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The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 9

Number 4

JUNE, 1973

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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.

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## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

- Individual Annual* ..... \$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.  
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## PICTURED ON THE COVER

is *Narcissus jonquilla*, from Curtis's Botanical Magazine, volume 1, 1787.

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## AN 18TH CENTURY SETTING FOR 20TH CENTURY DAFFODILS

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Jackson, Mississippi*

The present set against the background of the past, with enchanting glimpses of the future at every turn—this was the 18th annual meeting and convention of the American Daffodil Society at the Hilton Inn in Williamsburg, Virginia, April 12-14, 1973.

Three hundred and five people, or as convention chairman William O. Ticknor termed it in his welcoming speech, "the largest gathering of daffodil lovers in all history," came together in this small 18th century town

to enjoy a bit of the past and much of the good fellowship and beautiful daffodils of a national convention.

According to Mrs. Ticknor, who was in charge of convention registration, this group included members and friends of the daffodil from 30 States, representing all nine ADS regions, and from three foreign countries.

For the convention's daffodil competition, a glass-walled room provided a sparkling showcase worthy of the finest Tiffany diamonds. Early arrivals had been rather disconcerted to see men on scaffolding still building the room. But it was ready, and the show opened right on time. Show chairman H. deShields Henley assured us, "You should have seen it two weeks ago, when we had only the sky above us!"

Avid daffodil growers flew in or drove from all points of the compass—the Quinn medal winner brought five boxes of daffodils from Nashville by plane. And despite the coldest April that Williamsburg had known in more than two decades, members of the sponsoring Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society brought the colorful bounty of their spring gardens. Separate entries totalled 708, including 1883 blooms, according to the Tidewater Society president, Frank Seney.

The conversation piece in the artistic division was the winner in Class II, "Gloucester's Livelihood." Its focal point, amid tall white blooms, was a collection of well-rooted daffodil bulbs turned upside down. Now that's creativity!

The Carey E. Quinn Gold Medal was won by Mrs. Ernest Hardison. Mrs. John Bozievich won the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., Memorial Trophy, and the Larry P. Mains Memorial Trophy winner was Bill Pannill. The Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal and the Maxine M. Lawler Trophy were not awarded at this convention.

Bill Pannill also won the American Horticultural Society's Silver Medal with his collection of 24 varieties. As in his winning Quinn collection at Portland in 1972, all the blooms were his own seedlings. My personal favorites from this collection were 2c Homage  $\times$  Pristine, and 3c Syracuse  $\times$  Verona—and I don't usually like whites! (White daffodils are not generally "good doers" in Mississippi.)

Mrs. Gordon Brooks won the ADS Silver Ribbon for the largest number of blue ribbons and also the Miniature Gold Ribbon for a bloom of Segovia. Bill Pannill won the Gold Ribbon with a bloom of Green Finch, and both standard and miniature Rose Ribbons.

The Convention Show gave many of us from pockets of daffodil isolation the pleasure of seeing fine daffodils known before only from pictures in catalogs, and the yellow and green name tags made easy the meeting of old friends whom we simply had not had the pleasure of seeing in person before. Members of several Round Robins planned breakfasts together; other more casual gatherings brought together those known before only as a byline on a Journal article or the signature on a letter.

Dr. William A. Bender, Society president, presided at the opening dinner Thursday night. He said that his only appropriate reaction to this unbelievably large crowd of daffodil lovers reminded him of the time he was judging the Baltimore show with Kitty Bloomer. They approached a huge gorgeous bloom of Golden Rapture, stopped, looked at each other, and then at it again, and reverently said "Wow"!

✓

Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., vice-president of the Middle Atlantic region, welcomed the convention by reminding us that while Virginia's tourist slogan is "Virginia is for lovers," the more apt phrase this week was "Williamsburg is for daffodil lovers." She concluded her welcoming speech by presenting to the convention a new daffodil—the 2c Williamsburg, a Bill Pannill seedling. It had form and stateliness, qualities so prized by the 18th century residents of this community.

William O. Ticknor added his welcome and stated that one major reason he and Laura Lee had accepted the challenge of serving as chairmen of the 1973 convention was the anticipated and fully-realized pleasure of working with the members of the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society. He expressed special appreciation for the work of the vice-chairmen, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr.

Dr. Bender, paying tribute to the efficiency of the Society's Executive Secretary, George S. Lee, commented, "The ADS runs well with very little interference from the president." He conducted the annual business meeting, at which the incumbent president, and first and second vice-presidents were reelected.

The Board of Directors had authorized the Society to contact the Royal Horticultural Society about the possibility of adopting the color coding scheme of the ADS Data Bank into the RHS Classification system. (See the January Journal.) Dr. Tom Throckmorton was flying directly to London at the conclusion of our convention to present the matter to the RHS.

The Society reported a deficit for the year of slightly less than \$3.00, which was shortly made up by Mrs. Alice Battle, top bidder for a current print-out of the Data Bank. Dr. Bender gave as a sure-fire antidote for possible future financial ills the prescription: Rx: "Each one of you go home and get a new member!"

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the ADS Silver Medal for service to the Society to John R. Larus, a charter member and former president. He was especially commended for his work with miniatures, his outstanding educational exhibits in the Connecticut and Massachusetts shows, and the fact that under his leadership miniatures have been raised from the status of "little weeds" to an outstanding part of every show.

Guided by our indefatigable tour director, Frank Seney, on Friday seven busloads of conventioners visited two beautiful estates and the Daffodil Mart. At noon, lunch was served at the Gloucester Yacht Club.

At Elmington, home of the Rhoads family, many bypassed an opportunity to view the interior of the house for a closer look at the two small gardens enclosed with boxwood. Growing through a thick ground cover of vinca were various division 3's mixed with Cheerfulness. Many different older cultivars could be identified, but the total impact was one of pure white.

The busses approached Little England, which was built in 1716, along a white fence enclosing a veritable river of tazettas. The formal gardens at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Pratt were enclosed in boxwood and contained many labeled varieties of daffodils. Walking along flagstone pathways, we also admired a profusion of azaleas.

Most of our time here, however, was spent among the named beds in the white-fenced display gardens sloping down to the York River, reminding us of the days when Little England was a thriving commercial bulb farm. The



Bulb Shed, Daffodil Mart

Photo by Paul F. Frese

half-forgotten cultivars here were tantalizing to those who write to Mrs. Gripshover about "Where Can I Get—?"

At the Daffodil Mart, established by the late George Heath 48 years ago, we were introduced to Mrs. Katherine Heath, and to their son Brent, who now runs the Daffodil Mart.

For acres the daffodil beds stretched in all directions. After 10 years of teaching English literature, at last I understood what Wordsworth must have felt when he said, "Ten thousand saw I at a glance."

Some chose to examine vases of named varieties in the open shed, some placed bulb orders for the fall, some bought items in the barn or took pictures of nearby labeled beds of the best standard varieties. But a large proportion of the convention-goers gladly followed young Brent Heath when he said, "I'll lead you to the miniatures beds over by the split elm tree."

To me the most memorable part of my visit to Daffodil Mart was standing, with others equally enthralled, listening to Mrs. Lionel Richardson and Brent Heath talking back and forth as they walked along the rows, contrasting their methods of planting and growing daffodils. Truly this was past, present, and future rolled into one brief moment.

New friends were made on the bus tour, when Elizabeth Capen became more than a name to whom one sends a Symposium ballot and Bob Jerrell more than just a signature on a Robin. Throughout the convention, one could talk daffodils with friends old and new, or could simply be still and listen to fascinating conversations on all sides. "Should *N. jonquilla* really be on the miniatures list?" "Do you think the use of a fungicide on seed will help with germination?" "Is it actually possible that a tour of New Zealand and Australia might get off the ground next year?"

Someone commented, "Just hold up a daffodil and a crowd will gather." This was proved true Friday night, when someone moved a vase of Murray Evans' N72 to a vantage point under a lamp. Immediately a group encircled it, ignoring the doors now opening for the dinner guests, to admire its whiteness, precise proportions, and especially the green at the base of its cup. And somehow the pure pleasure in its beauty was not dampened at all by the knowledge that only eight bulbs existed, all already long spoken for.

It was "Daffodils International" at the dinner Friday night, with the first vice-president, William H. Roese presiding. Our five foreign visitors shared with us their experiences in daffodil growing and some slides of their homes and growing areas.

