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Number 1

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS OCTOBER 15, 1972

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<i>Individual Annual</i>	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
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THE COVER DRAWING

by O. M. Vidal, is reprinted with permission from the Quarterly Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society, March 1935 (Copyright). The caption was *Narcissus juncifolius*, but it seems to fit the descriptions for what is now called *N. rupicola*.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1972

APRIL IN THE ALLEGHENIES

By FRANCES N. ARMSTRONG, *Covington, Virginia*

When daffodil lovers think of Virginia, they picture the friable soil and gentle climate of Tidewater, a land tempered by the waters of broad rivers and bountiful bays. But there is another Virginia several hundred miles to the west, one of mountains rising to more than 4,000 feet and of narrow river valleys where weather changes are sudden, severe, and, sadly, often disastrous to daffodils.

Alleghany County, in which we live, hangs along the Virginia-West Virginia border, a line following the eastern continental divide. Even though it is a land of extensive forests and a multitude of wildflowers, the area has been

described by geologists as "the shale barrens." Here we must dig deep and make our soil in order to raise daffodils or indeed most anything else.

Daffodil season, like the terrain, always has its peaks and valleys. This year was certainly no exception. It began too early but very well. Everything came up in its place looking quite healthy. The early miniatures and a few cyclamineus varieties were in bloom by the middle of March, a mild and rainy month. Then on April 8, in the midst of the trumpet season, sudden freezes down to 18°F. caused most of the stems to bend to the breaking point. As a result, we enjoyed great buckets of short-stemmed flowers in the house. The beginning of midseason brought the consistently cool cloudy weather dear to a daffodil grower's heart. While friends complained of the weather, we happily prayed for more. Consequently, the midseason bloom was simply elegant; red cups were brighter and pinks more intense than ever we remembered. But again, late in April, days too warm and nights too cold caused more stems to break, flowers to blast, and sent the season on its way much too early.

Possibly more than any other quality in a daffodil, we admire a strong tall stem that will stand up to our inconsistent weather. Charter, Vulcan, Precedent, Camelot, Sleveen, Caracas, Festivity, and Falstaff, all impeccable show flowers, are also splendid in the garden. Pleasingly colored, long lasting, straight and tall under adverse conditions, they are great performers here.

The cyclamineus hybrids, too, give us much pleasure. Early, blooming long and cheerfully, they are relatively unbothered by the freezes. Clumps of Jack Snipe and Jenny under the crabapple, Dove Wings and Charity May in a warm corner, Little Witch by the back door, Bushtit anywhere, Chickadee under a dogwood, all dance happily away in wind and rain, not to mention snow and ice.

Many cultivars vary greatly here from year to year. This was *the* year for Salmon Trout. Last year and indeed most years, it has hardly been worthy of a second glance. This past April, however, every single bloom was beautifully colored, satiny smooth, sculptured perfection. Caro Nome, never before an outstanding performer, played her role with beautiful color and great composure. Rima's trumpet grew blossom pink with apple green deep inside. Sweet Pepper, usually taking a back seat to Suzy, outshone her not only in our garden but at many shows as well. Almost discarded last year, Border Chief was one of the colorful stars this one. Ormeau, best-in-show at the Tidewater Show and runner-up at The Garden Club of Virginia show, was superb here also. After many years, we had our first show-quality bloom of Empress of Ireland. Pristine, Court Martial, Rashee, Whitehead, and Gossamer gave unusually fine bloom this spring and were joined by Tornamona, Wedding Gift, Lemnos, Daydream, Prologue, and Viking, all usually dependable here.

Among the first-year blooms, Murray Evans' Peace Pipe, a rather late 1b, came with ivorylike texture and a perianth well formed, although rather small in relation to the long soft-yellow trumpet. His white trumpet Celilo had a lovely overlapping perianth and gave long-lasting blooms. Mrs. Richardson's Highland Wedding, a flower of great substance and deep-pink rim, seemed very promising. Her Rose Royale opened with lovely color but faded in the subsequent warm weather. Mitsch's Pipit gave generous and beautiful reversed-colored bloom, and in neighbor Nancy Kruszyna's garden, Jetfire bore many exhibition-quality blossoms.

There were also disappointments, particularly among the late-season daffodils. Rushed into bloom by hot weather, they lacked substance and color. The Green Island \times Chinese White tribe were, on the whole, not up to their usual standard. Most of the doubles failed to open, and many of the 3b's and 3c's either blasted or opened with much green coloring and distortion.

Before ending, we must mention the great delight always obtained from the miniature varieties. In this altitude, where spring comes late, the early miniatures are worth a host of later daffodils. Tête-a-Tête has long flowered prolifically. Little Beauty, Small Talk, Mustard Seed, Mite, Snipe, Wee Bee, Quince, Sea Gift, and Cyclataz have formed colorful clumps in protected corners outside our living room windows. Hugging the ground, they defy snow, frost, and freezes to warm our hearts on those late winter March days. Then, as a fitting finale to our season, Lintie, April Tears, Baby Moon, and Hawera bloom along with blue pansies and *Scilla campanulata*.

This year the season closed early in May with *N. \times gracilis*, Cantabile, lovely Green Hills, perky Vireo, pure white Cushendall, and Frigid, a pristine ending to the most exciting two months of every year.

THE THROCKMORTON TRADE-OFF

By DAVID E. KARNSTEDT, *St. Paul, Minnesota*

I expected our very late, very cold and wet spring to produce a season I would long remember. It did that, but not in quite the way I had anticipated. For all practical purposes, my own daffodil season lasted but one day.

My collection is grown on the family farm, some 80 miles west of the Twin Cities, which means I get only one day out of the week — usually Saturday — to enjoy my favorite flowers. Should inclement weather or some other commitment intervene, it means my daffodil season will be just one day less. So, in a favorable year, my blooming season lasts 4 or 5 days: the Saturdays of consecutive weekends in May.

Spring — the month of May — is much later here than in the more popular daffodil growing regions. Thus, the spring season is always keenly anticipated and, even though short, is filled with bloom — everything comes at once, overnight if the weather is warm. The inherent danger with a daffodil season this late is the sun. Only six weeks from zenith, the rays can be disastrous to fragile blossoms if the weather turns hot. The daffodil (monocotyledon) root system is simply unable to cope with 95° F. or hot, dry winds for several consecutive days (even with ample water). Both conditions occurred here this spring and that is the reason for my “one day daffodil season.”

Record and near-record low temperatures during March and April caused what should have been rain to fall as snow; like an unwelcome guest, winter lingered on and on. The weather moderated somewhat by the end of April and I was able to make my first trip out into the country on the 6th of May. The route passes by the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, within which is located the North Central Test Garden of the ADS. I always stop, and frequently spend much more time here than I plan to. (My idea of Utopia has *got* to be coastal Oregon, but, in lieu of that ideal, the quiet, verdant beauty of this bird-filled sanctuary from urban blight fills that im-

portant need.) The Test Garden is located on an east-facing slope above part of the Arboretum's azalea collection. Protected from strong winds by the forest on the hill above, the collection always begins flowering a week to 10 days ahead of my own planting out on the open, wind-swept prairie.

I was quite surprised to find as much in bloom on that day as I did, given the unusually cold weather. Apparently they began to open some 5 days earlier, Mount Jefferson, Grant Mitsch's robust old cultivar, being first out. Expecting to find cup colors considerably more intense because of the cold, wet season, I was not disappointed. Most of the cultivars with colored cups seldom produce more than a rim or varying band of color in a normal season here. Ah, but this year all was different! Because of the (apparently) ideal conditions, flowers were very much larger and much, much smoother than I have ever seen daffodils to be. You can't imagine my delighted pleasure when I discovered a clump of Court Martial with perfectly smooth perianths and long, well-formed cups solidly colored a deep and glowing orange-red — in short, flowers such as I had come to believe existed only by grace of the printed word! Although Court Martial is, perhaps, the most consistent of the red cups in developing more than just a band of color here, this year the colored cups, as a whole, produced that which heretofore could only be envied from colored photographs. Equally fine, and even larger, were half a dozen gloriously colored blooms of Matlock. If I were to recommend a 2a with red coloring for this climate, it would probably be one of these two. Ceylon has a distinctive perianth color, but its cup didn't develop full color in this, the most favorable of seasons. I've never seen a blossom of Ceylon where the cup had been burned/damaged by the sun or wind; a strong point in its favor. I would hope the goal of hybridizers would be to produce a flower with the weather resistance of Ceylon, plus one capable of developing somewhere near its genetic heritage of color, given a reasonable season. Even though there are new variations of yellow-red 2a's produced and marketed each year, this goal is still to be achieved for those of us less fortunately situated and, ultimately, for the general gardening public.

My favorite 1b, for consistent production of high quality blooms, is Lapford. The flowers this time-proven cultivar displayed this year were, to my untrained eye, perfect. Whenever I read of a particular daffodil as being "heavy textured," I expect to observe the thick, firm, opaque quality of petal consistently produced by Lapford. Although the perianth is not as white as some of the newer (and more expensive and to me less satisfying) introductions, Lapford's blemish-free flowers, graceful form, and clear yellow trumpet more than satisfy.

I cannot remember the 1c/2c group as ever producing completely white flowers here. This year, because of the cold weather, trumpet color ranged from the beige-tinted cream of White Prince, Zero, Silver Wedding, and Dew-pond to the rather strong light yellow of Ardclinis. More ribs, nicks, and off-center petals appeared within this group than I would have supposed, given the apparently ideal weather.

The pièce-de-résistance of that day — and for me, the whole year — was Kingscourt. The clump, down 5 years like most of the others in the test garden planting, had produced more than two dozen faultless blossoms. Returning to look at those wonderful flowers again and again, I just couldn't conceive of any daffodil being so smooth! Everything I had ever read about

the merits of this particular cultivar was displayed — in total perfection — before me. Kingscourt just has to be the best 1a ever produced! I grow over 50 different 1a's, none of which has ever appeared as that golden vision of "velvet smooth" beauty did to me that morning.

When I got to the farm, only one blossom remained to greet me on my little patch of *N. asturiensis*, an appealing tubby little "d"-colored thing. Small Talk, Barrett Browning, and Shah all had several buds showing color, but I would never know which would be the first to bloom. Back in town, the next few days displayed perfect spring weather: cool, clear and sunny. My Magnolia cv. Dr. Merrill bloomed for the first time. Those buds which escaped the -25° F. temperatures of January and the annoying depredations of squirrels (they nip off viable buds, eat only the pistil and discard the rest) opened into heavy textured, long petaled, fragrant blossoms that clothed the 6-foot shrub in white and proved irresistible to inconsiderate passers-by who simply helped themselves to what they wanted! The flowers shattered in the hot, dry southwest winds and 84° temperature of Friday, an omen of what was to be. Paradoxically, the next morning was cool and misty with intermittent rain, but nothing could spoil my anticipation and I was off earlier than usual that day.

The Arboretum planting was at its peak. The glory of this collection is its great clumps of Festivity. This year there must have been hundreds of blooms. Depending on its position in the clump, the individual blooms ranged from nearly 5 inches across to less than half that, but, despite this variation in size, each flower seemed perfectly proportioned and cleanly colored and most were without creases and smoothly finished. What a wonderful daffodil this is! If Grant had produced only Festivity, he could have, justifiably, stopped right then and there, for his fame would have been assured. (I usually give away, to selected gardeners, the extras of the cultivars performing better in this climate. In fact, I grow extra Galway and Green Island for just this purpose. Packaged in dozen lots and including a clearly marked label, the bulbs are given away with one string attached: when the bulbs increase after a couple of years, the recipient is to package up a dozen bulbs including a label and give them to another gardener; that recipient, in turn, to do likewise; thus, slowly, "spreading the word." But, so far, I've not been able to part with any of the generous increase of Festivity, with the result that I can, selfishly, enjoy several dozen of these glorious blossoms each spring.)

My particular daffodil interest is Division III and the white-petaled beauties of Division IX. Only two Division III cultivars consistently produce solidly colored cups here: Jezebel and Apricot Distinction. They did so again this season, but the flowers were so much larger. A quarter (1 inch in diameter) placed over the dark brown-red eye of an Apricot Distinction bloom in the Arboretum planting covered only $\frac{3}{4}$ of it! I wish I could get a more consistent seed set with this one, as I sure would like to preserve and intensify some of that all too fleeting perianth color. I had never seen a perfectly colored bloom of Blarney, but the dozens of flowers on that huge clump made up for missed opportunity. A better Matapan, easily the best of its type here, I have yet to see. Very smooth and white, perfectly flat perianths displayed the solidly colored deep red eye to perfect advantage. Growing in a somewhat moister spot, the stems were easily two feet tall. Blossoms of Corofin appeared as if carved from white wax. Unfortunately

the perianth is not flat, the petals tending to cup somewhat, but who cares when the flowers are that lovely?

At the Test Garden this Spring there were really so many truly fine flowers that it is difficult to pick the standouts. There was one group, though, where that was no problem at all: pinks. This year they were really that and not the faded 1b/2b things we're accustomed to seeing here. *Passionale*, as it appeared on that misty, drizzly-cool morning, was fully deserving of every accolade ever bestowed upon it. The superbly formed flowers, their gracefully outturned semi-trumpets clothed in the most appealing clear pink color I've seen in a daffodil, were finished to perfection. Coming upon another superbly formed, pale pink-trumpeted beauty, I had to search out the label — *Trousseau!* — as very few of us outside the more favored regions ever see it. Whenever most pinks do color here, it always seems to be with an uncomfortable undertone of yellow. In my own planting, for instance, *Fintona* is the most predictable producer of the better quality pinks, but always seems diluted with this distracting undertone that weights salmon rather than the alluring clear pink color of such like *Passionale*. The well defined orange-pink band on the white cups of *Gossamer* always proves irresistible to me. The larger, less smoothly formed blossoms of *Rose Ribbon* usually come with a wider band of brighter, deeper color that I am much attracted to. Among this type in my own collection, *Audubon* is the favorite, followed closely by *Dreamlight*, although the coloring of the latter is more a rim, rather than a band. Nonetheless, both are vigorous growers producing quite white, cleanly and crisply colored blooms that certainly should be more widely appreciated and grown than the ubiquitous and less deserving sorts, e.g., *King Alfred*, *Sempre Avanti*, etc.

