockall (5) .....	23		

### 3c All white short cup

1. Chinese White (1) .....	56	4. Verona .....	12
2. Frigid (2) .....	13	6. Bryher (6) .....	10
2. Xit (4) .....	13	6. Cushendall (3) .....	10
4. Dream Castle .....	12		

### 4 Double

(Subdivided in 1968 report: single bloom or cluster)

1. White Lion (1) .....	33	5. White Marvel (5 Cl) .....	12
2. Cheerfulness (1 Cl) .....	29	6. Bridal Crown (4 Cl) .....	10
3. Double Event (2) .....	23	7. Acropolis (M) .....	9
4. Erlicheer (3 Cl) .....	16		

### 5a Triandrus hybrids with long cups

(Combined with 5b in 1968 report)

1. Tresamble (1) .....	46	5. Harmony Bells (10) .....	11
2. Thalia (2) .....	36	6. Stoke (6) .....	10
3. Lemon Drops (4) .....	13	7. Phyllida Garth .....	9
4. Liberty Bells (3) .....	12	7. Shot Silk .....	9

### 5b Triandrus hybrids with short cups

1. Merry Bells .....	11	4. Sidhe (7) .....	5
2. Dawn (5) .....	9	6. Frosty Morn (M) .....	3
3. Hawera (4) .....	6	6. Oconee .....	3
4. Arish Mell (M) .....	5		

### 6a Cyclamineus hybrids with long cups

(Combined with 6b in 1968 report)

1. Charity May (1) .....	66	5. February Gold (5) .....	14
2. Dove Wings (3) .....	44	6. Bushtit (9) .....	13
3. Peeping Tom (4) .....	26	7. Jenny (6) .....	11
4. Woodcock (7) .....	20		

### 6b Cyclamineus hybrids with short cups

1. Beryl (2) .....	59	4. Kitten .....	2
2. Roger .....	9	5. Perconger .....	1
3. Quince .....	3		

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
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### 7a Jonquil hybrids with long cups

1. Sweetness (1) .....	87	5. Golden Sceptre (3) .....	3
2. Shah (2) .....	13	6. Aurelia .....	2
3. Waterperry (4) .....	5	7. Golden Incense .....	2
4. Alpine .....	4		

### 7b Jonquil hybrids with short cups

1. Trevithian (1) .....	43	4. Suzy (3) .....	12
2. Chérie (2) .....	13	6. Tittle-Tattle (6) .....	9
2. Pipit (6) .....	13	6. Verdin (7) .....	9
4. Golden Perfection .....	12		

### 8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1) .....	71	4. Golden Dawn (5) .....	7
2. Geranium (2) .....	34	6. Canary Bird (M) .....	3
3. Matador (4) .....	15	6. Laurens Koster .....	3
4. Martha Washington (3) ..	7		

### 9 Poet hybrids

1. Actaea (1) .....	42	5. Dactyl .....	3
2. Cantabile (2) .....	21	6. Mega .....	2
3. Quetzal (M) .....	8	6. Red Rim .....	2
4. Sea Green .....	5	6. Tannahill .....	2

### Pink cups from Divisions 1, 2, and 3

(All are from Div. 2 unless otherwise indicated)

1. Accent (1) .....	54	5. Audubon, 3b (11) .....	18
2. Rima 1b (4) .....	25	6. Radiation (3) .....	16
3. Passionale (3) .....	21	7. Mrs. Oscar Ronalds (7) ..	15
3. Salmon Trout (2) .....	21		

## African Violets

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Item #26 of the 1969 version of the old style Symposium gives us the truest direct comparison of New and Old. Directions for Item #26 are: "OUTSTANDING VARIETIES FOR EXHIBITION AND GARDEN. SELECT THE TEN BEST (not in order of preference) STRESSING PERFORMANCE AND CONSISTENCY, FROM ANY DIVISION."

In new style, we ask for the 25 "best for every use". In both, we specify that only daffodils grown for at least 3 years should be listed.

Probably, had our "experts" been permitted 15 more votes to balance the 25 permitted all members, the results would have been even closer.

The following compares this year's results of both styles with the most recent reports of each:

ITEM #26 OLD STYLE				NEW STYLE			
Votes 1969	Cultivar	Placement 1969 1967		Placement 1969 1968		Cultivar	Votes 1969
13	Festivity	1	1	1	4	Festivity	128
9	Sweetness	2	12	2	2	Binkie	102
8	Galway	3	4	3	7	Sweetness	87
8	Ceylon	3	2	4	5	Galway	84
7	Arctic Gold	5	4	5	1	Cantatrice	80
6	Cantatrice	6	3	6	6	Ceylon	75
6	Kingscourt	6	7	7	3	Silver Chimes	71
6	Trousseau	6	17	8	8	Kingscourt	68
6	Vigil	6	4	9	9	Charity May	66
5	Accent	10	12	10	23	Aircastle	59
5	Arbar	10	37	10	12	Beryl	59
5	Ormeau	10	11	12	33	Arctic Gold	56
4	Binkie	13	10	12	10	Chinese White	56
4	Corofin	13	48	14	28	Accent	54
3	Arctic Doric	15	—	15	15	Daydream	48
3	Chinese White	15	17	16	13	Tresamble	46
3	Effective	15	48	17	26	Dove Wings	44
3	Frolic	15	35	18	11	Trevithian	43
3	Prologue	15	35	19	22	Actaea	42
3	Trevithian	15	15	20	29	Daviot	38

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## THE PRESIDENT'S POLL

At the request of the President, we included the question, "if you could have only one variety, what would it be?" This proved to be a real soul-searcher. Some refused the challenge. Interestingly, the large collectors usually found an answer. And it was notable that the favorite of our most experienced gardeners was frequently an "oldie" or a species.