Frank Harrison of Ballydorn Bulb Farm proved himself a witty after-dinner speaker, commenting on the methods his colleagues use for naming their daffodils — Nell Richardson for winners on the horse-racing circuit, Kate Reade for the houses in which her friends live. He gently chided Americans for not using their own counties and States, their historic sites, their heroes, as names for their flowers, and called for a daffodil worthy to be named West Virginia!

Mrs. R. H. Reade, of Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd., showed slides of the Reade home and growing area in County Antrim, and of some of the newest Carncairn flowers. Her fondness for Foundling, a reaction shared by all who saw it, was shown by the fact that she had selected not one but four slides of this beautiful daffodil to include in her presentation.

Miss Marianne Gerritsen, of Voorschoten, Holland, showed a succession of slides of their home. We watched as, through the years, the home itself was completely surrounded with growing fields, as her father, Jack Gerritsen, expanded his work with the collar daffodils.

Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson, of Waterford, Ireland, brought us glad news and sad. She shared a most impressive secret when she announced that the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society had selected Grant E. Mitsch as the 1973 recipient of the Peter Barr Memorial Cup. This cup is "awarded annually to someone who has done good work of some kind in connection with daffodils," and was last given to an American in 1962, when the choice was B. Y. Morrison.

Mrs. Richardson followed this announcement with slides of the growing fields at Prospect House, bringing a feeling of nostalgia when she reminded us that they would look this way no more. Mrs. Richardson is retiring at the end of this growing season. But she assured us that she would be back at future ADS conventions, "particularly since you have been so gracious as to elect me a director of your Society."

Matthew Zandbergen continued the atmosphere of nostalgia, this time on the grand scale, when he showed slides made from pictures of many of the greatest figures in daffodil growing of the past century. Many of these pictures came from his father's collection and he remembered them simply as "people who came to our house when I was a little boy." As lagniappe he showed us a picture of the windmill in which Willis Wheeler gave an organ concert.

Before, during, and between convention sessions, and sometimes at 7 a.m., convention goers could usually be found in the corridor outside the Middle James Room viewing the breath-taking commercial displays of daffodils. Some strong-minded ones were filling out order blanks; others wandered up

and down distractedly with much-marked lists, jotting down names and sources, adding, crossing out, thumbing through the Classified Lists. And a few stood in one spot, lists crumpled and tossed aside, their fall planting chores now vastly simplified. For they had found their daffodil of great price.

As the convention opened, displays were on the stands from Ballydorn Bulb Farm, Walter Blom and Sons, Ltd., Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd., Murray W. Evans, J. Gerritsen and Sons, and Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson. Several other displays seemed to have gone astray, but during the morning session on Saturday, an exciting rumor spread rapidly and was soon verified. In mid-afternoon, blooms from Mrs. J. Abel Smith, John Lea, and Grant E. Mitsch were added to the tantalizing array, plus an unannounced special of Tom Throckmorton seedlings with most distinctive colorings.

Saturday morning three programs, termed by Dr. Bender "our work sessions," drew ample audience participation, as we submitted question after question, or, as Marianne Gerritsen worked, kept the flashbulbs popping. William Ticknor, who wore many hats during this convention, served as page, delivering questions to panel members.

Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., had been scheduled to serve as moderator for the panel on show judging, but serious illness had prevented her from attending the convention. Mrs. Goethe Link substituted admirably, directing a coast-to-coast panel composed of William Roese, Mrs. Harry Wilkie, Mrs. W. S. Simms, and William Pannill. These five deftly fielded such questions as how to judge a reverse bicolor that hasn't reversed, scoring a triandrus with only one bloom, or the consideration of just what constitutes "distinction" in a seedling. The greatest controversy, both among panel members and in the audience, arose over what to do about misnamed entries.

Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong served as moderator for the panel on miniatures. Panelists included three winners of the Watrous medal — Mrs. Charles Anthony, who won the Gold Watrous at the Hartford Convention and the Silver Watrous that same season, Mrs. Marvin Andersen, who took her tiny blossoms across the continent to win the Gold Watrous at Portland, and Mrs. Paul Gripshover, who won the Silver Watrous at the Midwest Regional Show.

Mrs. Anthony spoke on choosing the best show varieties and urged exhibitors to plant a varied collection from as many divisions as possible. Mrs. Andersen outlined her methods of growing miniatures among her collection of dwarf evergreens. Mrs. Gripshover, who grows 50 varieties of miniatures, distributed a very complete list of commercial sources for bulbs on the Approved Miniatures List.

For a colorful change of pace between the two panel discussions, Marianne Gerritsen demonstrated the art of making Dutch flower arrangements. Marianne, a winner of top arrangement awards in both Holland and London, created two arrangements as she outlined the basic principles. She clearly illustrated the Dutch theory of using an arrangement to show off the merits of individual blossoms, and incidentally showed how well suited to the flower arranger's art are the collar daffodils made famous by her father, Jack Gerritsen.

All too soon the time had come for the final banquet. William Pannill introduced Wells Knierim, who narrated a very educational slide presentation on species daffodils. The presentation was compiled by John W. Blanchard, of the Old Rectory, Shillingford, Blandford, Dorset, England, a

second-generation grower, and included scenes of his deep-soil coldframe and growing setup in England and of his Spanish expeditions in search of the smaller species.

Mrs. Neil Macneale invited the 1974 American Daffodil Society convention to Cincinnati, saying that she couldn't master the proper Virginia accent, but "All we need is you—y'all come!"

Mrs. Moore passed on to the ADS a compliment from the housekeeper at the Hilton Inn, who told her, "The people in this group are the nicest people we have ever had here in a convention."

Dr. Bender thanked the many, many people who had had a part in making the 1973 convention a tremendous success, and reminded us of the old proverb, "Happiness makes up in height what it lacks in length."

Backgrounds vary for the ADS convention, and daffodils change. So we shift from the Colonial birthplace of our country's independence to the primeval forest of "Lob's Wood," and we look forward to newer and ever more beautiful seedlings.

But friendships, the most important part of a convention—these continue. So those who became friends, or better friends, in Williamsburg, look forward to meeting again in Cincinnati.

### ADS SILVER SERVICE MEDAL

In presenting the ADS Silver Medal "for dedicated service to the Society," to former president and present committee chairman John R. Larus, Dr. Bender read the list of former recipients of this medal. They were:

- 1962 Mrs. Lawrence R. Wharton
- 1963 Mrs. Goethe Link
- 1964 George S. Lee, Jr.
- 1965 Willis H. Wheeler
- 1966 Mrs. Jesse Cox
- 1967 Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr.
- 1968 Harry I. Tuggle, Jr.
- 1970 Wells Knierim
- 1972 Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.

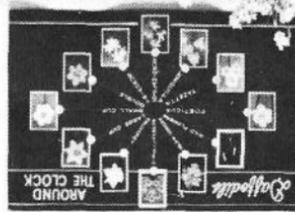
Gold Medals, "for outstanding contribution to daffodils" have been awarded as follows:

- 1959 Dr. Egbert van Slogteren
- 1960 Benjamin Y. Morrison
- 1961 John C. Wister
- 1962 Carey E. Quinn
- 1963 Dr. Abilio Fernandes
- 1965 Grant E. Mitsch
- 1966 Alec Gray
- 1972 Matthew Fowlds



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## 1973 PHILADELPHIA FLOWER SHOW

By HELEN H. LEBLOND, *Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania*

"Daffodils around the Clock" was the name selected by the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society for their exhibition booth in the 1973 Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show, March 11 to 18. A clock depicting the twelve divisions of daffodils with an illustration of each, and cultural directions were featured on the walls. Mrs. H. Rowland Timms' arrangement of daffodils and pussywillows in a basket and five *Narcissus asturiensis* planted and blooming in a wooden shoe evoked many favorable comments, as did Mrs. Charles Gruber's arrangements in wooden shoes hung on the walls.

Mrs. Herbert D. Clarke, Mrs. Stephen Cleaves, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gruber, Mrs. Francis Harrigan and Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond kept the booth filled with forced pots of Aflame, Joseph McLeod, Peeping Tom, Unsurpassable, Flower Record, Ice Follies, February Gold, Geranium, and Paper Whites.