The multiflowered types are particular favorites of mine and this year the Arboretum collection outdid itself. *Forty-Niner* produced such a mass of bloom it hid most of its foliage; *Kinglet's* two- and three-floreted stems came with definite orange cups; but my favorite jonquil, *Trevithian*, outdid that with several full-length stems bearing four florets with the best form of the older jonquils. Of *Trevithian*-like form, but heavier textured and somewhat rounder is *Kasota*, but it usually comes with only one or two florets to a stem. After seeing its well formed, sunny, light yellow blooms, I've put *Mitsch's* lovely *Lemon Drops* on my "buy" list. Clumps of *Sweetness* produced bloom after bloom all the season through. *Cheerfulness*, about the last to bloom, had several fragrant stems.

At the farm, little had changed from the week before, although everything was up and showing masses of buds. I always enjoy looking to see which flowers my aunt prefers, as she has permission to cut any unmarked blooms she wishes. I noticed she had cut the three stems of *Barrett Browning*, in preference to six perfectly smooth, fully colored blooms of *Rockall* growing two rows away. In prior years, I've noticed that this type, e.g., *Scarlet Leader*, *Selma Lagerlöf*, *Eddy Canzony*, *Rosy Sunrise*, etc., is what she prefers. If she can be regarded as the average American gardener, it is apparent the Dutch know exactly their market and have geared their production to provide for it. The bulb of *Barrett Browning* was picked up on a chance visit to a local garden store that handles only Dutch bulbs. Thus do the perfectly formed, less brightly colored beauties of *Division III* remain for my personal enjoyment! This way, each of us is satisfied. Later that after-

noon I cut a bunch of Woodgreen to take back to the city to enjoy for a few days.

The weather cleared on Sunday, making way for the record-breaking heat and hot dry winds to follow. Air-conditioning comforts the human, but I worried about what the weather was doing to the daffodils. As it turned out, that worry was well placed. The Arboretum Test Garden was desolation that following Saturday. What had been bare twigs or barely budded branches the prior weekend were now lilacs and apple blossoms, but only a few daffodils remained to share in the glory. The still mostly green eye and unburned rim of Cantabile had been protected from the sun by the perianth, which had simply wilted to cover it. Growing in somewhat shaded and moister locations, Lough Areema and Reprieve were visions of freshly opened loveliness. A cross between the two provided me with the only seed set of the year — several hundred from 15 pods. Many blossoms of the always lovely Frigid, some very smooth Shot Silk, fragrant Golden Incense, Guy Wilson's Clockface, and the smooth petaled and solidly colored cups (!) of Roimond closed this most unusual season at the North Central Test Garden.

After seeing the conditions at the Test Garden, I didn't expect to find much at the farm, since the planting is totally without any protection from the elements. Nonetheless, I was not quite prepared to find what I did: nearly everything had come and gone during that one week of ungodly heat and searing wind! Newly planted (last fall) Delightful was past its best, but, surprisingly, the cups were still green centered, their deep yellow rims undamaged. If this proves to be as sun and weather resistant in the future, it will be a most valuable addition to the class. Minikin, also a new arrival, had been keenly anticipated. Alas, the sun beat me to it. The slightly reflexed, very white perianth illustrated the best genetic heritage, but the red rim had been evaporated by the sun. Murray writes that Minikin always produces a rim of sun resistant red for him (in Oregon!). Here's hoping that next year it will do so here as well. A couple of bulbs of Chat received as bonus bulbs from Grant Mitsch two years ago have since multiplied so that I was able to pick several three-flowered stems of perfectly reversed jonquils. I much prefer this to Dickcissel, as the contrast is not as sharp, the color more lemon than gold, and the petals more rounded. I was very impressed with two superb, hauntingly colored blooms of Lemnos; a couple more bulbs were added to my order for this year. Eight blooms of Rima had pale pink trumpets this year, the first color in three years so maybe they have finally adjusted to their new home. And that, except for some odds and ends, was it!

Sitting in the shade of a 130-year-old Maple with those few stems of potential thousands, I could look out over what should have been solid daffodils to the open fields where the tractors were dustily moving back and forth planting the first of several hundred acres of sweet corn. Sweet corn! I could think only of what I have since come to regard as the "Throckmorton Trade-Off," i.e., sweet corn for daffodils (Throckmorton, Tom D., M.D. Blessed are the meek. *The American Daffodil Yearbook*, 1961, 22-26). At that moment, and yet to this day, I would have traded all of August's corn-on-the-cob for just half of May's daffodils!



Narcissus juncifolius

From Wooster, David. *Alpine plants*. 1874. For drawing of *N. rupicola* see cover.

N. juncifolius and *N. rupicola*

These two species are often confused, and with reason. The blooms are roughly the same size and color. As recently as 1948 the RHS Classified List referred from *rupicola* to *juncifolius* var. *rupicola*, and some of our reference books do not mention *rupicola* at all. It seems likely that some dealers or their suppliers still call all these admittedly similar small jonquils by the older species name, without the variety designation. After all, some still use the name "*minimus*" for the smallest trumpet, now called by botanists "*asturiensis*." It is not easy to use new names for familiar plants, as many of us have learned by experience.

Without going into the taxonomic history, I shall try to summarize the differences between the two species, as gleaned from various sources.

N. juncifolius

N. rupicola

BULBS: elongated, very dark brown	pale brown
LEAVES: narrow to nearly round, dark green	slightly 2-keeled, gray-green
FLOWERS: one to five, with pedicel (neck) $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long	usually one-flowered, nearly sessile (little or no neck), often facing up
PERIANTH: yellow or pale sulphur	yellow
CORONA: same or darker, usually more than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of per. segments	sometimes of deeper shade, cup-shaped or almost flat, usually 6-lobed
fragrant	not very fragrant, especially during the day
SEED: angular, without strophiole	spherical with strophiole
LOCALE: native to limestone hills	native to granitic sites

E. A. Bowles (A handbook of Narcissus, 1934) wrote of *N. juncifolius*: "It is an unfortunate though apt name, as it was used by many early writers for most of the other narrow-leaved species . . ." Dr. Abilio Fernandes (Daffodil and Tulip Year Book 1968) now calls this *N. requienii*, but the RHS Registrar has not so far accepted this change.

J. W. Blanchard (Daffodil and Tulip Year Book 1963) writes of *N. juncifolius*: "Our experience of this species again is that variations in the shape of the corona and form of the perianth are fairly extensive but never sufficient to confuse it with any other species. The green rather than glaucous foliage is quite distinct . . ." Of *N. rupicola*: "To my mind the best forms of *N. rupicola* are among the most perfect and satisfying of the miniature daffodils. In our experience *N. rupicola* is a species which varies comparatively little in form, though some have fuller and more circular perianths than others and sometimes the corona does not show the six-lobed characteristic clearly." He has noticed considerable variation in time of flowering, however, among different lots.

On the other hand, D. Blanchard had written (RHS Journal, August 1959): "a particularly good form of *N. rupicola* . . . has a very round perianth about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and a nearly flat corona, the whole flower being a good buttery yellow. Other forms of *N. rupicola* go on till almost the

end of the season. Most of them are good but it is advisable to discard any which have narrow perianth segments."

And E. H. Bowles wrote: "Again in *rupicola* the corona is more or less six-lobed, and in extreme forms the lobes spread out nearly flat, but in others with wide perianth segments the corona is almost as in the typical *juncifolius*."

For further discussion of these and other small species of the jonquil group, with drawings by B. Y. Morrison, see *The Daffodil Handbook*, 1966, chapters 3 and 4.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

HISTORICAL NOTE

American daffodil history was made when William G. Pannill (usually known as "Bill") won the Carey E. Quinn Gold Medal Award at Portland with 24 seedlings of his own raising. This is all the more remarkable as he started hybridizing only 12 years ago. In 1960 he made "about four or five" crosses, and planted 50 seed, of which 38 germinated. The next year he reported to the Breeding and Selection Committee particulars of 90 successful and 44 unsuccessful crosses, involving every division except 6, 7, 8, and 11, and he was well launched as a hybridizer.

Classification, seedling numbers, and parentages of the 24 cultivars in his winning group at Portland were:

- | | | |
|----|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1a | D 43 | Arctic Gold × Royal Oak |
| | 62/13 | Lunar Sea × Harewood |
| 1b | 64/18 | Bonnington × Empress of Ireland |
| | 64/19/1 | Broughshane × Rose Royale |
| | 64/19/2 | Broughshane × Rose Royale |
| | B 46 | Gold Crown × Lapford |
| | B 28/1 | Ballygarvey × Preamble |
| 1c | E 15 | Frolic × Empress of Ireland |
| | D 4 | Glenshesk × White Prince |
| 2a | E 18 | Slieveboy × Chemawa |
| | T 28 | Kilfinnan × Binkie |
| | 64/122 | Vulcan × Zanzibar |
| | E 12 | Matlock × Paricutin |
| 2b | 64/62 | Interim × Carita |
| | E 21 | Fintona × Debutante |
| | B 6 | Green Island × Festivity |
| | 64/58 | Greenore × Pink Seedling |
| 2c | F 9 | Pristine × Homage |
| | 64/40 | Easter Moon × White Prince |
| | D 11/11 | Easter Moon × Vigil |
| 2d | 64/88 | Ormeau × Daydream |
| 3a | D 34 | Lemonade × Lemnos |
| 5b | D 51/2 | Narvik × <i>N. triandrus concolor</i> |
| 8 | 65/99 | Matador × <i>N. triandrus albus</i> |

THE THREE MUSKETEERS RIDE AGAIN

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, M.D., *Des Moines, Iowa*

Three years ago I left Matthew Zandbergen and Frank Waley high on the scrub-covered slopes overlooking the mountain pass between Oviedo and Leon in northern Spain. The early afternoon sun was warm, but the shadows were chill. Clumps of *N. asturiensis* were looking out from beneath the receding overhang of vanishing snowdrifts, and purple erythroniums dangled their feet in the seeping snow water. As I reported in the March 1970 issue of *The Daffodil Journal*, our farewell to each other and to the lovely species daffodils of northern Spain: ". . . with the sun streaming between the mountain peaks. Close by Matthew Zandbergen is peeling an orange and Frank Waley is asleep with a rock for a pillow." It was an unforgettable experience, and I had little hope that I would share the companionship of this intrepid pair again.

And yet, we three have just finished a journey from Des Moines, Iowa, to Portland, Oregon. Some of the things that happened on this trip I cannot even repeat to you, our close friends; but other incidents of our trip to the Northwest Territory are worthy of repetition.

Frank Waley, a leading admirer of tiny species daffodils was to appear on the program of the 1972 Convention of the ADS to be held in Portland, Oregon. Never having visited the American Colonies before, it was not difficult to persuade him to accompany Matthew and myself as we motored from Des Moines to the Convention.

What a pleasure it was to meet these old comrades at our airport. Frank Waley is utterly unchanged since you met him before: tall, spare, debonair, curious as a school boy, and yet unflappable by event or occasion. Matthew is growing some hair; admittedly not the Afro hair style so popular in some quarters, but the delicate fringe about his ears makes him even more be-guiling to the ladies.

We had no difficulty in resuming our former easy relationship. We left Des Moines at 6:00 a.m. in my Oldsmobile Toronado. Frank sat comfortably alongside of me, a combination of arthritis and old war wounds necessitating the proper positioning of one leg. Since Frank and I are both long-legged, only a minimal space remained for Matthew in the rear seat. It may be said that Matthew made the entire journey in the fetal position, relieved only infrequently as Frank and I would inch the front seat forward to give him a sort of "treat."

To be brief, these world travelers ultimately gave unqualified approval to certain American institutions: Thousand Island salad dressing, maple syrup, limited access highways, lodgepole pine trees, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, the club sandwich, migrating geese and sandhill cranes, Pendleton shirts, American beer, and friendly waitresses. Other items noted with interest but not complete approval were: Bloody Marys, tumbleweeds, automatic cruise control on the automobile, snowmobiles, American \$3.00 haircuts, the fireplace in our room in Colorado, Americanized "English muffins," and interminable stretches of highway without a daffodil on either side.

We carried a supply of cheese, bread, apples, and canned soft drinks to make do for luncheons. The first such occasion was in mid-Nebraska. Here skeins of migratory geese and sandhill cranes were working the flyway of

the Platte River; the willows along the bank and on the islands had a golden hue to their bark — a certain sign of spring. Red-winged blackbirds sat on fenceposts or teetered on the blowsy tips of last year's cat-tails. Frank, an ornithologist of repute, noted other avian signs of an awakening world.

The next morning we awoke in Sterling, Colorado, to brush an accumulation of snow from the car windows — and back to the old drawing board for spring. We watched the snow-girt Rockies take substance out of a western cloud bank. With Denver soon behind us, we made for the Loveland Pass. There, rank after rank of lodgepole pines seized Frank's interest. Their rugged beauty gained a certain delicacy as hoar frost and snow invested them while we climbed. Matthew's camera clicked intermittently, and especially so as we passed close by a herd of bison. Then the world vanished in a swirling "white-out" of fog and wind-blown snow. The highway was snow packed, and the whole idea was to keep on it as it wound through the tundra above timberline. The scenery was as tantalizing as any striptease: at irregular intervals the veil of cloud and blowing snow would be rent to reveal yet higher and more secret mountain peaks, thrusting upward against a cobalt sky. Then an arm of cloud would swirl snow crystals against our faces, and only the memory of fleeting brightness and color remained. Frank and Matthew felt rather than saw the Rocky Mountains.

Later, we lunched on a windswept point overlooking a frozen reservoir. The place was called Chimney Rock and brought a burst of camera clicks from Matthew. Nearby a placid stream of black water flowed between snow-clad banks. A small flock of ducks was resting there, pausing on its way north. A nervous old Mallard hen set them airborne with her panicky quacks; it was obvious that one green-headed old drake only went along to keep peace in the family.

