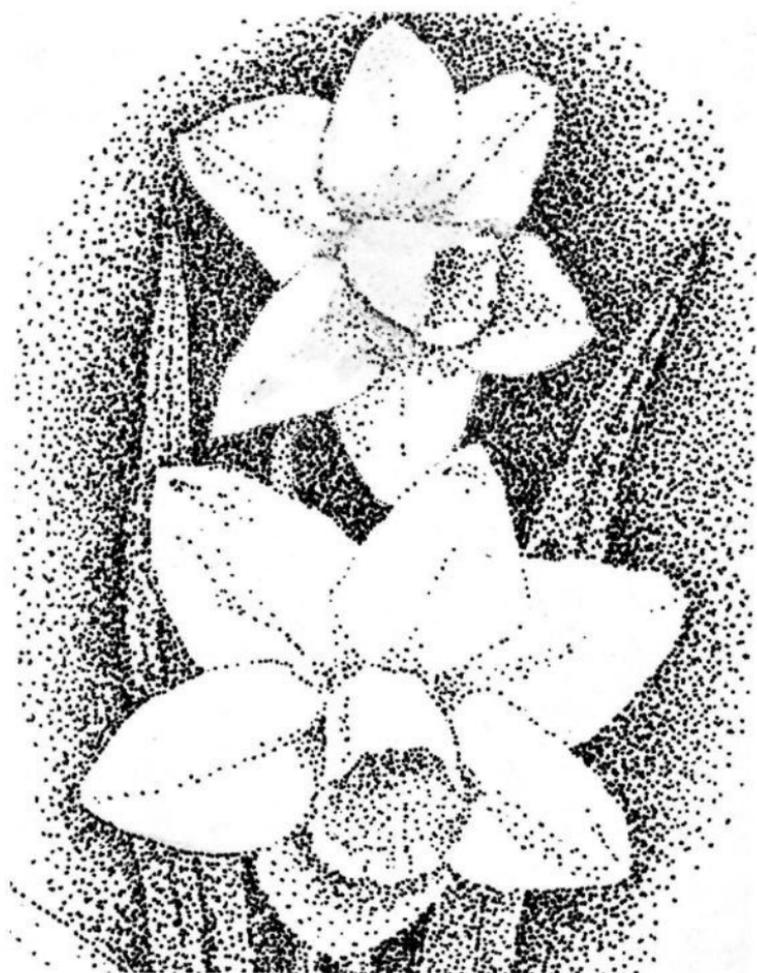


Vol. 8, No. 4

June 1972

The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

# The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 8

Number 4

JUNE, 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 pp. 168-169.

---

*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 JULY 15, 1972

---

## 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.

---

## THE COVER DRAWING

is by Marie Bozievich, of the cultivar Inverpolly, a 2c bred by John Lea and attracting much favorable opinion. (See p. 164.)

---

## IN THIS ISSUE

Portland: the 3 G Convention .....	Marion G. Taylor	147
Stars for 1971 .....	Elizabeth T. Capen	155
Philadelphia Flower Show Booth .....	Mary Harrigan	157
Highlights of the Season, 1972		
The Daffodil Season in Georgia .....	Mrs. Maurice C. Abercrombie	158
Alabama's 1972 Daffodil Season .....	Margaret Thompson	159
Daffodil Culture in a Coldframe .....	Helen K. Link	161
ADS Gold and Silver Medals .....		163
English Daffodils in a Maryland Garden .....	Marie Bozievich	164
"Narcissus," not "Daffodils" to U. S. Customs .....		165
Bulletin Board .....		166
Board of Directors' Meetings, April 6 and 8 .....		167
Society's Officers, Directors, and Chairmen for 1972-73 .....		168
Where Can I Get . . . ? .....		170
Here and There .....		171
Late-Blooming Highlights of Recent Seasons .....	John Wister	172
Australian Daffodil Convention .....		173
Daffodilia .....	Laura Lee Ticknor	175
Flight of the Robins .....	Dr. Glenn Dooley	176
Hybridizers' Forum .....		177
Pet Peeves .....	Betty D. Darden	178
Recollections of G. H. Johnstone, O.B.E., D.L., V.M.H. ....	Barbara Abel Smith	179
The Death of Camelot .....	Sue Hopkins	181
American Daffodil Symposium for 1971 .....	Elizabeth T. Capen	182

---

## PORTLAND: THE 3 G CONVENTION

By MARION G. TAYLOR, *Old Lyme, Connecticut*

The 17th Annual Convention of the American Daffodil Society met in Portland, Oregon, April 6th, 7th, and 8th. One hundred and six members and friends of the Society attended it, representing 24 states, every region, and overseas — 106 people from north, south, from east and west, from Down Under and the Kiwi's nest, meeting to see daffodils, to study daffodils, and to talk about daffodils with friends.

This was the 3 G Convention: Geography, Genetics, and Geniality.

Although Thursday the 6th was official beginning of events, many had arrived earlier in the week. The Knierims flew in from Ohio with 80 pounds of containers for the displays. As airlines allow only 60 pounds in one piece of luggage, the Knierims opened the foot lockers, removed 20 pounds of



Mr. Zandbergen, Mrs. Knierim, Mr. Roesé

bases and stored them in their pockets. Mr. Matthew Zandbergen, a bit nonplussed by a midnight snack served him on his polar flight, a huge piece of bread sliced down the middle and filled with unmentionables (a grinder to us) and Mr. Frank Waley of England, shattered by an encounter with a Bloody Mary, met in Chicago. From there they flew to Des Moines, where they were welcomed by the Throckmortons, who gave them a Western tour enroute to Portland. Tumbleweed (jumping weed to Mr. Zandbergen), high speeds on the Interstates, snowmobiles, and the Tabernacle Choir at Salt Lake City on Easter Sunday made a tremendous impression on the visitors. Mrs. Lionel Richardson flew from Ireland to San Francisco and drove up the beautiful Pacific coast with the Anthonys of Connecticut. Mr. P. Phillips of Otorohanga, New Zealand, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson of Dover, Tasmania, flew from Down Under. The Ben Robertsons drove from South Carolina with their trailer and camped at the Murray Evans' place. Those who arrived Wednesday afternoon by plane were buffeted by the high winds following a tornado which had just struck across the river causing a tragic loss of lives and much property damage. A large lighted sign welcoming the ADS and the greetings of friends in the lobby offset much uneasiness.

Thursday morning saw a larger influx and the familiar yellow name tags began to appear. Members collected in the room on the second floor where Mr. Mitsch's and Mr. Evans' flowers were. The high winds of the day before had swept over Daffodil Haven, but even so the blooms looked wonderful to all, as did those of Mr. Evans, which had not suffered so severe a storm. It would be difficult to name all who helped cut and arrange these flowers. Anyone who entered the room on Wednesday was put to work and there were many willing helpful hands. The flowers, supported by boxwood, were



Mrs. Capen, Mr. Mitsch, Mrs. Linton

placed according to classification, named ones and numbered seedlings, on long tables around the room. Dr. Throckmorton had a group of his seedlings on a separate table. The flowers were what we had come to see. In each registration kit there was a ballot sheet on which one was to vote for his favorite flower and seedling in each class. When the results were announced the last evening, it was apparent that there is an incredible difference of opinion. No one flower emerged as the overall favorite but how could one choose between beauty and beauty?

At eleven the judges had finished judging the competitive classes set up in another room, and that room became the center of attraction. In many areas the daffodil season was over, and in others it had not begun, so credit for a show of such quantity and quality is due those who brought flowers from great distances, with much trouble and anxiety, especially for those whose flowers were temporarily mislaid by airlines.

There were three entries for the Gold Carey E. Quinn Award. For the first time it was awarded to a collection consisting entirely of seedlings: those raised by William G. Pannill, of Martinsville, Virginia. From his collection, a 1b from Ballygarvey  $\times$  Preamble, with a soft yellow beautifully rolled trumpet, won the Gold Ribbon for Best Standard Flower in the show. Ormeau  $\times$  Daydream was a 2d, Narvik  $\times$  *N. triandrus concolor* a yellow and orange 5b; and Slieveboy  $\times$  Chemawa, a Maximus gold 2a. There were 2c's, Pristine  $\times$  Homage being one; and 2b's with pink coloring and distinctive ruffled cups. The collections of Mrs. Fort Linton of Nashville, Tennessee, and Mrs. Ernest S. Kirby of Corbett, Oregon, were so fine that the judges must have had a difficult decision to make.

Mr. Pannill also won the Rose Ribbon for the best seedling in the class for standard type seedlings. This was a cross of Paricutin and Zanzibar, similar



Mr. Beach, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Conrad

in intense coloring to one in his Quinn collection, which was Vulcan X Zanzibar.

There was an exciting number of seedlings in competition. Besides Mr. Pannill's there were those of Professor Dan Thomson, Jr. of South Carolina, Mrs. Kirby, and Mrs. H. H. Simmons from Seattle.

The Miniatures section was excellent. The coveted Roberta C. Watrous gold medal was won by Mrs. Marvin Andersen of Delaware with a fine group. Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., of Washington, D.C., won the new Miniature Rose Ribbon for the best miniature seedling.

The Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., and Larry P. Mains memorial trophies were not awarded.

Thursday evening was our first gala get-together. President Walter E. Thompson presided. After one of Willis Wheeler's beautiful invocations, the visiting dignitaries were introduced. We were welcomed by the Pacific Region's Vice President, Jack S. Romine of California. Mr. Romine salaamed and welcomed us to Mecca. At the annual meeting then held, one vote was cast to elect the slate of new officers proposed by Mrs. John B. Veach, Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Thompson then presented the gavel to the new president, Dr. William A. Bender of Chambersburg, Pa., saying that the ADS was the best organization in the world to work for. After Mr. Thompson was given a standing ovation Dr. Bender began his duties by announcing that Mrs. William A. Bridges of Maryland had that afternoon been elected an Honorary Life Member of ADS by the Board. He then introduced the speaker, Dr. Throckmorton, who celebrated the arrival of his tenth grandson and eleventh grandchild by giving a lecture on Planned Parenthood of Daffodils. The Daffodil Data Bank has now outgrown two computers and is under the green thumb of Samantha II, who knows all the



Murray Evans and visitors

secrets of over 8,000 daffodils. Each dinner table had a print-out of Chinese White which illustrated the value of Samantha in helping the hybridizer pick parents to produce certain desired traits in a daffodil.

Early Friday morning the buses were there to take us to Daffodil Haven. What excitement, what an undercurrent of suppressed enthusiasms waiting to bubble over. What costumes! As it was windy and cold and threatening rain, men and women were dressed in an infinite variety of raincoats, top-coats, jackets, boots of all descriptions, hats of every hue and shape, and every type of camera was draped around necks. The buses were driven by men who took great pride in their city and state, and gave us interesting facts of geography, geology, and history. When we arrived at Daffodil Haven we were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Mitsch. As four years ago, the shed was filled with exquisite flowers. Those who did not want to brave the rain, wind, and mud could feast their eyes there and their tummies with the inexhaustible supply of cookies and coffee. Few stayed inside. There were too many rows of seedlings, too many rows of daffodils growing outside, and there was a hillside of trilliums, dicentra, yellow violets, and erythroniums. The Mitsch brunette daughter, who looks so much like her father, was there with her husband and the blond replica of her mother appeared later. At noon we went to the Grange Hall, where we had a good box luncheon and more warming coffee. Some returned after lunch to the hotel, but others went back for more time at Daffodil Haven.

At six-thirty Friday evening, dried out, cleaned of mud and the ravages of weather, all gathered for a reception for the new officers and the distinguished guests. At dinner, our new First Vice President, William H. Roes, the stalwart Fire Captain for the immense County of Los Angeles, a daffodil and citrus fruit grower, presided. Mr. Phil Phillips of New Zealand gave

the invocation. The program of the evening was on genetics. Dr. Bender, speaking on seed germination, gave the shortest slide show on record, one slide. However he presented a very precise report on his observations of the dormancy period and the germination of treated and untreated seeds over a period of five years. Mr. Romine, a college English teacher, claimed no training in botany, but his work in the colchipoity of bulbous material certainly shows a scientific aptitude. By treating plant material with colchicine he changes the chromosome structure of the plant; in the instance of daffodils to make them not necessarily larger, as has been done with other plants, but to make more fertile some types which resist hybridization. Mrs. Richardson showed slides of some of her newer introductions and her exhibits at the London Shows, reminding those of us who were at Hartford last year of the beauty and perfection of her flowers. There was also a slide of her garden under six inches of snow, which prepared us somewhat for the intermittent hail, rain and snow we were to have the next day.

Saturday morning our geographic emphasis was evident. Our speakers were Frank Waley from England, Phil Phillips from New Zealand, William Jackson from Tasmania, and Matthew Zandbergen from Holland. Mr. Waley prefers small wild daffodils, and for 30 years has been making trips to Spain in the spring to enjoy the daffodils and other wild flowers. His slides of these flowers and the countryside were lovely and his stories about them made an absorbing half hour.

Mr. Phillips' talk was equally spellbinding. When he started his slides with a map of Spain which Mr. Waley had used, everyone thought the projector operator had made a mistake. But no, Mr. Phillips had planned this, delighted in teasing us, and showed how if one drew a line down, around, and about a bit one would come out the other side and arrive in



California Group

New Zealand. He reported that the Down Under people had all the best stock from England and Ireland when starting and from this are now developing their own cultivars. The slides showed his fields where he plants seed by the gallons. One section of his plantings is in an old Maori cemetery. Mr. Phillips also dairy farms, and has a herd of several hundred cows. A picture of a peacock strutting in all his glory marked the end of the tale.

Mr. Jackson spoke briefly on work in Tasmania after saying how very happy he was to be in America at the convention. Emphasis in Tasmania is on seedlings, the work of Mr. Radcliffe on pinks having generated much interest there. Mr. Jackson, who acquired over 10,000 seedlings from a Dr. Duncan Campbell when he gave up daffodils for golf, has probably the most unusual place known in which to store flowers to save for exhibition. A pathologist friend makes available to him a section of the morgue. He keeps precise records and believes in line breeding. Mrs. Jackson must be given some acknowledgement. Her husband was away from home for four years during the war, so far away in England that he could not return on leave to Tasmania, and it was she who took care of the daffodils.

