

Vol. 9, No. 2  
December 1972

The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

# The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 9

Number 2

DECEMBER, 1972

---

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

DR. WILLIAM A. BENDER, <i>President</i>	778 Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201
WILLIAM H. ROESE, <i>First Vice President</i>	1945 Hacienda St., La Habra, Calif. 90631
WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, <i>Second Vice President</i>	2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042
MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, <i>Secretary</i>	7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, Del. 19803
WELLS KNIERIM, <i>Treasurer</i>	31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124

For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors and chairmen of committees see the roster of the Society published as a supplement to The Daffodil Journal for September 1972.

---

*Executive Director* — GEORGE S. LEE, Jr.

89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840 (Tel. 203-966-1740)

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

---

THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840. Second class postage paid at Falls Church, Va. Subscription price (including membership) is \$5.00 per year, \$12.50 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.00.

---

*Chairman of Publications*  
MRS. WILLIAM O. TICKNOR  
2814 Greenway Blvd.  
Falls Church, Va. 22042  
(Tel. 703-JE 4-0430)

*Editor, Daffodil Journal*  
MRS. GEORGE D. WATROUS, JR.  
5031 Reno Road, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
(Tel. 202-EM 3-4745)

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 JANUARY 15, 1973

---

## 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.

---

## PICTURED ON THE COVER

is *Narcissus × odorus* L. Plenus (Hort.), from the engraving by Crispin de Passe in his "Hortus Floridus," first published in 1614.

## IN THIS ISSUE

"Old-Garden" Daffodils in America .....	Elizabeth Lawrence, B. Y. Morrison, Betty D. Darden, William O. Ticknor, Roberta C. Watrous, Sue Hopkins .....	59
Official Call, 18th Annual Convention .....	Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor .....	75
ADS Convention in Williamsburg in April 1973 .....	William O. Ticknor .....	76
Musings and Meanderings .....	Poeticus .....	79
The Iberian Peninsula .....	F. R. Waley .....	79
The Miniature Tazettas .....	Polly Brooks .....	81
"Grow it, Know it, Share it, Show it" .....	Amy C. Anthony .....	83
Hybridizing .....	Mary Lou Gripshover .....	83
Bulletin Board .....		84
Registration Blank; Hotel Registration Form .....		85
Fall Board Meeting .....	Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen .....	87
Judging Forced Daffodils in Pots .....	Meg Yerger .....	88
Additions to Approved List of Miniatures .....	John R. Larus .....	89
Report of Special Committee .....	Laura Lee Cox .....	91
Daffodil Show Dates .....	Mrs. W. S. Simms .....	92
Here and There .....		93
Andalusian Flowers and Country .....	Reviewed by Elizabeth T. Capen .....	96
Experiment Station Report .....	Reviewed by Willis H. Wheeler .....	99
Flight of the Robins .....	Dr. Glenn Dooley .....	100
Hybridizers' Forum .....		101
Daffodils 1972 .....	Reviewed by William O. Ticknor .....	102
Correspondence .....	Freeman Weiss .....	102
U. S. Registrations in 1972 .....	Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson .....	104
Cultivar Comments .....		109

---

## "OLD-GARDEN" DAFFODILS IN AMERICA

Where daffodils have been grown for generations without thought of scientific names, various popular names may be applied to the same kind in different places. It is not always easy to find the "approved" name for these old-timers, especially when the names used by successive botanists may or may not be accepted by the RHS for listing in its *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names*. Many scientific names that are so listed represent plants that may seldom or never become available through trade channels.

In this issue we present illustrations of some familiar daffodils, with various names that have been given to them, and comments relating to some of them. Additional names and comments are invited.



*Narcissus moschatus*. Smaller white Spanish Daffodil.

(Curtis's Bot. Mag. No. 1300. 1810)

*N. moschatus* L. = *pseudo-narcissus* L. subsp. *moschatus* (L.) Baker

(1969 Class. List)

*N. moschatus* L. (Fernandes 1968)



Photo by Lillian Gray

"Swan's Neck"?      "Silver Bells"?

*In Eudora Welty's novel, "The Optimist's Daughter," (Random House, 1969), originally published in The New Yorker, she mentions a small white trumpet daffodil: "She offered Laurel a double-handful of daffodils, the nodding, gray-white kind with the square cup. 'You know who gave me mine—hers are blooming outside. Silver Bells.'" In writing to Elizabeth Lawrence recently to remind her that she was going to write something more for The Daffodil Journal, I asked her if she knew which one Miss Welty called "the square one." Her response follows. (R.C.W.)*

I have not forgotten for a moment that I promised you some notes on cyclamineus hybrids. What happened is that I got so interested and gathered so much material, I got lost in it. I still hope, and want, to get it into order.

Unfortunately, although I too am very systematic and my filing system is perfect, whatever I want at the moment is never in its proper file, having been taken out to use elsewhere, or to answer questions like this, and not put back, or else the file itself has been put with some other material. And so the New Yorker that I so carefully filed, is not where I filed it, and after a frantic search I remembered I lent it to Caroline. I called the library. They said "The Optimist's Daughter" is on reserve, and they will put me on the list, but it will take some time. So I don't remember exactly how Eudora described the little daffodil that a neighbor had had from the heroine's mother, and had brought to her father's funeral. I took for granted that it is one of the little white trumpets that we both searched for in old gardens in the South. I collected a number of old forms, and came to the conclusion that Mr. Krippendorf was right when he said you could never give them names because they never had any. To the best of my belief, the Silver Bells that I got from an old orchard in Durham, North Carolina, and afterward from numerous other gardens, has never been identified. It is the little white Swan's Neck trumpet that Caroline Dorman drew for "Gardens in Winter." I had it afterward from George Heath, who wrote that he got it from a friend in Williamsburg, who got it in 1910 from Barr, as *Narcissus Moschatus*. Later on Mr. Heath sent me a white trumpet that he got from England in 1947 as *N. cernuus*, but which, he said *should* be called *moschatus*. This daffodil is also found in old gardens, and it is this one that I think Eudora had in mind when she wrote about "the square one." It looks like the flower E. A. Bowles drew, in "A Handbook of Narcissus," as *N. alpestris*, but *not* like the woodcut he calls attention to in Bailey's Cyclopedia as the *cernuus* of the trade. It has a perfectly straight trumpet, which is more slender and slightly longer than that of the Silver Bells. The trumpet of Silver Bells flares at the mouth like that of the flower pictured in Mrs. Wilder's "Adventures with Hardy Bulbs" as *Narcissus Moschatus* of Haworth.

—ELIZABETH LAWRENCE

"The only bit of news that is of interest to me is that among the samples that came to me from PEI [Plant Exploration and Introduction, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture], from Meyer's collecting, one tazetta has bloomed that supplies a name for the form that is most common in every yard in this immediate neighborhood [Pass Christian, Miss.], a starry (pale) yellow, with slightly deeper cup. The PEI bulb came to me under two numbers, only one of which has flowered, but it matched the local plant and bears the name of *Narcissus tazetta italicus*. This name is accepted in Fernandes [Sur la Phylogenie . . . 1951]. It is not one of the most lovely, but I hate having dozens of nameless things on all sides of me."

"As far as I can see, Mrs. Evans' "Christmas" ("Star"?) is certainly *italicus* . . . I forgot to say that *italicus* is usually the second kind to bloom here, with all the Paper White tribe the earliest, always!"

—B. Y. MORRISON (letters of 1959 and 1961)



Photograph by Ivan Anderson

*N. tazetta* (Ker-Gawler) Baker (1969 Class. List)

*N. italicus* (Ker-Gawl.) (Fernandes 1968)



*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, Common Daffodil

(Sowerby, English Botany, Ed. 3, 1873)

We call it Early Virginia. In England it is Lent Lily. It was Shakespeare's Daffy-down-dilly. It is also known as Trumpet Major. Botanically, it is *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. This always amuses me: first, the botanist states that it is a narcissus — then that it isn't.

I had never seen this dear little yellow trumpet until I came to Newsoms. Often it blooms on January 19, Lee's Birthday. As it grows in Tidewater, it is a tenacious plant. All along the country roads, Early Virginias poke out through the weeds and honeysuckle. They seem to thrive on neglect. The chickens scratch through them and the pigs root around them, yet they bloom merrily year after year. Some ancient clumps must have hundreds of bulbs because no one has taken the trouble to divide them.

This flower seems to prefer the mild winters of the Southeast. I suppose in Georgia it is called Early Georgia, etc. I don't know how much cold it will tolerate. Years ago Dr. Helen Scorgie of Harvard, Massachusetts, asked me to send her some bulbs. She wrote that they bloomed for her the following spring, but she became ill and we stopped corresponding. I have wondered if they continued to bloom.

Ten years ago the late B. Y. Morrison of Pass Christian, Mississippi, sent me a number of old flowers. His descriptive identification of these flowers was colorful and unforgettable. He wanted me to try his local Trumpet Major, brought to him by the lady who sold him eggs. The lady had purple hair! We irreverently call it "Early Mississippi with purple hair." I expected it to be a twin to Early Virginia. They are planted side by side. Twin indeed! It is much larger and it has a great deal more substance than ours. It blooms about 10 days later. I do not know if B.Y.'s magic touch gave these flowers their wonderful stamina or if all Early Mississippis are as large and fine.

We would like to romanticize the reasons for the difference in these two Trumpet Majors, but, alas, we don't know the European origin of either. Daffodils were not native to the New World; the early colonists brought them here. In colonial days the southern planters imported gardeners as well as flowers, perhaps from different parts of Europe. Many of the species vary in size according to their locale. The original habitat of our Trumpet Major is obviously not that of B.Y.'s.

Close examination of an individual flower of Early Virginia leaves much to be desired. If you will notice, Wordsworth didn't write about a single flower. His poem was inspired by seeing 10,000 of them at a glance dancing in the breeze. If Mr. Wordsworth could have visited Oregon to see Grant Mitsch's and Murray Evans' flowers, no doubt he would have been anesthetized by their beauty. Furthermore, the names of the new and unusual colors would hardly have lent themselves to the measured meter of the poet. The descriptive words "reverse bicolor" just don't fit iambic tetrameter.

If you have this flower enjoy it. Mr. Wordsworth's name will live forever because he saw the beauty in it. If you have room, grow a host of them, and regardless of your name for it, you will have an Early Spring.

—Betty D. Darden

The name *N. × odorus* turns up with great regularity at our shows beside a deeply golden daffodil and inevitably causes exhibitors, judges, and viewers to say: "That is not what I've been growing as *Odorus* for all these years."

We tend to forget, and judges should not, that the daffodils of Division 10 are greatly different from those of all other classes. Every Ceylon should look very much like every other Ceylon, and every Wahkeena should look very much like every other Wahkeena. These bulbs are actually parts of the same plant that have become separated. All the Wahkeena in the world came from one seed. The *N. jonquilla* of the world, however, have been derived from thousands of seeds over the centuries, and may differ from each other in some degree, be it in appearance, height, blooming time, or otherwise.

A further cause of differences exists in the case of *N. × odorus*. Two hundred years ago Linnaeus gave the name *odorus* to one of the 13 *Narcissus* species he listed and described in the second edition of his *Species Plantarum* (1762). He gave the names *calathinus* and *trilobus* to two rather similar plants, but later botanists decided these were the same as *odorus*. Subsequently taxonomists, with good reason, decided that *odorus* was not a true species but the result of natural crosses between *N. jonquilla* and trumpet daffodils. As there have been many such crosses, *N. × odorus* is a whole series of hybrid plants. (The  $\times$  in this usage indicates demotion, so to speak, from species to natural hybrid status.) Meanwhile, other botanists had given new names or combinations of names to various of these trumpet-jonquil natural hybrids, but most of these names seem not to have come into general use, either by gardeners or by the trade.

The 1969 RHS Classified List treatment is confusing, to say the least. Perhaps it is best merely to call attention to the six "Hort." varieties listed under  $\times$  *odorus*: *Giganteus*, *Heminalis*, *Minor*, *Plenus*, *Rugulosus*, and *Rugulosus Maximus*. *Campernelle* is the English country name for all of them. We may encounter some of these names in catalogs.

The *N. × odorus* group have in common, aside from ancestry, a rich perfume, a golden color, a certain tenderness to cold, and the toughness of a sterile hybrid. They vary in depth of color, in shape of cup, and in regularity of form. Some have disgraceful perianths, frequently with four or five petals instead of a respectable six. Some have a charmingly lobed cup. Others have an equally charming smooth-edged cup. Some *N. × odorus* have one bloom to a stem and some will have as many as four.

In his 1968 "Key to the Sections," Dr. Fernandes distinguished six different natural trumpet-jonquil hybrids, and of four of these he notes: "Cultivated plant naturalized in several countries," or "in several places," or "perhaps naturalized in some places." The names he assigns, with parentage attributed, are: *N. × lobatus* Poir. (*N. hispanicus*  $\times$  *N. jonquilla*); *N. × infundibulum* Poir. (*N. abscissus*  $\times$  *jonquilla*); *N. × odorus* (*N. hispanicus*  $\times$  *jonquilla*); *N. × laetus* Salisb. (*N. minor*  $\times$  *jonquilla*); *N. × trilobus* L. (*N. bicolor* var. *loriflorus*  $\times$  *jonquilla*); *N. × buxtonii* K. Richter (*N. abscissus*  $\times$  *requienii*). The RHS does not agree with all of these, however, and it seems impracticable for us to try to decide which of the many conflicting names are "right" or "wrong." For our purposes, and for the present, it may safely be considered that they are all *N. × odorus*.