After a trip along the intermountain valley, we turned the nose of the car upward for Rabbit Ears Pass. This usually picturesque route disappeared into driving snow, on this occasion of mini-blizzard proportions. We paused at the summit and were immediately surrounded by a detachment of snow-mobilers. Their roaring, bucking machines were completely foreign to my guests. With colorful garb, face masks, and visored crash helmets, they exuded competence, and I am certain could have delivered the serum to Nome in time to halt the epidemic. Matthew's shutter finger itched prodigiously. Other than this colorful incident, the whole world was white, and none of us saw Rabbit Ears Pass.

Safely down, we sought refuge in Steamboat Springs, where we spent two nights in a ski lodge — The Inn at Thunderhead. From our balconied quarters we could see the tracery and webbing of three ski-lifts. We watched a setting sun wash alpine glow across the mountain side. Ski boots clumped heavily in the passages of Inn, while pine logs, rich in resin and knots, crackled an obligato in the corner fireplace. Frank has little admiration for central heating; but the fluctuating properties of wood-burning fireplaces brought no paeans of praise from him, either.

We all bought Pendelton shirts. Matthew's shirt was a dignified puce, whereas Frank's was a devil-may-care chartreuse. My memory cherishes the sight of this intrepid pair on their way to breakfast, shirt tails flapping gaily outside their trousers.

And then there was Frank's sealskin cap. His father had acquired this at about the time of the Boer War. During the bitter winter of 1916, spent in

the trenches of France, this same sealskin cap warmed and succored a younger Frank Waley. Now, in the upper reaches of Colorado it again came to the rescue. Worn a bit thin here and there, it remains serviceable. I have a picture of Frank wearing this cap, ear flaps tied neatly beneath his chin, and I only wish I could share it with all of you.

Also, Matthew and Frank were impressed by the precision with which the fractured skier was rescued and brought to safety. The ski-patrol dashed off with roaring snowmobiles and a sled trailer. The broken ankle supported by a temporary splint and the patient ensconced on the sled, the entourage roared back down the slopes to a waiting ambulance. The transfer of the blanket-shrouded figure from the sled to the ambulance was accomplished with dispatch. The lights flashed, sirens hooted and tire chains bit into the packed snow as the victim moved through traffic to the local hospital. The ease and elegance with which this all was accomplished led, by inference, to the realization that this whole affair was not an uncommon and unrehearsed performance.

We munched onward from Steamboat Springs to Salt Lake City. Spring returned to scent the air and tint the landscape. The sagebrush greened and the white rumps of antelope flashed in the sun. Near to a gas (petrol) station, a restored dinosaur glared down at us. Matthew has committed this to film; and about this same time we found a small doughnut shop, the air redolent of freshly frying crullers. Dutch, English, or American makes not a difference; the appreciation of a warm doughnut is indeed international.

At Salt Lake City we found Temple Square abloom with spring. There were large plantings of daffodils in full bloom, accented by brilliant brush strokes of early tulips. Here and there grape hyacinths lent just the proper touch of color.

As we dined that evening, atop the Hotel Utah, the city was spread out at our feet. The logical planning of this wide-streeted city was evident. Those early Mormons looked well to the future, but the increasing motor car congestion leads to the inevitable conclusion that even their vision did not extend to the automobile.

The next morning we awoke to Easter Sunday. A soft rain was falling, but Matthew and I dashed between the raindrops and across the street to the Mormon Tabernacle. We slipped quietly into pews, as the Tabernacle Choir and the huge pipe organ rehearsed the program, to be broadcast later that morning. In earlier years, Matthew had been a choir boy, and his interest in the performance was one of personal identification. More than 300 robed figures rose before us, as 10,000 organ pipes towered, rank upon rank, behind them. The unique acoustics of the Tabernacle engulfed us in joy that Christ had indeed arisen. Easter Sunday in the Mormon Tabernacle is an experience Matthew will never forget.

And as we left Salt Lake City, tires swishing through rain and splashing through puddles, we turned on the car radio and enjoyed the entire musical program again, all three of us speechless for thirty minutes. Heading toward Boise, Idaho, we soon left the rain. Great cumulus clouds with pinky-gray bottoms cast scuttling shadows across the high plains or hung impaled on mountain ranges which marched along either side of the highway. Indeed it *did* look like northernmost Spain — but not a single *bulbocodium* anywhere. The unceasing winds drove restless tumbleweeds into fence rows until the wires were no longer visible in the gold-tan of waves which rose without

breaking. Perhaps Easter is a good day to show man some of the true immensities, the imponderable majesty of Nature.

After bed and board in Boise, we set forth on the last day of our journey to Portland. Mountain ranges receded and the rounded, folded hills of eastern and mid-Oregon closed about us. Sunshine lay warm upon us, and yet a quality of distant mist lent the enchantment of perspective to every vista. We took a little rest stop alongside the highway. The voices of meadowlarks bubbled down from the sky, the little creatures themselves remaining somehow invisible, as always. A few steps from the road, and a small covey of sharp-tailed grouse whirred up from Frank's very feet and sailed into some neighboring underbrush on teetering, outstretched wings. It's a breathtaking experience and I am always momentarily paralyzed by the unexpected upward rush and fanned-out flight of upland birds. And not far off an old cock pheasant cackled in derision.

The defiles between the hills grew tighter and soon we approached the broad Columbia River. One hundred miles away we saw the peak of Mt. Hood, gleaming like an occidental Fujiyama, and wearing a cap of cloud which streamed out on the wind. For almost two hours we skirted the south bank of the Columbia, its breadth increased but still enchained by a series of monumental dams. We saw fish ladders, shipping locks, and the tumultuous outflow of the great hydroelectric plants. And soon, the rising hills and local clouds hid Mt. Hood for the rest of the day. We stopped for a moment by some lovely waterfalls which seemed to hang motionless on the very air—they are but a hop-skip-and-jump from Murray Evans' Larch Mountain.

And now it was downhill all the way to Portland. Overpasses and underpasses entwined us. We lost our own personal direction sign in a gaggle of rapidly passing instructions and soon crossed over the Willamette River, when such was not our intent. However, a friendly cab driver led us to the Sheraton Motor Inn, and our trip was at an end.

I don't know when or if we three shall meet again; the years have been kind to all of us. But now, when all is quiet and memory keeps me company, I think of daffodil seasons past, and new crosses yet to be bloomed. But I also think of Matthew, smooth and pink-cheeked as any choir boy. Seated squarely in his pew in the Mormon Tabernacle, his arms are folded and his feet fairly upon the floor. He is totally engulfed in the rising tides of choral music, and he is feeling the vibrations of that great organ as they come to him through the floor.

With Frank it is a little different. I see him beguiled by migrating threads of Canadian geese. And I wonder if, when the covey of grouse rose at his very feet, his mind's eye saw a similar flight on some Scottish moor. I would like to think that is why he said: "If I must live in one of the United States, I think I should choose Oregon."

MINIATURE DAFFODILS — Division Seven

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

"Miniatures — The Latest Rage in Daffodils" wrote the late Carey E. Quinn in the 1956 American Daffodil Yearbook. They are still as popular, 16 years later!

This has been a very good year for miniatures, and especially so for the jonquillas. The cool and naturally moist weather helped to make it a glorious daffodil spring.

Flomay 7b, Gray 1946, kept pink in the cup for a whole week. If I could have but one miniature in Division Seven, this is it! The description in Alec Gray's 1958 catalog (the year I bought it) reads: "An exquisite little white jonquil hybrid. The cup is faintly edged with pinkish buff." Exquisite, yes! And wonderfully fragrant! Flomay blooms here in late midseason, about 4 inches tall. It has watery blood. It does best if left undisturbed. Those of you who have Flomay — please take care of it because a good bulb seems impossible to obtain any more. I ordered my first bulb from Alec Gray in 1958 for 42 cents. This was a good healthy bulb which multiplied and bloomed every year and which I have lifted many times and shared with many friends. It is everyone's favorite here, so I decided to order more. In 1967, I received one bulb (price \$1.60 plus) which did not come up. I tried again in 1970, (price \$2.40 plus). This bulb was dry and dead on arrival.

In Division Seven on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures, 23 varieties are listed — more than in any other division. I shall report how most of them perform for me here in Richmond, Virginia, in the order in which they appear on the list.

Baby Moon 7b, Gerritsen 1958. A soft yellow very fragrant late jonquil, several blooms on a good stem 8 to 12 inches tall. Catalog description: "Very similar to single jonquil but flowers more freely and is somewhat later." Here it flowers profusely at the end of the season (April 18-May 5 this year) and multiplies likewise. The flowers are larger and have better keeping qualities than the "single jonquil." Because it does multiply very rapidly, it needs to be divided often to get good blooms. It does best when planted where it can get sun most of the day. For a beginner who wants late bloom, this one is foolproof.

Baby Star 7b, Gerritsen 1959. Catalog description: "Almost indistinguishable from Baby Moon but later to flower." For me, indistinguishable!

Bebop 7b, (Gray 1949), Bobbysoxer 7b, (Gray 1949), Stafford 7b, (Gray 1956), Sun Disc 7b, (Gray 1946), Sundial 7b, (Gray 1955). With the exception of Sundial, which is readily available and is grown by many and is distinguishable, there seems to be some confusion as to the identity of the others, as is evidenced on the show tables. The descriptions in the various catalogs are confusing also. Let me report what grows here under the above names. The order of the first bloom is as follows: Sun Disc, Sundial, Bebop, Stafford, and Bobbysoxer. Sundial is the smallest and is usually twin flowered; Bebop and Sun Disc are next in size; Stafford and Bobbysoxer are the largest of this group. Bebop opens pale yellow and the perianth fades to very pale — some years more so than others. Stafford and Bobbysoxer do have orange coloring in the cup but not always. I have never seen any orange coloring in Sun Disc and Bebop. Bobbysoxer and Stafford are more

alike, Stafford being the better flower and Bobbysoxer taller and sometimes twin flowered. Let me quote from the 1966 Daffodil Handbook, page 148: "Five are from *rupicola* × *poeticus*: Bebop, Bobbysoxer, Stafford, Sundial, and Sun Disc. These are naturally somewhat similar, but all-yellow Sun Disc was the first to be registered. Bobbysoxer is taller and the cup becomes orange with a reddish edge. Bebop is similar in form to Sun Disc but gives us a white perianth with yellow cup and is later. Stafford brings us back to the yellow-orange combination of Bobbysoxer and is otherwise similar except for being earlier, and having prostrate foliage. Sundial is earlier and smaller than Bobbysoxer and an all-yellow with a greenish cast."

Clare 7b (Gray) Broadleigh Gardens 1968. Cream with yellow cup on a 10- 12-inch stem. Long neck, perianth segments after the first day wing back, and each petal has a tendency to curl outward. Clare remains in "showing" condition here only for a day. It seems that every bloom forms a seed pod. It multiplies rapidly. I have had it for 5 years and have divided it twice.

Curlylocks 7b (Watrous 1964) and Wideawake 7b (Watrous 1964). I do not know these two. In a recent letter from Mr. Mitsch he mentioned that he hopes to have a few of Mrs. Watrous' bulbs for sale in 1973. He also wrote, "Quite a percentage of the inquiries we are getting specifically state they are interested in miniatures."

Demure 7b, Gray 1953. Catalog description: "A very refined little flower, with watery blood in it. Smooth white perianth and small, pale yellow cup. 6-8 in." Sometimes I think I see pink in it. This is a fine daffodil with good keeping qualities. Blooms near the end of the season.

Hifi 7b, Gray 1949, Catalog description: "*N. calcicola* × a yellow trumpet, generally twin-flowered. Halfway between its parents in form." I do not have this one.

Kidling 7b, Gray 1951. Catalog description: "Just midway between its parents *N. jonquilla* × *N. juncifolius*. Extremely free-flowering and very fragrant. 6 in." This is the smallest of the jonquil hybrids that I have — more like 4 inches tall for me. It is most dependable, more fragrant than most, free flowering, a rapid increaser, and blooms at the end of the season. No beginner will be disappointed with this one.

Lintie 7b, (Barr) 1937. Usually two largish flowers with yellow perianth and flat orange-red cup on 10-inch stem. Blooms at the end of the season. This is one of our larger miniatures. Here it blooms at the same time with Mitsch's Vireo (1962) and is about the same size. Vireo (not on the list) is a much better flower.

Pease-blossom 7b, Gray 1938. Small cream flower, usually two-headed, from *N. triandrus albus* × *N. juncifolius*, short stem, late. It does remind me of a blossom on an early garden pea. It does not like to be disturbed.

Pixie 7b, (Fowlds) Mitsch 1959. From the same cross as Kidling but earlier, larger, and not as good a doer.

Pixie's Sister 7b, Mitsch 1966. I am sorry that this one is not listed currently because it is one of the very best in this group of the late-blooming small yellow jonquil hybrids, very floriferous, a rapid increaser, very fragrant, a good keeper, dainty — an excellent jonquil. Smaller, shorter, and earlier than Baby Moon.

Rikki 7b, Gray 1962. White perianth and yellow cup, twin-headed on an 8-inch stem, maturing to 12 inches. The blooms are half again as large as Sundial with very wide rounded overlapping perianth segments opening pale

yellow and fading to white. The rich-yellow, very large flat crimped cup stays very yellow. The color from the cup runs into the perianth front and back, and a wide light streak runs from the tip of each petal toward the cup, stopping halfway under. In "old age" Rikki reminds me somewhat of Clare, but Rikki is a much better and more interesting daffodil. This one is different.

Sea Gift 7b, Gray 1935. A self-yellow jonquil found by Mr. Gray in a Cornish garden. Sea Gift never did much for me.

The species *N. jonquilla* has a short cup, so it seems that the hybrids are nearly all in Division 7b. Little Prince 7a, Barr 1937, and Skiffle 7a, Gray 1957, are the only two so far on the ADS list in Division 7a. I do not know and have not seen either one of these. Alec Gray listed Skiffle in his catalogs for several years. The description in his 1958 catalog reads: "*N. asturiensis* × *N. calcicola*, one or two bright yellow little Jonquil flowers on each stem, of very good form. Early. 3 in."