Mr. Zandbergen spoke briefly, defending the Dutch, who in a bit of joking by-play had been accused of selling Bartley which one individual considered the same clone as Peeping Tom. He pointed out the differences and the fact that they were raised by two different men named Williams who were not on speaking terms and therefore no sharers of seedlings.

The buses were awaiting us and there was a mad scramble for elevators. A convention of young people had played havoc with the automatic elevators, causing them to be stuck on upper floors. Our gallant men climbed stairs, banged doors, pushed buttons and got them operating again, so we were able to arrive at our luncheon destination on time. This was the clubhouse of the Portland Garden Club. The large dining room looked like a flower garden. Each individual plate was tied in colored paper; aquas, greens, lavenders, roses, and each was topped with a small corsage. These were made from an amazing variety of things; viburnums, daffodils, muscari, heather, small tuberous begonias, leucojum, fern . . . all the spring delights. At each place was a small carafe of chilled white wine with which we drank a toast to the Garden Club.

After lunch began the trip to Murray Evans' place, up a winding mountain road which had slush on it from an early morning snow. Spring was evident, however, in the wild flowers growing in the glens and dells along the road. Mr. Evans' place is on the side of a mountain, with mountains around it. To see his fields of blooms against such a background is worth going any number of miles in any kind of weather. Others have written of his flowers; they have not exaggerated in describing his or Mr. Mitsch's and I shall not even try. Unfortunately it began to sleet, and it had been raining off and on so that there was a constant entering and leaving the Evans' house. Here were warming coffee and three or four kinds of delicious cake. The one disappointment was that the weather kept away the rufous hummingbirds. On the return trip we were taken to see the Lautaret and Wahkeena Falls, Shepherds' Dell, and a view of the Columbia River Gorge looking toward the Bonneville Dam. What a gorgeous country!

This was a banner day to be ended by an exciting evening program. At dinner Dr. Bender presided and Mr. Mitsch gave a beautiful grace. Another delicious meal, after which the awards were made. The Gold Medal of the

ADS, in recognition of the advancement of daffodil culture was awarded to Mr. Matthew Fowlds, for his work with small daffodils. As he was unable to attend, Mr. Mitsch accepted the medal for him.

The Silver Medal for service to the Daffodil Society was presented to Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., a charter member of the society who has served on many committees, and is now the Editor of the Journal. This was a most popular choice as the spontaneous burst of applause and standing ovation showed.

To Mr. Mitsch, to encourage him to continue to use names of birds, a beautifully illustrated book on American birds was given, and to Mr. Evans, a steam engine buff, a scale model of the largest steam locomotive ever built.

Mr. Pannill was the speaker and he claimed his only qualification for speaking on the selection and naming of seedlings is his love of daffodils. However his Gold Quinn medal, won with seedlings, proved he is well qualified to select. As for naming them, he kept his audience in gales of laughter over some of his thoughts on this subject.

Mr. Pannill's humorous remarks brought to an end a convention we will all remember. We carried away with us happy memories of so many nice incidental happenings: the round table at breakfast in the Mall cafeteria, with its ever-changing group of people; the sight from upper story windows of those doing fast sprints around the motel at 6 a.m.; the singing of hymns which floated through to our meeting from the Church of Christ Convention in the adjacent room; various members hastily deserting buses to get forgotten items; at one dinner the coincidence of all the ladies at the speakers' left in shades of aqua, and all those on the right in black and white; Mr. Phillips' Radcliffe pink tie; Mr. Mitsch's tie painted with big, glorious daffodils; some attractive hot pants; Mr. Beach's delightful mother who had celebrated her 93d birthday, making new friends; Mt. Hood always hiding in the clouds and teasing us to return.

How wonderful it all was and credit is due to those who made it so. I think Mr. Thompson spoke truly when he said that the ADS was the best organization in the world to work for, for so many worked so hard and efficiently to make a success of the convention. We are very grateful to them. First of all we were so well housed and fed. The Knierims did yeoman work in making all the arrangements from afar and in seeing that everything ran smoothly. Nor could we have been other than content, we were so well fed. Mrs. John B. Veach of Asheville did a superb job in arranging for the delicious luncheons and epicurean dinners: Pacific Coast shrimp, Oregon salmon, a very tasty chicken dish, and a Merion berry pie among other delicacies. Mrs. Richard C. Stuntz was in charge of the decorations. One evening every table had a bowl of pink and white daffodils, and every other evening they were just as lovely and fresh as were the flowers placed in all the public rooms of the hotel. She said that she had had help from many people and we do appreciate what everyone did, before and during the convention.

At the banquet Mrs. R. P. Moore, Jr., Middle Atlantic Regional Vice President, extended an invitation from her Region to the 1973 Convention in Williamsburg, Virginia. Don't miss it! Remember Mr. Rat speaking of boats in the "Wind in the Willows"? To paraphrase: "What! never been to a Daffodil Convention? Nice? It's the only thing. Nothing, my friend—absolutely nothing—is half so worth doing."

# STARS FOR 1971

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

Seeking the daffodils that ADS fanciers favor from coast to coast, south to north, we analyzed the 1971 Symposium returns, listing daffodils that received votes from collectors growing more than 200 varieties and from every region. This search was in response to the frequent requests for All-American daffodils.

We limited the count to ballots of members growing more than 200 varieties because it seems to take that number to sample the many types available. A member is permitted to judge in a show while growing but 100 different daffodils, but it seems to take at least another hundred before one can acquire a representative collection.

We made this count All Regions, knowing well that this does not automatically cover all climate zones, or in other words, all growing conditions in the U.S.A. Members grow daffodils in six USDA climate zones, defined by the average annual minimum temperatures, or from Zone 4, with winter lows of 25° F. below zero, to Zone 9, with a minimum of 20° above. Each ADS Region includes four climate zones, rarely three or five. It is therefore possible for a cultivar to receive votes from all Regions but from only the two climate zones 6 and 7, where nearly all daffodils thrive.

With this reservation, and until ADS can develop a plan to honor those daffodils of highest quality that do well in all of the six climate zones our membership represents, the Symposium Committee offers:

## STAR DAFFODILS

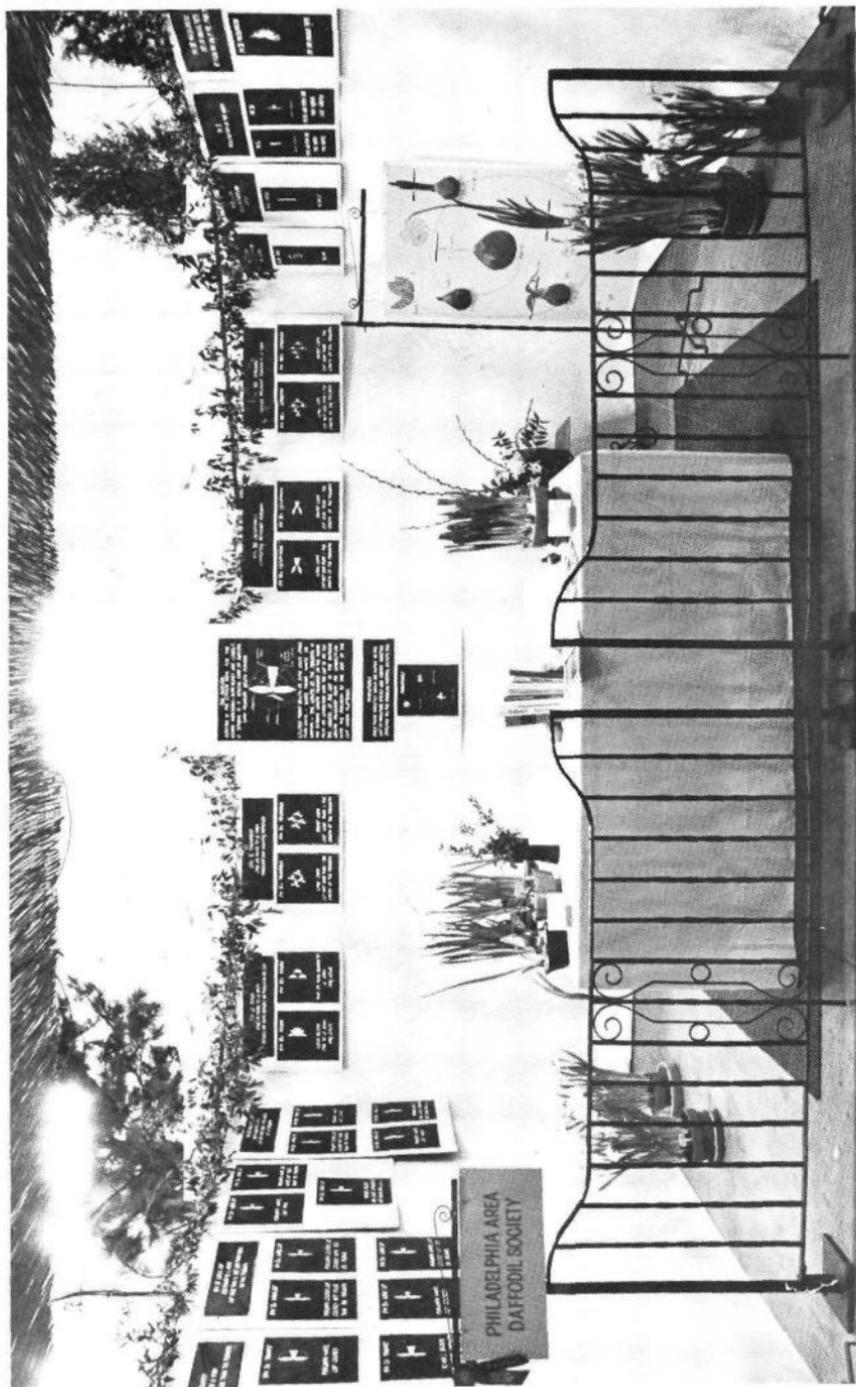
### SYMPOSIUM TOPS FOR ALL REGIONS FOR 1971:

Cultivar	Hybridizer	Votes
Festivity, 2b	Mitsch 1954	46
Accent, 2b pink	Mitsch 1960	34
Ceylon, 2a	Richardson 1943	31
Cantatrice, 1c	Wilson 1936	29
Kingscourt, 1a	Richardson 1938	20

As stars in all fields find aspirants just behind, so we name those daffodils which now miss star designation by just one Region.

## STARLETS FOR 1971:

Cultivar	Hybridizer	Votes	Except Region:
Sweetness, 7a	Mitsch 1960	41	Central
Daydream, 2d	Favell 1939	30	Southeast
Charity May, 6a	Coleman 1948	27	Central
Vigil, 1c	Wilson 1947	27	Southeast
Silver Chimes, 8	Martins 1916	25	Central
Galway, 2a	Richardson 1943	23	Southeast
Aircastle, 3b	Mitsch 1958	19	Central
Ormeau, 2a	Dunlop 1949	18	Pacific



## PHILADELPHIA FLOWER SHOW BOOTH

At the invitation of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society entered a booth in the Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show on March 12-19, 1972, with 10 plant societies, and were honored to receive the Award of Honor. The Philadelphia Show is now the largest on the East Coast and was visited by more than 100,000 people during the week, a near record despite the unfavorable weather on several days.

The booths faced each other along an aisle behind the "Floricourt," the central feature of the Show, and were 15 feet wide x 10 feet deep x 8 feet high, backed with heavy white paper. Paintings done by Mrs. J. Pancoast Reath on black poster board and lettered in white, illustrating the daffodil classification, were staged along the top of the booth, commanding attention from three directions. A large colored chart illustrating bulb cycle of growth hung from a wrought iron standard. Beautiful pots of forced daffodils contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gruber and Mrs. Helen LeBlond were displayed on the floor, and two complementary arrangements of cut daffodils made by Mrs. H. Rowland Timms drew much favorable comment. Of course these were kept fresh during the week.

Flowering bulbs grown in pebbles and pots just removed from a trench with descriptive cards were on a table covered with a daffodil yellow cloth along with a display of catalogs, books, ADS membership blanks, and a yellow handout sheet listing varieties which do well in the Delaware Valley area, and a list of suppliers. A clump of *N. asturiensis* which had been blooming in Dr. and Mrs. Wister's garden for 10 days was potted for the Show and drew amazed comments.

During the last 3 days a collection of Mrs. Reath's forced miniatures at the perfect stage of development were extremely interesting. Varieties were Hawera, Canaliculatus, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Pencrebar.

Mr. and Mrs. Timms and Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan installed the booth and manned it all during the time the Show was open with the help of these other dedicated Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society members: Mr. and Mrs. Gruber, Mrs. A. VanHorn, Mrs. H. Vernon Lapp, Mr. James Davis, Mrs. LeBlond, Mrs. James Tracey, Mrs. William Batchelor, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McNamara, Mr. John Lyster, and Mrs. Zachary Wobensmith. No subsidy was offered for the booth so the exhibit was a purely personal contribution from PADS members, who feel it was very worthwhile.

— Mary Harrigan

### THE SAGA OF ZERO, OR, A WELL NAMED BULB

Four years ago, I bought a bulb of the 2c, Zero, to include in my plantings. Come spring, the place reserved for Zero remained bare, while the green shoots grew all around, all around. So, I dug for the bulb and found it had rotted. I was unable to replace it the next year, but last year ordered it again. This past spring it grew and had two blooms — but alas, it was not Zero, but looked much like Green Island. So the dealer replaced it for me this fall, and when I went to plant it, you guessed it, it was rotted. So it has been, for me, very aptly named — because it has been a big zero in my garden. Do you think I should try one more time?

MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER (From CODS Corner, Oct. 1971)

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1972

## THE DAFFODIL SEASON IN GEORGIA

By MRS. MAURICE C. ABERCROMBIE, *Palmetto, Georgia*

After an unpredicted snow and ice storm in early December, warm spring-like weather followed and continued for more than a month. Paper Whites were used for Christmas table arrangements in many areas of Georgia. The foliage of many varieties of my tazettas grew to be more than 6 inches tall and buds of Early Grand Monarch and February Gold were showing above the ground. On January 13 the temperature was 70° F. On Sunday morning, January 16 the temperature had dropped to 3°. Foliage was killed to the ground and I was sure we would have no tazettas, but, except for a few early varieties, it was the best tazetta year we have had in many years. After I clipped off the black foliage, new foliage grew and damage was not evident with the masses of blooms.

My first splash of color was Bambi on February 15, followed by Golden Cycle. I have a mass planting of Fortune along a south wall which is usually the first display, but this year there were very few blooms until February 25. The tall stems were not beaten down by wind and rain and the blooms were spectacular for many days. After the blooms faded, I went down to clip the seed pods and there were very few. I was relieved of a tedious task, but I cannot understand why they did not develop seed pods.

Although there were no more very low temperatures, the wet, cold spring delayed bloom dates of most varieties. Many early flowers were ribby this year and we can always blame the weather for this condition. Throughout the blooming season the weather was erratic, with night temperature 25°, warming up to 50° during the day. Wind and beating rain did more damage than low temperatures.

An interesting feature this year was the "bonus" blooms. Long after the first blooms had faded, a new fresh bloom would appear. This was true especially of Charity May, Piculet, Pastoral, and the yellow trumpet Bawnboy.

Viking was the yellow trumpet of the year, but almost as good were Arctic Gold, Bawnboy, and Kingscourt. The whites were unusually good this year. Ulster Queen, Pristine, Angel, Fairy Dream, and Wedding Gift were very good, but Sleveen opened as perfect as one could want, with its flat perianth and glistening sheen.

The red-cups were never better. A large planting of Ceylon, with its beautiful form and brilliant color was not affected by rain, wind, or sun. With all the beautiful new varieties which Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson grew, Revelry won for her the Best in Show in the Atlanta show. The color of Caracas was very brilliant.

All reverse bicolors lived up to the hybridizers' descriptions this year, and Old Satin, Irish Coffee, and Beige Beauty were reverse bicolors in the garden of Mrs. William S. Simms. My Beige Beauty was a soft chartreuse self after about 3 days.

Festivity was a magnificent flower, and My Love was the best flower in the Southeast Regional Show in Asheville, N.C. It was exhibited by David Cook of Atlanta.

It was a joy to see the poeticus bloom so well for us this year. Many years our hot weather prevents opening to perfection. The first to bloom in my garden was Otterburn although it looks more like a small-cup than a poeticus. Actaea, Cantabile, and Milan were all good.

The color of pink cups was very vivid. Accent, Salmon Trout, Coral Ribbon, Coral Luster, Passionale, and Merry Widow were all good performers.

The doubles liked our cool, wet weather and bloomed to perfection. Candida, Gay Challenger, Big-Wig, Enterprise, Daphne, and Sweet Music all bloomed before hot weather.

Miniatures have liked the new rockery with the gritty soil which we made just for them. Pango, Tête-a-Tête, Jumble, Mite, Sundial, Hawera, Pixie, Pixie's Sister, April Tears, Small Talk, and *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* are the ones which do well for us and which we plant in masses.

Mrs. William S. Simms has bloomed some outstanding seedlings this year. A good yellow trumpet was the best seedling in the Smyrna Show, and a colorful 2a was the best in the Regional Show in Asheville. She says all her Kilworth  $\times$  Arbar crosses were good.

Other growers in our areas have reported these as being good: Shining Light, Perimeter, Ringstead, Rushlight, Fiorella, Downpatrick, Comment, Tangent, Partridge, Greenfinch, Alpine Glow, Ambergate, Ballymoss, and Rainbow.

As I sit here at the close of the daffodil season, I am admiring a vase of beautiful blooms I cut this morning before 90° temperature and hot wind seared and withered those remaining in the garden. For a few more days we will enjoy Limerick, Azalea, Silken Sails, Grace Note, Corofin, Cantabile, Pigeon, Lady Bee, Bobbysoxer, Tittle-Tattle, *N. gracilis* and the beautiful little Polar Sea, glistening pure white except for a green eye, which was the last to bloom in my garden.

## ALABAMA'S 1972 DAFFODIL SEASON

By MARGARET THOMPSON, *Birmingham, Alabama*

We had a beautiful daffodil season in Alabama this year. The only trouble was the weather. It couldn't make up its mind as to whether we would skip winter and go directly into spring or not. Many varieties of daffodils were through the ground in late November and by Christmas they were 6 or more inches high with buds appearing — Paper Whites were, of course, blooming in the yard. Then in early January the weather decided to try a cold spell, so buds of several varieties were blasted and foliage badly nipped. Within just a few days spring was back with us. The daffodils started to grow again and we had our first blossom on January 13, in fact we had two: Lobularis and Bambi. Within a few days we had 35 varieties blooming, most of them early garden varieties: Golden Spur, Mulatto, Carlton, February Gold, High Sierra, and others, all before February 15.

Before the end of February we were really in bloom: Armada, Agathon, Aubade, Butterscotch, Bethany, Chemawa, Charter, Court Martial, Carita, Falstaff, Joyous, Kingscourt, Lunar Sea, Luna Moth, Nazareth, Ninth Lancer, Sweetness, Salmon Trout, Vulcan, Viking, and many others. By

this time we were getting worried—our show was more than two weeks away and the sun and warm wind were just what the daffodils liked. Then winter returned for about a week and held them back for the show.

Most of the doubles froze; those nice, fat, juicy buds just can't take 80 degrees in the daytime and below freezing at night. A few of the others blasted too.

By March 15 we were in full bloom.

There are some real special varieties in the garden which we watch with great interest and this year they were outstanding: Polly Anderson's Pineapple Cup, which blooms early; Eve Robertson's Indian Brave, which helped up win an ADS Award in the show; Roberta Watrous' Curlylocks, which had 10 stems blooming at one time; and from New Zealand Phil Phillips' Pundit, which seems to like our southern weather and just bloomed beautifully.

The reverse bicolors were exceedingly pretty but a little early. To mention a few: Halolight, Daydream, Pastorale, Pipit, and Moonlight Sonata.

The weather was just about perfect for pinks and we got excellent color from the deep pink of Accent, Carita, Rima, and Salmon Trout down to the lovely soft pink in Melody Lane. This was really our "Pink Year."

Outstanding whites were: Arctic Doric, Vigil, Wedding Gift, Brussels, Easter Moon, White Prince, Tain, and Purity.

This was a wonderful year for brilliant color; it was great in Ceylon, Matlock, Signal Light, Vulcan, Red Ranger, Hotspur, and Arbar.

Jonquils are very dependable in Alabama so we always have a rather large section in our show. Sweetness, Trevithian, Chérie, Suzy, Stratosphere, Kinglet, Lanarth, and Polnesk were some of the best shown.

The new green-cupped varieties, Green Woodpecker and Green Linnet, were lovely, as was the old one Cushendall.

In the small cups Merlin, Kingfisher, Redstart, and Circlet were great.

The miniatures did very well this spring, three Tête-a-Tête winning the ADS Miniature White Ribbon. April Tears, Mustard Seed, Cyclataz, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Marionette, Pixie's Sister, Curlylocks, Hawera, Xit all bloomed beautifully.

Although the new bulbs planted in the fall of 1971 were slow in coming up, when they did bloom they were fine. Outstanding for their blooms were three of Murray Evans': Jolly Roger (2b), Dawnlight (1d), and Propriety, a 2b pink which colored well.

For garden beauty in clumps or drifts we use Dick Wellband, Hades, Nova Scotia, Norman, Thalia, Klondyke, Jezebel, and a few others. These were blooming with the azaleas this spring and what a lovely picture it made.

Today is April 27th and we still have a blossom of Flicker, Rhine Maiden and plenty of "Twin Sisters"—the old southern variety that is the last to bloom.

What more could you ask from any flower than three and a half months of bloom and that is what we have had from daffodils in Alabama in 1972.

## DAFFODIL CULTURE IN A COLDFRAME

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

In the midwest and other areas where winter is long and cold, some daffodils that are tender or that have very small bulbs may need protection from deep freezing of the ground. Often snow cover is not adequate for a mulch in zero weather.

There are two methods of providing protection for tender bulbs. The bulbs may be potted in early fall and sunk into a pit lined with pea gravel or cinders. The pit should be at least 2 feet deep. The pots should be sunk to the rims into the gravel. They must be kept watered, and when cold weather arrives, the entire pit should be covered with straw or other mulch and topped with a piece of canvas or plastic weighted down with rocks or boards. Mulch should be heaped high enough to keep water from draining into the pit. If certain pots are desired for forcing through the winter months, those pots should be placed at one end so they may be removed as wanted without disturbing the entire pit. When spring arrives the cover should be taken off and the mulch removed a little at a time. The pots are thus allowed to come into bloom at their regular time.

The pit method has been valuable for providing potted blooms, which we use at daffodil time in our window boxes. They stay fresh much longer than cut blooms and require little attention, except for watering during the blooming period. In our area, potted bulbs that are not given protection will freeze. Many years ago we potted up bulbs for the window boxes in the fall, placed the pots on top of the ground next to the garage and covered them with leaves. By spring the leaves had all blown away and the bulbs had been frozen. *Bulbocodiums* and other varieties that normally bloom in fall and early winter will need to be grown in a coldframe rather than in a pit.

A true coldframe method is a slow forcing procedure. It is used to provide winter protection and also supplies early blooming miniatures for show purposes. Often we plant half a dozen bulbs in a pot for the early show and another half dozen of the same variety outdoors for later bloom, provided the variety is one that will grow well outdoors in a cold climate.

A coldframe to be efficient should be in a warm sunny place. Construction should begin by excavating the measured area at least 2 feet deep; then the frame is inserted around the edge of the excavation. The bottom of the area is covered with broken pieces of pots and large gravel for good drainage, and then pea gravel is added. The pots are sunk into the gravel and are well watered.

We have tried two types of coldframes, one built of redwood with plastic-covered lids and another of aluminum with fiberglass lids which can be raised for ventilation. The lids of the redwood frame are made of plastic stapled to both sides of the sash. This gives a 2-inch dead air space for insulation and helps to keep the area warmer than the aluminum frame which has the fiberglass lids. Both frames have the lids in sections so that all may be raised or just one section, depending upon the weather. The coldframes are placed on a hillside against a greenhouse wall, which helps to give added protection from cold north winds. They slope enough to allow the low winter sun to shine on all the pots at midday. The pea gravel gives excellent

drainage, but the pots must be watched carefully and watered regularly. When spring arrives, the coldframes require attention during the day. They must be ventilated when the sun rises or blooms will burn. They must be closed on cold nights when the temperature goes below freezing, as it often does in early April. As spring progresses, the sashes can be removed completely and covered with lath mounted on legs to protect blooms against hail and hot sun.

Many gardening books have described various methods of coldframe construction, but we have discovered that the coldframe that is buried underground except for the lids is much more easily heated and can be kept warmer than one built above ground, using cement blocks as a foundation.

As the pots finish blooming they are given a weak low-nitrogen fertilizer in liquid form. The pots are kept well watered until all foliage has died down. The frame lids are stored for the summer, and watering ceases; the pots are at the mercy of the elements. An occasional weeding is all the care needed. Most of the miniatures like a lean diet and a good summer baking. A few varieties such as *N. viridiflorus* resent any water during the summer. Those pots are removed from the frames and stored on a sunny bench in the greenhouse where they do not receive any water all summer.

Usually bulbs remain in the pots until division is necessary or until they die out. Many of the bulbocodiums are not long lived and need to be replaced every few years; others seem to do well and last a long time. Fortunately the bulbocodiums set seed freely and bloom in about 3 years from seed. The miniatures with few exceptions enjoy the hot dry summer in the coldframe. When mid-August arrives, the frames are well watered in order to start roots for the growing season.

Drainage is absolutely necessary in the coldframe. One year the aluminum coldframe was filled with cocoa bean hulls into which the pots were placed. By spring the hulls had rotted and held so much water that some of the bulbs were lost. Small black gnats lived in the mulch and became troublesome.

The coldframes are also used for first- and second-year seedlings. Then the seedlings are knocked out of the pots onto a screen wire sieve which makes it easy to find all the bulbs. They are lined out in the test garden where most of them survive covered with a mulch of pine needles, straw, or peanut hulls in winter. Better germination occurs in the coldframe, and a second year of protection gives the bulbs a good start when they are set out into the open. A few seedlings have been brought into bloom in 4 years from seed, when kept in the coldframe. These were miniatures and from pods that contained only a few seeds. Standard-sized crosses would require too much room to carry beyond 2 years in the coldframe.

The potting mixture is composed of two-thirds heavy garden loam, one-sixth sand, and one-sixth peat moss. Our soil is clay and has to be altered for good culture. No fertilizer is used the first year. All pots are well crocked in the bottom for good drainage. *N. cyclamineus* and *N. triandrus* like more humus; therefore, the mixture is changed to one-third loam, one-third sand, and one-third peat for them. A layer of granite chips or turkey gravel is placed on the top of the pots to prevent water from washing the soil and to help keep down the weeds. The chips should be small for potted seedlings.

Varieties that have grown well in the coldframe are the bulbocodium hybrids, Nylon, Poplin, Muslin, Taffeta, Tarlatan, and Jessamy. Varieties that are too tender to do well outdoors in our area and that do well in the coldframe are April Tears, Jumblie, Tête-a-Tête, Halingy, Xit, and Yellow Xit. Most of the others on the ADS List of Approved Miniatures that are available grow well in our area without protection. Species that have been successful in the coldframe are various bulbocodiums, *calicola*, *cantabricus petunioides*, *viridiflorus*, *serotinus*, *cyclamineus*, *fernandesii*, *gaditanus*, *juncifolius*, *rupicola*, *scaberulus*, *triandrus albus*, *triandrus* var. *concolor* and var. *pulchellus*, *watieri*, *willkommii*, and *juncifolius* var. *requienii*.