So if you see three entries of *N. × odorus* at a show, and they are obviously different plants, be very careful in disqualifying them or in doubting the judgment of the exhibitor, so long as they are deep golden and are sweet smelling.

—William O. Ticknor



*N. odorus* (Burbidge, pl. 23, 1875)

*N. × odorus* L. ? =  $\times$  *infundibulum* L. (*pseudo-narcissus* L.  $\times$  *jonquilla* L.)  
 (1969 Class. List)

*N. × odorus* L. (*N. hispanicus*  $\times$  *jonquilla*) (Fernandes 1968)



*N. odor*, var. *Heminalis* (Burbidge, pl. 24, 1875)

*N. × odor* L. *Heminalis* (Schultes f.) (1968 Class. List)

*Heminalis* (Schultes f.) = a wild form of *N. × infundibulum* L. (1968 Class. List)



*N. odoratus*, var. *Rugulosus* and var. *Minor* (Burbidge, pl. 25, 1875)  
*N. × odoratus* L. *Rugulosus* (Hort.) and *Minor* (Hort.) (1969 Class. List)



*N. intermedius* (Moggridge, "Flora of Mentone," 1871)  
*N. × intermedius* Lois. (*Jonquilla* L. × *tazetta* L.) (1969 Class. List)

Some years ago blooms from certain bulbs purchased as *N. jonquilla* were not typical of that species, but suggested tazetta hybrids instead. I sent one to the dealer from whom I had obtained the bulbs, asking if he could identify the variety. He wrote me that he had received the bulbs from Holland as *jonquilla*.

Later, in reading E. A. Bowles' "*A Handbook of Narcissus*," I was struck by the following description, which seemed to fit my plant exactly: "*N. intermedius* . . . is so markedly intermediate in its characters between *N. tazetta* and *jonquilla* that it is most likely a natural hybrid between the species. The leaves are semicylindrical with a deep channel in the upper face and of a lustrous, dark green, very lengthy (a foot or more) and  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide in their lower half. The flowers are from three to ten in a head with the perianth segments paler than in *jonquilla*, longer and more pointed; the corona is short with a waved edge, and deeper in colour than the segments . . . The scent is strong, but not so heavy as that of *jonquilla*." Comparison with a color plate cited by Mr. Bowles left no doubt that this was the plant.

Later I sent bulbs to Mr. Gray, who wrote the following year, "Yes, your *intermedius* flowered this year, and was undoubtedly the right thing. I had not seen it for years."

When I became acquainted with the work of Dr. Fernandes I learned that study of the chromosomes confirmed that the species was a hybrid between *N. tazetta* and *N. jonquilla*, as Mr. Bowles has surmised.

As my supply of bulbs increased I sent a few to friends interested in species, and two reported that they had the same thing already, in one case called "The Wide-Leaved Jonquil," and in the other without a name, from gardens farther south. Last year I received a number of lots of "jonquils" advertised in farm market bulletins of some of the southern states from Mr. B. Y. Morrison, and several lots from other southern sources. Among these bulbs *N. × intermedius* appeared under the following names: Big Cluster Yellow Jonquil, Large Type Jonquilla, Gold Dollars (two sources), Buttercups, and Large Flower Cluster Jonquil (two of three bulbs, the third being *N. × odorus*). It is apparent that conditions in the Far South, where tazettas thrive, have been favorable to this tazetta-jonquilla hybrid, and it may be more plentiful in certain areas than *N. jonquilla* itself. Here the tips of the leaves are often nipped by cold winters, but it survives and is a welcome addition to the jonquilla group. If I were describing it I should say that the stems are shorter and thicker, and the texture of the flowers more waxy, than in *N. jonquilla*.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

(In *The Daffodil Bulletin*, November 1961)



*N. poeticus* Fl. Pl. (on right) (Burbidge, pl. 43, 1875)

*N. poeticus* L. Flore Pleno (Hort.) Syn. Gardenia-flowered (1969 Class. List)

Soon after Billy and I were married, his company sent us to a small town here in Virginia filled with delightful people. We were very wealthy but we did not have any money, so we took to the woods, and a whole new world opened up for us.

We rented a little house with a plum tree in the backyard. This tree had the most beautiful lines I have ever seen. Our minister, who was a love, as was his wife, suggested that we beautify under it. So we decided that it was the perfect spot for a wild-flower garden. We had permission to dig on the farm of a member of our church. The four of us went digging but the insects would bite her so she would supervise the digging from the back seat of the car. We found beautiful things: birdfoot violets, jack-in-the-pulpit, trillium, ladyslippers, Solomon's seal, columbine, hepatica, and many others.

Then one afternoon we walked down toward the James River and there was one of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen. There were at least a hundred little daffodils that looked just like a small gardenia. We knew they were daffodils by their fragrance but they looked so different. The boys found a large stick and tied a handkerchief to it to mark the spot. In a couple of months we all went back to the spot to dig the bulbs but — let me tell you, the flowers were blooming on that farm but believe me, the bulbs were not even in the same county. We dug and dug and dug, kept cutting into the watery, whitish stems, gave up, and did not go back and never saw the little daffodil again until years later.

A friend of mine bought a farm not far from Lexington, Virginia. That summer she brought me a bag of bulbs that she had dug at this farm. We planted them and when spring came and they bloomed, three of the bulbs made me want to turn the calendar back 25 or more years — you guessed it — they were the little gardenia-type daffodil. We tried to find out what they were but could not.

In April of 1967 I sent one of the little flowers to Dr. Harold King of ADS and I want to share his letter:

"The well-packed daffodil you sent me for identification is *Narcissus poeticus* L. Flore Pleno (Hort.), the Gardenia-flowered daffodil. It is very late and sweet scented. I had it for many years but eventually lost it. It was one of the first daffodils in my experience. When a boy, I visited friends near Norwell, Mass. Someone had thrown out bulbs of this variety into the river there. They took root and multiplied. The strong tides distributed the bulbs along the bank. The sight of them in bloom was breath-taking, as well as the scent".

I placed some of the bulbs in a little nylon mesh bag to send to him in the fall but he was not around.

"Look for the beautiful, look for the true

Look for the beautiful, life's journey thro'." (Thoro Harris)

—Sue Hopkins



*Narcissus Biflorus*. Two-flower'd Narcissus (Curtis's Bot. Mag. No. 197, 1792)

*N. × biflorus* Curt. = *N. × medioluteus* Mill. (1969 Class. List)

*N. × medioluteus* Mill. (*N. poeticus* × *tazetta*) (Fernandes 1968)

"Twin Sisters," "Loving Couples" (North Carolina, etc.)

"Primrose Peerlesse" (17th century England)

By whatever name known, this is usually the latest daffodil to bloom, but it is not always appreciated. John Parkinson wrote of it in 1629: "I am sure it is plentiful enough in all Country Gardens, so that wee scarce give it place in our more curious parkes." Philip Miller, in *The Gardeners Dictionary* (ed. 8, 1768) says it "grows naturally in the south of France and in Italy, and has been found growing in the fields of some parts of England, but it is likely to have been from some roots which have been thrown out of gardens with rubbish . . . The scent of these flowers is not very agreeable, and as they are not very beautiful, so they are seldom cultivated in gardens, since the finer sorts have been plenty."

L. S. Hannibal writes that it "is widely spread over much of the Mississippi drainage basin. I have seen it from east central Texas north into Tennessee, through the Ozarks and into Kansas. And I understand that it is fairly widespread in New Zealand. It is rather amazing how a sterile plant can become so widespread and escape so freely, but apparently it likes some summer moisture and humidity. Here in California it is a struggle to keep the plants, since conditions are too dry."

Although two florets are the general rule, it sometimes blooms with only one, or with three or more. Jane Birchfield once reported having as many as seven blooms on a stem.

## **OFFICIAL CALL**

### **18th Annual Convention of American Daffodil Society**

**The Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia  
April 12, 13, and 14, 1973**

**The Middle Atlantic Region and the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society are honored to host the National Convention of the American Daffodil Society.**

**Historic Williamsburg, one of the most popular places in the world to visit, will be the scene of a great gathering of daffodils and daffodil people. Tours, displays, and programs will both entertain and instruct.**

**The ADS Convention Show will be presented in the Hilton Inn. Many awards and trophies will be offered. All are invited to bring daffodils to be entered in the show.**

**Board of Directors' meetings will be held at 4:00 p.m. both on April 12 and 14.**

**The Annual Members' Meeting will be held at 8:00 p.m. on April 12.**

**Details of the convention and registration forms appear elsewhere in this Journal.**

**Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor  
General Chairmen**

## ADS CONVENTION IN WILLIAMSBURG IN APRIL 1973

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Va.*

Daffodils galore and daffodil people from all parts of the United States and from abroad! That is what you will find at the Hilton Inn in Williamsburg, Virginia, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 12, 13, and 14, 1973. The convention is for all members of the American Daffodil Society and their interested friends. It will be a time of learning and of enjoying the widest range of daffodil blooms, ideas, and people.

The convention in brief will consist of three banquet dinners and two lunches; after-dinner speakers and programs in variety; an all-day tour of daffodil-famous Gloucester County, a Convention Daffodil Show, a Boutique, and a commercial exhibit of daffodils from the top 10 to 12 growers in the northern hemisphere. There will be two Board of Directors' meetings. All of this will have as a background beautiful Colonial Williamsburg with its great historical partners, Jamestown and Yorktown.

For those who have the time and inclination a full week of daffodils and history can be enjoyed by coming early and enjoying the great Garden Club of Virginia Daffodil Show at Gloucester, Virginia, on Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8. (Write Mrs. Raymond S. Brown, Gloucester, Va. 23061 for a show schedule.) Then staying on to enjoy the beauty and historical charm of Virginia's famed peninsula. Mrs. William A. Hopkins, Jr., 541 Hallmark Drive, Newport News, Va. 23606 can advise not only on the architectural



The Daffodil Mart

and early American charm of the area but also on the many interesting shops and museums. Entries to the Convention Daffodil Show can be made on Wednesday afternoon and evening, April 11 and Thursday morning, April 12 and all members are urged to do so. This show, presented by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society, will have a full schedule of classes, including the Gold Quinn and Watrous Medals; The Tuggle Trophy, the new Larry Mains Trophy for a collection of small cups, and the brand new Maxine M. Lawler ADS Award for a collection of white daffodils. The show will be open to the public Thursday afternoon and evening and on Friday. Schedules may be obtained from Mr. and Mrs. H. deShields Henley, 115 Conifer Road, Newport News, Va. 23606.

There will be a Directors' meeting at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday. By 7:00 p.m. all Conventioneers should have arrived and be ready for our first dinner. This will be followed by the Annual Meeting of ADS members and the presentation of ADS and Convention Show awards.

Friday morning after another view of the show everyone will be taken by bus to famed Gloucester County to see The Daffodil Mart, where members of the Heath family have grown daffodils for 50 years. You will see a living catalogue of modern daffodils, fields of yellow trumpets and bicolors, a fine collection of miniatures, and bulbocodiums growing underfoot like dandelions, all with a lovely background of tall pines and the shimmering Ware River.

You will have the delight of visiting fabulous "Little England", a gracious mansion of Colonial times where daffodils are loved and grown in great quantities. Mrs. Theodore Pratt has invited us to visit in her home as well as to



Little England

see the formal daffodil garden, the eye popping "Cut flower" garden, planting after planting of naturalized daffodils, the river of tazettas and the "office" where Mrs. Pratt once conducted a daffodil business. This gracious home is situated on the broad York River just opposite the battlefield. Between visits conventioners will be well fed in the best Tidewater style at the Gloucester Yacht Club.

Friday after dinner conventioners will see and hear a definitive presentation on species daffodils. Mr. John Blanchard of England is letting us have a large collection of slides plus a script showing and telling us of the genus *Narcissus* in the wild.

Throughout the convention members will have an opportunity of indulging themselves in a Daffodil Boutique that will provide them with many items of daffodilia as mementos of a memorable convention. It is anticipated that there will be on display commercial exhibits of the latest and finest things from Grant Mitsch, Murray Evans, Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson, W. J. Dunlop, Ballydorn, Carncairn, J. S. B. Lea, Walter Blom, Jack Gerritsen, Matthew Zandbergen, and perhaps Mrs. J. Abel-Smith and Broadleigh Gardens. If circumstances and the London Show permit we should have with us at the convention to tell us about their blooms the Mitsches, Mrs. Richardson, the Harrisons of Ballydorn, the Reades of Carncairn, the Gerritsens, faithful Matthew Zandbergen, and, again perhaps, Mrs. J. Abel-Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Bootle-Wilbraham, the devoted new proprietors of Broadleigh Gardens. Even Murray Evans said not to count him out although he is a hard man to move from his mountain.