Rumarcal 7a, Blanchard, 1962. This one I do know, and it should be on the approved list. I purchased it 4 years ago and have bloomed it for 3 years. This is an exquisite golden perfect flower. It is unlike any other that I have. For 2 years it produced one stem with one flower. This last spring it had two stems, one twin-flowered. The nearest that I can come to the description of Rumarcal is a perfect miniature Sweetness about one-tenth in size on a 4-inch stem.

DANIEL P. THOMSON, JR.

The American Daffodil Society, as well as the Clemson community in South Carolina, lost an active member with the sudden death of Dan Thomson on June 4.

Dan was born in the Clemson area, graduated from Clemson University, and gained his masters degree from the University of Florida. He was professor in the Textile Department at Clemson University for 30 years. He also authored a textile textbook used at Clemson and several other universities.

Many organizations were favored with the time and talents of Dan. He was president of Old Stone Church Foundation, and a member of the board of deacons at Fort Hill Presbyterian Church.

Being an active member of ADS, he was influential in securing the Daffodil Test Garden at Clemson, had served on the official board for many years, and was chairman of the Test Gardens Committee. He had recently met requirements for ADS Judge.

Dan's garden was a place of beauty. It gave joy to the experienced and inexperienced gardener, and provided special interest for the daffodil lover. For years he had raised daffodil seedlings and had won many Rose Ribbons. Some of his seedlings merit naming.

When good flowers were exhibited, Dan was there with some, and he was usually among the top award winners. He was a keen exhibitor and it was always a challenge for others to know his flowers would be there. Whether he won or lost, he never lost that rare quality, his sense of humor.

Dan Thomson made a worthy and honorable contribution to Clemson University, Clemson community, Fort Hill Presbyterian Church and the American Daffodil Society.

—EVE ROBERTSON

DAFFODILS IN NEW ZEALAND

By MR. AND MRS. W. JACKSON, *Tasmania*

(*Abridged from Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter, December 1971*)

During our recent 3 weeks tour of New Zealand, we had the opportunity of attending four of their major shows—two in the North Island and two in the South Island.

There is in New Zealand a controlling body, the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand. This society is affiliated with the Royal Horticultural Society of London, which has empowered them to make awards for outstanding blooms. The society holds two shows per year, one in the North Island and one in the South, rotating in the various districts and held in conjunction with local societies. Besides these two major shows, many other shows are conducted by local horticultural societies.

National Shows. The major award each year at the National Shows is the Gold Cup presented by the British raisers in 1927 for 18 varieties—three stems of each—raised in Britain. This is competed for on alternate years in the North and South Island. Besides this, the major cups in Open Classes, whether they are for 12 varieties, six, or three, are for three blooms per vase. In both National and local shows we found that priority was given to three blooms to a vase, and little emphasis was given to single blooms. As far as seedlings were concerned, they were relegated to a comparatively minor position, whereas we in Tasmania place major emphasis on our seedling classes.

The first show we attended was the National Show at New Plymouth, held on September 16 and 17. This was a large show of over 1,000 blooms. It was of high standard throughout with very little tail. The championship blooms would compare with our best in Launceston, but there were a greater number of good blooms than we have at our shows. We thought some of the blooms looked a little tired and lacked freshness and sparkle. With such a large number of good imported varieties, mostly British, grown in New Zealand, we were surprised and pleased to see that 50% of the champion blooms were New Zealand raised.

The Palmerston North Show was held on September 27 and 28, and run by the local Horticultural Society. This was nearly comparable in numbers but better in quality than the New Plymouth show, as the blooms looked fresher and had more sparkle. Again we thought that the standard of the champion blooms was comparable with our Launceston show.

The National Show at Invercargill was held on September 27 and 28, and it was here that the British Raisers Gold Cup was competed for and was won by Mr. H. Dyer of Christchurch. We found the same high standard in the National Show classes, but quite a tail in the local society classes. It was disappointing to note the very poor support given by the general public to this show in contrast to all the other shows we attended. Again, more than half of the blooms on the champion table were New Zealand raised.

Our last show was held at Christchurch on September 30 and October 1, and was held in their Horticultural Society's own hall—a very good one too—only 3 minutes walk from the center of the city. This was one of the last shows of the season and many of their top exhibitors had used their

blooms at other shows so had very few good blooms to stage, but in spite of this it was a very attractive and well attended show, where floral art exhibits of shrubs and rock plants were really outstanding.

Our overall impression, as the result of visiting these four shows, is that many more growers in New Zealand than in Tasmania are producing first-class blooms. In fact, we were so impressed with the large number of first-class New Zealand-raised blooms that we saw, that we feel that we in Tasmania should be looking to New Zealand for our importations rather than to the Northern Hemisphere. The presentation of their blooms, particularly in classes of three to a vase, is excellent, but it did seem a pity that they were not always shown to the best advantage owing to the lack of black backdrops. In most cases the light was shining through the blooms, which made it very hard to judge their true color and quality. Class numbers were hard to find, and divisions for separate entries were practically nonexistent. At all shows they had standard metal vases. Moss was used to position the blooms, and the arranging of three blooms to the vase was very skilfully done. Standard cards, issued by the societies, were used for the names of varieties. At every show the judging was conducted by at least three judges who judged separate sections. All had a steward and most had an associate judge. All judges combined to select the champion blooms, which we thought was an excellent idea and worked extremely well. We thought that the general judging standards in New Zealand were very similar to our own. The only criticism of the overall judging we would offer is that, in some instances, the emphasis was placed on size rather than on quality, and in some cases it seemed as if blooms were judged on their reputation rather than on their merit.

We found that some varieties can be grown in New Zealand much better than in Tasmania, notably Arbar, Empress of Ireland, Kingscourt, and Chungking. These blooms appeared repeatedly on the show benches and were all of a high standard. Overall, we were generally disappointed with the quality of their blooms, which is understandable when one sees the conditions under which they are grown. Most New Zealand growers cannot allow their flowers to develop on the plant as we do because of two vital factors—gale-force winds, which necessitate blooms being staked and covered, and a large bumblebee which has a habit of chewing holes in the trumpet to get at the nectar—it causes a tremendous amount of damage.

We found that nearly all the best of British bulbs are extensively grown because of the British raisers Gold Cup, which seemed to us to illustrate the foresight of British growers many years ago. But we were pleased to find that New Zealand growers are producing as good as, if not better, varieties than they are importing from overseas. We saw many excellent varieties raised in New Zealand, especially in Div. 2 red and whites and red and yellows. We think Tasmanian growers may like to know how we think our best compare with their best. In trumpets we would have the edge in 1a's because of color, quality, and substance. In 1b's it would probably be even, with the edge on us for color contrast. In 1c's we would lead easily. In Div. 2 in red and whites and red and yellows they are raising some excellent varieties and are superior to us, but we were pleased to see Vixi [Jackson, 1968] win the all-yellow champion at Invercargill. In Div. 3, both 3b and 3c, New Zealand is well in front. In 3a's Dimity [Jackson, 1968] was champion at Palmerston North and at all other shows, Chungking. In all classes of pinks,

we are very much in front, as this has been a class that seems to have been neglected by New Zealand raisers. We saw mainly Mr. Bisdee's Kiprin, Kootara, Lady Binney, our own Dallbro and Pastel Rose, also imported Rose Royale, Romance, Salome, and Salmon Trout. In doubles, New Zealand would have the lead but mainly with imported varieties such as Acropolis, Candida, Camellia, Golden Ducat, and Gay Challenger.

Besides visiting shows we also took the opportunity to inspect many daffodil gardens; these varied in size from small backyard ones to some consisting of 3 acres. With few exceptions, the daffodils are grown in narrow beds separated by paths and, instead of cultivation, weedicides are used to control weed growth. Labels consisted mostly of short pieces of venetian blind. Very little detail was given on the label, quite often not even the name of the variety, but a number, which necessitated reference to a garden book in which the records were kept. Most seedling growers kept records of their crosses in garden books also.

Most of the seed was grown in beds in the open and transplanted out at 2 years old. It must be emphasized the difficulties with which New Zealand growers have to contend, particularly the gale-force winds and bumblebees, so much so that some growers have been forced to totally enclose their show-bloom beds with covers. This, in our opinion, was perhaps why some of their blooms lacked freshness and quality.

When growers have to transport their blooms for great distances, they are nearly always packed dry in flat boxes of varied types; the flowers are laid flat and the blooms themselves supported by rolls of cotton or tissue paper, the stems held by tapes and drawing pins [thumb tacks] or cellotape. The growers like to get them out of the boxes as soon as possible and into water for some hours before they stage them, preferably overnight to give them a chance to freshen up. They take much more time and trouble to stage them than we do, and it certainly pays dividends.

We cannot express too strongly the cordial reception we were given wherever we went. We met most of the main growers and had long and interesting discussions with them on all aspects of daffodil growing. We would recommend this trip to any grower, as we feel we have learned a lot and gained a lot from our visit by having an opportunity of seeing their best blooms, meeting the growers and officials, seeing their gardens, and discussing daffodils, and we feel that we have returned with a good knowledge of daffodil growing in New Zealand.

The Daffodil Journal has received the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand's mimeographed record of the winners in the New Plymouth and Invercargill 1971 shows, 71 classes each. In addition to selecting a Champion Bloom at each show (Polar Gem, Director), Premier Certificates are given by classification subdivisions. Winning cultivars in the two shows were: 1a, Golden Rapture, Director; 1b, George, Newcastle; 1c, Polar Gem, Mount Faber; 2a, yellow, Toyota, Vixi; 2a, red, Flagstaff, Bell seedling 147; 2b, red cup, Avenger, Norval; 2b, no red or pink, Cull seedling 67/40, Brodgen seedling T164; 2b, pink, Fintona, Manu; 2c, Huskie, Glendermott; 3a, Chungking (both); 3b, Rockall (both); 3c, Polar Imp, Sea Dream; 4, Warne, Candida; "any other division," Daydream, Charity May; seedlings, Tombleson 1A/69, O'More 65/70.

ALLEN DAVIS — "THE BULB MAN."

By MARGUERITE N. DAVIS, *Portland, Oregon*

Many ADS members, especially those interested in miniatures, regret that, because of ill health, Mr. Davis is no longer able to carry on his business as "The Bulb Man," specializing in the smaller flowered hardy bulbs. Mrs. Davis, who is unable to answer the requests for catalogues that continue to come, has sent this account of Mr. Davis' horticultural activities.

Allen W. Davis, widely recognized specialist in bulb and plant culture, was, until his recent retirement because of ill-health, probably the most ardent and one of the most authoritative disciples of the daffodil in the Northwest.

Mr. Davis was born in Maywood, a little town near Kansas City and grew up in another small town in Illinois, also called Maywood. Perhaps these suburban areas fostered a love for growing things, which continued when he went on to study agriculture at the University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1913. However, he had by that time changed his course to what was then known as Liberal Arts, as he planned to go into Christian service. He served the Y.M.C.A. as social and religious secretary, then as general secretary, for 18 years, followed by 20 as an insurance agent.

It was in 1920, when he moved with his family to Portland, Oregon, that his early interest in flowers returned, because of the opportunities for raising beautiful flowers during most of the year in a mild climate. In 1936, when he built on a wooded acre in what was then a small town near Portland, he landscaped two-thirds of it and dropped outside activities, such as golf and tennis, for gardening, as both exercise and hobby.

At "As-We-Like-It," as his home was named, he grew an astonishing variety of shrubs, wild flowers, plants, and bulbs. Primroses were a prime favorite and many of these—auriculas, Asian, polyanthus, juliae, etc., followed the paths and were placed here and there around the house, in the grove and extensive rockery. He was one of the founders of The American Primrose Society in 1941.

He was also one of the founders of the Portland Men's Garden Club in 1938 and served as its secretary for the first 4 years. In 1947, he was awarded the bronze medal of the Men's Garden Clubs of America "in appreciation of long and devoted service to the Portland Club" and given a life membership.

From 1958 to 1965, he was manager of the Portland Seed Store. He then retired, to go into his own bulb business. At first this was a local venture, but as word spread of his unusual offerings and the fact that he had grown and tested every bulb on his lists, he found himself with a large mail order business as well. His final list, 1966-67, included 90 "small flowered" daffodils, 14 erythroniums, 10 dwarf hardy cyclamen, 15 trilliums, 15 smaller flowered tulips, 27 crocus, both spring and fall blooming, and various miscellaneous bulbous plants, including Oregon natives not easily available in trade.

It was his friendship with Charles E. Bailey, which began in 1939, that led to his devotion to daffodils. Bailey, who died in 1948, grew and hybridized daffodils as a hobby. He was recognized nationally as a hybridizer

of fine varieties. One of the best of these, named for him, was introduced by Oregon Bulb Farms in 1946.

Many of Mr. Bailey's seedlings grew in the large raised beds of bulbs that filled one section of the Davis grounds. Here Mr. Davis grew, tested, and displayed, at one time or other, more than 300 varieties of daffodils, 35 of them miniatures.

For many years, until the test programs of the National Men's Garden Clubs of America were discontinued, Allen Davis was in charge of the daffodil program—a job that entailed the supervision of test growing in all parts of the country. This testing, which he initiated in 1947, was considered of such importance that its work was participated in and its results carefully checked by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the leading growers in the United States.

In addition to conducting his own tests through the years, Mr. Davis sent out collections of the newer daffodil varieties to club testers in all parts of the country. These testers grew the varieties in their own gardens and made periodic reports on quality and performance. As a result of these tests, consistent improvements were made in daffodil varieties, and better bulbs were made available to home gardeners.

In the long years of his growing and testing daffodils, Allen Davis stressed five major qualities to watch for in daffodils: color, the richness and luster of petals, plus the flower's ability to hold color under intense sunlight; stem—sturdiness and strength; petals—substance, strong and leathery to touch, with ability to hold form and shape throughout growing season; petal formation—petals should overlap in a well-formed, nicely proportioned pattern; length of bloom—bloom should come early and stay late.

Because of lack of time, this self-called "hobby gardener" never tried to raise seedlings from his own bulbs. In addition to his previous work as life insurance counselor and store manager, he developed and maintained his large home grounds and displayed blooms for prospective customers and daffodil fanciers, so they could see for themselves the different types and colors. Each year he potted hundreds of containers with bulbs for the annual Men's Garden Club Show in the spring, as gifts for friends, for placing here and there in sheltered places in the yard, and for window-boxes.