*Canaliculatus* has been tried in the coldframe and produced excellent bulb division but no blooms after the first year. *N. broussonetii* bulbs were also grown in a cool greenhouse and in the coldframe. Two years ago a scape appeared in the coldframe about mid-November, but after consultation with experts we were of the opinion that the scape came from a *tazetta papyraceus* bulb and did not have the characteristics attributed to *N. broussonetii*, although the bulbs were purchased as *N. broussonetii*. The pot in the greenhouse has not produced a scape in 15 years.

A coldframe will lengthen the daffodil season to 9 months. June, July, and August are the only months when no daffodils are in bloom. Our season starts with *N. serotinus* and *N. viridiflorus* in September in the coldframe and ends with *N. albus plenus odoratus* outdoors in May.

Miniatures entered in the daffodil shows may be grown in protected areas. Usually the bulbs are small and several can be grown in a 5-inch pot. A small coldframe will accommodate a number of pots, and with proper attention the coldframe can be manipulated to produce excellent miniature specimens for the shows. Bloom can be forced or held back by ventilation at the right time. A few pots of the miniature jonquil hybrids may be grown in the coldframe for early shows; they will thrive in our area outdoors without any difficulty but are always late unless protected and forced gently. Gentle forcing such as in the coldframe does not seem to damage the bulbs for the next year's growth, provided they are fertilized and given proper care until all foliage has died down.

## ADS GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

The American Daffodil Society's Gold Medal is presented in recognition of accomplishments of a preeminent nature in the advancement of daffodil culture. It was awarded this year to Mr. Matthew Fowlds, whose use of small species in breeding has added many cultivars of distinctive merit to our gardens. Among these are Honey Bells, Harmony Bells, Nuthatch, Greenlet, Little Lass, and Waxwing.

Through his example and his generosity in distributing bulblets and seeds he has been responsible for a great increase in the number of members growing "their own" small hybrids and deriving much pleasure from them.

The Society's Silver Medal is presented for distinguished service to the Society. It was awarded this year to Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., Editor of *The Daffodil Journal*. She was previously Chairman of the Breeding and Selection Committee for eight years, and has served on other committees.

## ENGLISH DAFFODILS IN A MARYLAND GARDEN

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, *Bethesda, Maryland*

This year found me eagerly awaiting the blooming in my garden of a group of daffodils bred by John Lea of Worcestershire, England. I had fallen in love with Mr. Lea's exquisite exhibits at the RHS shows in London and had been fortunate enough to purchase bulbs of some of them from Mr. Lea last year.

Early this spring when, one by one, they poked their noses through the ground, I was agog with anticipation. I hoped to be able to enter some of the flowers in our ADS shows so that American judges could see them. The foliage was abundant and very vigorous and presaged the strong stems and lovely blooms which were to follow.

First to open was Loch Owskeich, a magnificent 2a of intense coloring; then came Loch Stac, another 2a, smaller, very brilliant, and with faultless form. 2b Borrobol followed, and made me catch my breath with its smooth, round white perianth and flaming cup.

The next day I cut these varieties (along with a number of other more familiar ones) and took them to Baltimore for the Maryland State Show. All of them won blue ribbons, and Loch Owskeich was declared Best-in-Show. Summer suddenly arrived that day, as it often does in our climate, and the temperature soared into the nineties. All afternoon, in Baltimore, I was worrying about my flowers at home, for I knew they would be bursting their sheaths like popcorn and getting equally baked and fried. I especially worried about my new English pets, certain that they had never encountered anything like that at home!

When I arrived back in Bethesda and scurried to the daffodil patch, I found that two-thirds of all my plantings had opened that day, many cups had already suffered burnt edges, and stems were sagging. But there was no damage to my new ones, except that 3b Dell Chapel had opened without the lovely peach-pink rim I remembered so well from London.

Three days later I took more flowers to the Washington Daffodil Society's ADS Regional Show, where Mr. Lea's varieties again helped me win blue ribbons and brought comment from many competent growers and judges. Most striking was Eribol, another brilliant 2b with snowy perianth and neat red cup.

But the best was yet to come. The following week Inverpollly came into bloom, a superb 2c with perfect perianth, beautifully proportioned straight cup, and heavy, heavy substance. Four flowers opened one morning, so exquisite that I could scarcely believe my eyes. I just sat there and gazed at them thinking, "Well, you beauties, if I could only have one daffodil in my garden, now I know which one it would be!"

That evening I checked the ADS shows within driving distance and decided to try to bring Inverpollly to the show at Chambersburg, Pa., where a beautiful trophy is offered for a challenge class of three stems each of 18 varieties. I hastily surveyed the garden for showworthy blooms and cut for refrigeration those which would not hold in good condition for the next 4 days. (Out came the food and in went the daffodils.) There were promis-

ing buds ready to open on late 3c's and 3b's, and young flowers on jonquils and poets. I did not cut Inverpolly but left it to develop in the garden, as the substance was so heavy.

At the show I arranged three of the exquisite white blooms as the centerpiece of my entry and feel sure that they were very instrumental in winning the trophy for me. (The fourth flower had developed a nick in one petal as it expanded and I entered it in a single bloom class, where it nevertheless won a blue ribbon. The three flowers in my collection were selected as "Best Vase of Three."

In assessing Mr. Lea's varieties as a whole, I would say that refinement is the dominant characteristic. Perfection of form, purity of color, and heavy substance are there in good measure, and all of the stems were tall and strong. The vigorous growth in my garden was an unexpected bonus. I realize that the flowers which bloomed for me this year were put in the bulbs in Mr. Lea's garden, but I shall do my best to grow some more good ones for next year, and will hope that they easily acclimate themselves to their new home in the sunny South.

## "NARCISSUS," NOT "DAFFODILS" TO U.S. CUSTOMS

*Reprinted from The Daffodil Journal, March 1968, and called to the attention of all members importing daffodil (narcissus) bulbs.*

Part 125.15 of the Tariff Schedule of the United States includes narcissus bulbs in its list of items dutiable at the rate of \$2.10 per 1,000 bulbs. In that list there is no reference to the word "daffodil." Therefore, when narcissus bulbs pass through Customs and the accompanying invoice or packing list merely shows "bulbs" or "daffodils," the Customs official handling them is quite unlikely to know that they are narcissus. Consequently, he considers them to be governed by Part 125.30 of the tariff regulations which is a "basket" category covering many odd kinds of bulbs mentioned in Part 125.15. Those bulbs in the "basket" category are subject to a higher duty rate of 5.5 per cent ad valorem (the invoiced value).

There are two things to do with regard to a duty overcharge. First, instruct your foreign shipper to show "narcissus" on the invoice and any other papers accompanying the consignment. Second, if you are overcharged, pay the duty (unless you are at the port of entry and are dealing with the one actually making the duty decision) and then submit a claim for a refund. To do so, send your request to the Collector of Customs at the port where the bulbs entered. With it send a photocopy of any papers accompanying the shipment (invoice, receipt for duty paid, etc.) and point out that while the papers showed the common name "daffodil," the bulbs were technically "narcissus."

# BULLETIN BOARD

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Typing copy for the new roster will begin July 1 and only members in good standing on that date can be certain to be listed. Those who have received a "yellow" notice or a postcard final warning and have not responded by that date should not expect to find their names on the roster even though late payment makes them members in good standing when the roster is sent out with the *September Journal*. The typing proceeds through the states in alphabetical order and once a state is completed, there can be no change.

\* \* \*

A few copies of the *1971 Daffodil Season Report* which the RHS published in place of the *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* are on hand and may be had for a dollar a copy. If orders exceed the half dozen copies in stock, more will be ordered but surface mail from overseas is in such disarray that a delay of at least two months must be anticipated. While the booklet has a soft cover and is reproduced from typed copy, it is a good deal more impressive and valuable than early reports suggested. There are several reports on the 1971 season, the results of several shows, the list of new registrations, some brief articles, and other minor material; a total of 124 pages. It is unfortunate that we have the last year book and this interim report both carrying the date of 1971.

\* \* \*

The *Daffodil Year-Books* issued prior to World War II are increasingly hard to locate and then only at rising prices. The office does have on hand used copies for 1934, 1937, and 1940 which anyone may claim for \$6 each. Those who have secured copies of Burbidge & Baker in the past will be interested to know that the last offering of a copy was priced at \$156.

\* \* \*

We are glad to share with the President's Council of Economic Advisors the good news that the recession seems to be over. At least the ADS is enrolling new members at a higher rate than for several years. It is only fair to note that quite a few of these attribute their membership to the recommendation which Grant Mitsch includes each year in his catalog.

\* \* \*

Interest in daffodils does not have to diminish with age; in fact, a lively interest almost seems to assure that we will become octogenarians. At the moment our senior member appears to be Mrs. Wayland C. Marlow, Sr., of Granville, Ohio, who will be 94 next November 20. If anyone wishes to challenge her title, please notify the office.

— George S. Lee, Jr.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS, APRIL 6 AND 8

(Abridged from Report of Secretary)

38 directors were present.

Regional reports from six regions were given.

Committee chairmen reported as follows:

*Awards:* Mrs. Simms reported 34 shows approved as ADS shows for 1972.

*Data Bank:* The entire Data Bank is being reprogrammed for the new and larger computer, Samantha II. 450 varieties have been added.

*Editor of Journal:* Short pieces relating to daffodils in any way are needed in quantity as well as longer articles. New writers and ideas are welcome. Copies of all regional newsletters should be sent to Mrs. Watrous.

*Health and Culture:* Mr. Wheeler has aided members and non-members in many ways regarding importation of bulbs, furnishing supply sources of bulbs and chemicals, culture problems, technical information on meristem culture, Bermuda grass control, and has observed daffodil spray trials in England.

*Judges:* No changes since fall 1971 report.

*Membership:* Total membership is 1473 from 44 states including Washington, D.C., and 37 foreign memberships.

*Miniatures:* Two new ribbons have been made available for miniature classes in shows. Several additions to the Approved List of Miniatures were listed in the December Journal. More nominations for additions are invited from members.

*Photography:* Five sets of slides have been rented 18 times. A new set on miniatures should be ready soon. Mrs. Ford believes a set showing good and bad specimens, good and bad staging, and new varieties would be welcome.

*Publications:* Mr. Ticknor in resigning as chairman again thanked the members of this committee, Mrs. Watrous, Willis Wheeler, Mrs. Elisha Hanson, Miss Anne Sangree, Mrs. Burton Smallwood, and Mrs. Ticknor.

*Registrations:* A complete listing will be made in the fall.

*Schools:* Mrs. Link reported on Judging Schools held or scheduled for 1972. Course I will be given next spring at the Convention.

*Symposium:* Mrs. Capen reported that the selection of cultivars seems to be broadening, with less concentration of votes among the more famous and newer daffodils. Some regions have used Regional Symposiums to guide public plantings; some have included them as part of regional meetings or newsletters.

*Test Gardens:* Prof. Thomson requests bulbs of newer varieties for the Clemson Test Garden, and stressed healthy bulbs. Miniatures are now represented. The Daffodil Variety Evaluation publication issued by Clemson has proved to be the most popular bulletin the Experimental Station has at this time.

Mrs. William A. Bridges was unanimously elected an Honorary Life Member of ADS in recognition of her many years of service with the Board.

The 1973 Convention will be held in Williamsburg, Va., April 12-14.

The 1976 Convention will be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

# SOCIETY'S OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND CHAIRMEN FOR 1972 - 73

## *General Officers*

- ✓ *President:* Dr. William A. Bender, 778 Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201
- ✓ *First Vice President:* William H. Roese, 1945 Hacienda St., La Habra, Calif. 90631
- Second Vice President:* William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042
- ✓ *Secretary:* Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, Del. 19803
- ✓ *Treasurer:* Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124

## *Regional Vice Presidents*

- ✓ *New England:* Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, 27 Gale Road, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002
- ✓ *Northeast:* Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, 70 N. Middletown Rd., Media, Pa. 19063
- Middle Atlantic:* Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 96 Sandy Bay Drive, Poquoson, Va. 23362
- ✓ *Southeast:* Mrs. Maurice C. Abercrombie, Hutcheson Ferry Rd., Palmetto, Ga. 30268
- ✓ *Midwest:* Mrs. Verne Trueblood, Rte. 3, Box 166-B, Scottsburg, Ind. 47170
- ✓ *Southern:* Mrs. J. C. Lamb, 1750 Bates Creek Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40502
- ✓ *Central:* Mrs. William L. Brown, 6980 N. W. Beaver Drive, Johnston, Iowa 50131
- ✓ *Southwest:* Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, P. O. Box 1015, Muskogee, Okla. 74401
- ✓ *Pacific:* Jack S. Romine, 2065 Walnut Creek, Calif. 94596

## *Directors at Large*

- 1973: Mrs. William A. Bridges, 10 Othoridge Road, Lutherville, Md. 21093
- 1973: William G. Pannill, P. O. Box 5151, Martinsville, Va. 24112
- 1974: Mrs. Fort Linton, 1950 Chickering Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37215
- 1974: Mrs. Betty Barnes, 548 Greening St., Camden, Ark. 71701
- 1975: Mrs. Robert F. Johnson, 2537 W. 89th St., Leawood, Kans. 66206
- 1975: Mrs. R. L. Armstrong, Rte. 5, Box 26, Covington, Va. 24426

## *Executive Director*

- ✓ George S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840

## *Immediate Past President*

- ✓ Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223

## *Regional Directors*

### *New England Region*

- 1973: Mrs. Colby M. Chester, Close Road, Greenwich, Conn. 06830
- 1974: Mrs. E. A. Conrad, 454 Hale St., Prides Crossing, Mass. 01965
- 1975: Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor, Joshuatown Rd., Old Lyme, Conn. 06371