Saturday morning will be devoted to daffodil programs open to all with a panel answering questions on judging and another program on miniatures. After a luncheon at the Hilton Inn conventioners are on their own for the afternoon or can join in an optional tour to Carter's Grove, often referred to as the most beautiful home in America. At 4:00 p.m. there will be a second Directors' Meeting.

Saturday night the banquet dinner will be followed by "Daffodils International," in which our celebrated guests will give us the benefit of their daffodil wisdom and lore. After that we will bid adieu to each other and to a host of daffodils of many shapes and colors.

Registration forms both for the Convention and for rooms at the Hilton Inn are in the center fold of this Journal. There will not be a separate mailing of Convention information and members are advised to send in their registration forms without delay. Always popular Williamsburg is much in demand in April and its entire accommodations are frequently in use.

Those traveling to Williamsburg by air from the west and midwest should fly to Chicago and transfer to United Air Lines for direct flight to Patrick Henry Airport in Newport News, Va. From the south take United Air Lines direct to Patrick Henry Airport. From the north take National Airlines direct to Patrick Henry Airport. Limousine service is available from the Airport to the Hilton Inn. Traveling by car from the west and midwest connect to Interstate 64 and then U.S. 60 to the Hilton Inn. From the south take Interstate 81, 85 or 95 and connect to Interstate 64 and then to U.S. 60. From the north take Interstate 95 to Interstate 64 and then U.S. 60. Transportation is available from the bus stations and from Amtrack at the Chesapeake and Ohio Station. Plan early to enjoy a great festive occasion of daffodils.

# MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Many of our New England roads end at a crossroad in a "Y" which leaves an unpaved triangle or circle in which weeds thrive. One of our local garden clubs has undertaken to plant these plots and daffodils are nearly always included. Whenever possible maintenance and protection is placed in the hands of someone nearby, but vandalism is a problem as this letter to the local paper reveals:

Editor, Advertiser:

My name is Bill Detmer. I am 11 years old and I take care of a rotary. I have grown dafodils, trees and grass on that rotary.

To my discust, I found the dafodils picked. Obviously, some people are enjoying those dafodils on their centerpiece, but I think they ought to think twice before they pick them. They're there for the puplic to enjoy, not for people that lack flowers in there house.

So, if you see anybody picking flowers any where, that aren't theres, please remind them they're only for the puplic to enjoy.

Bill Detmer

## THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

By F. R. WALEY, *Sevenoaks, England*

It is a long way for a member of the ADS to go to Spain or Portugal just to see some wild daffodils, but many might be able to spend a few days doing this when visiting the lovely old churches and cities in the Peninsula about Easter time. A car, obtainable in the bigger centers if ordered in advance, is really necessary to get to the homes of the daffodils.

If the party consists of four people, I would prefer two small cars (SEATS, which are really FIATS). But for those who like to drive the type of car to which they are accustomed, there are BARRIROS (which are really DODGES). The main roads are fairly good, but up in the mountains, where most of the species grow, the roads through the passes are often narrow with many hairpin corners, hence my preference for the small car.

Firestone maps are good, but Michelin maps show the bad roads, and those shown as bad should be avoided at all costs. The Michelin "Guide to Spain" gives much useful information about hotels and interesting old buildings.

Spain is thought of as a hot, dry country, but there, as elsewhere, daffodils grow with the spring rains, so allowance must be made for a proportion of wet days and for cold winds both in the mountains and in the area north and east of Madrid.

I shall not deal with the country around Gibraltar, as this is so admirably described in Lt. Commander C. Stocken's "Andalusian Flowers and Country-side," which covers Ronda, Seville, Algeciras, and Granada.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See page 96

Places often visited are Madrid, Toledo, Burgos, Barcelona, Salamanca, Córdoba, Valencia, Santander, León, and Oviedo in Spain, Lisbon, Oporto, and the Algarve in Portugal, and, on the French side of the Pyrenees, Biarritz, Pau, and Luchon. With the exception of Valencia and Córdoba, which are too far away from most daffodils for a one-day trip, all these places are within a reasonable distance of some narcissus, especially *N. bulbocodium* in various forms. Usually April is the best month, but flowering time is affected both by altitude and position, the north and east being later than the south and west. Thus, you will find plenty of flowers in the high Pyrenees at the end of June (but this usually means a long walk). Like everywhere else, there are late and early springs to make things more difficult.

Trips of varying lengths are given below, listing some of the things you are likely to see. In addition to daffodils, *Romulea*, bulbs of autumn flowering *Crocus* and *Merendera*, *Scilla*, and *Primula* are common, and some nice alpine plants will be found.

#### ONE-DAY TRIPS

Madrid to Sierra de Guaderrama (The Escorial could be included)	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. rupicola</i> ; <i>Crocus carpetanus</i>
Oviedo or León to Pajares (see Visigothic churches)	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. asturiensis</i> ; <i>Erythronium dens-canis</i> ; <i>Adonis vernalis</i>
Lisbon to Cintra or Arrábida	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. calcicola</i> ; <i>Tulipa australis</i> ; <i>Leucojum trichophyllum</i>
Jaca to San Juan de la Peña (see the <i>old</i> monastery)	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. asturiensis</i> (probably introduced), <i>N. al- pestris</i> , <i>N. juncifolius</i> ; <i>Ramonda pyrenaica</i> ; <i>Saxifraga longifolia</i>
Luchon to Viella and up the Bonagua pass	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. abscissus</i> , <i>N. poeticus</i> , <i>N. pallidiflorus</i> , <i>N. × bernardii</i> , and various trumpets; <i>Fritillaria pyrenaica</i>
Pau over the Somport pass	<i>N. bulbocodium</i> , <i>N. abscissus</i> ; <i>Fritillaria pyrenaica</i> ; some nice alpines

Fine Romanesque churches are seen all the way from France to Santiago de Compostella.

#### LONGER TRIPS

The Pyrenees. Good places to stay are Jaca, Viella, Torla, and Rialp, all within reach of Biarritz, Pamplona, Pau, Luchon, Lérida, and Zaragoza. They can also be reached from Barcelona and Bourg Madame (in France), but the road through Andorra will be snowbound.

Those proposing to spend several days in the Pyrenees would be well advised to study the articles and maps by Col. G. E. M. Meadows. These have been published over the last couple of years in the English Alpine Garden Society Bulletins.

The Gredos mountains can be visited from Madrid, together with the walled city of Avila, in a couple of days; if a little more time is available,

Segovia is well worth a visit. The Gredos, also accessible from Toledo, should show you *N. triandrus albus*, *N. bulbocodium*, and *N. rupicola*; *Crocus carpetanus*, *Gagea* species, and *Ranunculus abnormis*.

The Picos de Europa. The road León — Riaño — over the San Gloria pass — Potes — Unquera — Santander would show you *N. triandrus albus*, *N. asturiensis*, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. nobilis*, and *N. pallidiflorus*. While at Santander, visit Santillana del Mar and the caves of Altamira.

Oporto, valley of the Mondego River, and the Serra Estrella: *N. scaberulus*, *N. asturiensis*, *N. triandrus albus* and *concolor*, *N. pseudo-narcissus*.

Oporto — Serra de Gerez — Braganza — Zamora to either Salamanca or Valladolid: *N. bulbocodium nivalis* (and other *bulbocodiums*), *N. triandrus albus*, *N. pseudo-narcissus*, and many romuleas. In spite of several attempts I have never found either of the *triandrus* × *pseudo-narcissus* hybrids, *N. × johnstonii* or *N. × taitii*, which come from the Oporto area. Crosses between *triandrus* and *bulbocodium* are quite common.

#### A LONG TOUR

This could consist of several of the above trips combined. For example, Madrid, Segovia, Ávila, Gredos, Salamanca, Zamora, León, Pajares, Oviedo, Cangas de Onís, Riaño, Santander, Burgos (avoid Bilbao, a nasty town), Pamplona, Jaca, Torla, Viella, over the Bonagua pass, Rialp, Lérida, Zaragoza, Madrid.

Wherever you start on this circular tour, it is advisable to leave the Pyrenees as late as possible, as the flowers there are later than in the other places.

The areas I have mentioned are by no means the only homes of daffodils, but they are on reasonable roads, have reasonable hotels, and will show you flowers without having to waste too much time looking for them.

## THE MINIATURE TAZETTAS

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

Cyclataz (Tait 1923), reportedly *N. cyclamineus* × Soleil d'Or, is the oldest miniature tazetta of the seven listed in Division 8 on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures and is the only one not raised by Alec Gray. I have grown all on the list except Angie and find Cyclataz the hardiest and most dependable, a rapid multiplier, and a most prolific bloomer, with several stems to a full-grown bulb; it produces three to five blooms per stem, sometimes as many as eight. Cyclataz has a long blooming season; it blooms early (but not as early as Halingy) and often sends up secondary blooms. The stems are rather short but straight and sturdy. It is not a good keeper in the refrigerator. This seems to be a common trait among the miniature tazettas. Because it is a rapid multiplier and becomes crowded, it should be lifted often. I have never lost a bulb of Cyclataz in the more than 20 years I have had it.

During the hot summer, most of my miniature daffodil beds have some shallow-rooted ground cover to keep the soil cool and help regulate moisture and at the same time provide color in the garden. Portulaca is excellent for sunny locations because it does not require any moisture other than what falls from the heavens. For my beds under dogwood and pin oak trees I use small sedum that takes over during the summer; the more you pull it up the

more comes in its place. Not only does this sedum serve as a green cover without additional moisture, but it also discourages the weeds and grass that may want to occupy the same space.

Halingy is the earliest to bloom here but often gets hurt by the cold. It is a rapid multiplier and a very good bloomer with many stems and as many as 11 blooms per stem. Last season during a prolonged unusually warm spell, the foliage and stems were lush and tender, and Halingy was about to bloom when the sudden hard freeze (February 16) toppled it to the ground. This freeze was followed by a long wet, cold, and cloudy spell which finished the job of decaying the growth. Somehow I got the idea that if I cut all that decaying matter off at ground level and let the sunshine in, perhaps the decay would not follow the stem into the bulb. Halingy did come through, sending up skimpy foliage and some secondary weak blooms. However, in another spot Halingy was a total loss where planted in clay pots.

I believe that all miniatures do best if planted directly into the ground — this is Nature's way and Nature knows best. In the pots the little daffodils dry out too fast if the weather is dry, if it is wet they stay too wet too long and often rot, and when the freeze comes they freeze more quickly. The plastic berry baskets are fine for the very small bulbs because there is constant "communication" between the soil in the basket and the soil that surrounds it, keeping even temperature, moisture, nutrients, etc. These baskets are the best solution of all that I have tried — clay pots, cans (with bottoms cut out and lots of holes in sides), peatmoss pots, homemade wire mesh baskets, etc. However, if the bulbs are large, the latticed plastic bottom restricts the bulb's activity, if and when the bulb wants to go deeper, as often they do.

Shrew I tried for many years; it has much foliage and no bloom. This one must have *Canaliculatus* blood in it. (I am always wanting to put *Canaliculatus* in Division 8). *Hors d'Oeuvre* I gave up for the same reason.

Minnow, registered in 1962, has become very available and is often seen at the shows. It is a very lovely small pale-yellow daffodil on a much taller stem than the "3-4 inches" listed in catalogs. Although I have seen Minnow in shows with many blooms, mine usually had two and sometimes three on a stem. It has not performed well for me and is perhaps more tender than some. I believe that I lost it all last spring, except one small planting in a very sheltered location. I have a habit of planting the same variety in several locations. This does not make for a good display of any particular variety, but it does give me a longer blooming period for the variety as well as giving me some insurance against losing all the bulbs in all locations, whether it be from freeze, virus, dogs, shrews, or what have you.

Pango always tries to be the first, but invariable gets its tender head frozen. It has not done well for me, although I have seen very pretty specimens of it in the shows. I believe that two entirely different daffodils must have been sold by this name. The first Pango I had approximately 15 years ago was a lovely small porcelain-looking creamy globular perfect flower, one or two to a stem, which performed beautifully but did not multiply. Several years later, after moving to another town, I ordered Pango from the same source, but it is not the same daffodil. The latter is the one I see at all the shows. I do hope that somewhere someone still has Pango Number One by whatever name. It was just about the most unusual and the most beautiful daffodil I ever saw!

## "GROW IT, KNOW IT, SHARE IT, SHOW IT"

This is the theme for Horticulture for members of the Garden Club of America for 1971-1972 and 1972-1973. My daffodils were at their peak a week after the Boston Show and as a delegate to the Zone II Meeting of the GCA, held in Providence, R.I., on May 16-17 I could not bear not to pick a few of my lovely flowers and share them with those who attended the meeting. I was able to take 41 cultivars from 11 RHS Divisions.

Div. I: 1a, Golden Rapture; 1d, Chiloquin.

Div. II: 2a, Falstaff, Heathfire; 2b, Ancona, Foxfire, Lorenzo, Lysander, Marshfire; 2b (pink), Chiquita, Coral Ribbon, Everpink, Highland Wedding, Romance; 2c, Yosemite; 2d, Binkie.