Mr. Davis joined ADS in 1956 and was an active participant in the Men's and Miniature Round Robins until his health failed. He served as a regional director from 1958 to 1960, and was the first chairman of the Miniatures Committee.

For several years he taught the University of Oregon extension courses on landscaping and horticulture, as well as schools for judges. He wrote articles for *The American Daffodil Yearbook*, *Practical Gardener*, *Farms Illustrated*, *Sunset*, and the garden section of *The New York Times*, and was in demand for horticultural lectures and to show his extensive collection of garden and flower slides. Add to this his business of "specializing in the smaller hardy bulbs" (which included his favorites, miniature narcissus, with a listing of 60 tested varieties), and it is not difficult to see why he had no time for hybridizing!

Allen and Marguerite Davis celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1965. They have a married son and daughter (the latter living in the former large home after her parents moved to a smaller house), eight grandchildren, and five "greats."

LATE BLOOMERS

The convention of the National Council of State Garden Clubs was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 15-17. The local committee had asked me to stage an exhibit of daffodils for their meeting at the hotel. Agreeing to do so, I had assumed it would consist of Frigid, Cushendall, Reprieve, some poets, and a few others from Division 3b. Fortunately, a late season made it possible to exhibit 84 varieties from all divisions except 6 and 10. The exhibit was mostly three stems each. A few were taken from the refrigerator but more than 70 varieties were cut from the garden the day before the convention opened.

The stems were selected as carefully as for a competitive show and staged on a table in front of an attractive dark screen put on exhibit by the Cleveland Museum of Art. The daffodil exhibit attracted the attention of many of the 1,000 garden club women attending the meeting. More garden-minded people probably saw that exhibit than saw our annual daffodil show at the Garden Center. The distribution of divisions in the exhibit were:

Division 1— 1	Division 4— 7	Division 8— 1
2—11	5— 8	9— 6
3—35	7—13	Miniature — 2

Many of these were relatively new varieties originated by Grant Mitsch, Murray Evans, Mrs. Richardson, and a few from Northern Ireland.

—WELLS KNIERIM

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Second Call for Daffodil Seeds

Mr. Charles W. Culpepper has once again made available to members daffodil seeds. In nearly every instance one parent of his seed is a daffodil of his own raising, some of them the sixth or seventh generation raised by him. Usually the other parent is a well known named variety. They have the potential of both health and beauty. Mr. George E. Morrill of Oregon has also contributed seed of large crosses and Mrs. Bonnie Bowers has made available seed from *N. triandrus albus* selfed. Grow your own daffodils, you will love them best of all. Send an 8-cent stamp with your request to the Daffodil Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Virginia 22042

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

Flowers in Three Years

Some years back Ken Heazlewood and I discussed the possibility of obtaining flowers from seed in three years. I am very happy to be able to report that this year I achieved this aim. The seed was planted in the open ground and as thick as thieves. The only preparation was to hoe a furrow and fill it up with wood ash before planting on the 8 Dec. 1968. Since planting no special treatment has been given, but the weeds have been kept out. I wonder whether the early flowers resulted from: planting in the open ground, the earliness of planting, the wood ash, or a combination of the three?

—LINDSAY P. DETTMAN

(From Australian Daffodil Society Newsletter)

From the Hybridizing Robins

There were some major disappointments. My bulbocodium hybrids did not bloom even though they did begin to multiply. Quick Step seedlings also began to multiply without first blooming. So I have to wait another year.

Of those new cultivars I tried this year, Prefix was a standout. It is a 6a (*Cibola* × *cyclamineus*) that produces show-quality blooms for me. I used my Honeybird × Goldcourt seedling on it and got four large pods, so apparently it is quite fertile. It bloomed extremely early, even earlier than Peeping Tom.

—JACK S. ROMINE

Daffodils . . . demand that getting acquainted with them be done on *their* timetable, and this is particularly so if one takes to making crosses. Suddenly I find that I have been seriously interested in them for more than 30 years and I'm just getting ready to be eligible to learn what is going on. Our seasoned growers are seasoned indeed, and in my experience there is a mellowness about them that is apparent in the finest qualities of the flower itself . . . Murray Evans once said something that I've given a lot of thought since, specifically that daffodil breeding depends on intensification of characteristics. It has long been apparent to me that all the flowers in Divisions 1 through 3 are a study in intermediacy between the yellow trumpet at one end and the red trimmed poet at the other. Yellow definitely dislikes moving toward the small cup just as red dislikes moving toward the trumpet. We are moving to get both places, but I doubt the way of getting there is by wide crosses. The time span is so long, and so much preliminary work has already been done, that I think it is a mistake to duplicate the early steps.

—ROBERT E. JERRELL

JUDGING COLLAR DAFFODILS

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

(From Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter, March 1972)

At the Fall Meeting of the ADS Middle Atlantic Region at Hampton, Va., on September 18, 1971, Kitty Bloomer presided over a panel of judges answering questions of the 60 or more persons attending. The discussion was lively and, as an outgrowth of previous questions, Regional Vice President Jane Moore asked the panel how one should judge the form of a collar daffodil. Although I am not an ADS accredited Judge, Kitty directed the question to me as I have a large collection of collar daffodils and have used them successfully at shows.

I was caught off guard and did not answer the question too well so I would like to try again to answer Jane Moore. I address myself to form only, as color (unless related to form), pose, condition of a collar daffodil should be judged just as any other daffodil. Two words come to my mind in judging collars — and doubles too for that matter. These words are organization and balance. In any attractive daffodil balance plays a great part. For

example, in a standard daffodil, a large corona and a puny perianth is unattractive. A perianth that has greatly different petal and sepal parts is not admired. As with any daffodil the various parts of good collar bloom should appear well balanced one against the other. Nearly the same as balance is organization. A judge or a non-judge enjoys looking at a daffodil that is a unit of beauty. Take Murray Evans' Descanso as an example. Its typical bloom is an inspiring balance of trumpet and perianth and an excellent contrast of yellow on white. A good double daffodil is not just a blob of petals. A pleasing double is one with a well organized and balanced arrangement of petals and, in a bicolor double, one where the lesser color enhances, through contrast or complement, the other color.

A daffodil has to be grown to be known and it is doubtful that a person can correctly judge miniatures, doubles, collars or any other daffodils unless he grows them. A few years back fanciers showed their distaste for doubles just as they do now for collars. As they began to grow doubles they began to appreciate their beauty, especially as finer doubles came along. Finer collars are here now, too.

To be specific, I think that for an exhibition bloom the perianth of a collar daffodil should be as smooth and flat as any other daffodil. The split parts of the corona should lie back against or protrude out from the perianth in an organized balanced fashion. In a bicolor the colors should contribute to a harmonious balance. The exhibition collar daffodil should be a single, pleasing, unit of floral beauty.

CULTIVAR COMMENTS

The 1971 Flowers in Australia

I exhibited or judged at eight shows during the season and three blooms stood head and shoulders above all the others that I saw. Dimity, a 3a raised by Tim Jackson and exhibited at Kyneton & Skipton. Ghana, a borderline 1a, and Trumpet Call 1a, both raised by Mrs. Fairbairn and put up in her non-competitive display at Skipton, were the three. Trumpet Call I would rate *the* bloom of the year; it had a smooth yellow perianth of good overlap and an attractive bright red trumpet slightly expanded at the serrated mouth. The whole flower was well balanced, the waist of the trumpet was not too broad. The only fault if one could call it such was that the bloom was slightly smaller than the usual run of 1a's.

—LINDSAY P. DETTMAN

(From Australian Daffodil Society Newsletter, Nov. 1971)

Love Dream (van Deursel 1943): I do not know what the judges would do with this on the show table, but I do know that it will rate a high mark in the garden. All it needs is a comfortable spot, and those large flowers with their distinct flat solid orange-red crowns will furnish a display of unexcelled beauty. This variety can be purchased from at least one catalog source for only 20 cents a bulb, a tremendous bargain. The grower will never regret giving it a spot in a border. I found only one reference to this variety in the RHS Year Books, in the 1957 issue, where it was stated that Love Dream is a seedling from La Riente.

—GLENN DOOLEY

BULLETIN BOARD

FALL BOARD MEETING

The fall meeting of the ADS Board of Directors will be held at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, North Carolina, October 20 and 21, with an optional tour on October 22. Mrs. Veach writes: This is the time when the fall coloring is at its height and well worth traveling miles to see. The optional trip on Sunday, Oct. 22, will take us across the Blue Ridge Parkway to "The Cradle of Forestry," site of the first forestry school in the United States. The road leads through some really spectacular scenery. We will take a picnic lunch and return to Asheville in the early afternoon."

1973 CONVENTION

In 1973 Williamsburg is for daffodil lovers! Advance notice is given that all members are invited to attend the American Daffodil Society Convention in Williamsburg, Va. on April 12, 13, and 14. There will be two directors' meetings, otherwise the Convention will be devoted entirely to the enjoyment of daffodils and daffodil people. Included will be a great Convention daffodil show, a tour of two fabulous daffodil gardens, large commercial exhibits from Oregon and overseas, a daffodil boutique, and daffodil programs in variety. Consider coming early and enjoying the Garden Club of Virginia Daffodil Show on April 7 and 8, staying to enjoy the beauty and history of Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown, and remaining to delight in a daffodil convention in hospitable Tidewater Virginia. Full information as to activities and costs will appear in the December Journal. Plan now to come to Williamsburg in April.

1973 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A list of early shows will be published in the December issue of the Journal. Preliminary information should be sent to the Awards Chairman, Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3571 Paces Ferry Road, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30327, by October 15. Information desired: date of show; city or town where it will be held; show address or building; sponsor of show; and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?

Requests continue to find their way to your Bulb Broker for hard-to-find cultivars. If you can spare a bulb of one of those listed below, won't you write directly to the person who wants it? Do it today!

CULTIVAR

3a Win All

2b Magic Pink

3b Carinthia

WANTED BY

Michael A. Magut
8 Bunker Hill Dr.
Trumbull, Conn. 06611

Michael A. Magut
Michael A. Magut

CULTIVAR

4 Daphne

8 Grand Primo

7b Cheyenne

7a White Wedgwood

1a Scotch Gold

2a Havelock

2a Quirinus

2b Carnlough

3b Carinthia

5a Kings Sutton

6a Moongate

7b Cheyenne

8 Admiration

8 Highfield Beauty

Fowlds cyclamineus strain—
(seed or bulbs)

WANTED BY

Robert C. Smith
R.R. 3 Wee Farm
Robinson, Ill. 62454Robert C. Smith
George Wood, Jr.
Rt. 2, Box 119
Cottondale, Ala. 35453George Wood, Jr.
David E. Karnstedt
980 W. Como Ave.
Saint Paul, Minn. 55103

David E. Karnstedt

FIND IT HERE:

1b Effective

Gerald Waltz
P. O. Box 977
Salem, Va. 24153

2b Brahms

Walter Blom & Son
Hillegom, Holland

3b Clockface

W. J. Dunlop
Broughshane, Ballymena, Northern Ireland

1b Court Jester

Murray Evans
Rt. 1, Box 525
Corbett, Ore. 97019

7a Penpol

Grant Mitsch
Canby, Oregon 97013

1b Glengariff

Grant Mitsch
Mrs. Lionel Richardson

6a Joybell

Waterford, Ireland
Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd.

3b Grey Lady

Broughshane, Northern Ireland

CONVENTION JUDGES SCHOOL?

A question exists as to whether a Judges School at the 1973 Convention at Williamsburg, Va., is desirable or not. Anyone who would like to attend Course 1 (or, for that matter, Course 2 or 3) on Sunday, April 15, should drop a line to Miss Sarah H. Terry, 79 Oakville Road, Hampton, Va. 23369. If enough people are interested there will be a school.

HERE AND THERE

Last September we published an article on virus diseases of daffodils in the Netherlands, by C. J. Asjes. A Dutch version of this article was published this spring, in several installments, in the Dutch publication *Bloembollencultuur*, organ of the Royal Association for Flower Bulb Culture, giving credit to *The Daffodil Journal*.

Newsletters have been received from the Middle Atlantic Region, the Southwest Region, and the Central Ohio Daffodil Society. The Middle Atlantic Region is looking forward to a fall meeting on September 16, at Staunton, Virginia, and, of course, to the big Williamsburg Convention next spring. The Southwest letter includes extensive reports of regional and state shows, and announces dates for two 1973 shows in the Region. The Ohio society announces a pot luck buffet supper meeting in September, and reports a successful first show and bulb sale. Mary Lou Gripshover, the editor, writes on miniatures she has grown.

Children of St. George's School in Memphis, Tennessee, held their own daffodil show at school, exhibited more than 500 blooms, and say that next year's show will be bigger and better, according to their headmaster, Junius Davidson, as reported by Mrs. Fred A. Allen, Jr.

Broadleigh Gardens, the small bulbs concern that acquired the stocks of Alec Gray on his retirement several years ago, has recently changed hands and location. The new owner is the Hon. Roger Bootle-Wilbrahan. A young man, he has spent nine years in the horticultural industry, in Britain, Holland, and Zambia. Now settled in England, not far from the former site of Broadleigh Gardens, he has acquired most of the stock and the goodwill of the business, and has been moving the stocks to the new address: Barr House, Bishops Hull, Taunton, Somerset, England.

UNREGISTERED DAFFODILS

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

The Symposium ballots over the past 4 years have included one or more votes each for 34 unregistered daffodils.

There are various reasons for unregistered names:

A few on this list may be typographical or spelling errors.

Sometimes a grower releases a clone under a "name" to test public acceptance, and then such stock may become too disseminated to meet registration rules. Such seems to be the case of the three well-known cultivars: Kings Sutton, attributed to Clark, The Knave, attributed to Coleman, and Laetitia, offered by Van Tubergen.

Then again, a wholesaler may "fancy up" a name. (I have seen Mrs. R. O. Backhouse designated as "Mrs. Pinkhouse" — but, I hasten to add, not on a Symposium ballot.) However, Apricot Attraction, frequently appearing, probably so originated.