### *Northeast Region*

- 1973: Mrs. James J. Tracey, 103 Haws Ave., Norristown, Pa. 19401
- 1974: Mrs. Jonathan W. Williams, 512 Foulkstone Road, Wilmington, Del. 19803
- 1975: Mrs. Daniel J. McNamara, 68 Brooktree Road, Hightstown, N. J. 08520

### *Middle Atlantic Region*

- 1973: Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, P. O. Box 97, Princess Anne, Md. 21853
- 1974: Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., P. O. Box 116, Newsoms, Va. 23874
- 1975: Mrs. William C. Seipp, Middleburg, Va. 22117

### *Southeast Region*

- 1973: Mrs. Richard C. Stuntz, 112 Chapel Drive, Rutherfordton, N. C. 28139  
1974: Luther J. Cooper, Jr., 5206 Hawkesbury Lane, Raleigh, N. C. 27606  
1975: Robert B. Coker, 120 Jeanette Street, Canton, Ga. 30114

### *Midwest Region*

- 1973: Miss Virginia Wolff, 342 West Owen Street, Scottsburg, Ind. 47170  
1974: Mrs. Leon Killigrew, 415 S. Wabash St., Hobart, Ind. 46342  
1975: Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221

### *Southern Region*

- 1973: Mrs. Raymond L. Roof, 2015 Lone Oak Rd., Paducah, Ky. 42001  
1974: Mrs. Fred A. Allen, Jr., 899 Van Leer Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37220  
1975: Mrs. L. H. Houston, 309 South Milner Street, Hartselle, Ala. 35640

### *Central Region*

- 1973: K. Haines Beach, P. O. Box 246, Edwardsville, Kans. 66022  
1974: Mrs. Tom D. Throckmorton, 1407 Woodland Dr., Des Moines, Iowa 50309  
1975: Mrs. Clyde Cox, 2330 Illinois Avenue, Eldorado, Ill. 62930

### *Southwest Region*

- 1973: Mrs. Fred Wm. Harris, Mayflower, Ark. 72106  
1974: Mrs. Eugene Rice, 1521 Boston Ave., Muskogee, Okla. 74401  
1975: Mrs. W. D. Bozek, Rte. 3, Ennis, Texas 75119

### *Pacific Region*

- 1973: Mrs. Maxine Johnson, 142 Sierra Way, Chula Vista, Calif. 92011  
1974: Mrs. Carl Engdahl, P. O. Box 758, Pendleton, Oregon 97801  
1975: Mrs. Ellen Rennick, 1809 Fletcher Avenue, South Pasadena, Calif. 91030

## *Committee Chairmen*

*Awards:* Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3571 Paces Ferry Road, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30327

*Breeding and Selection:* Murray W. Evans, Rte. 1, Box 525, Corbett, Ore. 97019

*Classification:* Mrs. J. Robert Walker, 501 Mulberry Rd., Martinsville, Va. 24112

*Data Bank:* Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton, 1407 Woodland Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50309

*Editor of Journal:* Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., 5031 Reno Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008

*Health and Culture:* Willis H. Wheeler, 3171 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Va. 22207

*Judges:* Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, Ark. 71901

*Library:* Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., 11111 Gunston Road, Lorton, Va. 22079

*Membership:* Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223

*Miniatures:* John R. Larus, 67 Wyndwood Road, West Hartford, Conn. 06107

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

*Public Relations:* Miss Eleanor Hill, 1577 E. 22nd St., Tulsa, Okla. 74114

*Publications:* Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042

*Round Robins:* Dr. Glenn Dooley, 810 Covington Ave., Bowling Green, Ky. 42101

*Registration:* Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, 4810 Palm Drive, La Canada, Calif. 91011

*Schools:* Mrs. Goethe Link, P. O. Box 84, Brooklyn, Ind. 46111

*Symposium:* Mrs. John B. Capen, Rte. 3, Box 215, Boonton, N. J. 07005

*Test Gardens:* Prof. Dan P. Thomson, Jr., 108 Strode Circle, Clemson, S. C. 29631

*Executive Committee:* The five general officers, plus Willis H. Wheeler and Walter E. Thompson.

*Nominating Committee for 1973:* Charles H. Anthony, Conn., Chairman; Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Md.; Mrs. Raymond Roof, Ky.; Mrs. Robert Johnson, Kans.; and Jack Romine, Calif.

## WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?”

Your Bulb Broker has been busy going through lists of wanted bulbs since the last issue of the Journal. So, dear members, if any of you can spare a bulb of those listed below, please write directly to the person who wants it.

CULTIVAR	WANTED BY
3b Crete	Mrs. Phil Dickens 2016 Marilyn Dr., Bloomington, Ind. 47401
8 Orange Blossom	W. O. Ticknor 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042
8 Orange Cup	W. O. Ticknor
8 Snowflake	W. O. Ticknor
1a Robin Hood	Michael A. Magut 8 Bunker Hill Dr., Trumbull, Conn. 06611
1b Vanilla	David E. Karnstedt 980 W. Como Ave., Saint Paul, Minn. 55103
2a St. Egwin	David E. Karnstedt
2b Towhee	David E. Karnstedt
3a Alcida	David E. Karnstedt
3a Oakwood	David E. Karnstedt
3b Crete	David E. Karnstedt
3b Dragoman	David E. Karnstedt
8 Orange Blossom	David E. Karnstedt
9 Andrew Marvell	David E. Karnstedt
9 Dulcimer	David E. Karnstedt
9 Edwina	David E. Karnstedt
9 Lights Out	David E. Karnstedt
9 Sea Green	David E. Karnstedt
9 Sidelight	David E. Karnstedt
9 Pentucket	David E. Karnstedt
any of the de Navarro sun-resistant 2b reds, e.g. Brahms, Kentucky Cardinal	David E. Karnstedt
any Div. 10 not usually listed in catalogs	Mrs. Herschel Hancock 8378 San Fernando Way, Dallas, Texas 75218

Mrs. Hancock writes that she would like to collect a complete Division 10, so that she might make a critical side-by-side comparison.

It has been suggested that if a commercial source is found for a particular cultivar, that source be published in the Journal for the benefit of other members who might like to acquire the same cultivar. With that in mind, 3b Grey Lady is available from Carncairn Daffodils Ltd., Broughshane, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland; 1a Tanagra and 6a Snipe are available from Broadleigh Gardens, nr. Wellington, Somerset, England; and 3b Picador is available from Gerald Waltz, Salem, Virginia 24153.

Send your requests for hard-to-find cultivars to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

## "DAFFODILS 1972"

The RHS announces a publication under this title to be issued in September, 1972. It will cater "for the amateur gardener interested in daffodils as well as for the expert grower and exhibitor."

Articles to be included are: "Good Garden Daffodils," by A. H. Kingdom and Brian Duncan; "How to Grow Daffodils," by David Lloyd; "Hybrid Miniatures," by J. Blanchard and W. Stagg; "Breeding Modern Hybrid Daffodils," by John Lea, and others.

There will also be short reports on shows in various parts of the world. The price will be 95 new pence, postage extra.

### HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Lionel Richardson was awarded the Veitch Memorial Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society this spring. This beautiful gold medal is awarded "to those who have helped in the advancement and improvement of the science and practice of horticulture." In presenting it RHS President Lord Aberconway said, in part, "No Fellow who is interested in daffodils can be unaware that to her is due the breeding and showing of most of the finest daffodils now available. For many consecutive years past Mrs. Richardson has won both the Devonshire Trophy and the Engleheart Cup in our Halls. We hope, Mrs. Richardson, that you will continue to bring from Ireland and stage here your magnificent blooms, will continue to encourage the sending of daffodils to Vincent Square from all over the world, and will continue to act as a devoted ambassador and advocate for the Society."

Since the March issue went to press we have received newsletters from the Northeast and Southern Regions of ADS, from three local daffodil societies, and from Australia, both mainland and Tasmania. Each ADS Region listed and welcomed 20 new members, those of the Southern Region including not only the director of the Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Duncan Callicott, and his wife, but also the popular singer Johnny Cash and his.

The February issue of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society letter reports that 12,000 daffodil bulbs were planted in Nashville last fall — sponsored by the Society. Four Society meetings were held and 22 programs presented to garden clubs and other clubs by members. A very successful bulb sale netted a profit of \$661.44, plus several dozen bulbs each of a number of varieties for planting at Cheekwood, the Tennessee Botanical Gardens.

The Washington Daffodil Society Newsletters for March and April announce or report (or both) a luncheon meeting in March, the show in April, the Society's annual meeting in May, the bulb order, and various miscellaneous items of news or comment, including an illustrated recipe for "Daffodil Torte," which was served at a meeting of the Board of Directors recently.

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society is thriving, with 19 members and two honorary members. A show on April 28 and meetings in May and September 1972 and February and May 1973 (!) have been planned. In the April issue of its publication, CODS Corner, there are short articles on extending the season and what to do after the daffodils bloom, the latter reprinted from the Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter.

The November 1971 issue of the Australian Daffodil Society reports in considerable detail 1971 show results from 17 Australian shows. This issue also reprints our ADS Approved List of Miniatures and "Handling Bulbs from New Zealand and Australia," by George S. Lee, Jr., as printed in the September issue of The Daffodil Journal, having been adapted from earlier publications in the New England Newsletter. Thus does daffodil information travel from one audience to another.

In our December 1971 issue we reprinted a short item, "Oscar Ronald's Last Pink Crosses," from the Australian Newsletter, giving as author Lindsay P. Dettman, who is editor and principal writer for the publication. Lt. Col. Dettman has informed us that the item was in fact written by Michael Spry, and we hasten to record this correction as he requests.

The Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter has also borrowed from us, in one recent (undated) issue reprinting the article on Mertect and Benlate control of basal rot, by C. J. Gould and V. L. Miller. (We shall be using material from Tasmania later.) Reports from six shows and an article "The Dover System of Judging," by Wm. Jackson, completes this issue. A special Christmas issue consists chiefly of an account by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson telling of a visit to New Zealand during which they visited four of the major New Zealand shows.

## LATE-BLOOMING HIGHLIGHTS OF RECENT SEASONS

By JOHN WISTER, *Swarthmore, Pennsylvania*

In the September 1970 Daffodil Journal, I presented some notes about the extra 2 weeks or more of daffodil bloom that we have been able to enjoy by planting early varieties in our most sheltered locations.

I have now prepared the following notes to show how we have succeeded in getting some of our favorite late varieties to open their flowers later than they normally would and then stay in good condition longer.

On the northwest side of our house, the land slopes away rather sharply, and high trees shade the ground from the excessive heat of the afternoon sun. Here, we usually get good flowers from about May 1-15, when the same varieties are wilting elsewhere.

Our latest flowers are the 3b's, Corncrake, Crimson Braid, and Reprieve, and the even lovelier 3c's, Cushendall, Frigid, and Silver Princess. They hang on as long as and sometimes longer than the poets, Cantabile, Dactyl, and the old, old, old, *recurvus*. This area also allows us to prolong the yellow trumpet season with Bastion and Golden Riot and with the old yellow 2a, *Ultimus*.

We have two other areas in which we have planted bulbs of late varieties to follow the midseason bloom peak of April 20-25. The first, which is close to our house and shaded by a big Scarlet Oak is roughly 100 x 50 feet.

In 1949 and 1950, the bulbs of more than 50 varieties (old varieties from Holland and from Barr, Engleheart, Brodie, P. D. and M. J. Williams, and just a few from Wilson and Richardson), were planted in clumps of a dozen or 25 in the ground cover of pachysandra and hay-scented ferns. These undoubtedly gave them too much competition for food and moisture. Yet

these tough old kinds (which most of our members would snoot as obsolete), have seemed to grow happily since without being disturbed. They still bloom reasonably well. In recent years, we have tried to dig, divide, and replant some of them each year, but time goes so fast we never complete this seemingly endless task.

In my previous article I mentioned a few of the early varieties in this location that bloom in the first week of April and some of the midseason kinds that make up the height of the season.

Among the slightly later-than-midseason varieties in this location are: Fermoy and Galway (2a); Green Island, Greenore and Hera (2b); Danger (3a); and Crown Derby, Firetail, and Matapan (3b).

The latest in this location are Nakota (2c); and Brambling, Lough Areema, and St. Anthony (3c).

We have a third favorite spot, perhaps 200 feet from the house. It is more in the open. Here, more late varieties bloom from about April 25-May 5th; in 1970 and 1971, however, we had three days of 90°F. that quickly wilted most of the flowers before the first of May. In this location also, we have been enjoying some things that are a little more expensive and therefore newer to us. White Prospect (1c) was good after other trumpets were gone; Patagonia outlasted the other 2a's; Gala, Gartan, and Rathcaven were later than most 2b's. But most important of all were the small cups, the 3b's, Accolade, Bushmills, Green Hills, and Greencastle; the 3c's, Dallas and Downhill; and the poets, Milan, Perdita, Quetzal.

Our members will notice that these last are slightly more modern than the varieties mentioned in the other two locations, but they were purchased only when they became reasonable in price, which, alas, is often just before our Irish sources drop them from their catalogs to make way for newer things. No one can blame them for this because they have to make enough money to stay in business. But I do hope some growers can keep some stocks of the really old kinds that I have mentioned. They, of course, will not win any prizes at shows, but as proven here they can and do hang on year after year and give us pleasure long after the many newer and more expensive varieties touted as superior have ceased to bloom or have disappeared entirely.

All we can do is to ask our members to come here and see them and decide for themselves which ones they think still will deserve a place in our gardens and our affections.