Div. III: 3a, Lemonade, Sunapee; 3b, Aircastle, Esmeralda, Greenfinch, Greenjacket; 3c, Verona.

Div. IV: Cheerfulness, Hawaii, Westward, Yellow Cheerfulness.

Div. V: 5b, Arish Mell, Waxwing.

Div. VI: 6a, Joybell.

Div. VII: 7b, Eland, Finch, Pipit.

Div. VIII: Geranium, Golden Dawn.

Div. IX: Perdita, Sea Green.

Div. X: *N. jonquilla*, *N. × odorus Giganteus*.

Div. XI: Pick Up.

Those who were not familiar with modern daffodils were quite amazed and interested in the flowers now being grown.

— Amy C. Anthony

## HYBRIDIZING

Have you ever tried your hand at hybridizing daffodils? It's a simple process, really. Just take a pair of tweezers and pull an anther from a flower and daub the pollen on the stigma of a different flower. Hopefully the seed will set, and ripen in about six weeks. Let the seed dry for a week or two, and then plant in ordinary potting soil, plunge the pot in the ground, and keep it moist until growth appears the following Spring. After two years, the bulblets can be planted in the open ground, and should bloom when they are five years old. It all sounds very easy, doesn't it? Well, it is, but be prepared for disappointments. Jonquil and triandrus hybrids are usually sterile — they do not set seed. And not all the seeds will germinate, nor make it to blooming size. Then too, the resulting bloom may not be an improvement on varieties already in existence. Of one thing you can be sure — you will get a variety of different blooms as each seed will produce a different bloom, unless you have used the same species for pollen and seed parent. If you really become interested in hybridizing, you may want to concentrate on a specific area, such as miniatures, or working with the jonquil and triandrus hybrids, trying to find one that will set an occasional seed. If it sounds like I have a rather negative attitude toward hybridizing, let me assure you that I enjoy it thoroughly. I think everyone should try it, if for no other reason than to learn first hand the development of a new variety. Try it, you'll like it!!

— Mary Lou Gripshover

*From CODS Corner, Newsletter of the  
Central Ohio Daffodil Society*

# BULLETIN BOARD

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Society is using a new method of mailing the Journal and your comments are welcomed as to its effectiveness. There have been a few complaints of damaged copies, and every member is entitled to a copy in good condition. The Executive Director will gladly replace any copies received in damaged condition.

\* \* \* \*

Occasionally members or libraries try to assemble complete sets of the *Journal*. So far we have been able to assist them with the exception of the issue for March, 1970, which is completely out of print. Members having copies of this number for which they no longer have need can transplant them to where they are badly desired by returning them to the office.

\* \* \* \*

The replacement for the *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* which was discontinued by the RHS with the 1971 volume bears the title *Daffodils 1972* and should be available from this office for \$3.00 when this is read. (See review elsewhere in this issue.) Our initial order is conservative but will be repeated if it does not satisfy the demand. However, it takes longer and longer to get publications from abroad. At one time we could count on receiving an order in about four weeks; it now takes two or three months even when an order is filled promptly. Lack of shipping to carry surface mail from abroad seems to be the explanation.

\* \* \* \*

A new edition of the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names* is promised for 1974, but no one should count on copies being available for the spring shows of that year. It may be assumed that the stock of the 1969 edition will be exhausted well before the 1974 edition is ready. This raises the problem of trying to stock enough copies to satisfy the needs of our members until the new edition is on hand and yet not find ourselves with a quantity of unsold copies of the old edition when the new edition arrives. Our best advice is to suggest that members order at once (price \$2.75 post-paid) any copies of the current edition they are likely to need prior to appearance of the next edition, possibly late in 1974. We will continue to order copies cautiously, but eventually we are certain to be told that no more copies are to be had.

\* \* \* \*

As each season approaches there are calls for shipment of supplies or publications on a rush basis. Whatever the merits of the new postal system, speedy delivery is not one of them regardless of the type of service requested and paid for. Special Handling and Special Delivery are not necessarily given and first class mail seems not to move over a weekend. Certain first class mail is sent by air without payment of air mail rates. Conversely, payment of air mail rates does not insure movement by air. Our experience has been such that we no longer are willing to pay for an expedited handling we are not likely to get, and parcels will be sent the least expensive way unless the buyer specifies one of the more expensive classes of service and is willing to pay for it. The only real assurance of timely delivery is to anticipate needs and place orders well in advance.

—George S. Lee, Jr.

## REGISTRATION BLANK

ADS Convention, April 12, 13, 14, 1973

The Hilton Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip .....

Registration Fee:

before March 20 ..... \$50.00  
after April 7 ..... \$55.00

Convention registration includes: April 12, National Convention Show and dinner; April 13, Bus tour, luncheon, and dinner; April 14, Luncheon and dinner.

Make checks payable to Willis H. Wheeler, 1973 Convention Treasurer; Mail to Mrs. W. O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042 (Telephone 703-JE4-0430).

Those desiring to take the optional tour to Carter's Grove should include an additional \$2.75 in their registration fee and check here

Please give Christian or nickname .....

## HOTEL RESERVATION

### THE HILTON INN

1600 Richmond Road — P.O. Box HN, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

The following rates for double or single occupancy are available until March 28, 1973. Rates are subject to 4% State and local Sales tax.

\$24.00 Regular ( )      \$35.00 Parlor suite ( )      \$50.00 Two-story suite ( )

Reservations requests must be accompanied by deposit equal to the first night's lodging in order to protect accommodations.

Arrival Date                      Time                      Departure Date                      Time

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip .....

I plan to share a room with .....

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

April 12, 13, 14, 1973



## FALL BOARD MEETING

Thirty-nine ADS directors attended the fall Board meeting on October 21 in Asheville, N.C. Mrs. John Veach was our hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Veach entertained the directors at their home Friday evening prior to dinner at the Biltmore Forest Country Club.

The Board meeting was held on Saturday at the Grove Park Inn. Reports were given from seven regions by vice presidents or their directors and 15 committee chairmen.

With the membership of 1465, a slight increase over last year, and a greater net worth than last year, the Treasurer saw no need to recommend an increase in dues at this time.

Mrs. Simms will be sending out a revised show procedure booklet shortly. Entries of miniatures will now be permitted in the Junior Division. Mr. Larus urged members to write to him recommending names of varieties to be considered for addition to the approved list. Three new varieties have been approved for next season. The Board accepted the Maxine Lawler Award, silver cups, to be offered at National Shows for special collections of white daffodils.

Dr. Throckmorton is now on his third-generation computer, which has a large capacity for storage. Over 8500 varieties of daffodils will be stored with their family trees, breeders, color, size, etc. readily available. Code words used by the computer describe color combinations extending to all divisions and give an automatic mental picture of color.

Work will begin on the preparation of a handbook for judges. Judges were urged to take advantage of refresher courses, panel discussions and special judges' programs. Inactive judges will be designated AJR (accredited judge retired) in the roster. The Board adopted a scale of points for judging forced daffodils in pots.

Saturday afternoon directors visited the Biltmore Estate and Biltmore Country Market. Saturday evening Mrs. W. Kent Ford and Mr. Wells Knierim presented slides. There are still additional varieties of miniatures for which Mrs. Ford would like slides.

— Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, *Secretary*

## BOARD ACTION AFFECTING SHOW RULES

Two actions of the Board at the fall meeting which will affect *Rules for Show and Schedule Chairmen* are:

1. The adoption of a new rule which reads: "Correct classification and labeling shall be the responsibility of the exhibitor. No label may be changed, specimens added, removed, or substituted after judging has begun or after awards have been placed. If an error is discovered after an ADS award, or other special award or any ribbon has been placed by the judges, this shall be forfeited by the exhibitor."

2. The last sentence in Rule 11: "Miniature daffodils may not be exhibited in the Junior Division." was deleted and the following sentence now replaces it: "Also, a class or classes for miniature daffodils may be included in the

Junior Division." Rule 12 now reads: "A standard daffodil which has been given the Junior Award may be considered for the Gold Ribbon. Any miniature daffodil that has been given a blue ribbon in the Junior Division may be considered for the Miniature Gold Ribbon."

— Mrs. W. S. Simms, *Awards Chairman*

### MAXINE M. LAWLER ADS AWARD

A memorial award honoring the late Maxine M. Lawler, to be given by her husband, E. E. Lawler, was accepted at the fall Board meeting. Mr. Lawler is giving the Society five silver cups, one of which will be offered as an award each year in the National Show held in connection with the ADS Annual Convention. Requirements established for this class are: "Six varieties of all-white daffodils, three stems each, from at least three divisions."

The first cup will be offered in 1973 in Williamsburg.

— Mrs. W. S. Simms, *Awards Chairman*

### ATTENTION, EXHIBITORS AND JUDGES!!

Breeders who give or sell bulbs of unbloomed seedlings, with or without identifying numbers, should state definitely at the time of transfer that such bulbs have not bloomed. Bulbs that change ownership without definite statement that they have *not* bloomed are assumed to have bloomed, and the new owner will not be considered the "originator" of such cultivars, and blooms from such bulbs may not be exhibited in competition for the ADS Rose Ribbon. The originator of a seedling is the only one eligible to enter classes in competition for the Rose Ribbon. The seedling must be grown and exhibited *only* by the originator. It must carry the originator's designation number, classification, and parentage if known.

Blooms of seedlings may be shown by the originator or by other persons in classes for "named varieties" provided they are identified by a number designation assigned by the originator. If the exhibitor is not the originator, the name of the originator must be included as part of the identification.

When seedlings are shown in classes for named varieties they are judged by the regular scale of points for standard daffodils. No consideration is given for distinction. However, when judging regular scheduled seedling classes, 20 points are given for distinction, condition receives 10 points, and size is eliminated from the scale. If a seedling, correctly identified, is the best bloom in a named variety class and worthy of an award, the judges should not hesitate to give the top award to a seedling when shown in these classes.

— Helen K. Link

### JUDGING FORCED DAFFODILS IN POTS

At the ADS Board Meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, in the fall of 1971 a committee was appointed to establish a scale of points for judging daffodils forced in pots. The committee consisted of Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Chairman, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, and John R. Larus.

A request published in the Journal inviting comment brought several helpful letters from ADS members experienced in forcing daffodils. The suggestions in these letters were used by the committee in drawing up a

tentative scale of points to be tested in actual judging situations. The chairman of the Spring 1972 Shows of Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and Massachusetts Horticultural Society were asked the favor of having their judges of potted daffodils test its usability.

Since the reports from these tests had not been received at the time of the ADS Board Meeting at Portland, Oregon, in April, the committee asked for an extension of time in making its recommendations.

The reports when received showed thought and cooperation and were very helpful both in deciding what to emphasize and what to delete. After coordinating these results with the earlier comments from Mrs. Mackinney and Mr. Larus, the chairman now considers the following to be the committee's proposed scale of points for judging daffodils forced in pots:

Exhibit as a Whole .....		40
Symmetry with uniform stage of development .....	(20)	
Floriferousness with good condition and substance ....	(10)	
Condition and correctness of pot and label .....	(10)	
Bloom and Stem		
Same qualities in same relative importance as in		
point scale for cut specimens .....		50
Foliage .....		10
Condition, substance .....	(5)	
Color .....	(5)	
		100

It is further recommended that the attention of judges and student judges should be invited to the scale of points, if adopted, and to selected reading on the subject of forcing. It is possible that color slides could be used in Judging Schools to instruct in the differences between forced and naturally grown material.

— Meg Yerger, *Chairman*

### ADDITIONS TO APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

The last Approved List of Miniatures appeared in the December 1969 Journal. The December 1970 and 1971 Journals contained lists of the following six cultivars which qualified to be added to the list:

- 1a Bagatelle
- 7b Clare
- 5a Doublebois
- 1b Lilliput
- 3b Paula Cottell
- 3c Picoblanco.

We have now received enough votes for the following four cultivars to enable them also to qualify as additions to the list:

- 5b Lively Lady (Gray)
- 1a Minidaf (Gerritsen)
- 1a Piccolo (Gerritsen)
- 1b Tosca (Gray)

Introducers' names are given for this last list, as they are not included in the 1969 RHS Classification, but appear in later Year Books.

Thanks are rendered to those members who have written to the chairman with nominations for additions. It is hoped that during the coming season more letters will be received indicating cultivars, grown in the individual member's garden, that are considered worthy of addition. The accepted criteria for miniatures must be kept in mind:

1. It must be suitable for the small rock garden.
2. It must be unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes.
3. It must fit in well with the present list.

As it is recognized that cultivars on the established list should not be subject to review more than once in several years, and as there was a complete review only three years ago, it will be some time before opinion will be invited as to removal of any on the present list.

— John R. Larus, *Chairman*

## REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO SEND OUT A JUDGES' QUESTIONNAIRE AND TO REPORT THEIR FINDINGS

I would like to thank the 136 judges who sent in their questionnaires filled out and full of good comments. This report was compiled with the first 125, so the figures will reflect that number, but within the past 10 days 11 more have been added to the list. That gives us a 62% return of the 221 judges this past year.

The most valuable things that have come out of these questionnaires are the excellent comments. The judges felt free to express themselves and many of their comments have taken form as recommendations. Some were highly critical of several questions, but most were full of praise and all were filled with a desire to help in solving the problems that confront the judges.

### RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

1. (Replacement of newer varieties each year?) Everyone answered yes to this question.
2. (Invited to judge in enough shows each year?) 115 yes, 8 no. Distance entered into many answers.
3. (Opportunities to enter in shows and compete with others?) 108 yes, 12 no. Where judges were not allowed to enter specimens in the show, they answered no. Many comments came from this question and it is a real problem.
4. (Attendance at state, regional, and national meetings?) 98 yes, 17 no. Comments were: Too far and expensive to attend national meetings, except when held in their regions. Most do attend state and regional meetings.
5. (Judging schools in regions recently?) 87 yes, 19 no. Many did not know. It does indicate that schools are pretty well scattered out in the regions and do reach most of our judges.
6. (Bulb orders?) Most judges reported they have either local or state bulb orders. Opinions varied as to the value of them. 62 yes, 27 no.

7. (A recommended list of bulbs to order from?) 87 yes, 19 no. Most judges suggested we use the Symposium list as guide lines.
8. (Slides, good, bad specimens?) 112 yes, 14 no. All comments appreciated the slide programs we now have and a number would like a few slides on proper staging of daffodils.
9. (Refresher courses?) 85 yes, 14 no. Comments found in recommendations.
10. (Special meetings, etc., for judges at conventions?) 85 yes, 6 no.
11. (Approval of "AJR" as listing for inactive judges?) 85 yes, 6 no.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the Judges Committee, together with the Awards Chairman and the Schools Chairman, prepare a handbook for judges. The same to be purchased by the judges.
2. That every 3 years a refresher, panel discussion program, a symposium, or some form of judges' workshop be made available to all judges on a local, state, or regional level.
3. That the ADS Program Chairman for the national conventions each year plan some time for the benefit of the judges. This could be in the form of a refresher, a symposium, a special lecture, an educational lecture, an educational slide program, a breakfast and round table discussions, etc.
4. That a column for the continued education of the judges be added to the Journal each issue.
5. That a report form be sent to each judge every three years, that we may hear of their activities. That in the event a judge who did not reply to this questionnaire — and does not reply to the next report form, making a lapsed period of 6 years of inactivity, be automatically placed on the AJR (accredited judges retired) list.
6. Publicity. We would recommend that local ADS judges serve as ambassadors for ADS. That they plan more local shows or ask to be allowed to have a section in a planned flower show. That they consult with local dealers and suggest a few of the better daffodil bulbs be added to their next year's order for resale. That they compile a list of daffodil growers and give their names and addresses to other interested daffodil friends.
7. That judges make a careful study of the Symposium list each year and make up their own bulb order from that or from blue ribbon winning daffodils at shows each year. The Star and Starlet list compiled by Mrs. Capen, Symposium Chairman, is excellent for all judges and especially our student judges.
8. That all judges continue to plant a few good and newer bulbs each year, enter all the shows they can for competition, share their knowledge as program speakers when called upon, and accept invitations to judge in as many shows as possible, prepare educational exhibits, including the name and classification of each daffodil, for public areas such as libraries, banks, schools, YWCA centers, etc. Let us all continue to maintain our enthusiasm for growing and showing daffodils.

Respectfully submitted  
 Katherine L. Bloomer  
 Helen K. Link  
 Laura Lee Cox, *Chairman*

## 1973 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A complete list will be published in the March issue of the Journal. Send information before January 10 to the Awards Chairman at 3356 Cochise Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30339. (Note the change of address.) Information desired: date of show; city or town where it will be held; sponsor of show; show address or building; and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

### *Early Shows:*

- March 10-11 — La Canada, Calif. — by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive; information: William M. Hesse, 1400 W. Wilshire Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633.
- March 14-15 — Birmingham, Ala. — State Show at the Valley Christian Church, 2601 Highway 280 So.; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 17-18 — Oakland, Calif. — by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Park Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: V. A. Clemens, 98 Fairlawn Drive, Berkeley, Calif. 94708.
- March 22 — Dallas, Texas — State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center, State Fair Park; information: Mrs. J. Elmer Weaver, Rt. 1, Box 368, Clark Road, S. Cedar Hill, Texas 75104.
- March 24-25 — Hernando, Miss. — State Show by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Rt. 3, Box 78, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 26-27 — Hot Springs, Ark. — Southwest Regional Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society at the Arlington Hotel; information: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, Ark. 71901.
- March 29-30 — Atlanta, Ga. — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bates, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 31-April 1 — Memphis, Tenn. — State Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road; information: Mrs. Wm. V. Winton, 4930 Roane Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38117.
- March 31-April 1 — Muskogee, Okla. — State Show by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society; information: Mrs. Paul E. Rowsey, Jr., 4101 High Oaks, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.
- April 3-4 — Smyrna, Ga. — by the Whispering Pines Garden Club Council at the Cobb County Center auditorium; information: Mrs. H. J. Eubanks, 302 Church Road, Smyrna, Ga. 30080.
- April 6 — Bowling Green, Ky. — State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society and Bowling Green Garden Clubs at Holy Spirit Catholic Church, Small House Road; information: Mrs. L. R. Robinson, 1825 Old Russellville Road, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101.
- April 7-8 — Nashville, Tenn. — Southern Regional Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Hall, Cheekwood; information: Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., 1950 Chickering Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37215.

April 12-13 — Williamsburg, Va. — National Convention Show by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Hilton Inn, Williamsburg; information: H. deShields Henley, 115 Conifer Road, Newport News, Va. 23606.

*Later Shows: (Full information will be given in the March issue.)*

April 21-22 — Washington, D. C. (Mrs. P. E. Battle)

April 25-26 — Baltimore, Md. (Mrs. Robert B. Lyon)

April 26 — Chillicothe, Ohio (Mrs. Dudley Briggs)

April 27-28 — Wilmington, Del., (Mrs. John F. Gehret)

May 1 — Islip, N. Y. (Mrs. Frank V. Riggio)

May 2-3 — Downingtown, Pa. (Mrs. Lawrence Billau)

May 5-6 — Cleveland, Ohio (Wells Knierim)

May 8-9 — Boston, Mass. (Massachusetts Horticultural Society)

—Mrs. W. S. Simms, *Awards Chairman*

## HERE AND THERE

We regret to have to announce the death of one of our Regional Directors, Mrs. Eugene Rice, Muskogee, Oklahoma, on September 3.

Since our last issue, newsletters have been received from two regions, two local societies, and Tasmania, and an Annual Report from the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand. The Midwest Region letter includes in addition to reports of show winnings some excellent suggestions, "Daffodil Doings Now Thru September," by the new regional vice president, Mrs. Verne Trueblood. The Northeast Region welcomes 14 new members and reports winners and winning cultivars for several shows. The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society met October 3, elected new officers, and enjoyed a program featuring forcing daffodils and slides and talk by Dr. Bender. The society has 35 members. The Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter covers a wide range of topics, from Bears and Daffodils in Oregon to a recipe for Daffodil Sponge Cake. An Australian bulb order was of special interest. Members attending the fall meeting on October 15 enjoyed the Portland convention by way of Alice Battle's slides.

The Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter includes "Daffodils in Oregon 1972" by P. Phillips of New Zealand, and correspondence concerning bulb quarantine problems in Tasmania. The New Zealand report, 40 pages of small print, includes detailed reports of meetings and shows, several articles of daffodil comment by P. Phillips and W. Jackson, and — the recipe for Daffodil Torte from the April Newsletter of the Washington Daffodil Society!

The New England Region was particularly gratified to have the cooperation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and Zone I, The Garden Club of America, in sponsoring the Massachusetts State Daffodil Show this year in Horticultural Hall, Boston. In addition to the ADS awards reported in the September issue, numerous honors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society were awarded. Gold Medals were given to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Larus for their exhibit of more than 100 miniature and intermediate daffodils and to Mrs. William R. Taylor for her winning Quinn Collection. Murray W. Evans received a Silver Medal for his exhibit of his daffodils, and Mrs. Charles A. Anthony and Mrs. E. A. Conrad received Bronze Medals for collections.



**Mrs. Kinsey's bank display**

Cultural Certificates or Educational Certificates or both were also awarded to each of these exhibitors.

Mrs. William W. Kinsey, Philippi, West Virginia, has sent us a newspaper clipping and a photograph of a daffodil show "first" for Philippi — a week-long one-woman display of daffodils in a local bank. With more than 300 varieties in her garden, Mrs. Kinsey was able to show vases of two or three stems of 125 specimens on April 19, 119 on April 21, all labeled and classified.

Elizabeth Lawrence, whose books and articles many of us have enjoyed, was honored this year by the American Rock Garden Society, which gave her its Award of Merit.

Laura Lee Ticknor's keen eye for "daffodilia" spotted daffodils on a newspaper picture of Mrs. Nixon attending a Washington wedding recently. A request to The White House brought a copy of the photograph, reproduced here.

In 1971 the Board of Directors authorized offering the Red-White-Blue Ribbon for award by major shows overseas. The Omagh (Northern Ireland) 1972 show attracted four entries in the class for American-bred varieties, which was won by Mr. R. W. Lyons with Aircastle, Daydream, Verdin, Audubon, and Eminent. In reporting this Mr. Brian Duncan wrote: "The class certainly succeeded in bringing out flowers not previously seen and I know of at least two show visitors who have added to or started collections of American raised varieties."



Mrs. Nixon in daffodil dress

# ANDALUSIAN FLOWERS AND COUNTRYSIDE

By LT. CDR. C. M. STOCKEN, D.S.C., R.N.<sup>1</sup>

*Reviewed by ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, Boonton, New Jersey*

If only "Andalusian Flowers and Countryside" had been available in April 1961, when we explored the Costa del Sol with lens and Siat, we could have named the beautiful wild flowers we shot in breathtaking vistas and fascinating close-ups. As it was, we would hop out of the little car, exclaiming, "Look at that iris!" or "Did you ever see such huge scillas!" or "that sweep of oxalis —" or "How about that ornithogallum — or broom — or erica!", using names we knew for flowers we had never seen, all the time really looking for — guess what?

But that was the year that Lt. Cdr. Stocken began his study of the plants of Andalusia and Morocco, while he was stationed with the British Navy on Gibraltar. For 3 years there, he used his spare time and interest and many talents to explore the Costa del Sol inland to Granada and across the strait as far as the high Atlas, recording his discoveries, describing, identifying, photographing, and locating several hundred species, including narcissus, one or more of which he found in each of seven months of the year.

We had crossed Spain and into North Africa 29 years before. We were charmed with the people of Andalusia, even naming our first daughter "Ronda," born on the anniversary of our stay in that spectacular town, cleft by the great chasm of the Rio Grande. But it was July then, and all was brown, seared by the tropical sun, relieved only by the white of the limestone cliffs of the Sierra Nevadas. It was hard to believe that this country was green, lush, and dotted with wild flowers in early spring.

So, when in 1961 we planned to visit the Grays in Cornwall, Mrs. Richardson in Eire, and the Dunlops in Broughshane, it seemed a perfect time to soak up a little Spanish sun first and to see those famous flowers. Arriving at the Málaga airport, we hired a little car, fled through the then only touristed area of Torremolinos, and escaped down the coast to a delightfully remote posada where they did not even speak English.

The country was as advertised, sweeps of green along the coastal plain, scalloped with beaches, crenelated on each escarpment by one of the towers of the Moors, and backed by the rugged Sierra Mijas, their white crags now spotted with greenery. A book such as this would have been an invaluable guide, suggesting where to go — and also where not.

For instance, there was one late afternoon, when we graciously offered a fellow guest a ride and a bit of sight-seeing. A sign "Ronda 45 K." proved irresistible. Why not — not even 30 miles, we could easily dash up and back before dinner. The climb began almost immediately, twisting abruptly into the harsh Sierra Blanco, with the higher peaks of the Sierra de las Nieves beyond. The road was paved — at first, but with loose gravel edges that just dropped off. As we cut back and climbed around the precipitous cliffs, our guest became increasingly alarmed, as the vistas of the Mediterranean far below became more spectacular, the road more hazardous, narrower. This was pine country; we saw nothing that looked at all like a daffodil — but then, it took two of us just to watch the road.

<sup>1</sup> Privately published by Mrs. E. M. Stocken, Thurlestone, nr. Kingsbridge, Devon, England. 184 p. \$2.50, inclusive of postage and packing.

Without the braking good sense of our guest, Jack and I might well have continued beyond the capacities of our little Siat, and we might have been hung up there making headlines, "Crazy Daffodil People Stranded in Remote Mountains; Helicopters Searching." It is that kind of road. Regretfully, we returned to our non-English-speaking hostelry. We did not make it to Ronda this trip.

It was interesting to read Cdr. Stocken's evaluation, "the most sinuous road I had ever driven. Some of the hairpin turns are blind. More than one car has gone over and it is a long way down!" This road appears on the maps of this book as a thin black line. Even the ones shown as fat black lines are sporting, due to the proclivities of many Spaniards to take all turns at high speed, relying solely on the horn for safety. For the dotted ones, we suggest "shank's mare" or donkey back, the two classic means of travel in this country.