Others are undoubtedly what the dog people call "kennel names" from amateur hybridizers.

Sometimes a grower applies to his seedling the name of a forgotten, but registered, cultivar.

The current official designation of the well-known "Chinese Sacred Lily," which has had many names through the years, eludes search, however. A reference in the Classified List to this popular flower would be helpful.

Whatever the reason, it seemed well to alert the membership to these unregistered names. Considering the thousands of registered daffodils and the more than 20,000 items charted for these Symposiums, it is amazing there are not more. Check this list, in case you are growing one of these.

Ace of Spades	
Aerome	
Amhea	— Anthea, 2b?
Apricot Attraction	— fancy for Apricot Distinction
Artist	— registered as 3b; improperly used for an 11
Bust of Fortune	
Caulabito	
Chinese Sacred Lily	— current registered name?
Coronet	— perhaps Cornet, 6a?
Cragmont	— perhaps Cragford, 8?
Early Virginia	
Eldin H. Burgess	
Golden Hibiscus	— used for an 11
Green Emerald	
Hillbilly	— unregistered 11
Hillbilly's Sister	— unregistered 11
King (Kings?, King's?) Sutton	— unregistered yellow 5a
Irish Gold	
<i>jonquilla</i> Helena	
Laetitia	— unregistered 8
Lampert	
Mercouri	— perhaps permission withheld?
Mrs. Gordon Pierce	
Monohan	— perhaps Monaghan, 1a?
Patricia	— selection from <i>N. poeticus</i> Flore Pleno
Petticoat Split	
Pink Favorite	— for Pink Select, 2b
Pompano Queen	
Posie	
Ruffled Beauty	
The Knave	— unregistered white 6a
Tuscarora	— "kennel name"
Twinkletoes	— <i>Canaliculatus</i> ?
Woodville	— perhaps Woodvale, 2c

I should appreciate being told of any errors I have made in the above. Matters regarding registration should be referred to Mrs. Anderson, ADS Registrar.

EXTENDING THE SEASON

By MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, Columbus, Ohio

(From CODS Corner, Newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society)

When does the first daffodil bloom in your garden? Do you know which one it is? Keeping records of bloom dates can be helpful. When you dig and replant, you can plant the earliest bloomers in the warmest spot. Take advantage of those microclimates! To put a late-blooming variety in a warm spot negates the late-flowering effect and wastes the advantage that could be gained by planting an early type there. All our gardens have microclimates. It's easy to find them when there is snow on the ground. Look for the place where the snow melts first—that's the place to plant the early daffodils so they will be even earlier. And of course the place where the snow lingers longest will be a good spot to plant the late ones so they'll be even later. This will help extend the blooming season. Then too, you can look for earlier or later blooming types. These are not always exhibition materials, but the pleasure they bring with their sprightly blooms earns them a place in the garden. Little Witch, an all-yellow 6a, was the first standard size daffodil to bloom last year, opening on April 10. This is certainly no show flower, but it made a charming picture near my front door. A pair of 1b's, Foresight, in yellow and white, but on rather short stems, and Trousseau, in an enchanting pale buff and white, were next. These opened on April 12, and were followed by all-yellow Peeping Tom, 6a, April 14, and Lunar Sea, a precisely formed 1d, and Dove Wings, a white and pale-yellow 6a, both on April 15. Other early bloomers for me are Content, a very small pale 1b, and Carlton, an all-yellow 2a, which is very prolific. My daughter's garden is on the south side of the house, and she had Satellite, a 6a with an orange cup, on April 8, and red and yellow Fortune, 2a, Spellbinder, 1d, and Binkie, 2d, on April 10. (To illustrate the effect of those microclimates, my clump of Binkie, which is out in the open—not by a south wall—didn't bloom until April 18.) Her Chinook, 2b, opened on April 12, along with the first of my blooms.

However, I did have miniatures in bloom beginning March 31, when *N. asturiensis* opened. This is the smallest of the wild trumpets, and quite charming. Little Gem, 1a, and Mustard Seed, 2a, both opened on April Fool's Day. Little Gem is a hybrid of *N. minor*, and at its best is a well-formed small trumpet, considerably larger than *asturiensis*. Mustard Seed is a tiny all-yellow 2a, on a short stem, which on opening barely holds the bloom above the ground. Small Talk was next, on April 8. This is another miniature trumpet with a starlike perianth. *N. minor*, a wild trumpet, and Marionette, 2a, opened next on April 9 and 10. Marionette is a 2a with a red rim on the cup, but the flower is somewhat large (for a miniature) on a short stem. As the flower ages, the stem does grow, lending much better proportion to the bloom, but it is still too big for the miniature class in my opinion. Wee Bee, 1a, Mite, 6a, and *N. bulbocodium nivalis* all opened with Little Witch on April 10. Mite is a yellow cyclamineus hybrid with well-swept-back perianth segments. *N. bulbocodium nivalis* is the tiniest of all bulbocodiums, with a practically nonexistent perianth. We refer to it as "our oddity." Another early miniature is *N. scaberulus*, with two tiny blooms on each stem. The entire bloom stem was no larger than a bobby

pin. *N. obvallaris*, sometimes called the Tenby Daffodil, is also early. This is a trumpet type, grows 9-12 inches tall, and has good color and form.

Some other early varieties (according to various sources) are Unsurpassable, 1a; Bambi, 1b miniature; well-formed Prologue, 1b; Sacajawea, 2a; and Woodgreen, 2b. *N. cyclamineus* is very early, and likes a damp spot in the garden. It is reported to be difficult to grow. However, its hybrids Bartley, Estrellita, February Gold, February Silver (described as resembling February Gold, but milk white), Cornet, and Jana are much easier.

In the early varieties, you will note that there are many trumpets, some yellow and red large cups, and good choices among the cyclamineus hybrids. The choice of pale varieties and other divisions is more limited.

In the lates, the small-cups, near relatives of the poets, dominate, with enough yellow from the late jonquils to give contrast.

After April 15th, things seem to open all at once, but by the end of the month, most things have opened, and so we search the catalogs looking for cultivars which are supposed to be late. My records show that last year the miniatures Bobbysoxer, 7b, Bebop, 7b, Pixie's Sister, 7b, and Lintie, 7b, all opened on May 3. Later still, on May 7, Homage, 2c; Grey Lady, 3b, a favorite of mine with a pale grey eye; Fiorella, 3b; 3c's Dallas and Silver Salver with their lovely green eyes; and the poets Perdita, Quetzal, Milan, Red Rim, Smyrna, and Knave of Diamonds all opened. The poets are all similar, but Perdita has pointed petals, Quetzal is the largest, and Knave of Diamonds is distinctive because of its solid red cup. Miniatures Demure, 7b, Hawera and April Tears, both 5b, also opened on May 7. These last two are similar, with several pendant flowers on a stem; Hawera is yellow, whereas April Tears is more gold.

During the week of May 9 to 15, the last of the flowers opened. Gartan, a 2a in orange and yellow, was quite a nice flower. Tincleton, a 5b, and Pigeon, a small 2c, were both lovely white flowers. Baby Moon, a miniature jonquil hybrid, perfumes the air with its fragrance. Cushendall, a small 3c; *N. poeticus recurvus*, 10, Dactyl, 9, and Sea Green, 9, all add charm. A favorite of mine is Grace Note, 3b, which has a green eye with a band of yellow on the cup. Sweet Music, a small double; Corncrake, a 3b with a bright red rim on the cup; *N. × biflorus*, 10; and Frigid, 3c, end my season.

Look for some of the early and late varieties when you go through this year's catalogs. Although they won't bloom in time for the shows, they will lengthen your season.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

On several occasions there have been comments on daffodil culture in the colder climates. There is a need for similar comments on daffodil culture in the Deep South. Mrs. Mel Williams of Angie, Louisiana, which lies in Washington Parish, presented a long list of varieties she grows successfully. This list could have been taken from my garden or from other gardens in this area. She writes that she lives in a region of rolling hills. Initially she was unaware that she could grow daffodils in her area. It was the encouragement of the late B. Y. Morrison that got her started in this adventure.

Just how long can one expect a clump of daffodils to remain in one planting clump? I don't know the answer, but I can report that Dorothy Tuthill, who lives in Rye, New York, has a clump of *N. asturiensis* which has been growing in one location under a Norway maple for over 20 years. In my location I do well to keep this species around for two seasons. What is the difference?

One of the problems of early daffodils is rapid changes of temperature. In some instances, daytime temperatures will range upward to nearly 70° F. At night the temperature will plunge to below freezing. This sudden change of temperature will often damage the stems of many varieties. However, some varieties do endure such climatic hardships. Sun Dance and Fortune withstood the cold as the stems remained in their natural positions. Erlicheer does not withstand cold well. I presume that its stem is filled with a sap which freezes and then the stem does not have sufficient strength to sustain the weight of the blooms.

How did I get Cheerfulness mixed up in my planting of Elvira? I have asked this question many times. Recently I have learned that Cheerfulness is a sport from Elvira. Primrose Cheerfulness and Yellow Cheerfulness are color mutations from Cheerfulness. Cheerfulness is an oldtimer and possibly the most consistent double grown today.

The subject of fertilizer is frequently discussed in the Robins. There is no set of rules to guide growers. One should know the nature of his garden soil and govern the fertilizer accordingly. Helen Trueblood of Scottsburg, Indiana, uses 4-12-12 and old rotted manure. The nitrogen content of any fertilizer should be low to promote best bulb quality. Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie of Palmetto, Georgia, uses a teaspoon of superphosphate under each bulb, with a layer of sand over this fertilizer. The bulb should never be in contact with any fertilizer. She adds a handful of sand over her bulbs. She does not use any fertilizer in her planting of miniature daffodils, but sometimes sprinkles some wood ashes in a pine mulch over them.

If one has a tight clay soil, it is best not to place sand at the bottom of a bulb planting hole. This forms a cup that will hold water, and the result is poor drainage. Finally, a gardener should always study his own soil conditions before making a decision as to methods of enrichment of the soil.

PERFORMANCE

Willis Wheeler speaks of the performance of the older cultivars and the behavior of some of the present-day daffodils, which he feels (in some cases) is not altogether superior.

Willis is hiding his light under a bushel. In 1960 he gave me one bulb of his seedling 4/371; by 1966 this one bulb had produced a total of 30 handsome tall turgid blooms with pale yellow cup and white informal perianth. My records for 1967 and 1968 read "too many to count." These bulbs were dug in 1968 and I had 39 large bulbs, which I planted in three different exposures and again in 1970 and 1971 I had too many blooms to count.

When I asked Willis why this had never been registered he said he felt it was not distinctive enough, but surely performance like this counts a great deal in the garden.

—Nancy Timms

POSTSCRIPT

Many readers have written to me to inquire further about John Lea's varieties, which I described in the June issue of the *Journal*, so I thought a few further notes would be of interest.

The big surprise was their phenomenal growth. They were planted in the same bed with other varieties newly purchased last fall, but outshone them all in vigor. Without exception the foliage stayed green longer than any other.

Bulb digging—which is always a pleasure—was like excavating the Comstock lode. Nothing but big, smooth bulbs and exceptional increase.

Basal rot, an ever-present problem for me, was nonexistent. I had been apprehensive about 3c Achnasheen and 2c Inverpolly, because of the constant rains and total inundation of Hurricane Agnes, but all was well. If any basal rot develops in storage, I will amend this report with a P.P.S.

—MARIE BOZIEVICH

THE 1972 ADS AWARD WINNERS

By MRS. WILLIAM S. SIMMS, *Awards Committee Chairman*

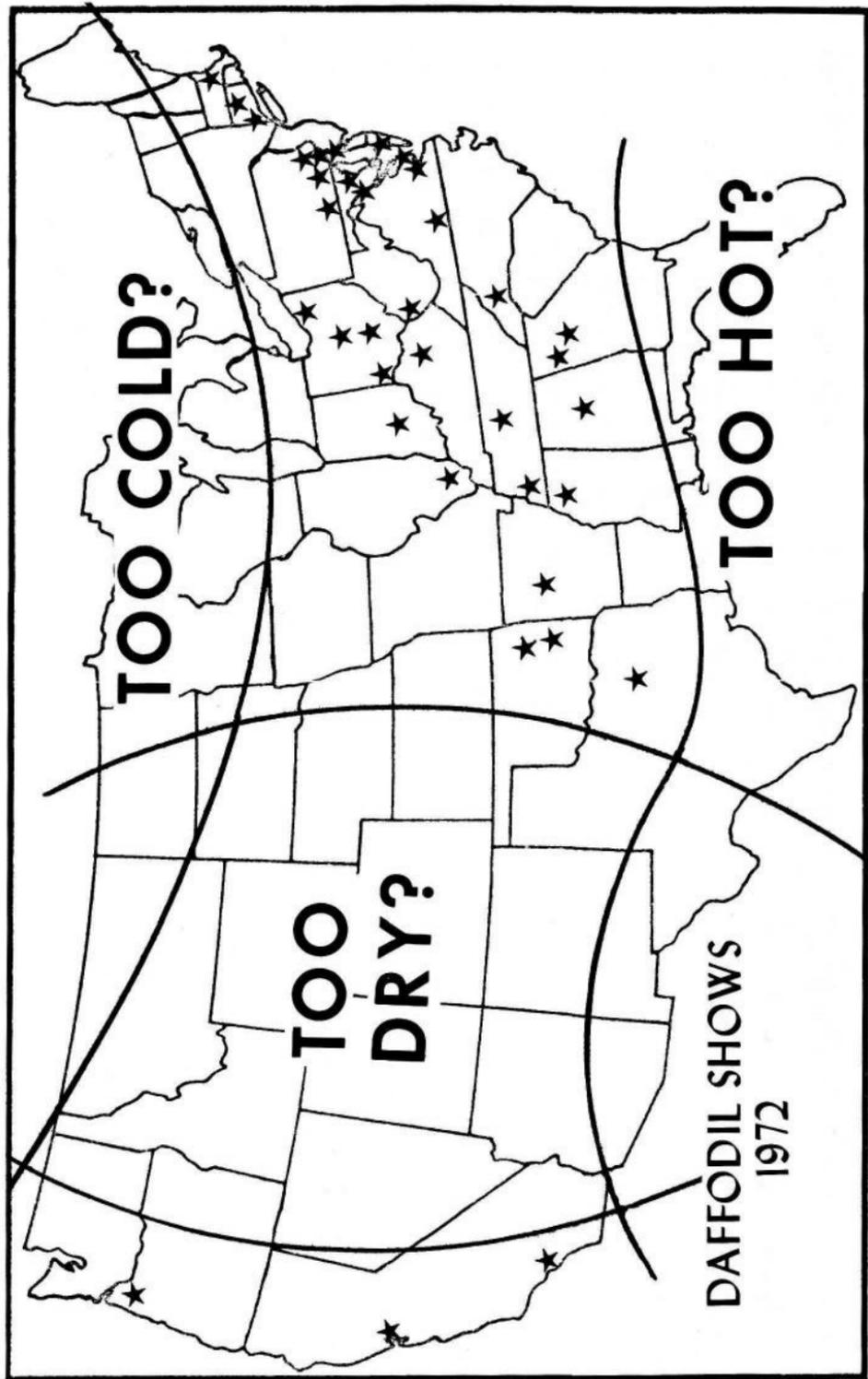
Thirty-three ADS-approved daffodils shows were held in 1972. The show-season began on March 4 with the Southern California Daffodil Society Show at Descanso Gardens in La Cañada and ended on May 10, the final day of the Massachusetts State Daffodil Show at Horticultural Hall in Boston. Between these two dates, other daffodil shows were being presented in 20 states, plus one in Washington, D. C.