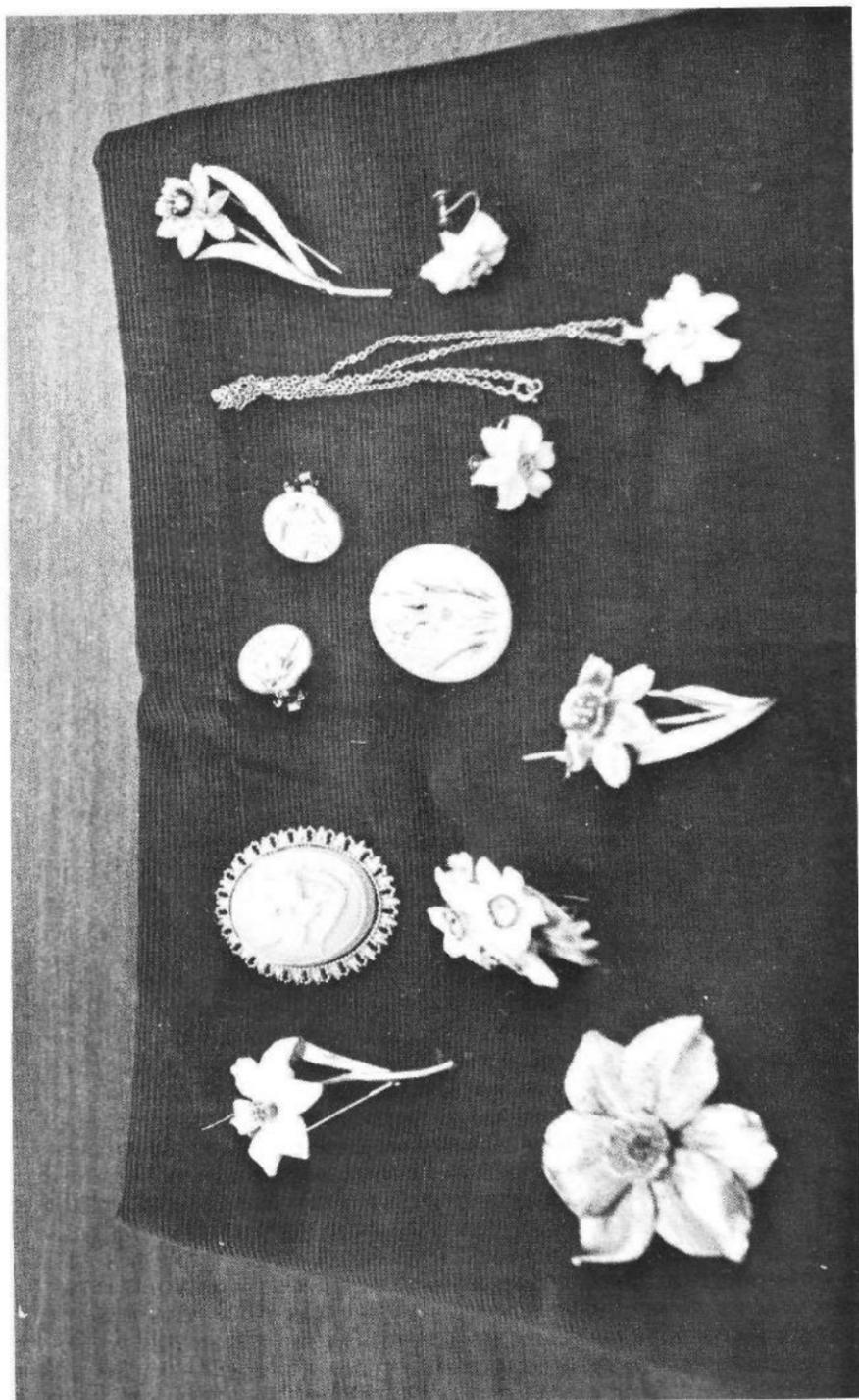
## AUSTRALIAN DAFFODIL CONVENTION

The Australian Daffodil Society and the Horticultural Society of Canberra have extended an invitation to members of our Society to attend the 1972 Australian Daffodil Championships and the Second Australian Daffodil Convention on September 9 and 10, 1972.

The Championships will be part of the Spring Bulb Show of the Canberra Horticultural Society on Saturday, September 9. The program for Sunday will include a tour of Canberra, with visits to public and home gardens, barbecue lunch, cocktails, buffet dinner, and selected speakers.

Mr. J. L. Bloomfield, Secretary of the Horticultural Society, has offered to assist visitors in obtaining accommodations. His address is 18 Calley Cres., Narrabundah, A. C. T. Australia.

The charge for participation in the Convention will be \$10.00. Registrations should be made before August 25.



## DAFFODILIA

By LAURA LEE TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

My family says I am a collector, and since we have been bitten by the daffodil bug I now collect daffodil objects, or daffodilia. It is surprising to me how often daffodils appear on china, fabrics, and, of course, on bed linens and towels, as has been mentioned before in the Journal. Sometimes the artist is completely carried away with his design, and one has to debate with himself whether a daffodil is intended or not. Other times our favorite flower is correctly displayed, and, when possible, those objects become part of our daffodilia collection.

My daughter seems to have developed the keenest eye for such things, and I am indebted to her for first seeing many of the objects we have collected.

Among the better pieces we have found are two metal hooks topped by nice daffodils. These must have been designed as towel hooks, as I found them in the bath shop of a local department store. The petals are properly arranged, and the cups are realistically colorful and well shaped. I am on the lookout for a soap dish of similar design but it has eluded me so far.

One especially nice flower arrangement we have is made of heavy crepe paper and is composed of five golden trumpets, with paler perianths. I feel the designer must have used real daffodils as her model for these as the petals are properly formed, the edge of the trumpets is slightly flared, and the anthers and stigmas are correctly displayed. This pleasing arrangement of daffodils, foliage, and a few tiny purple flowers rests on a fishing cork base covered with moss and depicts a bit of spring in our dining room the year round. This particular piece has drawn praise from some of the more knowledgeable ADS members who have seen it.

We have three different designs of cups and saucers, two made in England and one made in the United States. The English ones give truer pictures of daffodils. I have picked up a coffee pot and demitasse and saucer of the American one from two widely different sources and this makes me curious to see what else I can find of this particular pattern.

At a local flea market I found one gorgeous dessert plate of "Czechoslovakian Dresden" showing a poet daffodil nestled among a bouquet of roses, bleeding hearts, and other spring flowers.

One of my sisters-in-law keeps a special eye out, apparently, for she always has a daffodil present for me at Christmas. One year it was demitasse spoons with daffodils on the handles, another year an antique bowl with nice daffodils, but blue. This past year it was a small tile for the kitchen with a daffodil decal. She has recently told me about a silver plate table service she saw with a daffodil motif, but I have not yet had a chance to look for that.

In the jewelry field the range is wide, and some of the pieces are quite realistic. I have pins of a whole poet blossom dipped in gold, a gold trumpet, a gold and copper trumpet, a large cup with an ivory perianth, a cameolike pin with a white daffodil on pink, and Swiss poet earrings and necklace. My newest pieces are earrings of trumpets and a matching pin of poets, handpainted on china. The card that accompanied them said "painted from Martha Washington's garden at Mount Vernon."

In the fabric shops, striking pieces of daffodil prints sometimes can be found. You can also be horrified at the colors manufacturers sometimes give to our favorite flower, but with patience you can come up with an acceptable print for anything from a blouse to dress to bedspread or curtains.

Over the past few years we have found soap, tea towels, handkerchiefs, one adorable small candle, which is no longer made we are told, and a fair selection of notepaper. With the handicraft craze now sweeping the country, daffodils are appearing in crewel, needlepoint, and embroidery kits as well.

An anniversary present one year recently was a tall milk jug made in Ohio. Unfortunately the base color is tan, so the trumpets look brown and tan rather than yellow and white. The blooms are done in profile, with green foliage, and you have the feeling that real flowers and foliage may have been pressed onto the sides of the pitcher. It is a handsome piece in spite of its color and is frequently used to hold a tall bouquet of long-stemmed golden daffodils.

We are always on the lookout for old botanical prints but have not had much luck. Just recently I started a class in decoupage at a local hobby shop, and much to my surprise and delight I found they had two good color reproductions of Redouté's famous tazettas in their selection. Needless to say, my first decoupage project was a Redouté daffodil print.

I have decided that wherever I go I will keep a sharp eye out for daffodil objects because they do turn up in the strangest places.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

There is always a certain amount of apprehension about the effects of low temperatures on the daffodil blooms. Dave Karnstedt of St. Paul, Minnesota, reports that he has yet to lose a bulb due to winter kill, even though the temperature goes down to 20° F. below zero. He attributes this to the fact that he has very good snow covering which acts as a mulch. His problem is the hot and dry winds. One season he got freezing temperatures and snow in mid-May. The colors of the cups were like the catalog descriptions. I have suggested that he study the location of his planting so that he can take advantage of the microclimates.

Bob Mueller of Freehold, New Jersey, reports that many bulbs planted in the fall do not come up the following spring. On digging he has found good solid bulbs with no root development. There was not a sign of diseased tissue. Dr. Bender in Pennsylvania has had the same experience with some newly-acquired bulbs from England and Ireland that did not come up the first spring, but remained in the ground and grew and bloomed the following season. Dave Karnstedt has used Rootone to promote root development. It has occurred to me that chemical treatment of bulbs might retard root development. In my Kentucky garden I have had no such problem. I have lost a few bulbs from disease.

Dr. Bender, our expert on farming, writes that he plants his vegetable garden over the daffodils. He plants such things as green beans, lima beans, beets, and sweet corn. He feels that the vegetables shade the soil and keep

the weeds down. I might add that such plants will also utilize any surplus moisture. As long as there is no mechanical disturbance of the bulbs, this cultivation is beneficial.

Ken Dorwin of Santa Barbara, California, must find his daffodils quite exciting. He reports growing a half-acre of seedlings. He also enjoys a nice cut-flower trade. He grows mostly trumpets and 2a's and seedlings for this trade.

Tom Martin of Ashland, Virginia, writes that he had Hawera in great quantities several years ago. They were doing well and multiplying so he did not move them. Then, one spring, not a single plant grew. Every bulb seems to have disappeared. The last year they bloomed there were about a hundred scapes and many had four flowers to a scape. I recall a similar experience with two clumps of Peeping Tom in two separate locations in my garden. They gave a marvelous array of blooms for several seasons and then disappeared. Again, I had two clumps of Garden Princess. I lifted one clump and saved the bulbs, while the other clump disappeared. What could be the explanation of such behavior? On the other hand, Richard Coker of Canton, Georgia, reports that he has had Chinese White blooming well from clumps that have been planted for more than 20 years.

## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

### *Free Seeds to ADS Members*

Once again members will have the chance to grow their "own" daffodils and one's own home grown bulbs and blooms have a special meaning and inner beauty. Mr. Culpepper made many crosses within the cups and trumpet classes and to all appearances will have a good seed crop. For 42 years he has worked at producing handsomer, healthier, earlier, later, and taller daffodils, and he can point to considerable success in each instance. In regard to tallness he has a charming medium sized rimmed 3b that he has unofficially named "Mountain Top" as it towers high above other daffodils. He pointed out in his beds huge fat seed pods on "White Magnolia," another of his own-grown daffodils. The stems on the seed pods measured 39 inches tall!

Hopefully seed will also be available from Oregon to add spice and variety. Members who wish to "grow their own" should write to The Daffodil Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042. Include an 8¢ postage stamp. Those who would like advice in seed planting should ask for it.

—William O. Ticknor

### *To the Seed Broker*

A thousand thanks again for the bulblets and seeds you sent me in 1965—it is so much fun right now! This season they have been the earliest, best, and prettiest of all my standard early blooms—a mass of blooms. One of two opened before my earliest cyclamineus. By now (March 17), all that are going to bloom have opened. One is a lovely bicolor trumpet that could be a twin to Prologue, only larger and a day or two earlier. Among those from seeds, there is a lovely large yellow most graceful cyclamineus—but according to my records I had no seeds from cyclamineus parentage! All

the blooms from the bulblets and seeds have been nice daffodils so far, with the exception of one gross coarse yellow monstrosity.

—Polly Brooks (Va.)

#### *A Note from Australia*

One afternoon last October I finished putting pollen of Daydream on some flowers and had a little of this pollen left over. Not wanting to waste it and having nothing I particularly wanted to use it on I sighted nearby five glowing blooms of Jobi, a 1a raised by T. Jackson of Tasmania. So upon these blooms I used the remaining Daydream pollen. About a week before Christmas I brought in the five Jobi pods. The first pod opened gave 52 seeds, the next 62, the next 41. The last two pods gave 90 between them—in all 245. Could Jobi claim the year's record as a seed bearer?

—Fred Silcock

### PET PEEVES

By BETTY D. DARDEN, *Newsoms, Virginia*

(From *Middle Atlantic Region News Letter, March 1971*)

It has been my endeavor to refrain from expressing personal opinions, especially negative ones. Since this is my last News Letter, I'll risk it. "It takes both rain and sunshine to make a rainbow."

My pet peeve is double daffodils, except for dainty little cinnamon scented *Daphne* (its name alone endears it to me) and the Cheerfulness family. I consider them refined.

Refinement has been bred into the larger ones too, but — to me — they just don't look like a daffodil should look. They look like a mistake. But, "a mistake at least proves somebody stopped talking long enough to do something." There is that much in their favor. It has been said, "Nothing is all wrong. Even a clock that has stopped running is right twice a day."

A daffodil garden composed of just *my* favorites would indeed be dull. According to an old proverb, "There are two tragedies in life. One is not to get your heart's desire. The other is to get it."

My other pet peeve is with artists.

The appreciation of daffodils is a form of art, just as painting or poetry or music.

The poets have done very well by our favorite flower. They have described it sympathetically and, at times, dramatically. I can't say the same for artists. Please, please give us one artist who will interpret a daffodil for its own beauty, as Van Gogh has interpreted the sunflower.

Several artists have showed me their paintings of daffodils. "There it is — daffodils! How do you like it?"

How do you answer the artist? Usually I say, "It's a daffodil, all right. The picture has balance and color." To myself I say, "Next time, please use a really lovely example of a daffodil, not a variety that is almost a caricature."

In some cases, I like the manner in which the flower is painted, but not the model. Why can't artists use the same technique with a truly fine variety of daffodil rather than some floppy petalled, expanded cup variety?

Perhaps "beauty is in the eye of the beholder." This beholder would rather see a painting of jewel-like Sweetness or Cantabile than Ice Follies or Horn of Plenty.