Mrs. Sydney Barnes, Dr. William Bender, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bray, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Thomas Everist, Mr. and Mrs. Gruber, Mrs. Lillian Happich, Jr., Mrs. Harrigan, Mrs. LeBlond, Mr. John C. Lyster, Mrs. William R. Mackinney, Mrs. J. Don Miller, Mrs. Timms, Mrs. James Tracey, Mrs. Zachary Wobensmith, Mrs. Alfred Van Horn, Mrs. K. T. Yen, and Mrs. Merton S. Yerger tended the booth during all the hours the show was open, answered questions, and handed out literature with lists of bulbs easily grown in the Northeast area, and names of suppliers. Fifteen new names were added as PADS members bringing the total membership to 61.

On April 29 PADS is sponsoring a tour of Bucks County gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Wobensmith, Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Lapp, and Mr. Joseph Deschamp, and we are looking forward to participating in the Philadelphia Garden and Flower Show in 1974.

### TOUGH ERLICHEER

*From Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter, October 1972*

Fragrant, delightful Erlicheer, the white double tazetta from New Zealand, is a tough determined plant. Early in the summer of 1969 I lifted a number of bulbs of Erlicheer with a spading fork and gashed to the base of one large bulb. Hoping that the bulb might recover I put it with its mates and hung them up in a mesh bag. In late October I prepared to plant Erlicheer and examined the hurt bulb. The wounded tissue had become firm and there in the gashed base plate perched a tiny bulb the size of a large grain of corn. It came loose easily and I planted it in a plastic berry box near its kindred. For reasons of cold tenderness I lift and replant Erlicheer each year, so in the summer of 1970 I lifted the bulbs again. The wounded bulb barely showed a sign of its damage. The baby had quadrupled in size. In 1971 it was larger by far than my thumb and it has become a small round in 1972.

I expect this bulb, born of a disaster, to bloom in one more year. Erlicheer, when its tenderness can be handled, is one of the most satisfying of daffodils. It is prolific in increase, sweet smelling, pretty, an excellent cut flower, and a tough determined daffodil.

(P.S. The bulblet bloomed this year.)

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1973

## RAIN, SNOW, AND DAFFODILS

By OTIS H. ETHEREDGE, *Saluda, South Carolina*

It never fails. December finds me pushing back pinestraw mulch and scratching into the ground. Passersby must think I'm crazy and wonder what is happening. However, long before the Lent Lilies and Campernelles shed their early joy, I am looking for the appearance of all my daffodil foliage.

So far, the 1973 season has proved to be exceptionally odd. My friend Buz Craft reported Paper Whites blooming Thanksgiving into February. The weather during this period was exceptionally mild for mid-South Carolina. Buz usually has good luck with Paper Whites, as his garden is on a wooded slope on an island in the middle of Lake Murray. This makes for less danger of frost. His garden is halfway between Saluda, where mine is, and Columbia, 45 miles away, where we both work. His blooms usually come a week earlier than mine.

Even with the mild weather I was astonished to find three swelling buds of Cibola on January 6. From this time until March 11 came some of the strangest weather I can remember. A terrible ice storm occurred January 7. Poor Cibola bloomed, braved the storm, and lasted well, considering its difficulties. This daffodil is by far the earliest blooming modern cultivar in my garden.

My 89-year-old aunt insists that at least one Lent Lily should be in bloom by the first Sunday in February. This year it seemed as if all were in bloom by this time. On February 9 Mother Nature sent an unbelievable record snow storm. As it was mentioned nation-wide I need only add that the blanket of snow was appreciated when the temperature dropped to 5°. This did not keep my Grand Primo from freezing, though.

For several weeks after this it seemed as if weather normality had returned. Wonderful old Tunis, a favorite for its earliness and vigor, bloomed along with Red Devon and Scarlett O'Hara, both showing excellent orange in their cups. Ceylon was not as colorful this year, but it captures my heart by the way it looks up at you from its bed by the garden path.

Among the early flowers, Foresight was better than usual, but Prologue disappointed me by being very tardy this year. Gold Crown never fails to please and seemed to be larger after being lifted last summer. Prolific Harmony Bells, Tête-a-Tête, and Ice Follies added to this early riot of bloom. Visitors to my garden are always attracted to Ice Follies, and I must confess that I, too, have a weakness for its fantastic blooming proficiency and clean habits.

Nazareth is the one reverse that shows no rotting tendency for me. This cannot be said of Daydream or Honeybird. Daydream is always lovely, but Honeybird tends toward a winged perianth. Mitsch lists Abalone as a season 4 bloomer. In Saluda it is much earlier. It has proved to be very tall and strong stemmed. The long-lasting bloom with its buffy-pink coloring changes is fine to behold.

After a week of rainy weather and 85°-plus temperature it seemed that the season would be over by March 15, the usual midpoint of our season. Indeed, so many daffodils bloomed at one time that I spent my week-end

rushing from one to another to make sure I'd see them all. It is unusual when Arctic Gold and Lemnos are in simultaneous bloom. 1a's are difficult in this section of the country. I hope Arctic Gold does well, however. It is a refined flower with wonderful carriage and color. Galway has regretfully been abandoned as being very prone to fusarium rot. However, Butterscotch has taken its place excellently. It does so well that I would not be without this yellow trumpet-like 2a.

The very hot windy weather did cause many blooms to blast. As I write this, though, it seems that the season has settled to near-normal again. We shall see.

Back to the daffodils. Falstaff was great as usual. It seems to increase well and is very vigorous. Jubilation, Gossamer, and Vulcan were fine. The Cinderella cultivar of the year was Maiden's Blush. For years its only attribute was its surety of bloom. Lo and behold, this year, instead of the usual nicks and poor color, it developed an unblemished perianth and a lovely pale pink cup. Cinderella had come to the ball, and I could hardly believe it. Occurrences like this make every season strange and wonderful.

What more can be said of Festivity and Wahkeena? Festivity must have bloomed for a 6-week period. It has multiplied so that all my friends have it in their gardens too. Evans's 291/1 proved to be a very refined Wahkeena type of flower. Its long elegant trumpet set against a fine white perianth is lovely, and it is blessed with excellent keeping qualities. A nonburning orange-red cup was found in Mitsch's L3/1. This is no mean achievement for mid-South Carolina.

From Hancock and Cotter came Buz's and my first "down-under" bulbs. Not many bloomed but all seemed to survive OK. Of the bloomers Agnes Webster was a lovely and refined very white triandrus hybrid. St. Saphorin and Little Echo bloomed well for me. Buz and I agree that Bell's Masquerade deserves special mention. It was magnificent. Its bloom is held above the foliage on a very strong stem. The highly colored orange-red cup is a perfect foil for the white rounded perianth. All this in its first year here. From the tazetta division Buz reported mammoth blooming scapes from Killara.

I have a special fondness for tazettas. No daffodil is lovelier for the house and garden in appearance and fragrance. Fortunately they do well in South Carolina. Especially good this year were Halvose, Medusa, Geranium, Hiawassee, and Cragford. Scarlet Gem exhibited its fine perianth flush better than ever. Highfield Beauty deserves its name. Its large light lemon bloom is matched by a fine fragrance.

Of the "small" ones, Picoblanco, Nirvana, Sundial, Samba, and Segovia were exceptional. Besides those mentioned I don't feel as though a season could begin without delightful Mite. Unfortunately I found too late that Little Beauty and Marionette resent being moved. They sulked this year, and their bright faces were missed.

To me a new daffodil in bloom is a major event. I must mention a few new ones. Suede was excellent with its unusual buffy-brown color. It seems to be very generous with blooms. Murray Evans's Arapaho and Mr. Culpepper's Snow Gem did their breeders proud, but Fox Fire proved my favorite with a grand orange-rimmed cup that is truly captivating. Panache was great. I hope it does as well in my garden as Empress of Ireland. Mitsch's Scio entranced with its rather small though beautifully shaped flower. For form it could hardly be faulted. Mrs. Link's Towhee was a wonderfully bold

eyecatcher of a flower. Mr. Board's Shining Light seems destined for a great future if it proves to be vigorous in its garden habits. Certainly its gold perianth and deep orange cup make a wonderful picture in impeccable form.

Suddenly I realize I haven't mentioned any jonquils. They all are among my favorite daffodils. I shall wait until I have more space to comment on them. I have already run on too much.