Extremely bad weather forced the cancellation of one show and reduced considerably the number of entries in several other shows. On the other hand, the Midwest Regional Show Committee, after cancelling their show, reconsidered and proceeded to stage the largest show they have ever had!

At the show in connection with the annual Convention in Portland, Oregon, this year, exhibitors were successful in winning the Society's two top show awards. The winner of the Gold Carey E. Quinn Medal was William G. Pannill, who showed 24 numbered seedlings of his own raising that had been flown out from Martinsville, Va. The five required divisions were well represented by highly refined and immaculately groomed seedlings involving 23 different crosses. Aside from the blooms mentioned in the June *Journal*, several others in his collection were particularly noteworthy: D-34, Lemonade × Lemnos, a smooth solid yellow 3a; 64/19/2, a deep-rosy-pink 1b from Broughshane × Rose Royale with the good traits of the pollen parent; and 65/99, Matador × *N. triandrus albus*, a colorful tazetta, suggestive of the many other Matador seedlings we will hopefully be seeing in the near future.

Two other entries made up of blue-ribbon specimens were also staged in the Quinn Medal class by Mrs. Fort Linton (who has since become Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr.), of Nashville, Tenn., and by Mrs. Ernest S. Kirby of Corbett, Oregon.

The Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal was awarded to Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, of Wilmington, Delaware, for her perky collection of 12 miniatures from three divisions consisting of *N. bulbocodium* var. *nivalis*, *N.*



scaberulus, Wee Bee, *N. bulbocodium* sp., Quince, *N. rupicola*, Marionette, *N. watieri*, Mite, Tête-a-Tête, Jumble, and *N. bulbocodium* L. subsp. *obesus*.

Neither the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. Memorial Trophy nor the Larry P. Mains Memorial Trophy was awarded this year. These two awards also are offered only at shows in connection with a national convention of ADS.

All ribbon award winners at Portland will be found in the consolidated reports on these awards.

The Bronze Ribbon, available only to Regional shows, was awarded twice this year; first in the Middle Atlantic Regional Show at Washington, D. C., where the winners were Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor with three stems each of 3b Rockall, 7b Sweet Pepper, 5b Arish Mell, 4 Tahiti, 2b Passionale, 2b Daviot, 3b Snow Gem, 11 Holiday Inn International, 9 Actaea, 6b Roger, 7a Sweetness, and Morrill seedling 56-1-1. The second Bronze Ribbon went to Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen at the Northeast Regional Show in Wilmington. Her 12 varieties were: 2a Camelot, 2d Daydream, 4 Tahiti, 2b Greeting, 2b April Charm, 2c Purity, 2c Ave, 3a Perimeter, 1a Golden Horn, 3b Merlin, 6a Willet, and 2b Passionale.

The Gold Ribbon for the best standard daffodil in the horticultural classes went to a different variety at each of the 33 shows. However, two exhibitors, Mrs. Mackinney and Mrs. Bozievich, were two-show winners. The number of entries in each show may be of interest to some readers.

WINNERS

Daydream 2d
Statue 2b
Inca Gold 1a
Loch Naver 2a
Rushlight 2d
Audubon 3b
Festivity 2b
Pristine 2c
Revelry 2a
Galway 2a
B 28/1 1b
(Ballygarvey ×
Preamble)
Acropolis 4

Ave 2c
My Love 2b
Butterscotch 2a
Sunbird 2a
Perimeter 3a
Kansas 3b
Ormeau 2a
Charter 2d
Loch Owskeich 2b
Eminent 3c
Woodvale 2c
Mitsch R33/29
Everpink 2b
Arctic Gold 1a
Easter Moon 2c
Quetzal 9
Arbar 2b
Canisp 2c
Avenger 2b
Old Satin 2b
Daviot 2b

SHOW

La Cañada, Calif. 250
Birmingham, Ala. 323
Dallas, Texas 329
Oakland, Calif. 366
Smyrna, Ga. 243
Morrilton, Ark. 327
Muskogee, Okla. 313
Memphis, Tenn. 414
Atlanta, Ga. 738
Hernando, Miss. 219
Portland, Ore.

Nashville, Tenn.
(1367 blooms)
Gloucester, Va. 621
Asheville, N. C. 245
Berwyn, Pa. 103
Bloomington, Ind. 732
Shelbyville, Ky. 442
Chillicothe, Ohio 214
Newport News, Va. 449
Eldorado, Ill. 205
Baltimore, Md. 371
Princess Anne, Md. 266
Norristown, Pa. 321
Washington, D. C. 401
Cincinnati, Ohio 460
Downingtown, Pa. 216
Columbus, Ohio 456
Wilmington, Del. 418
Chambersburg, Pa. 333
Greenwich, Conn. 493
Hartford, Conn. 761
Cleveland, Ohio 211
Boston, Mass. 300

EXHIBITORS

William H. Roese
Mrs. E. P. & Miss Nan Miles
Mrs. C. R. Bivins
Robert E. Jerrell
Mrs. W. S. Simms
Mrs. Kenneth C. Ketcheside
Mrs. Eugene Rice
Mrs. C. H. McGee
Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson
Mrs. Edward Enriken
William G. Pannill

Mrs. Robert C. Cartwright
Mrs. Chandler Bates
Mrs. Richard C. Stuntz
Mrs. W. R. Mackinney
Mrs. Elizabeth Swearingen
Mrs. L. R. Robinson
Mrs. Harold Junk
Mrs. John Payne Robinson
Mrs. L. H. Murphy
Mrs. John Bozievich
Mrs. John C. Anderson
Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen
Mrs. John Bozievich
Mrs. Harry Wilkie
Michael A. Magut
Mrs. Paul Gripshover
Mrs. Merton S. Yerger
Mrs. Charles Bender
Mr. & Mrs. Charles H. Anthony
Mrs. W. R. Mackinney
Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat
Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor

The White Ribbon for the best three stems of one variety was awarded in 32 shows. Three of the best-in-show varieties, Ormeau, Rushlight, and Ave, were again winners at the same shows in the three-stem classes. Ormeau and Rushlight were entered by the same exhibitors again; the winning three-stem entry of Ave was shown by Mrs. H. deShields Henley. Another three-stem entry of Rushlight won this ribbon for David E. Cook in Asheville. Dainty Miss was also a two-show winner, first at Greenwich for Mrs. Luke B. Lockwood and a few days later at Hartford for Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor. Glenwherry was the winner for Sidney P. DuBose in Oakland and for Mrs. Wm. V. Winton in Nashville. Ceylon was still another two-show winner of this ribbon, for the Walter Thompsons in Birmingham and for George B. Meyer in Muskogee. Two exhibitors received the White Ribbon at two shows each: Wells Knierim at Cleveland with Arish Mell and at Columbus with Golden Rapture; also, Mrs. John Bozievich with Roger at Baltimore and at Chambersburg with Inverpolly. (See story in June *Journal*.) At the Adena Show in Chillicothe, Mrs. Paul Gripshover's three-stem entry was Morrill seedling 56-1-1 (Polindra \times *N. jonquilla*), which was described as an unusual 7a, slightly larger than Sweetness with a white perianth and yellow cup. Too, it had a marvelous jonquil fragrance. This seedling also appeared in Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor's Bronze Ribbon collection; Mr. Ticknor described it as "smooth and fetching." Maybe Sweetness will be having some competition soon. At La Cañada, another three-stem entry of a seedling won the White Ribbon. This time William H. Roese was the exhibitor of one of his own seedlings from Botary \times C12. Other winners of the White Ribbon at one show each were Mrs. Calvin E. Flint, Jr., Mrs. John M. Hayes, Mrs. John C. Dawson, Mrs. Joseph Bray, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, Mrs. Kenneth Dunwody, Mrs. Billee Preston, Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, Junius E. Davidson III, Mrs. C. G. Rice, Mrs. Fort Linton, Mrs. Lawrence Billau, Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat, Mrs. Goethe Link, and Mrs. Clyde Cox.

The Maroon Ribbon for a collection of five reversed-bicolor daffodils was won at 15 shows. Twenty-four varieties in various combinations made up these collections with Daydream, Honeybird, and Bethany each appearing in six; Lunar Sea, Nazareth, Rushlight, and Pastorage each in four. The reversed jonquils did not find their way into these collections as often as might be expected (Pipit twice, Dickcissel once) although they were popular in other classes. Rich Reward, Amberglow—newer Mitsch varieties—Dunlop's Rathcoole, and Evans seedling No. J14L were noteworthy. This seedling, just mentioned, was chosen by John Larus at Murray Evans' place in 1968, and a bulb of it is being grown now by the Charles Anthonys, who showed it in one of their three Maroon Ribbon winning collections staged at Greenwich, Hartford, and Boston. The 12 other winners of this award were Dr. Stan Baird, Mrs. W. S. Simms, Mrs. W. C. Sloan, Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. H. E. Stanford, Mrs. Robert W. Wheat III, Mrs. L. F. Murphy, Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. Philip Adams, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, and Wells Knierim.

The Purple Ribbon for a collection of daffodils was awarded in 30 shows. In the majority of shows it was scheduled for the best division collection and, as usual, the large-cups were selected by the judges most often to receive this award. Trumpet and cyclamineus collections were also popular, however, and all divisions from I through IX were represented, with the

exception of V. At Hartford and Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony had winning collections of double daffodils, involving Fiji, Bali Hai, Tahiti, Candida, Papua, Unique, and Tonga. Mrs. Merton S. Yerger's winning collection at Wilmington was made up of the five poets: Perdita, Quetzal, Otterburn, Milan, and Actaea. The winners with all-white flowers were Dr. Stan Baird at Oakland; Mrs. William A. Hopkins at Gloucester, and Mrs. Paul Gripshover at Columbus. William G. Pannill's collection of pink daffodils, consisting of Passionale, Gossamer and three of his exciting pink seedlings, was the Purple Ribbon winner at Portland. The other winners of this award were Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Mrs. Betty Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson, Mrs. Kenneth Ketcheside, Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, Mrs. Richard Orenstein, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. Fred Allen, Jr., David E. Cook, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, Mrs. Wm. C. Baird, Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. Raymond Roof, Mrs. H. deShields Henley, Mrs. Clyde Cox, Mrs. Marvin V. Anderson, Mrs. Philip Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor, Mrs. H. J. Eubanks, Mrs. Lawrence Billau, Mrs. H. G. Petersen, Jr., and Mrs. H. B. Newcomer.

The Red-White-Blue Ribbon for a collection of five varieties of American origin was awarded in 22 shows. Sixty-six varieties participated in the make-up of these collections. Grant Mitch's Festivity, seen 12 times, was unquestionably the leading variety, although his Daydream, Gossamer, and Eminent were much in evidence. Murray Evans' Wahkeena was the second most often seen flower; also, his Celilo, Descanso, Space Age, and Sunapee gave a good accounting of themselves. Originations of other American hybridists found in these collections were Harmony Bells (Fowlds), Kasota (Powell), Titmouse (Link), Chevy Chase (Watrous), Sunbeater (Robertson), and Winkie (Oregon Bulb Farms). Mrs. John Bozievich won this ribbon at three shows. The other winners were: Dr. Stan Baird, Mrs. W. S. Simms, Mrs. W. C. Sloan, Robert B. Coker, Junius E. Davidson III, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. Fort Linton, Mrs. Glenn Millar, Jr., Mrs. Robert W. Wheat III, Mrs. Goethe Link, Dr. Glenn Dooley, Mrs. Richard Bell, Mrs. John P. Robinson, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover, Michael A. Magut, Merle C. Hummel, and Wm. M. Hesse.

The Junior Award for growers 18 years of age or under was given in 10 shows throughout the country. Jana Talbot was successful in two shows: Nashville and Memphis. The other young winners were as follows: Andy Loughborough at Dallas; Susan Mitchell at Muskogee; Steve Smith at Hernando; Greg Gripshover at Columbus; Sally Andersen at Wilmington; Susan Beebe at the Norristown Garden Club Show held in Plymouth Meeting, Pa.; Diane Clemens at Oakland; and Kathy Kahn at Atlanta.