Cdr. Stocken explored all of this area in such detail that we could review our route and even identify the wild flowers we had pictured. His many photographs are excellent — mostly in black and white. He begins his survey from Gibraltar, where we, too, went this time. While Gibraltar offers dramatic views to the photographer and shops for tourists, it seems to me that unless you are important to the British Navy and stationed there, it is an unlikely hunting ground for plants, because too much is out of bounds to the stranger.

The southernmost town in Europe is Tarifa, from where the land rolls for a few miles like a manicured lawn to the sea, with sweeps of daisies, acres of oxalis, lush splashes of broom, spotted with red legumes and many little clumps of bulbous things. We found no daffodils, but we spent a delightful afternoon, soaking up some sun and watching the heavy traffic across the strait with the Rif behind, while on our side, a couple of boys in wet suits dove for octopus. It is well to keep in mind, if you like to swim, that you can not have both flowers and swimming at the same time in Spain. At least, in April, when the flowers are at peak, the water was much too cold for us.

But we remembered our earlier junket, when we penetrated as far as Azrou, which just the year before the French had opened to non-armored car traffic. The country was as you would expect the Sahara to be — but the Berbers were charming as only Arabs can be when they want to be. I had then wanted to get to Marrakech — an oasis town, now better known — but there had not been time. Now, looking at Morocco, I thought of *N. watieri*, but again there was not time. Perhaps, some of you, too, have thought wistfully of searching in the High Atlas for this pretty little jonquil. Cdr. Stocken did and will tell you precisely how to do it.

It was perhaps easier for Christopher Stocken than it might be for you, as he had been an Alpinist and skier of note for many years. Briefly, one must go to Asni, an hour beyond Marrakech, and from there plan for climbing and descending along mule tracks, or perhaps skiing for 3 hours or so, and in the right place at the right time, you can find some *watieri*. Or perhaps, you would prefer just to put up your feet before a cozy fire and read how to do it.

From Tarifa west, the book follows the coast, as we did, until the road turns inland to Cádiz. The author wrote of camping at Punta Paloma, among the pines at the foot of huge dunes. He lists the flowers of March, May, July, and we found some in April. Although there are no daffodils in this low stretch, he writes of what he calls "Sea Daffodil", which blooms on the beach in August. It is *Pancratium martimum*, which Bailey explains is the Old World

representative of *Hymenocallis*. While not a daffodil, it is sort of a cousin and would be fun to grow.

North of Málaga, the Sierra Nevada crowds the sea. The road skirts the promontories, sometimes cuts through the escarpments always topped with one of those Moorish towers, sometimes leaves pockets of fill, every one of which is gardened — or fished, as each harbor shelters a cluster of little smacks.

The hills are barren, even in April, but terraces promoting farming tier far up the mountainsides, and olive orchards can be seen on steep slopes in soils from white, through reds, to brown, but no daffodils.

On the approach to Almería, the end of the Costa del Sol, the corniche puts on its most spectacular display of convolution. We dropped serpentine in late afternoon in time to get some artsy-craftsy shots down the coast from our window in — yes — the Hotel Sexi. Incidentally, for dinner they presented with flourish a huge langosta — the tropical spiny “lobster.” But we did wonder why the name Sexi. Here again, Commander Stocken explained. It was the Phoenician name of the original settlement.

Still finding not a single daffodil, we decided to cut from Motril, through the Sierra Nevadas to Granada. Perhaps, being higher, it would be earlier. Again, explanations followed us but could guide you. Snow-capped, the rolling Sierra Nevadas glowed pink in the lowering sun.

There is no place like the Alhambra. Everyone has been there and wants to return or still hopes to get there soon. It does not change.

Returning to the coast, we decided to branch to a lesser road on the right. It was rough, barren, desolate, untravelled land. The author warns you: “it is unmetalled and near impassable in the rainy season.” It was tiring driving; we stopped to rest a bit. And then, we saw our daffodils. In little bunches, up and down the rocky hillsides were clumps of a little bright yellow, clustered jonquil, *N. calcicola*, I think. (When I later asked Mr. Gray to help me identify, he told me he would identify by smell.) It was a thrill at long last to find some daffodils actually growing in their native habitat. While we clambered about snapping pictures, a man came by on horseback and graphically explained how the daffodils are gathered for market, in full bloom, tops and roots twisted off, and bulbs bagged. This explains why many species are poor of flower and identity, and, perhaps, it explains why the author did not mention daffodils in this area. For us, mission was accomplished, and we could now face the chills and the beauties of Cornwall and Ireland with eagerness.

For you who might like to follow this trail, this book is priceless. It pinpoints the routes, the sights, the flowers. Then, Cdr. Stocken has shown a catholicity of interest that widens the appeal of his book. In the first place, his geography is sound; several good maps are included, although I believe more place names would improve them. Then, he knows some geology and cues you in with some history and identifies outcrops. Further, he has studied the turbulent recorded history of Andalucía and brings in enough that is relevant to illuminate without being tedious.

I enjoyed his chapter on gardening in the sub-tropics, which would give pointers to anyone gardening in warm places. Beginning with the greatest of all such gardens, the Generalife of Granada, the summer palace of the Moors and then of the Bourbons until 1931, the author analyzes the features that made them great and adds much from his observation of patio and larger gardens throughout the Costa del Sol. He even suggests imports.

Anyone thinking of following this trail should be alerted to the author's own wondering how long it could remain unspoiled. When we were there, when he began, only Torremolinos had been captured by tourists, but here and there along the near empty coast there were signs of "progress." Before he finished, the Commander referred to the "highly developed strip from Marbella to Málaga" as "all the new essays in ferro-concrete." Since then, we have been told the deluge has arrived. Morocco, too, is a question mark. The natives were friendly to us in 1932 and to Stocken in 1961-64, but a year later, our daughter Betsey, an intrepid traveller, was spat upon, knocked down, cheated in Fez and other towns. Such "progress" should be noted before anyone launches a trip expecting 1973 to be like 1963.

It was tragic that so intrepid an explorer and so keen an observer, recorder, and evaluator of plants should be lost when only 44 years old. He was leading a naval expedition to Greenland, when he was killed by a falling boulder.

For this book, we can thank his family and friends. While they compiled from his notes and articles a book small enough to be a field guide, including much meat for such use on the spot — appendices of plants by type, and then by month of bloom, even centimeter and inch scales — it was fragilely bound. Neither the printing nor the binding is worthy of the contents. We can be grateful to those who preserved Christopher Stocken's work; it deserves more permanent format.

## EXPERIMENT STATION REPORT

While the 17th Report (1971) from the Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station deals mainly with problems encountered by commercial growers in Cornwall, England, it has some things of interest to the amateur gardener. Crops covered include anemones, narcissus, iris, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, cabbage, potatoes, lettuce, strawberries, tomatoes, green onions, beans, and container-grown shrubs.

One narcissus investigation reported on dealt with blindness (bud abortion) of the Double White Poet (*Narcissus poeticus* L. Flore Pleno (Hort.)). This is the double narcissus problem encountered by many ADS members. Treatments at Rosewarne consisted of (1) irrigation, (2) a glass cover for the plants, (3) a slatted screen cover, and (4) a straw mulch. Irrigation or mulching had little effect on blindness but glass frames or slatted wooden screens increased it. To sum up the two years of investigation the report offered the following:

"It has been stated (E. A. Bowles, *A Handbook of Narcissus*) that this problem is associated with checks to growth resulting from a change of temperature, cold nights or hot and dry days during the growing season. The reference also states that Double White thrives in deep rich soil in orchards. This suggests that moisture and possibly shade are beneficial. Possibly the shade produced by the slatted screens (1-inch slats at 1-inch spacing) was too dense and accounted for the poor results obtained".

Miss B. M. Fry of the Station reported that basal rot, caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. *narcissi*, is becoming an increasing problem in Britain. On this she commented as follows:

"There are several possible reasons for this, such as the almost universal practice of growing bulbs in ridges where the bulbs are much nearer to the soil surface and therefore warmer in summer, compared with the older method of ploughing in the bulbs and planting flat 5-row beds. Orientation of the ridges may also have some effect on soil temperatures, and the degree of shelter and aspect of the site on which the bulbs are grown will influence soil temperatures during the first summer and until lifted in the second year. Recently there have been several warm and sunny summers".

Various experimental fungicidal dips given at varying times after lifting confirmed Dr. Charles Gould's findings in Western Washington. Excellent basal rot control was had with both Benlate and Mertect if the treatment was given within 48 hours after lifting of the bulbs. Dips 7 and 20 days after lifting gave very little control of rot. Therefore the English research as well the findings in the United States point to the importance of giving the bulb treatment within a short time after digging. Delayed treatments would hardly appear to be worth the effort.

The Rosewarne report is being placed in the ADS Library for those who may wish to read it in detail.

—Willis H. Wheeler

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

This is a good time of the year to make Robin plans. Join a Robin now. This is an experience that you will never regret. There are vacancies in general and regional Robins. By joining one now, you will have an early start for the coming season. If you are a student of daffodils, you cannot afford not to be a member. There is much daffodil information available. We need some men growers, too!

Evidently Richard Coker likes to travel about in the Southern States during February. The reason is obvious as he states that he saw millions of "Johnny Quills" in bloom. This seems to be a prolific year for them. He also saw lots of the old double daffodil known as "Butter and Eggs" in bloom and they were about as well developed as we see them. Two years ago, he dug several dozen of the old "Johnny Quills" that had got in the way of progress and piled them at the base of a tree. They were forgotten until they started blooming last spring. They had been on top of the ground all the time with no covering except a few leaves and pine needles that had fallen on them. They are hardy!

*N. triandrus albus* is a difficult variety for me to retain in my garden. Thomas Martin, in Ashland, Virginia, is more fortunate in that he has a clump of this species that he started back in 1950. The plants have seeded nicely and a small colony is growing and blooming.

Wells Knierim reported seeing a whole field of Erlicheer growing in New Zealand, where it originated. He states that he saw stems literally 3 feet tall with 15 to 20 blooms to a single stem. I read some time ago that Silver Chimes produces stems 2 feet tall in Louisiana. Why not give reports on other daffodils with regard to their stem lengths? I do well to get stems a

foot or so tall. Erlicheer stems are easily frozen if the temperature drops below freezing. It usually puts our leaves in early autumn. If the snow covering is scant, they will likely freeze to the ground. This is also true for Silver Chimes.

Dr. Bender grows vegetables over his daffodil plantings. He compares his summer garden to that of "no-till" corn culture in a rye or grass sod. Eventually the daffodil leaves die down and the vegetables take over and shade the ground, to the benefit of the bulbs below.

There is always interest in miniature daffodils. It is unfortunate that there is a scanty supply of bulbs. It seems to be my luck to have many excellent blooms that are too early for our state show. I have often wondered how others manage to have the same varieties on exhibit when mine have bloomed out long ago. There are always problems involved for anyone who wishes to exhibit. It is quite interesting to read of the many experiences of various exhibitors. If you have not exhibited, try it and you will like it!

## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

### *Seed Distribution*

The Seed Broker distributed seed to 32 members this year, in 16 states, the District of Columbia, and Nova Scotia.

In the request letters, ten members requested advice on planting, seven reported progress on seed previously received (one had won a Rose Ribbon), and eight specified preferences as to types of seed desired.

— William O. Ticknor

### *Pink News from Oregon*

Our first pink cupped triandrus hybrids appeared last year after previous failures, even in  $F_2$  crosses, but it will take time to prove whether they have the needed stamina; and even though they be good growers, a number of years must elapse before they are ready for marketing. Pink cupped jonquil hybrids are much easier to come by, but most of these are deficient in one or more points. One that has looked good for a few years and was especially attractive last year was Bell Song. Two or three blooms of good form with nice pink crowns are found on a stem, and the ivory perianth sometimes carries a suggestion of pink. This is apparently the best of its type to appear here. A sister with a shell pink margined cup may be offered later.

— Grant E. Mitsch  
(In his 1972 *Daffodil Notes*)

### *And from Northern Ireland*

I was pleased to find some promising flowers amongst my seedlings this year . . . two pink doubles which pleased Tim Jackson [from Tasmania], several more pink cyc's and a series of 1a-2a pink cups which have been intercrossed. [Did he intend to write 1b-2b?]

— Brian Duncan

### *From the Hybridizing Robin*

Some hundreds of my seedlings bloomed this spring. I never did see the one which had such good form and bright color last year. I know it had two

flowers this year, but someone picked both before I could see them. Some of the poets which failed to make second bloom last year did make it this year and more made their debut. In general they tend to come smaller than the established named sorts, with a tendency for the petals to point — not reflex — backwards. This makes the eye of the poet more of a focal point. As these faded less than the named sorts, the differences might make them worth watching. If they only came smaller on mini-stems, instead of their long strong slender ones, they would make charming miniatures. The seedling which especially caught my attention this year was a Vigil-white one somewhat the shape and size of an improved Peeping Tom. It had far more substance than Peeping Tom, with wider and perhaps slightly less reflexed petals. It also lasted through three weekends. Its stem was stout and strong, but too short. However, this might improve if it decides to keep blooming in future years. There were a number of good white flowers, mostly of trumpet proportions, but nothing better than new named varieties. There is always a chance that future blooms of one of these could improve to give something worthwhile in a field so fought over at competitions. In another highly competitive field, the 2a reds, I was delighted with one of the most circular flowers I have ever seen. Though on the small side, its soft yellow perianth and blazing orange teacup stopped most everyone who saw it.