I cannot finish this season's notations without mentioning Angel. Indeed 3c Angel presents a strong case for being one of my very favorite daffodils. It is impossible to describe, but I can tell you that it is a large shining white beauty with a rounded slightly reflexed perianth. Angel, along with Dallas, Peridot, Crepello, Cushendall, and those exquisite Evans H-44's are about to bring my season to a close. Alas, nothing but an occasional bloom and the poets remain.

As strange as the season has been, the daffodils did not fail to delight. Indeed I feel I might add my tears to those of Angel as the last blooms fade. But then, I'm already thinking about next year!

## THE SEASON IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

By DR. STAN BAIRD, *Blue Lake, California*

I am restricting my comments in this article to Northern California because I was not able this year to attend the Southern California show, as is my habit. Contrary to the opinion of some midwesterners, California is not one vast warm-weather paradise with year-round sunshine, oranges, smog, and Hollywood starlets from border to border. On the contrary, it has an amazing diversity of climates, ranging from the harsh winters of the Sierras to the desert heat of Death Valley and all the gradations in between. Precipitation is equally varied. In my own section of the State, we receive an average rainfall of 38 inches, most of which falls from October through April. Summers are almost totally rain-free, and temperatures are cool—seldom over 75° and more commonly in the upper 60's. Hence, it is impossible to generalize about what daffodils will do well in California or in the Pacific Region. Some varieties, such as Carita, grow like a weed for me but are virtually impossible to grow in many areas of southern California.

As I usually find varietal comments the most interesting aspects of articles of this type written by others, I shall comment only briefly on the Northern California Daffodil Show held at Oakland. In spite of a winter of unprecedented harshness, the overall quality of blooms at the Oakland show was quite high. Bill Roese pulled off something of a tour de force by winning the ADS white ribbon for three beautifully matched blooms of Eastern Moon and also winning the ADS gold ribbon with a bloom from this same collection of three.

Here on the Northern California coast, bloom quality for the season as a whole was at an all-time low. Varieties that usually produce a high percentage of exhibition-quality blooms presented an appalling collection of mitten thumbs, notches, and general bloom distortion. On the other hand, there were other varieties that were never better. Following closely on the heels of February Gold, those stalwart twins Barlow and Prefix again impressed me with the high quality of their blooms, their long-lasting qualities, and their vivid gold color. Seemingly inheriting all of Cibola's good

traits and none of her bad, their bamboolike stems withstand our north coast gales with impunity. When lesser varieties lie prone in the mud, these two still hold their heads proudly erect. In addition to their durability, they produce a high percentage of smooth show-quality blooms. As they grow here, I rank them second only to Willet as exhibition varieties. Although their blooms may be too early for most shows, I nevertheless find great satisfaction in having such high-quality bloom so early in the season. Barlow perhaps has a slightly more gracefully formed cup, at least in my eyes, but the two are otherwise very similar. Out of 13 cyclamineus varieties, Willet, Barlow, and Prefix are my favorites.

Among the jonquils, Bunting outdid itself with a bounteous crop of near perfect blooms. Dainty Miss, new in my garden this year, delighted me with its small but elegant blooms of snowy white. Ocean Spray also produced many high-quality blooms, but alas, too late for the shows. Oryx is another very well formed jonquil that delighted even those garden visitors who usually are most attracted to the large splashy daffodils. And to save the best for last — Stratosphere! Lofty it may be, but in my humble opinion it is one of the best, if not *the* best, exhibition jonquil in commerce today.

Surprisingly, many of my whites were very good this year. Wedding Bell, habitually campanulate as it grows here, responded admirably to a bit of grooming and won a local trophy for best white at the Oakland show. However, I could wish for less fragile substance and, of course, a perianth that does not hood consistently. Glendermott was exceptionally good this year. It has the most rounded perianth of any 2c among the 21 varieties that I grow in this division. Finally, I continue to sing the praises of Dunlop's Snow Dream, a variety that should be much better known. During the 4 years that it has been in my garden, it has been the most consistent, reliable, and durable of all my 2c's. Lifted last summer and replanted much too late, it nevertheless produced its usual abundant crop of beautifully formed long-lasting blooms. As it grows in my garden it has great vigor and increases at a prodigious rate. In addition to all these virtues, it is about a week earlier than most 2c's. Try it — you'll like it!

Of the 3b's with yellow frills, Richardson's Syracuse was, as usual, large and elegantly formed. Silken Sails, Old Satin, Noweta, and Beige Beauty produced nearly flawless blooms (Yes, I know Beige Beauty is really a 3a.) Silken Sails and Noweta have been slow of increase for me, but their blooms are so exquisite that I readily forgive them. Olathe, blooming for the first time here, seems a very worthy addition to the red and white 3b's, particularly in view of its earliness for one of this type and its intriguing olive-green throat.

From the color standpoint, the pinks were mostly a disaster this year. Just as most of them were finally getting set to bloom, we had about 10 days of unseasonably warm dry weather so many were much paler than usual. Romance, taking its time to settle down, "showed its stuff" with some blooms of very high quality despite the relatively pale coloration induced by the warm weather. Some new Richardson pinks have yet to bloom, so I must defer comment on their performance here. Among the Mitsch pinks making their debut here, De Luxe and Canby were outstanding for the quality of their perianths and beautiful proportions. Tangent continues to delight me with its exceptionally white heavy-substanced perianth, contrasting beautifully against an intensely colored cup. Just So, a sibling, has a suggestion of

lavender in the cup as it grows here and also seems to hold much promise as an exhibition variety.

Two Richardson 2a's bloomed for the first time in my garden this year, and both acquitted themselves admirably. Falstaff lived up to its reputation with beautiful form and intense color. Royal Jester, perhaps not quite so precisely formed, was a stunning piece of color. Board's Shining Light, also new for me this year, rivalled Falstaff for perfection of form; but it is quite different in color, having a much paler yellow perianth.

All in all, it was a season of mixed disappointments and delights. As the late Harry Tuggle once said, "Is there any such thing as a 'normal' spring"?

## STARS FOR 1972

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

As in 1972, in response to frequent requests for the very best daffodils for the United States, we analyzed Symposium returns to find the most widely reported cultivars from gardeners with collections of over 200 varieties.

The ADS has members growing daffodils in six of the USDA climate zones or from Zone 4 with winter lows of 20° below F. to Zone 9, with minimum of 25. However, ADS subdivision is not a climatic one, and in some part of every Region there will be found areas of either Zone 6 or 7, the two zones where all types will thrive. Therefore, we cannot know that this count represents all Zones as well as all Regions.

For the present, and for lack of any other ADS awards to daffodils, the Symposium Committee presents:

### STAR DAFFODILS

#### SYMPOSIUM TOPS FOR ALL REGIONS FOR 1972:

Cultivar	Hybridizer	Votes
Festivity, 2b	Mitsch (1954)	78
Accent, 2b pink	Mitsch (1960)	68
Cantatrice, 1c	Wilson (1936)	54
Arctic Gold, 1a	Richardson (1951)	53
Binkie, 2d	Wolfhagen (1938)	47
Galway, 2a	Richardson (1943)	39

Runners-up are those that miss star designation by one Region:

### STARLETS FOR 1972

Cultivar	Hybridizer	Votes	Except Region:
Sweetness, 7a	Favel (1939)	108	Central
Vigil, 1c	Wilson (1947)	42	Northeast
Audubon, 3b	Mitsch (1965)	38	Northeast
Aircastle, 3b	Mitsch (1958)	36	Southeast
Honeybird, 1d	Mitsch (1965)	27	Northeast
Empress of Ireland, 1c	Wilson (1952)	23	Midwest

## N. CYCLAMINEUS AND THE MINIATURE DAFFODILS IN DIVISION SIX

By POLLY BROOKS, Richmond, Virginia

"There is an old horticultural maxim that if you would really come by a mastery of growing a plant, trace it back to the wild and learn how Mother Nature does it" (Carey E. Quinn, *Daffodils Outdoors and In*, p. 185). This maxim has helped me achieve a fair amount of success with *N. cyclamineus*, which is found growing wild on the banks of small streams and in damp meadows in Portugal and Galicia. In cultivation this species does not do well unless planted in a cool moist spot. This 3-inch self-yellow species was illustrated in 1633 in *Theatrum Florae* but seems to have been lost until it was rediscovered in 1885 by Messrs. Tait and Schmitz (*Daffodil Handbook*, p. 64); it has been cultivated for certain only since that time. The very small white bulbs have very thin skin and deteriorate more rapidly than most species; thus, they should not be kept out of the ground and should be planted as soon as possible after arrival. In recent years the newly bought bulbs take 3 years (for me) to produce fairly adequate bloom. In a twice-tried experiment, I planted 12 bulbs in the coolest and dampest spot in my garden. The first spring, there were two poor blooms, and not all of the bulbs produced foliage. (This could be because the bulbs were collected green and/or too young, in addition to drying out in transit.) The second year there was only one bloom but more foliage. The third year there were 7 or 8 blooms and much good foliage. I could not detect any increase in bulbs, only larger stronger bulbs that produced more and better foliage.