The Green Ribbon for a collection of 12 varieties of daffodils from at least four divisions was awarded in only seven shows. However, there were entries in several other shows which were not considered worthy of this award. The leading varieties chosen for the winning collections were Richardson originations, with 3c Verona and 3b Rockall each appearing in three collections, while 3b Ariel, 2b Avenger, 1a Kingscourt, 2b Rameses, and 2a Revelry each were seen in two collections. Also, 1b Downpatrick by W. J. Dunlop and 2c Easter Moon by Guy Wilson were used in two collections each. Four of the more recent introductions included were 2a Suede from Murray Evans; 1d Chiloquin and 7b Stratosphere from Grant Mitsch;



Judges at work

and 5b Waxwing from Matthew Fowlds. Very old varieties that were used successfully in these collections were 6b Beryl, registered in 1907; the dainty little white double, Daphne, 1914; and 7a General Pershing, 1923. The winning exhibitors were Mrs. Jesse Cox at Morrilton; Robert B. Coker at Atlanta, Mrs. Raymond W. Lewis at Gloucester; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor at Washington; Mrs. James G. Tracey at Wilmington; Mrs. William Pardue at Columbus; and Mrs. W. R. Mackinney at Hartford. The Ticknor entry included McNairy Seedling 59-1, which had been a 1966 Rose Ribbon winner for its originator.

The Silver Ribbon offered to the winner of the most blue ribbons in horticulture, might well be referred to as the patience and perseverance award, considering the number of blue-ribbon entries staged by some of this year's winners. The highest number reported for a single show was 30 for David E. Cook, who carried his prize-winners from Chamblee, Ga., to the Southeastern Regional Show in Asheville to win the Silver Ribbon. In the Midwest Regional Show at Bloomington, Mrs. Goethe Link gained 27 blue ribbons, as did Sidney DuBose in the Northern California Show at Oakland, thus entitling each of them to the Silver Ribbon. In Atlanta, 24 blue ribbons secured this award for the writer, and Mrs. H. J. Eubanks was the winner with 22 blues in the Whispering Pines Garden Club Council Show at Smyrna. The Connecticut State Show in Greenwich reports a three-way tie on blue ribbons between Mrs. Helen Farley, Mrs. Claude Forkner, and Michael Magut. Four persistent exhibitors were two-show winners of the Silver Ribbon: Mrs. H. DeShields Henley, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, Mrs. John Bozievich and Wells Knierim. Other winners of this ribbon were: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson, William G. Pannill, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Johnson, Mrs. C. R. Bivins, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Mrs. Clyde Cox, Mrs. Reginald Blue, Mrs. Harry Wilkie, Mrs. Jesse Cox, Mrs. L. R.

Robinson, Mrs. Harold Stanford, Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, Mrs. Lawrence Billau, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, Mrs. John D. Stout, Jr., Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, and Mrs. Charles Bender.

The Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal, offered for a collection of 24 stems from five divisions, was won in 11 shows. Several interesting new introductions included in these winning entries were 3b Capisco and 2c Churchman from Ballydorn; 6b Foundling and 2b Rarkmoyle from Carncairn; 3a Montevideo and 2a Shining Light from Richardson; 1b Peace Pipe and 1c Celilo from Evans; and 2a Euphony from Mitsch. A total of 176 varieties made up these collections—Old Satin, Signal Light, Vulcan and Viking with four inclusions; and Arbar, Accent, Abalone, Ave, Bethany, Buncrana, Daydream, Daviot, Flaming Meteor, Harmony Bells, Ormeau, and Sweetness each with three inclusions. Mrs. C. R. Bivins was the winner at Dallas; Dr. Stan Baird at Oakland (3rd time); Mrs. O. L. Fellers at Morrilton; Mrs. L. F. Murphy at Eldorado; Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen at Norristown and later at Hartford; Mrs. LaRue Armstrong at Washington; Mrs. John Butler at Cincinnati; Mrs. Helen Farley at Greenwich; Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor at Boston; and Wells Knierim at Cleveland (3rd time—no medal involved).

The winners of the Rose Ribbon for a standard-type seedling exhibited by the originator were as follows:

La Cañada—William H. Roese: A seedling from Matador \times *N. cyclamineus*, classed as Division 12, due to the reflexed nature of the bloom; a tazetta-type flower with three florets per stem. The deep orange coloring of the cup stains into the slightly reflexed perianth.

Dallas—Mrs. O. L. Fellers: No. 726, a 2a circular flower with clear golden yellow perianth and tailored orange cup.

Morrilton—Mrs. O. L. Fellers: No. 12X72, a 2b having an excellent white overlapping perianth, soft true pink cup with a green eye; excellent stem and pose.

Smyrna—Mrs. W. S. Simms: No. D-10-3, from Kingscourt \times Content, a deep self-yellow 2a with excellent substance and texture; trumpet-type corona slightly flared at the edge.

Atlanta—Prof. Dan P. Thomson, Jr.: No. E-7-1, from a Mitsch seedling \times Sunburst, a pale yellow double with excellent stem and pose.

Portland—William G. Pannill: No. 66/34, a 3a from Paracutin \times Zanzibar, having very smooth flat perianth segments overlaid with the brilliant orange coloring of the cup.

Asheville—Mrs. W. S. Simms: No. B-25-1, a 2a from Blarney \times Playboy, with a soft clear-yellow flat perianth and deeper yellow cup having a neat pencilled edge of red; very late season bloomer.

Bloomington—Mrs. Goethe Link: No. 1962, Statute \times Zero.

Shelbyville—Mrs. Luther Wilson: No. 3, a 3c from Syracuse \times Carnmoon, having rounded petals and a green eye.

Chambersburg—Dr. Wm. A. Bender: No. 65 B/A 2, a 3d from Binkie \times Aircastle, a clear sulphur lemon perianth offers good contrast to the shallow cup which reverses completely. Good substance. Perianth segments measure 39 mm; cup measures 11 mm.

The winners of the new Miniature Rose Ribbon for a small seedling exhibited by the originator are as follows:

La Cañada—William H. Roese: Matador \times *N. cyclamineus*, a miniature type cyclamineus, deep yellow reflexing perianth with a short deep-orange

cup, flared at the margin. Entire flower is about the size of *N. cyclamineus* although of different form. (From the same cross as the Standard Rose Ribbon winner.)

Portland—Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: No. A-J-64, a 7a from *N. asturiensis* × *N. jonquilla*.

Bloomington—Mrs. Goethe Link: No. 6813 from *N. triandrus albus* × *N. jonquilla*.

Washington—Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: No. 643, *N. triandrus albus* × (*Lobularis* × *N. cyclamineus*); the stem has two white-and-cream florets with long straight trumpets and flaring segments.

The Miniature Gold Ribbon for the best miniature bloom in the show was awarded in 32 shows. The new Miniature White Ribbon for the best three stems of one variety of miniatures was awarded in 25 shows. By combining these winners, a better idea can be given of how each variety performed. The Miniature Gold Ribbon is designated as 1; the Miniature White Ribbon as 3.

	HAWERA 5b		XIT 3c
Mrs. O. L. Fellers	1 Morrilton	Mrs. Marion Danner	1 Eldorado
Mrs. L. R. Robinson	1 Shelbyville	Mrs. John Butler	3 Cincinnati
Mrs. John C. Anderson	1 Princess Anne	Mrs. Owen Hartman	3 Chambersburg
Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor	1 Boston	Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor	3 Hartford
Mrs. H. deS. Henley	1 Newport News		TÊTE-A-TÊTE 6a
Mrs. Luther Wilson	3 Shelbyville	Mrs. Charles Cosner	1 Nashville
Mrs. Merton S. Yerger	3 Princess Anne	Mrs. Wm. McK. Bray	1 Downingtown
Mrs. L. A. Mylius	3 Eldorado	Mr. & Mrs. Walter Thompson	3 Birmingham
Mrs. John P. Robinson	3 Washington		YELLOW XIT 3b
Mrs. Eugene Rice	3 Muskogee	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Darden, Jr.	1 Gloucester
	JUMBLIE 6a	Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Anthony	3 Boston
Mrs. Charles Dillard	3 Dallas	Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Anthony	1 Hartford
Mr. & Mrs. Ed Johnson	3 La Cañada		CANALICULATUS 10
Mrs. Charles K. Cosner	1 Memphis	Mrs. H. J. Eubanks	1 Smyrna
Mrs. Charles K. Cosner	3 Nashville	Mrs. Becki Green	3 Baltimore
	SNIFE 6a		MINNOW 8
Wells Knierim	1, 3 Columbus	Mrs. W. R. Mackinney	1 Berwyn
Wells Knierim	3 Cleveland	Mrs. Henning Rountree, Jr.	3 Newport News
Mrs. Goethe Link	3 Bloomington		MITE 6a
Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.	3 Portland	Mrs. Goethe Link	1 Bloomington
	<i>N. Scaberulus</i> 10	Mr. H. J. Eubanks	3 Smyrna
Mrs. Marvin Andersen	1 Portland		SUNDIAL 7b
David E. Cook	3 Asheville	Mrs. Eugene Rice	1 Muskegee
	SEGOVIA 3a	Mrs. James J. Tracey	3 Norristown
Mrs. Marvin Andersen	1, 3 Wilmington		<i>N. triandrus</i> 10
Richard T. Ezell	1 Chambersburg	Mrs. F. J. Viele	1 Baltimore
		Wells Knierim	1 Cleveland

Also:

APRIL TEARS 5b: Mrs. T. E. Tolleson (1) Asheville
N. bulbocodium 10: Mrs. William C. Baird (1) Cincinnati
FROSTY MORN 5b: Mrs. W. S. Simms (3) Atlanta
N. jonquilla 10: Sydney P. DuBose (1, 3) Oakland
LITTLE GEM 1a: Mrs. James Liggett (1) Chillicothe
PANGO 8: Mrs. Charles Gruber (1) Norristown
PENCREBAR 4: George K. Brown (1) Washington
PICOBLANCO 3c: David E. Cook (1) Birmingham
ROSALINE MURPHY 2a: David E. Cook (1) Atlanta
STAFFORD 7b: Mrs. Luke B. Lockwood (1) Greenwich

The Lavender Ribbon, offered to a collection of five different miniatures, was awarded in 25 shows. One of the eight ribbons returned was, surprisingly, from the prime miniature growing area of the country, Washington, D. C. Not one of their five competing entries scored the 90 points necessary to win this ribbon, which attests to the very high quality of judging at that show. However, miniature enthusiasts in some areas were quite successful! In fact, David E. Cook gained this award at three shows in the South: Birmingham, Atlanta, and Asheville. For each of his entries, he chose near-perfect little gems of a compatible size such as the ones in his Atlanta entry: Rosaline Murphy, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. scaberulus*, *N. watieri* and *N. calcicola*. Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer's winning collection in Portland consisted of: Little Gem, Little Beauty, Jumblic, Sundial, and Quince. Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, Wells Knierim, and Mrs. William R. Taylor each won this ribbon at two shows. Other Lavender Ribbon winners were Mrs. Herschel Hancock, Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, Mrs. O. L. Fellers, Sidney P. DuBose, Mrs. H. J. Eubanks, Mrs. Luther Wilson, Mrs. Goethe Link, Mrs. John Payne Robinson, Mrs. Raymond Roof, Franklin D. Seney, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, and Mrs. Thomas Offutt.

The Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal was awarded at six shows this year. Three of these medals went to exhibitors at shows in the Southern Region, and one of the winners was that Region's Vice President, Mrs. J. C. Lamb, who carried her 12 miniatures to the Kentucky State Show at Shelbyville. Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, of Nashville, entered her winning collection in the Southern Regional Show at Memphis, and Mrs. Alex W. Taylor's entry in the Tennessee State Show at Nashville was the winner. In other regions, Mrs. Bert B. Boozman was the Silver Watrous Medal winner at the Arkansas State Show at Morrilton; our bulb broker, Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover, had a medal-winning entry in the Central Ohio Daffodil Society Show in Columbus, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Johnson won this coveted award at the Southern California Daffodil Society Show at La Cañada.

Approximately 650 artistic designs were staged in connection with the 33 ADS Shows, which greatly enhanced their beauty and general appeal.

A special attraction noted at many of these shows was the large exhibit of blooms, both named varieties and seedlings, sent by either Murray Evans or Grant Mitsch.

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AUSTRALIA

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N. rupicola

B. Y. Morrison

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1971

Assets		
Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co.		\$ 1,225.99
Cash in Savings — New Canaan Savings Bank		3,522.42
Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8½% Bonds due 3-15-91		10,575.00
Accrued Interest not due		247.90
Accounts Receivable - Advertising		30.00
Inventory of Publications:		
Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks	285.25	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	333.37	
1969 RHS Classified Lists	68.85	
Binders for ADS Journals	236.60	
Jefferson-Brown, Daffodils and Narcissi	21.09	
Elizabeth Lawrence, Lob's Wood	56.00	
Show Entry Tags	70.68	1,071.84
Inventory of ADS Medals:		
Medal Dies	15.60	
Gold and Silver Medals	197.40	213.00
TOTAL ASSETS		\$16,886.15
Liabilities		
Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)		\$ 5,434.74
Life Memberships		5,500.00
Net Worth		5,951.41
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$16,886.15

INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971

INCOME:			
Dues Paid in 1971			\$ 6,294.56
Life Memberships Paid in 1971			200.00
Sale of Books, Supplies etc.:			
	Income	Expenses	
RHS Yearbooks	\$ 408.25	\$ 519.71	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	169.00	—	
Classified Lists	222.53	204.60	
Binders for Journals	123.00	—	
Jefferson-Brown Book	130.77	35.17	
Lawrence, Lob's Wood	164.00	159.56	
ADS Publications	140.04	—	
Out-of-Print Books	228.00	111.08	
Medals and Ribbons	100.00	31.20	
Registration Fees	51.50	33.60	
Data Bank Printouts	80.00	191.00	
Show Entry Cards	156.00	186.90	
Miscellaneous	6.00	—	
	\$1,979.09	\$1,472.82	
Advertising			506.27
Judges' Certificate Fees			275.00
Slide Rentals			20.00
Interest Received less Interest Purchased			95.00
Profit from Sale of Bonds			1,172.33
Surplus from Conventions			324.78
Miscellaneous			354.25
			77.50
Total Income			\$ 9,319.69
EXPENSES:			
Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes, and Mailing			\$ 5,248.85
Office Expenses:			
Printing and Supplies	\$ 374.99		
Postage	339.16		
Computer	145.25		
Executive Director	1,800.00		
Banking Service Charges	35.00		
Miscellaneous	90.26		2,784.85
Regional Vice Presidents			370.62
Secretary			57.80
Total Expenses			\$ 8,461.93

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1971 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements and the savings pass book of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. These were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

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

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

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

— Wells Knierim

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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