— Edmund C. Kauzmann

## DAFFODILS 1972

*Reviewed by* WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

Out of the travails of the discontinuance of its Year Books the RHS has come up with a winner! The 95 page booklet, *Daffodils 1972*, published by the Royal Horticultural Society in London is filled with a variety of daffodil information and is more sprightly and, I believe, a more useful book for the average daffodil lover than were the latter *Daffodil and Tulip Year Books*. I suspect a large share of the credit for its success must go to its "Honorary Assistant Editor" Mr. J. S. B. Lea who is showing up so well in so many ways in the daffodil world. Articles by Messrs. Lloyd, Duncan, and Barr on growing daffodils and the selection of daffodils are a useful primer for all of us. Eight articles describe daffodil shows and seasons around the world. Lindsay Dettman in an article that suffers only in its brevity describes the leading position of women as daffodil hybridizers in Australia. Our own Mary Lou Gripshover of Columbus, Ohio, wrote an outstanding review of American shows and Amy Anthony of Bloomfield, Connecticut, contributed a note on American amateur hybridizers. Mrs. Gripshover's very readable article is jam-packed with names of daffodils and their exhibitors.

Anyone with an experimental nature will be intrigued by the article by Mr. A. A. Tompsett of the Rosewarne Experimental station in Cornwall, England, on the propagation of daffodils by the "twin-scale" technique — 50 to 100 bulbs from one bulb in just a few years. It sounds quite simple and the secret seems to lie in the proper use of a fungicide. Miss Barbara M. Fry followed with a rather technical account of daffodil breeding at Rosewarne. Mr. J. S. B. Lea, who writes with demonstrable authority, wrote

a less technical article on breeding show varieties. Mr. Cyril Coleman contributed an erudite article on *N. triandrus* and the gist of this article is that it is a variable species indeed.

Of value to judges and exhibitors is the list of newly registered daffodil names for the period July 31, 1971 to June 26, 1972. Without any doubt at all some of the 130 names listed will appear on show tables in 1973. Grant E. Mitsch, Murray Evans, and Bill Pannill all were well represented. Listed was the Richardson double, Samantha, the first daffodil to be named after a computer.

The cover illustration is beautiful. The inside black-and-white illustrations vary in quality. The photograph of Murray Evans' Wahkeena is one of the best. The price seems high at first for a slim paperback but such are the facts of life in printing costs today and it is an excellent publication. (The Executive Director will have copies for ADS members at \$3.00 each.)

## ANOTHER DAFFODIL FAMILY

Daffodils are really becoming a family affair. My husband got interested for the first time when he started really looking at the reverse bicolors (now if I could just get him to try some crosses of his own, I know he'd be "hooked"! ) but he decided his very favorite of all was Aircastle.

And my almost-4-year-old son is a daffodil fan from his second spring. He was very interested in the seed pods, and said next year he wanted to "play bumblebee." I think I'll let him try. He has also asked for his very own rock garden, and I've ordered April Tears, Suzy, Beryl, and Peeping Tom for him. But I didn't know how much he was really taking in until last week, when we were reading one of his books which had a rather stylized picture of a daffodil. He said, "You know, Mama—that's not really a daffodil." "Why?" I asked. "Because," he answered, "it doesn't have those six things and that sticky one in the middle"!!

— Loyce C. McKenzie

## A LABELED NEST

Although our daffodils are well charted, my neighbor, ADS member Nancy Kruszyna, and I put out labels during daffodil season for the benefit of guests coming to see the bloom. In the middle of the 1971 daffodil season, some of these small white plastic markers disappeared. Naturally we attributed this mystery to the mischievousness of some of the numerous young neighborhood boys. In late summer I discovered five or six of these markers under the branches of a hemlock directly beside a place the children use to cut through our property. "A-ha," I thought, "they tossed them here as they ran by."

One sunny day early in March I was walking around to see what had come up and spied another half-dozen labels under the same tree. Wondering why I had not seen them last summer, I looked up, and in a crotch 10 feet high I found a large, very untidy bird's nest with markers projecting in every direction like sharp prongs, a most uncomfortable-appearing lodging indeed. When my husband pulled the nest down, we counted another 25 labels.

To all small boys, my most abject apologies.

— Frances N. Armstrong

## CORRESPONDENCE

George S. Lee, Jr.  
Executive Director, American Daffodil Society  
89 Chichester Road  
New Canaan, Conn. 06840

October 9, 1972

Dear George:

I have a special message of appreciation and thanks to the Society's Daffodil Journal Editor, also to the Chairman of Publications, and perhaps the Executive Director too, for whatever part each played in getting the leading news article, "The Throckmorton Trade-off," in the September Journal. Of course I should especially thank the author, too — David E. Karnstedt, for his report on the status of the North Central Test Garden of the ADS located at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum . . .

What I really need now is three extra copies of this issue, and I assume that only the Executive Director can supply them — perhaps also mail them to the designated recipients . . . Needless to say, Mr. Karnstedt's encouraging report on the status of daffodil culture at the Minnesota Arboretum is delightful, to me. Most of all because this generous author and daffodil grower is willing to trade *half* of May's daffodils (as grown in Minnesota!) for *all* of August's corn-on-the-cob, which in prairie culture, either in Iowa as Dr. Throckmorton suggested, or in Minnesota as Mr. Karnstedt found, may far outdo daffodils. But not the latter as they grow at the Minnesota Arboretum! This at last does some real credit to the daffodils at the ADS Test Garden there.

I have listed the intended recipients of this issue of the Journal on the following sheet. Can the Exec. generously do me this favor?

My thanks! Sincerely,

Freeman Weiss

## U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1972

*Reported by* MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations for 1972 are:  
Brink, Venice; Nashville, Illinois: Renewal.

Chatard, Mrs. Ferdinand; Baltimore, Md.: Constance Lyon.

Evans, Murray W.; Corbett, Ore.: Alumna, Carnelian, Chapeau, Cheddar, Ivy League, Jet Set, Multnomah, Snow Pink, Suede, Surtsey.

Kanouse, A. (by Grant Mitsch): Coral Light.

Mitsch, Grant; Canby, Ore.: Adoration, Alabaster, Arpeggio, Astalot, Audacity, Bonus, Cloud Nine, Curlew, Delectable, Dessert, El Capitan, Erlirose, Executive, Finery, Focal Point, Gateway, Ibis, Imperial, Jade, Moonfire, New Day, Opalescent, Pearl Pastel, Recital, Repartee, Salem, Sentinel, Siletz, Surfside, Swift, Windfall, Woodthrush, Yellowthroat.

Pannill, William G.; Martinsville, Va.: Central Park, Diamond Head, Exalted, Fire Alarm, Golden Falcon, Hawkeye, Homestead, Indian Maid, Jovial, New Penny, Peacock, Sepulchre, Serendipity, Spindletop, Sunny-side, Tahoe, White Hunter.

## REGISTRATIONS

Measurements given are: height (H); diameter of flower (F); length of perianth segments (P. segs.); length of corona (C. lgth.); diameter of corona (C. diam.).



- Adoration (Mitsch) 4; late; H. 46 cm.; F. 60 mm.; P. segs. 25 mm.; white; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., white and cream. Some of the blooms are single, but more than half of them have a tuft of petaloids, making it a double. VO3/1 (Cushendall × ?)
- Alabaster (Mitsch) 4; late; H. 44 cm.; F. 65 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. pure white tuft of petaloids. Resembles Sweet Music but later, different form and better grower. (Cushendall × Cantabile)
- Alumna (Evans) 2b; late-midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., yellow with pink rim. I-10 (Green Island × Artist's Model)
- Arpeggio (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 103 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm. milk white; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 60 mm., apricot salmon pink.
- Astalot (Mitsch) 1d; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., very pale buff yellow; C. lgth. 50 mm., C. diam. 55 mm., same shade as perianth but fades lighter. YO3/2 (Rima × ?)
- Audacity (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 63 mm., lemon, fading to creamy white. Z19/13 (Green Island × High Life)
- Bonus (Mitsch) 6a; early; H. 33 cm.; F. 85 mm.; P. segs. 36 mm., bright yellow; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., slightly deeper yellow than perianth. Resembles Barlow but larger and later and less reflexed than most 6's. Z12/14 (Cibola × *N. cyclamineus*)
- Carnelian (Evans) 2a; early; H. 41 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., orange red. G-9 (Paricutin × (Arduour × Rustom Pasha))
- Central Park (Pannill) 1b; H. 42 cm.; F. 107 mm.; P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 46 mm; C. diam. 43 mm., yellow. B46/1 (Gold Crown × Lapford)
- Chapeau (Evans) 2b; early midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 110 mm., white; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., yellow. F-291/2 (Wahkeena × Festivity)
- Cheddar (Evans) 2a; midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., yellow buff. F-292 (Festivity × 2b seedling)
- Cloud Nine (Mitsch) 2d; late midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 84 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., clear lemon yellow with distinct white halo; C. lgth. 28 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., opens yellow, fades white. Resembles Step Forward but with more pointed perianth and narrower crown. D80/8 (Quick Step × Daydream)

- Constance Lyon (Chatard) 2b; midseason; H. 18"; F. 74 mm.; P. segs. 31 mm., clean white; C. lgth. 13 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., yellow with gold rim. Resembles Blarney's Daughter but sturdier, whiter, flatter, brighter yellow with deep green eye. Corona margin more ribbed, expanded, frilled, and serrated. C/3/71 (Blarney's Daughter × ?)
- Coral Light (Kanouse) 2b; Perianth white; corona opens with bands of pink but entire corona becomes pink very soon. Corona just barely too large to classify as a 3b. (Green Island × Interim)
- Curlew (Mitsch) 7a; midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 75 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 26 mm.; C. diam. 22 mm., ivory. Resembles Alpine, but larger. V22/1 (Killaloe × *N. jonquilla*)
- Delectable (Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 82 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., near white, wire rim of pink, very distinctive. B 34/2 (Pigeon × Carnmoon)
- Dessert (Mitsch) 2b; early midseason; H. 44 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 47 mm., lemon yellow, lighter near the base. Very broadly overlapping flat perianth, well balanced bowl-shaped crown. B32/3 (Oratorio × Pretender)
- Diamond Head (Pannill) 2c; H. 41 cm.; F. 132 mm.; P. segs. 56 mm., white; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 53 mm., white. D 11/12 (Easter Moon × Vigil)
- El Capitan (Mitsch) 1b; early; H. 46 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 62 mm., pale lemon. A large flower with widely flanged trumpet; good form. A53/3 (Cibola × ?)
- Erlrose (Mitsch) 2b; early midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. white; C. diam. 55 mm., rose pink. One of the earliest deep pinks, excellent substance. Perianth reflexes slightly. C37/9 (Precedent × Accent)
- Exalted (Pannill) 2a; H. 41 cm.; F. 96 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 23 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., red. Resembles Ambergate, perianth has reddish cast. 64/122/A (Vulcan × Zanzibar)
- Executive (Mitsch) 2a; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 33 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., rich gold. Distinctive form midway between its parents. B36/28 (Playboy × Daydream)
- Finery (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 102 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 51 mm., pale lemon with buff shading. Resembles Angeles but smoother and more refined with flat rounded perianth and heavily frilled crown. Y55/1 P91 ((Shirley Neale × J80/2) × Caro Nome)
- Fire Alarm (Pannill) 2a; H. 42 cm.; F. 97 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 29 mm., red. D71/1 (Vulcan × Paricutin)
- Focal Point (Mitsch) 2d; early midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., lemon; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., lemon, fading to pure white, retaining the lemon margin. Resembles Rus Holland but with stronger reverse color, narrower crown. Z35/1 (Rus Holland × Entrancement)
- Gateway (Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 16 mm.; C. diam. 44 mm., lemon with orange rim. Z60/2 (Pretender × High Life)
- Golden Falcon (Pannill) 1a; H. 43 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 44 mm., gold; C. lgth. 48 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., gold. 62/58/A (Gold Digger × Arctic Gold)