It is said that *N. cyclamineus* seeds readily, but I usually cut my blooms and cannot report how it seeds here. To my knowledge, I have had only one seed pod, several years ago, which I planted and now have two bulbs which have bloomed for 3 years but have not multiplied. This seedling is much like *Jetage* but opens much earlier, is smaller, and is a most perfect little cyclamineus that lasts and lasts. Roberta Watrous wrote in the *Garden Journal of the New York Botanical Garden* (Sept.-Oct. 1958, p.150) "*N. cyclamineus* will grow in damp situations and, if undisturbed, will often seed itself. This species hybridizes easily with other early blooming daffodils, and the hybrids are usually early, long-lasting, all-yellow, with long, rather narrow trumpets." Alec Gray wrote in his book on *Miniature Daffodils* "I think the *N. cyclamineus* hybrids are perhaps the most attractive of all groups of daffodils. Most are early flowering and very durable." They have a mystique all their own. It is my favorite division, perhaps, because generally these flowers are the earliest and outlast all others and can withstand much cold, wind, and rain. So far, the miniatures in Division Six are different enough from each other to be distinguishable and readily recognizable.

Snipe is perhaps the most admired and sought after of any miniature in this division. Whenever a fairly good Snipe appears on a show table, nothing else in that particular class seems to have a chance. Snipe was raised by A. M. Wilson and is the only good white one in the division. Although at one time it was readily available, I do not know where it can be obtained now. Mr. Bootle-Wilbraham wrote me that he will not have it for next fall.

Greenshank is from the same seed pod as Snipe and was registered in the same year (1948). I do not now have Greenshank and have not seen it in

recent years, but I did grow it many years ago, and, as I recall, it was a beautiful pale greenish-yellow with larger and wider trumpet than Snipe.

Mite was registered in 1965 by Mitsch but was listed in his catalog and was grown and shown for many years before that. (I first grew it in about 1958.) This all-yellow cyclamineus can grow rather large and at times has a misshapen trumpet. It is available, dependable, and prolific.

Mitzy (Gray 1955) opens with a cream perianth and primrose cup, then fades to a muddy white. It has an extremely long trumpet, as do all of the foregoing.

Stella Turk (Gray 1958) has a well-proportioned shorter trumpet and is a *N. cyclamineus* × *calpicola* cross. It is an exquisite pale yellow very dainty mini-miniature, and, I think, one of the very best miniatures. It is often double-headed (from *calpicola*). This year in one clump of seven stems, three were double-headed; in another clump four of the eight stems were double-headed.

Jetage (Gray 1957) is a low-growing deep-yellow cyclamineus that looks somewhat like the species but is larger and is a much better flower.

Tête-a-Tête (Gray 1949) is perhaps grown and shown more than any other miniature in this division, in part because of its availability, strong constitution, rapid increase, and the just-right blooming period for most shows. It sometimes throws secondary blooms which extend the season. The bulbs are large and firm. One characteristic of Tête-a-Tête is that the blooms are nearly always perfect and uniform, whether there are three, two, or one per stem — sometimes four. It is interesting that in one patch nearly all the stems bear three blooms and in another patch most stems have single blooms. In my several patches of Tête-a-Tête there are fewer 2's than there are 3's or 1's. This is a Cyclataz selfed, and Cyclataz (several blooms to a stem) comes from *cyclamineus* (one bloom) and Soleil d'Or (several blooms). I personally prefer the one bloom to a stem because it is so distinct and singular and seems more in proportion to the stem. The stem, although sturdy and straight, at times looks a bit too short for the not-too-small three blooms. Are there two strains of Tête-a-Tête? I have noted in the last several years that there seem to be two distinct flowers: one is the most-often-seen streamlined, smooth, long and narrow trumpet; the other one has a funnel-shaped trumpet that is somewhat crinkled at the rim and is much deeper in color than the perianth.

Quince (the only 6b on the ADS list of miniatures) and Jumble came from the same seed pod as Tête-a-Tête. Quince is smoother, smaller, paler, usually has two blooms per stem, and the petals are reflexed. Jumble is deeper in color, taller, and the jumbled flowers have very reflexed petals.

Kibitzer 6a and Flyaway 6a, raised by Roberta Watrous of Washington, D.C., are being offered for the first time by Grant Mitsch in his new 1973 catalog. Kibitzer opened here (first year down) at the same time as Mite but is smoother, smaller, has a shorter trumpet, and is a better proportioned flower. If you have seen Mrs. Watrous at daffodil time, you may have seen Flyaway in her lapel; I hope this one will become more plentiful soon.

The Little Gentleman (Scott-Morrison 1948) stands straight trim and tall like a little gentleman and does not have reflexed petals. It is an excellent garden flower that multiplies rapidly and can withstand much rain, wind, cold, sunshine, and drought and outlasts, in good condition, all the others. Usually it does grow too large to be placed with other miniatures on a show

table. When grown crowded in very poor dry soil, it is small enough and still retains that good quality and the little-gentleman look.

"Every garden is different, and every gardener must adapt what he learns to his own conditions and the objects he has in view. Gardening, for the ordinary man, almost alone amongst hobbies, gives scope for the exercise of all those instincts and desires denied expression under the conditions of modern civilization, and the aim and end of all his labours is that most satisfying of all achievements, the creation of beauty." (Alec Gray, *Miniature Daffodils*, p. 52).

## DAFFODIL DOINGS NOW THRU SEPTEMBER

By HELEN TRUEBLOOD, *Scottsburg, Indiana*

(*From Midwest Region Newsletter of July 1972*)

When I want to be sure that a bulb has the best chance to grow, I plant it before October.

The Now part:

Now is the time to dig (a short word—a hard job).

Dig to divide clumps that are overcrowded.

Dig to relocate bulbs that are crowded by other plants.

Dig to prepare new planting areas.

Dig to get rid of whatever you have decided to discard.

While resting from all the digging, decisions should be made.

Decide if bulbs are to be destroyed because of disease. If bulbs are small and healthy, decide how to improve the growing conditions; good drainage and soil improvement are bulb savers.

Decide where to put surplus bulbs. Can they be replanted with new ones, used for trade, donated to a community project, or shared with others?

Decide if bulbs are to be replanted immediately or stored out of the ground until planting time. (I do both and do not know which is best—10 years experience.)

Decide to check all the labels, make new ones, and make notes in the records.

Decisions are made, digging is over—worry a little. Why don't those orders come? How did that high-nitrogen fertilizer get on the bulb beds? Why didn't I raise that bed where water stands? That is enough for me. You may worry more.

I do want to dig early for fall planting. I have more time to provide a good loam that has drainage yet holds moisture. A good mixture can be dug together and allowed to settle. Small holes in hard soil just create wells for water to stand in. The moisture and the nutrients need to be below the bulb if the roots are to use them. You will have won half the battle for excellent bloom when you provide the best possible home for the bulb at planting time.

On the beds where I am not digging I have put some Dieltrin granules where the foliage died down and covered with mulches. I used straw, compost, corncobs, leaves, grass, and some are protected by other plants. They will get some plant food in early springlike days of winter and as blooms fade. I just about left out that little gem of information.

Now you know how much I know about daffodils.

## SCARLET LEADER AS A PARENT

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Arlington, Virginia*

In 1933 Mrs. R. O. Backhouse introduced 2a Scarlet Leader. As a garden plant it had the qualities of earliness and excellent substance, the latter enabling it to remain in good condition for several weeks of spring weather. The flower was large and so too was the broad, orange colored cup that made it a colorful addition to any garden. Another of its virtues was its ability to flower year after year undisturbed in one spot and it appeared to be highly disease resistant, both to basal rot and virus infections. However, as a show flower it was not very successful, the perianth being somewhat rough and of a light muddy yellow.