By Divisions, 1969 favorites were:

Rank by Votes Cast	Number of Different Daffodils Named
1. Division 2b exclusive of pink	11
2. Division 2a	8
3. Division 1c	5
4. Pink Cups Divisions 1b and 2b	7
5. Division 2c	5
6. Division 2d	3
7. Division 7	4
7. Division 10	3
7. Division 8	2
10. Division 3b	5

The Top 10 Favorites	Votes 1969	Placement 1969	Placement 1968
1c Cantatrice	23	1	2
2b Festivity	22	2	1
2a Galway	18	3	3
8 Silver Chimes	12	4	16
2c Ave	11	5	16
2a Fortune	9	6	6
2a Ceylon	9	6	8
2b Daviot	8	8	8
2b My Love	8	8	50
2b Salmon Trout	7	10	21

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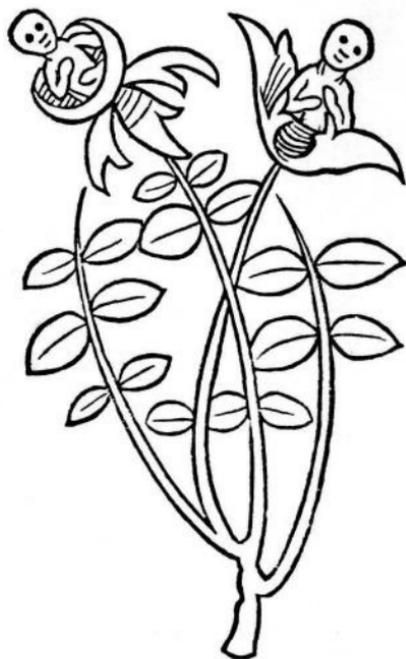


## HOW MANY VARIETIES DO WE GROW?

Reports indicate the following:

Size of Collection	Number Reporting	
	1969	1968
1-100	32	50
101-200	50	66
201-300	32	29
301-400	27	18
401-500	5	11
501-600	5	7
601-700	5	2
701-800	1	5
801-900	4	0
901-1000	0	4
1001-1600	6	4

*Ballots for 1970 votes were printed in the March issue. Please complete and mail them before July 1.*



Narcissus — Woodcut from *Ortus Sanitatis*, 1491

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.  
BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1969**

**Assets**

Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co. ....		\$ 1,338.29
Cash in Savings — New Canaan Savings Bank .....		4,678.47
5% Savings Certificates — Union Trust Co. ....		9,000.00
Inventory of Publications:		
Royal Horticultural Society Year Books — 1969 .....	134.89	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks .....	527.81	
1969 RHS Classified Lists .....	166.16	
Binders for ADS Journal .....	523.08	
Jefferson-Brown, Daffodils and Narcissi .....	63.00	
RHS Yearbooks — Prior to 1969 .....	218.00	1,632.94
Inventory of ADS Medals		
Medal Dies .....	15.60	
Gold and Silver Medals .....	221.55	237.15
Inventory of Color Slides .....		130.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....		<b>\$17,016.85</b>

**Liabilities and Net Worth**

Dues paid in advance (in whole or in part) .....	\$ 5,657.33
Life Memberships (47) .....	4,700.00
Held for regions for future schools .....	161.04
Net Worth .....	6,498.48
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b> .....	<b>\$17,016.85</b>

**INCOME AND EXPENSES, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1969**

**INCOME**

Dues paid in 1969 .....	\$ 7,028.50
Life Memberships paid in 1969 .....	600.00
Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:	

	Income	Expense	
RHS Year Books .....	\$ 492.18	\$ 453.05	
AHS Handbooks .....	233.00	196.52	
Classified Lists .....	922.62	675.00	
Binders for Journals .....	141.00	328.90	
Jefferson-Brown Book .....	1,002.30	778.64	
ADS Publications .....	169.45	—	
Out-of-print Books .....	195.25	168.06	
Medals .....	58.50	85.61	
Registration Fees .....	29.00	11.70	
Miscellaneous .....	90.20	135.72	
	<b>\$3,333.50</b>	<b>\$2,833.20</b>	
Advertising .....			500.30
Judge's Certificate Fees .....			51.00
Slide Rentals .....			88.10
Interest .....			677.18
Miscellaneous .....			259.83
<b>Total Income</b> .....			<b>\$ 9,784.91</b>

**EXPENSES**

Daffodil Journal — Printing, envelopes and mailing .....		\$ 5,429.81
<b>Office Expenses:</b>		
Printing and supplies .....	\$ 428.63	
Postage .....	410.40	
Computer .....	289.75	
Executive Director .....	1,800.00	
Miscellaneous .....	46.12	2,974.90
Regional Vice Presidents .....		379.44
Secretary .....		78.32
Committees .....		282.06
Miscellaneous .....		90.00
<b>Total Expenses</b> .....		<b>\$ 9,234.53</b>

**AUDIT STATEMENT**

The above balance sheet and income and expense statement for the Year 1969 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursement records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements and the savings certificates of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable. These were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year were prorated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability. Payments for life memberships are also shown as a liability.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements, and the disbursements were verified with the suppliers' invoices and with the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that the above balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

Respectfully submitted,  
WELLS KNIERIM

April 3, 1970