# RECOLLECTIONS OF G. H. JOHNSTONE O.B.E., D.L., V.M.H.

By BARBARA ABEL SMITH, *Letty Green, Herts., England*

In the spring of 1948 my husband and I were invited to spend a weekend with Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Johnstone, who lived a few miles from Truro in Cornwall. This county in southwestern England is famous for its spring gardens, and none is better known than "Trewithen." At the time of our visit it was ablaze with the camellias, magnolias, and daffodils for which George Johnstone was famous, both as a raiser of new varieties and as an exhibitor at the Royal Horticultural Society.

As a child, one of my earliest recollections was seeing drifts of yellow daffodils blooming in the park of my grandparents' home "Langwith" in Nottinghamshire, but our visit to Cornwall was my first introduction to the newer varieties of bicolors, whites, and pinks. From "Trewithen", I remember being taken on Sunday afternoon to see the late M. P. Williams, who lived nearby, and watching with astonishment the eyes of the two experts engaged in studying the finer points of individual seedlings. I found their conversation hard to follow and failed to appreciate then how anyone could spend so much time merely looking at one specimen flower.

In the autumn of that year George Johnstone sent me two bags of bulbs as a present; one was marked "for the garden," the other "for pots." During the succeeding years, as I showed signs of becoming a daffodil enthusiast, bulbs of named varieties began to arrive. Once these small stocks became established, I was encouraged to exhibit at local spring shows and later to compete at the RHS. If it had not been for George Johnstone's insistence, I am sure I should not have dared exhibit at Vincent Square, as the mere thought of staging my flowers in London filled me with apprehension. The reasons I gave for not exhibiting were quite unacceptable to my mentor, who turned a deaf ear to my excuses, so in 1953 I found myself at the RHS Daffodil Show.

In discussions during my visits to "Trewithen" and through the exchange of letters which continued until George Johnstone's death in 1960, I learned many useful lessons necessary to the breeder and exhibitor. A few of them were:

1. Learn to develop an "eye" for a flower.
2. Regard quality of bloom as more important than size.
3. The importance of good staging.
4. Roguing must be ruthless to maintain clean stocks.
5. The need to keep detailed records.
6. Never to make a cross without first having a definite object in view.

George Johnstone had the gift of imparting knowledge and did not hesitate to pass on to others the benefit of his own experience; at the same time, he never withheld criticism when the occasion arose. I recall once admiring a trumpet that was by exhibition standards large and coarse and being told most firmly "it was high time I had learnt to recognize a decent bloom." Some years later when I first started hybridizing, I spoke of a certain cross I had made. Immediately, George Johnstone asked, "Why did you make that cross—what do you hope to *get* from it?" I had to admit I did not know!

Each year I bought a few bulbs raised at "Trewithen," and frequently George Johnstone generously included a bulb or two of his newest and most promising seedlings. It is a tribute to this breeder's know-how that he raised seedlings not only of show quality, but which are in their turn producing seedlings of merit. In the future others may make their name as good market varieties for the cut-flower trade.

Good yellow trumpets are not easy to raise, and the bulbs are even more difficult to establish, but George Johnstone had several notable successes. There is, for example, Brabazon, which is very early, free flowering, and a good increaser. It is now growing under trial at Wisley as a decorative variety. From Kingscourt  $\times$  Brabazon I have raised a seedling of exhibition quality named Squire. The variety resembles Kingscourt, but flowers a little earlier. Another nice 1a, recently registered as Trewithen, is a Golden Torch  $\times$  Acclaim seedling which is rich in color, has a broad rounded perianth, and is early flowering. Charioteer is an unusual variety with a long narrow trumpet and pointed perianth. Its deep golden yellow color, good neck, and strong stem make it an ideal market variety. Both Trewithen and Charioteer have been crossed with pollen from the red trumpet Uncle Remus. One 4-year-old seedling has produced a flower of reasonable form with a deep orange trumpet. Perhaps in the next generation a seedling will emerge with a trumpet of an even deeper shade. A popular white trumpet named Winwick, from Winter  $\times$  Brunswick, blooms at the beginning of the season; the flowers are pure white and long lasting.

As a potential commercial variety and useful breeding stock, an Armada seedling named Trifine is a pleasing variety that has a flat rounded perianth and orange cup. By using pollen from Ceylon I have raised from Trifine a promising seedling with a dark solid-red cup; like its seed parent it is early flowering and sunproof.

George Johnstone devoted many years to the raising of pinks, and he obtained much success in this particular field. Perhaps his best known pink varieties are Famille Rose and Chelsea China, which are now growing in all parts of the world. Famille Rose has a beautiful true pink cup, flowers early in the season, and has given seedlings which are the vanguard of the much desired really early flowering pinks. The later blooming Chelsea China, which has an apple-blossom pink cup, is the seed parent of Chelsea Derby and also of a small neat flower named Rosdew which has a pale pink cup. From Rosdew  $\times$  Chelsea Derby I have obtained two seedlings which have solid damson-colored cups and which are most unusual and very attractive.

Many small-cupped flowers were bred by George Johnstone; perhaps the best known is Ethel, a charming 3b with a yellow cup. Some promising seedlings have been raised from Ethel  $\times$  Syracuse, the most interesting being a 3b of exhibition quality which blooms at the beginning of the season. Myriantha, a charming rimmed flower, Trudy, with its small bright orange cup, and Green Howard, an intriguing flower which opens a shade of limy green, all depict the quality of bloom for which George Johnstone as a raiser was renowned.

These flowers and the many others that were raised at "Trewithen" bring back happy memories of George Johnstone's nurse-companion Grace Moffat, affectionately known by the family and her friends as "Scottie." Scottie's enthusiasm and interest in the daffodil equalled that of her employer, and

she shared fully in George Johnstone's horticultural activities after a serious riding accident left him a cripple 40 years ago.

The bulbs raised by George Johnstone are, for the most part, round, short necked, and smooth skinned. In consequence, they afford the grower almost as much pleasure to handle as the flowers themselves. I do not know whether this was due to the skill of the breeder or to the soil and climatic conditions prevailing in Cornwall—perhaps a combination of both. I do know, however, that all seedlings in the trial beds underwent very careful scrutiny and those showing faults such as over-long necks, weak stems, and poor constitutions were ruthlessly discarded, no matter how attractive the flower.

Since George Johnstone's death 12 years ago, great progress has been made in daffodil breeding, and we note with wonder and amazement the new introductions as they appear each year on the exhibition stands throughout the world. We have inherited much from the achievements of the famous raisers of the past, and it must be our constant endeavor to maintain their high standards and objectives.

## THE DEATH OF CAMELOT

By SUE HOPKINS, *Newport News, Virginia*

*(Sincere fondness and apologies to Judging Team III at the Tidewater Virginia Show on April 15)*

Daffodils and people are so much alike. We like them all but to some we say "We are so glad you crossed my path" and to others we say "Why not take the detour?"

When we were talking about what we would enter in the local show, one of my friends whose opinion I respect said "You grow enough daffodils to enter one of the larger collections and I think you should do it." My largest exhibits have been the collections of five. So—I decided my first large collection would be for the ADS Green Ribbon.

I spent two weeks with my son and his family in Martinsville just prior to the show and when I returned my "fire orange" cups were out and burned. So they were eliminated. This was all right because these are my daffodils that could take the detour. I started collecting like mad all the whites, pinks (my favorites) and the yellows, brought them in, washed them, and put them in coke bottles in the refrigerator in the garage.

The Friday night before the show I take my flowers and make all the preparations to pick up the Green Ribbon. Now, truly, on Friday night those flowers were lovely, a little old maybe, but lovely.

Saturday morning I go to the show a little early to check the flowers in my artistic design (which wasn't any good but I adore the container, which is an old bottle mold, a gift from a friend who made me glad she crossed my path) never giving a thought to my Green Ribbon. It was so great seeing everyone and meeting the judges on Team III, for which I was clerking. Everything went happily and smoothly until the judges turned into the aisle where my masterpiece was—and there before my eyes and the eyes of the judges was my beautiful Green Ribbon Collection and right in the very center was Camelot as dead as a "door nail," no doubt about it—it was dead.

Oh, Camelot—how could you????

# AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM FOR 1971

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

All members of ADS are now invited to participate in the Symposium of daffodil performance in America, by reporting their best 25 of the year of those daffodils they have personally grown for at least 3 years. Unlike earlier ADS Symposiums, this is an all-member poll and demands at least a 3-year testing, while unlike polls of other groups, it not only demands the personal testing for at least 3 years, but, of course, is tabulated by classification, thus making it a "symposium" rather than a "popularity poll."

The committee recognizes that for it to get a complete symposium requires the opinions of both novices and experts. However, no one would be so foolish as to maintain that conclusions of neophytes equal those of experts, or that a choice from 100 varieties has the same value as one from several times as many. We attempt to adjust this imbalance by a weighting system. However, we emphasize here that reports from both large and small collections are essential to a true picture. From the latter we learn which of the more plentiful are becoming true standards and classics, while the larger collectors are testing newer ones and guiding us all when we want to sample novelties.

We have found that Journal announcements bring returns from about 5 percent of the members. This is not enough to develop a true report. Regional Symposium Chairmen work to encourage wider response and to use the results locally as seems best in each region.

For 1971, regional results were as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas	19.5
Midwest	Miss Virginia Wolff	9.1
Southeast	Mrs. W. S. Simms	9.0
Pacific	William H. Roesé	8.6
Southwest	Mrs. S. F. Ditmars	8.0
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	7.9
New England	Mrs. Charles H. Anthony	7.8
Central	Miss Mary Becker	6.5
Northeast	Mrs. Charles A. Gruber	6.5

The range by states was from Kentucky's 45 percent to no reports at all from 11 states that total 37 members. These were: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Florida, Michigan, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah. You will note that these states seem to be on the periphery of daffodil growing areas, and some may question whether good daffodils can be grown there. I can assure you they can — in some, at least — as I have seen many handsome daffodils blooming on the Gulf Coast and I grow gorgeous ones on the coast of Maine. We would like to hear from all these areas.

Participating members in 1971 required a total of 653 different daffodils to express their 25 best.

Tabulation follows the official classification with the largest classes subdivided as previously. In each category, daffodils receiving the most votes are ranked to 7th place. In parentheses is the 1970 position.

Relative popularity of types and the spread of choices within categories are revealed by the total ballots and the number of cultivars in each section.

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

**1a Lemon trumpet**

1. Moonmist (5) .....	14	5. Moonstruck (2) .....	7
2. Moonshot (7) .....	12	6. Mulatto (6) .....	5
2. Luna Moth (3) .....	12	7. Lemon Meringue .....	3
4. Grape Fruit (1) .....	8		

67 votes were divided among 13 lemon trumpets, with Mr. Mitsch's introductions moving firmly to the fore. Newest to appear is Mr. Dunlop's floriferous Windjammer (1964).

**1a Gold trumpet**

1. Kingscourt (2) .....	41	5. Golden Rapture .....	12
2. Arctic Gold (1) .....	38	5. Slieveboy (3) .....	12
3. Ulster Prince (4) .....	22	7. Irish Luck (6) .....	11
4. Viking (5) .....	19		

229 votes went to 36 gold trumpets, which seem to be Irish preserve even more than the lemon are Oregon's. The newcomer here is Mr. Kanouse's Inca Gold (1965).

**1b Bicolor trumpet**

1. Prologue (5) .....	21	4. Descanso (7) .....	13
2. Trousseau (1) .....	16	6. Effective (4) .....	11
3. Preamble (3) .....	14	7. Frolic .....	6
4. Ballygarvey (2) .....	13		

26 daffodils drew 142 votes. These at the top are all distinctive and satisfying. Mr. Dunlop's Newcastle and Downpatrick were named several times.

**1c White trumpets**

1. Cantatrice (1) .....	58	5. Mount Hood (3) .....	25
2. Vigil (2) .....	49	6. Beersheba (5) .....	21
3. Empress of Ireland (4) ..	30	7. Glenshesk .....	13
4. Rashee (6) .....	29		

Only 28 cultivars received 286 votes making white trumpets the third most popular class among ADS members, and it is still dominated by the breeding of the late Guy Wilson. Following closely behind the above are White Prince 1952 and Panache (1962), also by Mr. Wilson, but the newcomer is Mr. Evans' Celilo (1968).

### 1d Reverse bicolor trumpet

- |                        |    |                           |    |
|------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| 1. Honeybird (1) ..... | 38 | 4. Spellbinder (3) .....  | 16 |
| 2. Lunar Sea (2) ..... | 34 | 5. Entrancement (5) ..... | 14 |
| 3. Nampa (4) .....     | 21 |                           |    |

123 votes were concentrated on the above.

### 2a All yellow large cup

- |                      |    |                           |    |
|----------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| 1. Galway (1) .....  | 50 | 5. Sunlit Hours .....     | 13 |
| 2. Ormeau (2) .....  | 38 | 6. Butterscotch (7) ..... | 12 |
| 3. Camelot (4) ..... | 24 | 7. Lemnos (5) .....       | 10 |
| 4. Carlton (3) ..... | 14 |                           |    |

24 cultivars appeared on 198 ballots. Sunbird, (Mitsch 1967), with the pedigree that produced so many reverses, is different from all the above.

### 2a Yellow with large cup, red or orange predominating

- |                            |    |                         |    |
|----------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|
| 1. Ceylon (1) .....        | 62 | 6. Armada (5) .....     | 11 |
| 2. Court Martial (3) ..... | 19 | 7. Air Marshal .....    | 9  |
| 3. Paracutin .....         | 17 | 7. Falstaff .....       | 9  |
| 3. Vulcan (7) .....        | 17 | 7. Flaming Meteor ..... | 9  |
| 5. Fortune (2) .....       | 14 |                         |    |

302 votes for 61 different yellow-reds attest the popularity of this group. From Fortune on, for over 50 years, it seems that all of the variations within this frame must have been wrung — and still they come. Newest to appear is Jackpot (1964) from Mr. Backhouse.