Hoping that its virtues might outweigh its faults I made numerous efforts to use Scarlet Leader as a parent but no seed resulted, either from its use as a pollen parent or a seed parent. Finally, a microscopic examination of its scant pollen showed nearly every grain to be nothing but a dry shell. Thus discouraged I concluded that that daffodil was sterile in spite of the information in *The Daffodil Data Book of the American Daffodil Society* (1965) showing it to have viable pollen. However, an examination of that same book seemed to indicate other breeders had had no better success than I for I found no mention of it as a pollen parent.

Later, in the year when the Society held its convention in Roanoke, Virginia, there was a beautiful collection of daffodils on exhibit, sent by Grant Mitsch. In that group was one flower shown as having Scarlet Leader as a pollen parent. Thus encouraged, I returned home for one more try. In that year I had a row of daffodil Rubra, a 2b origination of an Australian friend of mine, the late H. A. Brown of Victoria who was a breeder of both gladiolus and narcissus. My experience had already shown it to be a prolific seed producer and on that occasion it did not disappoint me. The cross Rubra  $\times$  Scarlet Leader produced a good quantity of seed and I am now able to report on the flowering of approximately two dozen seedlings from that cross.

Two characters predominated, the light muddy yellow of the perianth and the striking orange red cup. Unexpected were three plants with thin jonquil-like foliage and small flowers like those frequently resulting when jonquil pollen is used on the large daffodils. However, their colors were as poor as the larger flowers of the cross. Possibly those three could be attributed to a bee who had just visited the jonquil row.

Some might be led to ask if the results of the cross definitely indicated that the seedlings were not the result of selfing of the Rubra flowers. The results were enough like Scarlet Leader to answer the question as to the pollen parent. The results also confirmed the outcome of other crosses where Rubra was used as the seed parent. Rubra does not, except in an occasional seedling, show much influence in the final results of a cross. The pollen parent seems to determine what most of the seedlings will look like when Rubra is the seed parent. The cross Rubra  $\times$  Kilworth produced a large number of seedlings, earlier than Kilworth, that looked much more like Kilworth than Rubra. Except for some with slightly whiter perianths, they appeared to be no better than Kilworth.

Growing out of this use of Rubra is the knowledge that it can be used as a test plant to determine the viability of pollen of other daffodils. This

was demonstrated one spring when I made the cross, *Rubra* × *Narcissus cantabricus* subsp. *monophyllus*. Copious quantities of seed resulted and some were distributed to certain ADS members in the summer of 1966. This spring (1973) I have had the first report of a bloom from that cross. If anyone else has bloomed plants from the seed I sent out, I would appreciate a word to that effect.

## CORRESPONDENCE

P. KOHLI & CO.

Flower bulbs — Plants — Rare seeds — Cut flowers — Fruits & nuts

Park Road, near Neelam Theatre  
Srinagar, Kashmir (India)  
February 7, 1973

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

Dear Sir,

May we request you to very kindly send us a sample copy of your Bulletin, its circulation figures and advertisement rates, if you accept advertisements?

Every year we collect seeds, bulbs, and plants of flowering and ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennials which grow wild in temperate and alpine regions of Kashmir and Himalayas. We wonder whether our advertising such rare unique exotic seeds, bulbs, and plants of great garden merits will bring us good results from your members.

On a small scale, we are even ready to exchange such seeds and bulbs with such items which may be available for exchange with your members. All seeds and bulbs, etc., will have to be exchanged by air mail on both sides.

Daffodils grow wonderfully in our climate and we have to offer *Narcissus orientalis* bulbs which produce up to 17 highly scented flowers per stem as early as at Christmas time in mild climate and which is the earliest narcissus to bloom. In severe climates, it can easily be forced to bloom indoors at Christmas time.

*Anemone biflora*, *Colchicum luteum* (the only yellow species of the genus), *Corydalis diphylla*, and *Sternbergia fischeriana* push out their blooms through snow in February and are excellent rock garden plants. *Sternbergia* and probably other items given above too will bloom indoors at Christmas time. These are soon followed by *Gageas*, *Hyacinthus orientalis*, *Tulipa aitchinsonii* (from 11,000 ft.), *T. clusiana* var. *cashmiriana* and *T. stellata* in March, *Alliums* (*loratum*, *griffithii*), *Eremurus himalaicus*, *Iris*es of sorts, *Lilium* (*Notholirion thomsonianum* (pink fragrant lily), *Tulipa lanata* (the largest tulip in the world) bloom in April.

Thanking you and looking forward to hearing from you at an early date,

Yours faithfully,

P. N. KOHLI

## SOURCES FOR MINIATURES

In connection with the panel discussion on miniatures at Williamsburg, an exhaustive list of sources for bulbs of varieties on the ADS approved list was prepared by Mary Lou Gripshover, the Society's Bulb Broker.

1972 and/or 1973 lists from the following dealers were checked, except as noted:

- B —Broadleigh Gardens, Barr House, Bishops Hull, Taunton, Somerset, England  
 Bl —Walter Blom & Zoon, Hillegom, Holland  
 D —L. P. Dettman, "Ellimata," Grassy Flat Road, Diamond Creek, Victoria 3089, Australia  
 deJ —P. deJager & Sons, Inc., South Hamilton, Mass. 07982  
 DM —Daffodil Mart, Gloucester, Va. 23061  
 DN —Davenport Nurseries, 42 Campbell St., Geraldine, South Canterbury, New Zealand  
 H —J. E. Hancock & Co., Church St., Menzies Creek, Victoria, Australia (1970 list)  
 M —Grant E. Mitsch, Daffodil Haven, Canby, Oregon 97013  
 MJB —Michael Jefferson-Brown, Whitbourne, Worcester, England (1971 list)  
 P —Park Seed Co., Inc., Greenwood, S. Car. 29646  
 W —Gerald D. Waltz, P. O. Box 977, Salem, Va. 24153  
 Z —G. Zandbergen-Terwegen, Sassenheim, Holland

The following varieties were listed by two or more dealers:

- April Tears—M, B, H, deJ, Z, Bl, DM  
 Arctic Morn—B, DN  
 Baby Moon—B, H, D, P, deJ, Z, G, Bl, DN  
 Baby Star—H, Z  
 Bebop—M, B, DM  
 Bobbysoxer—M, B, H, MJB, deJ, Z, DM, DN  
 Charles Warren—B, H, DM  
 Clare—B, DN  
 Cyclataz—H, DN  
 Demure—B, H, DN, DM  
 Frosty Morn—B, DM  
 Halingy—B, H, DM  
 Hawera—B, H, deJ, Z, Bl, DN, DM  
*jonquilla* Flore Pleno—D, deJ, G, DM  
 Jumble—B, H, MJB, Z, DM  
 Kehelland—B, H, DN  
 Lintie—B, deJ, Z, DM, DN  
 Little Beauty—B, P, G, DM  
 Little Gem—B, deJ, Z, G, DM  
 Marionette—M, DM  
 Mary Plumstead—B, DN  
 Minnow—B, H, Bl, DM  
*minor var. pumilus* Plenus—B, H, deJ, DM  
 Mite—DM, M  
 Mustard Seed—M, DM  
 Pease-blossom—B, DM

Pencrebar—B, H, deJ, Z, DN, DM  
Quince—B, DN, DM  
Sea Gift—B, H, DN  
Stafford—H, MJB, DN  
Sundial—B, D, MJB, Z, DM, DN  
Tête-a-Tête—B, H, MJB, Z, DM, DN  
The Little Gentleman—B, H, D, DN, DM  
Tweeny—B, H  
Wee Bee—M, B, H, DM, Z  
W. P. Milner—B, MJB, deJ, Z, G, Bl, DM  
Wren—B, DN  
Xit—B, DM

Species and wild forms:

*asturiensis*—B, MJB, deJ, Z, Bl, DM  
*bulbocodium* (various)—B, H, D, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM  
*calpicola*—B, MJB, DM  
*Canaliculatus*—B, H, D, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM  
*cyclamineus*—B, H, MJB, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM  
*jonquilla*—B, D, MJB, W, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM  
*juncifolius*—B, H, deJ, Z, Bl, DM  
× *macleanii*—B, DM  
*minor* (various)—B, deJ, Z, Bl, DM  
*rupicola*—B, Z, DM  
*scaberulus*—B, Z, DM  
× *tenuior*—B, P, DM  
*triandrus* (various)—B, P, deJ, Z, Bl, DM  
*watieri*—B, DM