- Hawkeye (Pannill) 3b; H. 43 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 29 mm., yellow with red rim; D 24/1 (Aircastle × Merlin)
- Homestead (Pannill) 2c; H. 41 cm.; F. 94 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 36 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., white. 64/40/A (Easter Morn × White Prince)
- Ibis (Mitsch) 6a; early; H. 30 cm.; F. 88 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., milk white; C. lgth. 33 mm.; C. diam. 20 mm., pale lemon. Resembles Perky but whiter and less reflexed. Z39/1 (Trousseau × *N. cyclamineus*)
- Imperial (Mitsch) 2a; midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., clear bright lemon yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., deeper yellow. Resembles Scio but considerably larger with paler color and very broad overlapping perianth of great substance. B36/16 (Playboy × Daydream)
- Indian Maid (Pannill) 7b; H. 42 cm.; F. 76 mm.; P. segs. 33 mm., orange; C. lgth. 10 mm.; C. diam. 24 mm., red. Resembles Suzy, perianth deeper orange, 2 or 3 flowers to a stem. B 33/1 (Jezebel × *N. jonquilla*)
- Ivy League (Evans) 1b; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., yellow. F-303/2 (Effective × Festivity)
- Jade (Mitsch) 3c; late; H. 36 cm.; F. 65 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 4 mm.; C. diam. 13 mm., white with green eye. Somewhat resembles Cushendall. (Cushendall × Cantabile)
- Jet Set (Evans) 1b; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., white; C. lgth. 42 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., yellow. F-303/1 (Effective × Festivity)
- Jovial (Pannill) 5b; changed from its original registration in 1970 as a 5a.
- Moonfire (Mitsch) 3d; late midseason; H. 60 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 46 mm., greenish lemon; C. lgth. 14 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., greenish lemon becoming white except for a lemon frill. B2/1 (Aircastle × Richardson seedling)
- Multnomah (Evans) 2a; early; H. 43 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 55 mm., yellow orange red. H-31 (Paricutin × Armada)
- New Day (Mitsch) 7a; late midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 80 mm.; P. segs. 34 mm., rich golden lemon, white halo; C. lgth. 29 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., lemon turning white and taking on buff tones. Resembles Step Forward but with added buff tones and very pronounced white halo on back. D80/27 (Quick Step × Daydream)
- New Penny (Pannill) 3a; H. 44 cm.; F. 81 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., yellow. D 30/4 (Lemonade × Lemnos)
- Opalescent (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 52 mm., pale lilac with apricot amber margin. Resembles Leonaine but much larger flower with more flattened corona, vigorous growth, good stems. A34/5 (Precedent × Carita)
- Peacock (Pannill) 2b; H. 40 cm.; F. 97 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam. 36 mm., pink. C34/1 (Green Island × Accent)
- Pearl Pastel (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., lemon with pinkish lavender overcast. Slightly resembles Caro Nome but must flatter crown and lilac tones. Y43/2 P46/1 ((Mabel Taylor × Green Island) × Caro Nome)

- Recital (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm.; white; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., salmon pink. Resembles Tangent, but larger flower, larger crown and deeper color. D29/2 (Carita × Tangent)
- Renewal (Brink) 3b; late; H. 40 cm.; F. 65 mm.; P. segs. 33 mm., white; C. lgth. 8 mm.; C. diam. 12 mm., light citron with green eye, and orange red rim. Resembles Mystic but later, larger, different color, more substance and vigorous grower. 62-1 (Mystic × Sylvia O'Neill)
- Repartee (Mitsch) 2d; midseason; H. 44 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., lemon gold; C. lgth. 32 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., same color fading to pure white. Resembles Gleeful but much deeper yellow with almost pure white crown. One of most strongly contrasted d's. D44/12 (Gleeful × Daydream)
- Salem (Mitsch) 2d; early midseason; H. 36 cm.; F. 118 mm.; P. segs. 44 mm., lemon, paler than Daydream; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 44 mm., same color turning pure white. Resembles Limeade, but crown goes much whiter. Y40/1 (Fawnglo × Lunar Sea)
- Sentinel (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 46 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 65 mm., apricot salmon. Very large nearly flat crown reminiscent of Pinwheel. A34/3 (Precedent × Carita)
- Sepulchre (Pannill) 1a; H. 42 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 46 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 47 mm., yellow. 65/108/1 (Fine Gold × Enmore)
- Serendipity (Pannill) 5b; H. 40 cm.; F. 79 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., white. Two flowers to a stem. D28/1 (Fair Colleen × Compressa)
- Siletz (Mitsch) 2d; early midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., light lemon; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., light lemon turning nearly white with lemon frill. Y40/2 (Fawnglo × Lunar Sea)
- Snow Pink (Evans) 2b; midseason; H. 36 cm.; F. 88 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 24 mm., pink. F277/2 ((Shirley Wyness × Interim) × Pink seedling)
- Spindletop (Pannill) 3b; H. 42 cm.; F. 91 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 11 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., yellow. C15/1 (Blarney × Aircastle)
- Suede (Evans) 2a; midseason; H. 36 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 33 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., buff pink. H-16/1 (Daydream × Bethany)
- Sunnyside (Pannill) 2a; H. 41 cm.; F. 96 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 38 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., yellow. 62/35/A (Fine Gold × St. Keverne)
- Surfside (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; H. 34 cm.; F. 98 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., milk white; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 32 mm., pale lemon fading to ivory. Resembles Delegate but broader perianth and more substance. C33/2 (Oratorio × *N. cyclamineus*)
- Surtsey (Evans) 2a; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 28., orange red. E-220 (Zarah Leander × Porthilly)
- Swift (Mitsch) 6a; early; H. 38 cm.; F. 87 mm.; P. segs. 39 mm., ivory white; C. lgth. 38 mm.; C. diam. 21 mm., pale lemon fading to near white. Resembles Perky and Jenny, whiter than Perky and more substance than Jenny. Z/39/3 (Trousseau × *N. cyclamineus*)

- Tahoe (Pannill) 2a; H. 41 cm.; F. 97 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., red; E12/1 (Matlock × Paricutin)
- White Hunter (Pannill) 1c; H. 42 cm.; F. 107 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., white; C. lgth. 46 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., white. D2/5 (Brussels × Empress of Ireland)
- Windfall (Mitsch) 2a; midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 24 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., golden orange. Excellent form, good cut flower, much frilled cup. X42/1 (P50/4 (Narvik × California Gold) × P59/6 (Playboy × Alamein))
- Woodthrush (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; H. 33 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 37 mm.; C. diam. 27 mm., buffy lemon. slightly deeper inside. Resembles Surfside but smaller and more color in the crown. C33/3 (Oratorio × *N. cyclamineus*)
- Yellowthroat (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 26 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., pale orange yellow fading to white but with yellow at base. Distinctive coloring and waviness. C 32/2 (Oratorio × Accent)

## CULTIVAR COMMENTS

Recently I have been much impressed by my Money more — not a large flower but of quite outstanding color both in cup and petal. Another thing which has improved in vigor and is now growing well is Guy Wilson's Santa Claus. This is without question the finest double ever raised and in my humble opinion probably Guy's greatest masterpiece — and I knew all his flowers as they were selected as seedlings. Santa worried him, as while he appreciated its merits he was very doubtful about its vigor. I had one of the first bulbs of it and it was none too bright as a plant, but to my very pleasant surprise it is now growing vigorously and increasing well. Its snow-white color, magnificent form, and splendid size put it in a class quite by itself, not to mention its really first class stem and neck. I know conditions here are fairly good for doubles and no doubt in warm dry climates they are difficult. One customer in southeast England cannot manage to get the lates like Rose of May and Santa to flower, as the buds just shrivel up — something we never see here.

— W. J. Dunlop

Too large to be a miniature, too small for a standard, and not smooth enough for the show table, cyclamineus Little Witch is still well worth growing. This excellent garden daffodil bred by the versatile hybridizer, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse and registered in 1929, deserves a place in the sun for its earliness and its ability to survive tough growing conditions, multiply, and provide lots of blooms. Little Witch is a stubby all-yellow flower. Its petals are well reflexed and it stands stiffly on 8-inch stems.

In 1964 I planted five bulbs of Little Witch close to a fir tree which I have since discovered has invasive, hungry roots. A nearby clump of Louisiana iris spread over Little Witch so thickly that not even weeds could compete with the iris. Nevertheless, Little Witch sent its vigorous foliage and cheerful blooms up through the iris foliage. For several years now we have picked a dozen or two dozen stiff little golden flowers from the clump. My notes tell me that in 1964 I planted two blooming-size bulbs, one medium, and two small bulbs. This summer I dug 48 bulbs, most of them blooming size.

The Dutch, as usual, knew what they were doing when they gave an Award of Merit to Little Witch in 1957.

— W. O. Ticknor

Some years ago I had surplus bulbs of Trevithian. In haste and ignorance these were planted in a woodsy spot, completely shaded when the leaves are out, in humus leaf mold that almost never dries out. It also has competition from the roots of the numerous trees and saplings with which it is engulfed. Such an unlikely spot should mean certain failure. Yet these have continually come for many years and sometimes bloom better than my Trevithian in full sun and a somewhat sandy soil.

— Edmund C. Kauzmann (N.Y.)

Cowley, a small 1b raised by Dennis Milne and registered by him in 1950, was listed by Alec Gray in his 1958 list, with the comment: "A nice little bicolor which I have not had long enough to test yet. 9 inches." It was listed with the cyclamineus hybrids and was not priced. At least two of our members acquired bulbs, however, and their comments follow.

From George Lee: "I planted my bulb in a small pocket in some rocks where azaleas grew over it until it became in full deciduous shade. Yesterday I got around to digging the clump up and found about 50 nice bulbs. It is not listed as a miniature, but has looked like one to me, and I have asked John Larus whether it has ever been considered. Possibly lack of bulbs has kept it from being judged. There are only a few miniature 1b's and Cowley has done better for me than any listed miniature."

From John Larus: "We grew Cowley for quite a few years, for most of which it did well. We bought a bulb of it in 1958. It grew 5 inches tall with blooms 2½ inches wide. It had a white perianth and very long and narrow light yellow trumpet. For 10 years it increased and bloomed well. We moved it once in 1964, dividing it up into several clumps. It continued to do well until 1968, when we recorded 20 blooms. That summer the leaves died early and the next year failed to come up. We bought another bulb in the fall of 1969, which gave us two blooms the next year but has since failed to bloom.

"It was in the original list prepared for varieties to be considered for miniature qualification, but was listed as a 'tentative nonqualifier.' I can find no records of it having been reconsidered."

## African Violets

*Would you like to know about the growing and showing of this fascinating, everblooming House Plant? Write to The African Violet Society of America, Inc., P.O. Box 1326-D, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901 for a free Brochure. Better still, send \$6 for membership with all its advantages plus 5 issues of a colorful, informative magazine.*



## HEMEROCALLIS

(Daylilies)

Enjoy this wonderful flower when your daffodil season is finished. Its long bloom season will greatly expand your garden enjoyment.

Constant improvements in color, size, form and habits insure rapid growth of interest in this fine plant.

Four colorful journals a year filled with informative data on varieties, culture, performance and progress. Many Round Robins open to participation.



ONLY \$5.00 PER YEAR

Join THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

Mrs. Arthur W. Parry, *Secretary-Editor*

Signal Mountain, Tennessee 37377

## *Especially For Iris Lovers!*



**AIS membership brings you . . . . .**

- *What Every Iris Grower Should Know: beautiful handbook on all kinds of irises, their culture, color, awards and details of many AIS activities you can enjoy.*
- *The Bulletin: each quarterly issue packed with interesting, helpful articles, variety reports, iris information.*
- *Invitations to join letter robins: choose from over 20 iris subjects; get to know iriserians in your own area, across the country, around the world.*
- *All this plus local, regional, national meetings, garden tours, shows and much more.*

FOR ONLY \$7.50 A YEAR

**JOIN US NOW!**

**AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110**

## **PEONIES, Queen of Flowers**

Spectacular beauty, fragrant endurance unlimited, practically a permanent perennial. Excellent for use in landscape as an accent plant during blooming season, foliage decorative until hard frosts. Peonies — a permanent investment — will bloom for years.

*Join the American Peony Society*

*Dues \$7.50, paid annually. Bulletin published quarterly.*

*Send for list of publications.*



**AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY**

**250 INTERLACHEN RD., HOPKINS, MINN. 55343**

## SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

- Slide sets: 1. Show Winners  
2. Symposium Favorites  
3. Novelties and Newer Varieties  
4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special)  
5. 107 from Grant Mitsch

Slide rental: \$5.00 per set. Confirm dates well in advance. Address all correspondence concerning slides to:

Mrs. W. Kent Ford, 118 First St., Clifton Forge, Va. 24422

---

Set of address labels for mailing newsletters, programs, or show schedules to members in region. No charge.

Educational kit for shows. \$1.00

Membership application forms. No charge.

Colored prints of daffodil varieties for lectures. Set of 55 prints, 6 by 8½ inches. For loan, \$1.00

Leaflet on holding small daffodil show. No charge for single copies; extra copies 5¢ each.

---

Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook .....	Paper Cover \$3.40 - Cloth \$4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown .....	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank .....	10.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal .....	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal .....	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal .....	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1962, 1963, 1964 .....	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures .....	two 8-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre ( <i>Reprint</i> ) .....	1.25
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence .....	2.50
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969..	2.75
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book ( <i>new copies</i> ):	
1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .....	3.00 ea.
1967, 1968 .....	3.50 ea.
1969, 1970 .....	4.25 ea.
1971 .....	5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report .....	1.00
Daffodils 1972 .....	3.00
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook ( <i>used copies, as available</i> ):	
1946 through 1949 .....	3.50 ea.
1950 through 1959 .....	3.00 ea.
1960 through 1967 .....	2.50 ea.
Show entry cards .....	500 for \$7.00; 1000 for \$13.00

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840