## **Ballydorn Bulb Farm**

**SPECIAL OFFER FOR U.S.A. ONLY**

9 to 10 lbs. selected mixed seedlings, about 50 bulbs, to flower in 1973 (double nosed, rounds, and large offsets) including Fairmile and recently named varieties for \$25 post free by ordinary parcel mail.

**LIMITED STOCK — EARLY ORDERS ESSENTIAL**

Descriptive catalog by airmail for 50¢ in mint U.S. stamps, or free by ordinary mail.

**BALLYDORN BULB FARM  
KILLINCHY, COUNTY DOWN  
NORTHERN IRELAND**

### 2b White with large yellow or pale cup

1. Festivity (1) .....	95	6. My Love (4) .....	18
2. Daviot (1)* .....	34	7. Wahkeena (7) .....	16
3. Green Island (2) .....	31	8. Statue (5) .....	14
4. Tudor Minstrel (3) .....	22	9. Jubilation (7) .....	10
5. Gold Crown (6) .....	19	10. Duke of Windsor (6)* ..	8

61 cultivars amassed a total of 395 votes, making this sub-class the most popular as well as the one with the most candidates. How doubly remarkable that Grant Mitsch has topped them all in this class with the stiffest competition.

\* Previously listed in following category.

### 2b White with large cup, orange or red predominating

1. Arbar (2) .....	17	4. Signal Light (5) .....	5
2. Kilworth (3) .....	15	5. Dick Wellband .....	3
3. Glengormley .....	11	5. Flower Record .....	3

Besides the above, 24 were mentioned, making a total count of 89. Daviot and Duke of Windsor, previously listed with this group, were put with other non-reds. The search for a strong, non-burning, red-orange of quality continues, with many aspirants for the crown.

## CHARLES H. MUELLER Bulb Specialist

River Road, New Hope, Pa. 18938

### WORLD'S FINEST BULBS

VISIT OUR SPRING DISPLAY—a living catalogue, open to the public from April 1 to May 25. It contains more than 1,200 varieties of spring-flowering bulbs from which to select and order your bulbs for fall planting. Blooming times range from the earliest Snowdrops, through Hyacinths, Daffodils and Tulips, to the last Wood Hyacinths.

TULIPS include newest Dutch hybrids, some of which can be seen only here.

DAFFODILS include best Dutch, English, Irish and West Coast varieties.

*Write for Special Daffodil Offer or Fall Folder.*

### 2c All white large cup

1. Ave (1) .....	43	5. Wedding Gift (2) .....	17
2. Ludlow (3) .....	26	6. Woodvale (4) .....	12
3. Easter Moon .....	23	7. Dew-pond (6) .....	10
4. Arctic Doric (4) .....	21		

This class, ranking fourth in total of votes cast, is, like the white trumpets, still the province of the late Guy Wilson. 22 of 43, receiving 168 of the 261 total, were hybridized by him.

### 2d Lemon with large white cup

1. Daydream (2) .....	58	5. Nazareth (5) .....	11
2. Binkie (1) .....	56	6. Limeade (4) .....	8
3. Pastorale (6) .....	18	7. Rus Holland .....	4
4. Bethany (3) .....	16		

The iron grip of the foundling Binkie, who fathered this class, has finally been broken, as its progeny surge ahead to share honors. This year, there were 14 dividing 189 tallies.

### 3a Yellow with colored short cup

1. Beige Beauty (2) .....	19	5. Chungking (2) .....	7
2. Ardour (1) .....	14	5. Irish Coffee .....	7
3. Perimeter (5) .....	11	5. Jezebel (4) .....	7
4. Therm (5) .....	9	5. Lemonade .....	7

Beige Beauty (Mitsch 1966) has brought some new life to this rather dull class, introducing chartreuse tints. So, too, has Richardson's Lemonade, of the same breeding, while Irish Coffee (1967), selected by Dr. Throckmorton from Mr. Mitsch's seedlings, promises novel coloring in the group. Mr. Evans' Sunapee (1969) received recognition among the 14 that collected 116 ballots.

---

## 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.

Three quarterly journals and a large yearbook 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. Lewis B. Wheeler, Secretary**

**Box 586, Woodstock, Illinois 60098**

---

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

1. Aircastle (1) .....	41	5. Silken Sails (2) .....	12
2. Gossamer (5) .....	22	6. Merlin (6)* .....	10
3. Blarney (1)* .....	17	7. Eminent (4) .....	9
3. Carnmoon (3) .....	17		

30 of these dancing daffodils garnered 209 votes. Newest to appear are Mr. Richardson's Green Linnet (1967) and Mr. Evans' Minx (1969).

\* The rimmed ones have been transferred from the red-cup group.

### 3b White with short orange-red cup

1. Rockall (2) .....	25	5. Corofin (5) .....	11
2. Limerick (3) .....	21	6. Enniskillen .....	5
2. Snowgem (4) .....	21	7. Aflame .....	4
4. Matapan .....	19	7. Mahmoud .....	4

19 red cups drew 126 votes.

Mr. Culpepper's Snowgem has made a steady climb to sharing second-place honors with Limerick. No novelties were reported, the most recent being three from Ireland: Privateer (Richardson 1958), Irish Splendour (Dunlop 1962) and Frost and Flame (Wilson 1964).

### 3c All white short cup

1. Chinese White (1) .....	34	5. Frigid (3) .....	9
2. Verona (2) .....	22	6. Cushendall (4) .....	8
3. Tranquil Morn .....	14	7. Cool Crystal .....	6

21 whites gathered 142 votes. Here is another class wherein we find broken the stranglehold of a dominant one. This year, Chinese White no longer has almost half the votes. A number of newcomers from Mr. Mitsch take their first bows here. Debuting in 1965 along with Tranquil Morn were Dream Castle, Tern, and Wings of Song, and in 1966, when Cool Crystal was presented, came also April Clouds.

### *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**

**107½ W. MAIN, VAN WERT, OHIO 45891**



#### 4 Double

1. White Lion (1) .....	25	5. Erlicheer (2) .....	12
2. Cheerfulness .....	21	6. Double Event (3) .....	11
3. Acropolis .....	17	7. Yellow Cheerfulness (4)..	10
4. White Marvel (5) .....	13		

36 cultivars drew 203 votes. Acropolis has firmly shouldered into third place, which is easier to understand than how White Lion can be more popular than Double Event, of similar coloring but with precise form and good substance, which the former lacks. A charming novelty is Mr. Mitsch's Sweet Music (1965), with many little white flowers (poeticus origin) — late and fragrant. Mrs. Richardson's Gay Challenger, a little older but still high-priced, appeared on several lists.

#### 5a *Triandrus* hybrids with long cups

1. Tresamble (1) .....	38	5. Lemon Drops (4) .....	16
2. Liberty Bells (3) .....	22	6. Horn of Plenty .....	8
3. Harmony Bells (5) .....	21	7. Stoke .....	7
4. Thalia (2) .....	20		

164 votes were spread among 18. Nothing really new here; among others mentioned are the precisely formed Shot Silk and the odd little White Owl.

#### 5b *Triandrus* hybrids with short cups

1. Merry Bells (1) .....	8	5. Ivory Gate .....	2
2. Sidhe (2) .....	5	5. Tuesday's Child .....	2
2. Waxwing (4) .....	5	7. Dawn (3) .....	1
4. Arish Mell (4) .....	4		

These 7 accounted for the 27 votes for this class. Tuesday's Child (1964) is a cream and yellow sibling of Mr. Blanchard's beautiful Arish Mell.

#### 6a *Cyclamineus* hybrids with long cups

1. Charity May (1) .....	55	5. February Gold (5) .....	20
2. Dove Wings (2) .....	30	6. Jenny (4) .....	14
3. Peeping Tom (3) .....	28	7. Estrellita .....	13
4. Bushtit (6) .....	19		

25 totalled 252. While the chart above is reminiscent of previous counts, the enthusiastic comments on several newer ones presage an unseating of some of these favorites. Reporters representing six regions named: Mr. Mitsch's Kildeer (1969), Prefix (1969), Frostkist (1968), Willet (1966); Mr. Fowlds' Nuthatch (1968); and the Richardson Joybell (1969).

#### 6b *Cyclamineus* hybrids with short cups

1. Beryl (1) .....	28	2. Roger (2) .....	22
--------------------	----	--------------------	----

2 clones — 50 votes; so pretty — so few!

### 7a Jonquil hybrids with long cups

1. Sweetness (1) .....	62	5. Golden Sceptre (6) .....	4
2. White Wedgwood (4) ....	7	5. Waterperry (3) .....	4
3. Shah (2) .....	6	7. Buttercup .....	1
3. Alpine (5) .....	6		

These acquired 96 votes. For those unfamiliar with Buttercup, it came from the Rev. Engleheart in 1890.

### 7b Jonquil hybrids with short cups

1. Trevithian (1) .....	39	5 Chérie (3) .....	16
2. Pipit (2) .....	30	6. Chat .....	9
3. Suzy .....	20	7. Dainty Miss .....	8
3. Verdin (4) .....	20		

27 jonquils tallied 210. Oregon breeders still enrich this list. Newcomers Chat (1968), another reverse, petite Dainty Miss (1967), well-titled Stratosphere (1968), pink Divertimento (1967), and Quick Step (1965), the love of pollen daubers, are from Mr. Mitsch, while Mr. Fowlds gives us free-flowering golden Veery (1968).

### 8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1) .....	54	5. Grand Soleil d'Or .....	8
2. Golden Dawn (2) .....	24	5. Martha Washington (4) ..	8
3. Geranium (2) .....	21	7. Cragford .....	5
4. Matador (4) .....	11		

14 cultivars shared 145 votes. Golden Dawn, a lovely little two-toned yellow, and Canary Bird, a bright, floriferous yellow-orange, are assets to this group. We need more of these cluster flowered ones, which once dominated the daffodil world, to add variety of form to our collections. Other hardy ones are Geranium, Martha Washington, and Laurens Koster. The nine remaining on this list, including the other 4 above, will not persist in climate zones 4 and 5, and half of them will not survive the first winter.

### 9 Poet hybrids

1. Actaea (1) .....	40	4. Sea Green (4) .....	3
2. Cantabile (2) .....	13	6. Dactyl .....	2
2. Quetzal (3) .....	13	6. Lights Out .....	2
4. Red Rim (5) .....	3	6. Knave of Diamonds .....	2

80 votes for 9 poets. Except for Quetzal (Mitsch 1965), they have been around for a long time — 33 to 49 years, in fact.

### 10 Species, wild forms, wild hybrids

It is interesting that in spite of centuries of hybridizing, some of the species are top ADS favorites: *N. poeticus recurvus* first, and then *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*. 13 votes were spread among 7 species.

## 11 Split-corona daffodils

The split-coronas are joining the establishment. 7 such garnered 13 votes. Baccarat led with 3, and Cassata, Estella de Mol, Evolution, and Mistral received 2 each. As form and grace are added to these novelties, ADS members vote their approval.

### Pink cups from classes 1b, 2b, 3b

1. Accent (1) .....	61	5. Precedent (9) .....	16
2. Salmon Trout (2) .....	29	6. Abalone (9) .....	15
3. Audubon, 3b (3) .....	25	7. Radiation (6) .....	14
4. Passionale (4) .....	20		

69 pinks received 248 votes, placing this group fifth in the 29 categories reported herein. Newcomers to find favor are: from Mr. Mitsch: Magic Dawn (1966), Luscious 1966), Cloud Cap (1967), Medalist (1967), Coral Luster (1969), Marcola (1969) and Tangent (1969); and from Mr. Evans: Fox Fire (1968), Janice Babson (1968), and Rose City (1969). But, if acceptance is judged by the speed with which a flower rises to the top of this big heap, kudos surely go to Audubon (1965), outpacing 57 contenders in 6 years.

### Miniature species

Ten of the small species acquired 22 votes. Front runner was *N. jonquilla*. While such partiality among those who can grow *jonquilla* is completely — even enviously — understandable by one who gardens too far north for it to endure, it is difficult to understand why a species that grows over a foot tall when it can survive should be called a “miniature;” *rupicola*, etc., yes — *jonquilla* — why?

### Miniature hybrids

1. Tête-a-Tête 6a (2) .....	17	4. Xit 3c (2) .....	8
2. Hawera 5b (1) .....	11	5. Mite 6a (5) .....	6
3. April Tears 5b .....	10		

There were 93 votes among 24 miniature hybrids. Small Talk 1a, (Mitsch 1965) is the newest to appear.



*Winner of 5 Gold Medals and 4  
First Prizes with our Daffodils in  
France, England, and Holland*

**J. GERRITSEN & SON  
VOORSCHOTEN, HOLLAND**

Write for descriptive list of daffodils

*“Collars”, Split Coronas, Miniatures & Others*

## SIZE OF GARDENS?

Reports have been received based on collections of a few dozen to several of over 1500 varieties. This year, 15 percent of the reporters grew up to 100 varieties and 26 percent more another hundred. At the other end, 12 percent of our reporters are growing over 500 varieties. This leaves nearly half of the reporters this year basing their evaluation on collections of from 200 to 500, exclusive of seedlings.

### "IF ONLY ONE?"

"If you could have only one" continues to challenge. Those who accepted the challenge collectively favored:

Class 2b with 33 votes  
Class 2a with 40 votes  
Class 1c with 28 votes  
Class 2c with 21 votes  
Class 6 with 20 votes  
Class 3b with 18 votes

### AND THE "ONLY ONE" RANK:

1. Festivity	25 votes	9. My Love	7 votes
2. Cantatrice	18	9. Silver Chimes	7
3. Peeping Tom	12*	9. Sweetness	7
4. Fortune	10	12. Angel	6
5. Ave	8	12. Pipit	6
5. Daydream	8	14. Accent	5
5. Galway	8	14. Arctic Gold	5
5. Precedent	8	14. Trevithian	5

\* Apparently influenced by ADS publicity.

## 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**

## 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 8¼ 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.
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