The following were offered by only one dealer:

Cobweb, Doublebois, Eystettensis, Flomay, Flute, Jetage, Kenellis, Lively  
Lady, Mitzy, Nylon, Pango, Paula Cottell, Picoblanco, Poppet,  
Rockery Gem, Rosaline Murphy, Rupert, Segovia, Sennocke, Shrew,  
Snipe, Stella Turk, Tanagra, Tarlatan, Tosca, *tazetta* subsp. *bertolonii*  
—Broadleigh  
Bagatelle, Lilliput, Minidaf, Piccolo—Gerritsen  
Kidling—Daffodil Mart  
Curlylocks, Flyaway, Kibitzer, Small Talk—Mitsch  
Hors d'Oeuvre, Taffeta—Hancock  
*fernandesii*—Jefferson-Brown

No sources were found for the following: Agnes Harvey, Angie, Bowles' Bounty, Elfhorn, Greenshank, Hifi, Jessamy, Little Prince, Marychild, Minicycla, Morwenna, Muslin, Picarillo, Pixie, Pixie's Sister, Poplin, Raindrop, Rockery Beauty, Rockery White, Shrimp, Skiffle, Sneezy, Snug, Soltar, Sun Disc, Wideawake, Yellow Xit; species and wild forms: *atlanticus*, *cantabricus*, × *dubius*, *gaditanus*, *hedraeanthus*, *jonquilla* var. *minor*, *jonquilloides*, *pseudo-narcissus* subsp. *alpestris*, *pseudo-narcissus* subsp. *bicolor*.

## BULLETIN BOARD

### FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The annual roster of members which will accompany the September Journal will be limited to those in good standing on July 1 when typing the copy begins. Those who have received a yellow warning slip or postcard final notice and have not responded before that date by payment of their dues will not be listed. The typing proceeds through the states in alphabetical order and once a state is completed, there can be no change. Each year a few members return to good standing just too late to get their names on the published roster.

\* \* \* \* \*

We are too cautious to take a position on the women's liberation movement, but we do find merit in the term Ms for single women or for those who prefer not to disclose their marital status. Hereafter, when no other information is available we shall use their neutral term in listing and addressing new members.

\* \* \* \* \*

With the delivery of mail somewhat slower than it was in the days of the Pony Express, complaints of non-receipt of the *Journal* are becoming more frequent. It is a problem affecting all plant societies, whose publications seem to be at the bottom of the postal totem pole, well below the TLC given junk mail. The *Journal* is normally mailed during the first ten days of the month of issue, i.e., March, June, September, and December. In our experience delivery is eventually made in almost every case (provided we are informed of any change in address) and we suggest that members exercise patience and not notify the office of non-receipt of an issue before the end of the month following the month of issue; in other words, waiting at least six or seven weeks from the time of mailing. Since the delays appear to be primarily local, receipt of a copy by one member does not mean that another member living nearby may not have to wait some time before her copy is delivered.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the March issue of the *Journal* we reported (page 154) that we had been told "The Little Bulbs," by Elizabeth Lawrence, long out of print, had been reprinted and could be obtained from S. G. Phillips in New York for \$6.95 plus 28¢ postage.

Our information was incorrect, as to both the reprinting and the price. Several members have reported that they received, in response to their orders, copies of the original edition, published by Criterion Books, Inc. in 1957, and refunds reflecting the difference between the price we quoted and the price printed on the book jacket, \$4.00.

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

### FROM THE EDITOR

The Editor takes advantage of this bit of space to urge all members to send short comments on cultivars or species that impressed them this year.

## CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(A complete list of current officers and directors will be published in the Roster, to be issued in September.)

The following elections or appointments were made or announced at the Convention:

General officers were reelected or reappointed, as were most of the regional vice presidents.

*Regional Vice Presidents:* Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover to succeed Mrs. Verne E. Trueblood in Midwest Region; K. Haines Beach to succeed Mrs. Wm. L. Brown in Central Region.

*Directors at Large:* Mrs. William D. Owen and Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson were elected for three-year terms ending in 1976.

*Regional Directors,* for terms ending 1976 unless otherwise noted: New England, Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr.; Northeast, Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond; Middle Atlantic, Mrs. Alfred T. Gundry, Jr.; Southeast, Mrs. T. E. Tolleson; Midwest, Mrs. Eugene Kleiner (term ending 1975), Miss Virginia Wolff; Southern, Mrs. Raymond L. Roof; Central, David E. Karnstedt; Southwest, Mrs. Charles Dillard; Pacific, Mrs. James G. Craig.

*Committee Chairman:* Public Relations, Mrs. Merton S. Yerger.

*Nominating Committee for 1974:* Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor, Va., Chairman; Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, Tenn.; Mrs. Goethe Link, Ind.; Mr. Jack S. Romine, Calif.; Mrs. James J. Tracey, Pa.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS, APRIL 12 AND 14

(Abridged from Report of Secretary)

50 directors were present.

Regional reports were given from eight of the nine regions.

Committee chairmen reported as follows:

*Awards:* Mrs. Simms is working on her complete show report, which will appear in the September *Journal*.

*Classification:* Mrs. Walker and her committee are studying the number of registered daffodils in Divisions 4, 5, 6, and 7, as well as 1d, 2d, 3d, and 11, to see if further subdivision might be warranted.

*Data Bank:* Dr. and Mrs. Throckmorton have individually numbered by hand 8502 daffodils in re-creating the data bank. Orders for information from the data bank should be directed to the Executive Director, Mr. Lee, who will give estimates and collect payments for desired lists. The ADS is sending Dr. Throckmorton to discuss the use of color in classification with the RHS.

*Editor of Journal:* Mrs. Watrous has completed five years as Editor. She is still seeking interesting information on daffodils for use in the *Journal*.

*Health and Culture:* Mr. Wheeler's report is being published elsewhere in this issue.

*Judges:* Mrs. Cox reported 219 accredited judges, 25 new ones since last spring. The committee for the judges' handbook will report in the fall.

*Membership:* Mrs. Thompson reported 1489 members from 45 states, the District of Columbia, and overseas.

*Miniatures:* Mr. Larus reported that the function of his committee is to encourage the growing of miniatures. Any member wishing to have a variety added to the approved list should contact him before October.

*Photography:* Mrs. Ford reported 10 daffodil slide rentals. She needs slides of certain miniatures and of arrangements. Next season she will have slides of English and Irish shows.

*Public Relations:* Miss Hill reported increased growing of the variety Peeping Tom as a result of her activities with the Garden Writers Association of America.

*Publications:* Mrs. Ticknor mentioned the new booklet, "A Brief Guide to Growing and Showing Daffodils," intended for new members. The December issue of the *Journal* dealing with old-garden daffodils has been especially well received.

*Registrations:* Mrs. Anderson has already received five registrations. Her complete report will appear in the fall.

*Schools:* Mrs. Link reported that two schools will be held this spring.

*Symposium:* Mrs. Capen urged return of the symposium ballots early after the flowering season. She stressed the value of reports from both large and small growers and from hybridizers.

*Test Gardens:* Mrs. Thomson asked for donations of bulbs.

The Society has accepted the Matthew Fowlds medal for presentation at National shows. Details for eligibility will be given final approval at the Fall Board meeting.

The 1974 Convention will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18-20.

The 1976 Convention will be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

The 1973 Fall Board Meeting will be in Atlanta, Georgia, October 26-27.

## "WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

Your Bulb Broker has received the following requests since the last issues of the *Journal*. If you can spare one of these bulbs, please write directly to the person concerned. And send your requests for hard-to-find cultivars to Mary Lou Gripshover, 2917 North Star Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43221.

### CULTIVAR

2b Pink Lace

9 Sidelight

9 Tannahill

1a Garron

2c Castle of Mey

2c Truth

3b Columbine

3b Mystic

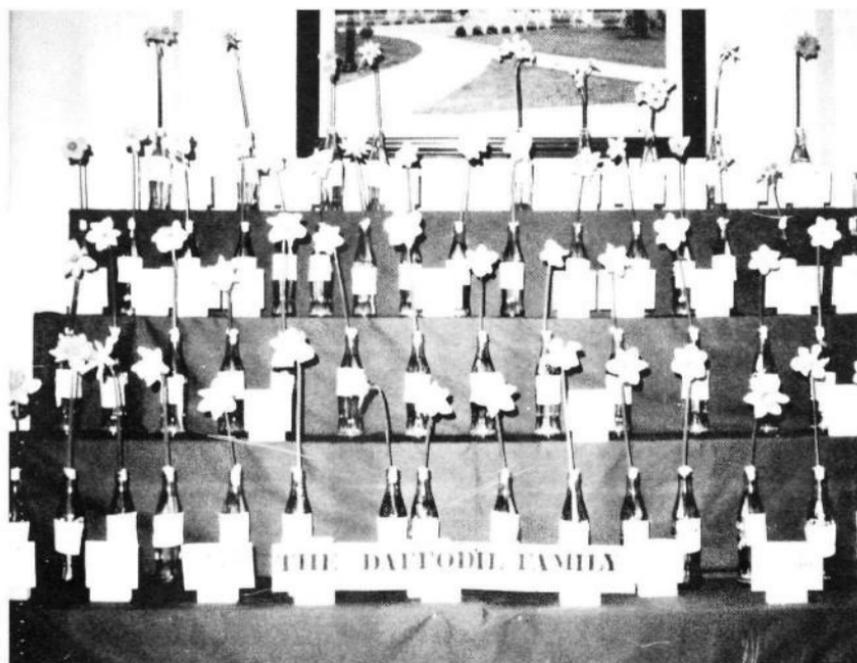
3c Foggy Dew

### WANTED BY

Mrs. Richard Bell, 1083 Wyandotte Rd.,  
Columbus, Ohio 43212

Mrs. Merton Yerger, Box 97,  
Princess Anne, Md. 21853

Robert C. Moncure, Route 2, Box 462,  
Lancaster, Va. 22503



Mrs. Zurbrigg's Bank Display

## HERE AND THERE

From Mrs. Reade of Carncairn Daffodils, who brought a display of her daffodils with her to Williamsburg, comes this message: "A reluctant traveller from Ireland would like to thank all the members of the ADS and others who made a first visit to the States such a memorable occasion and showed so much kindness and friendliness."

After the daffodil show scheduled by garden clubs in Radford, Virginia, was cancelled because of unfavorable weather, Mrs. Lloyd Zurbrigg arranged to put on a one-woman daffodil display in a local bank. For three weeks she supplied fresh blooms daily or every other day, labeled with name, classification, and the characteristics of the various divisions, to illustrate "The Daffodil Family." She comments: "I have been told by the bank staff that hundreds of people have studied these flowers and have expressed much pleasure from seeing them. Many did not know there were so many different kinds. Of course the miniatures really surprised them." Garden club members who previously grew only trumpets "finally admitted they had to buy other divisions in order to have a continual blooming season for a longer period. Therefore I have made up a selected list of daffodils from each division which are low in cost, and all the garden clubs in the area are going to place orders through me to some of our leading dealers."

The American Horticultural Society reprinted our note, "Narcissus, not Daffodils, to U. S. Customs," in its News & Views of February 1973.

Since our last issue newsletters have been received from three regions, two local societies, and The Australian Daffodil Society. The Middle Atlantic letter of February revived memories of a very enjoyable fall meeting at Staunton, Virginia. The Midwest letter of March welcomed an impressive number of new members. Four shows, a judging school, and Daffodil Day at the Link garden in Indiana promised an eventful daffodil season. The New England letter of March includes notes on growing species and a questionnaire on the desires of members to guide Regional Vice President and Editor Mrs. Charles H. Anthony.

Are there regional newsletters we do not receive?

The Washington Daffodil Society celebrated the early season with a luncheon meeting in Alexandria, Virginia on March 24. Blooms sent by Grant Mitsch were a feature. The March newsletter brought news also of daffodil personalities, shows, books, and forthcoming bulb order. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society announced a show, a May meeting, a bulb sale, and a judging school. The editor asked each member to write a short paragraph about the flower that impresses her more than any other this year. We look forward to reprinting some of the resulting comments in a future issue of the *Journal*. The Maryland Daffodil Society put on a workshop two weeks before their show. Their 1973 Bulb List featured four collections, one offering six bulbs from Divisions 4-8, and another six American-bred cultivars.

The Australian Daffodil Society News Letter of November 1972, 19 legal-size pages, included several pages of material from ADS. Unfortunately the information on dues was not the most recent, and did not show the special rate for overseas members. Most of the issue was devoted to reports of winners in 13 shows in Australia and New Zealand.

The Daffodil Society (formerly the Midland Daffodil Society), founded in 1898, has suffered in recent years from insufficient membership and rising expenses. One step taken to increase interest in daffodils and potential membership has been to grant affiliation to interested local horticultural societies in England and Northern Ireland, 38 of which are listed in the November 1972 issue of the Society's *Journal*. (One is New Scotland Yard (Civil Staff) Horticultural Society, Albert Embankment, London.) Another innovation was to join with Solihull Horticultural Society in presenting a "Welcome to Spring" show at a nursery and garden center where attendance of several thousand could be expected. This show would take the place of the former Birmingham show. All the daffodil classes were to be the responsibility of The Daffodil Society, and emphasis was to be placed on novice and amateur classes.

## WHO FLOWERS *NARCISSUS POETICUS* L. FLORE PLENO (HORT.) (ALBUS PLENUS ODORATUS)?

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Arlington, Virginia*

After seeing beautiful bunches of that Scotch-grown daffodil in London's Covent Garden Market I decided to try that cultivar in my own garden. One and a half dozen bulbs were imported and planted in the autumn of 1971. What they did in the spring of 1972 I do not know since I was out of the country at the time and missed the whole daffodil season.

Now another spring has come and with it wonderful colors in the red

and orange cups. But as this is written on May 3 the season has come to an end except for two fading blooms of *Narcissus poeticus* subspecies *poeticus* var. *recurvus*. I had been expecting 19 beautiful and fragrant blooms of *Albus Plenus Odoratus* to finish the season but this afternoon's visit to the garden brought only disappointment in the form of 19 browning bud sheaths.

Some years ago the ADS established the Thompson Prize to encourage the production of a new fragrant double, free-blooming, white daffodil. We are surely in need of such a cultivar but as yet I have not heard of any seedling being offered in the competition for that prize.

When the prize was announced I began to work toward it but without any feeling of optimism, using *Falaise* as the principal seed parent. Unfortunately seed production has been scant and the resulting seedlings even fewer. To date I have bloomed only two doubles, one an accident of no value from a cross of *Binkie* × *Narcissus jonquilla*, and the other from the mating of *3b Algeciras* × *Acropolis*. The result of this cross was a good white perianth with a center of a few orange red petaloids. My conclusion: someone a lot younger than I better work on this one!

*Editor's note:* Does anyone else have something to tell us about his or her results in breeding for the Thompson Prize?

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

Is it advisable to replant freshly harvested bulbs? This question came up in one of the Robins. I am fearful that the answers I gave were inadequate. In thinking further on this subject I decided there are too many variables for anyone to give straightforward answers.

Did the bulbs mature and ripen properly before digging? Some growers tell me that they often dig their bulbs soon after blooming and replant with satisfactory results. I have discovered that bulb roots disappear when the season is a dry one. Again, I have observed roots to be in continued activity all summer long when there was ample moisture. Possibly one can succeed with early harvesting and replanting when the soil is moist and cool. In my area this procedure would be risky.

The time for harvesting bulbs is important. If bulbs are harvested in late summer I suspect immediate planting would be successful. If there is an early harvest due to an early cessation of rain in late spring, there would be a greater element of risk in early planting. In my judgment the soil temperatures do much to determine the success or failure of early planting. The moisture content of the soil is also a contributing factor. One must remember that soil organisms are active during the summer. Some of these are quite harmful and damage a daffodil bulb.

In my area I do not recommend planting immature bulbs immediately after harvest. For many varieties the risk is too great. Again, bulbs of some of our older varieties seem indestructible. Last summer I dug bulbs of *Twink* and *Hera*. Some of these were overlooked, and were left lying on top of the ground all summer long. When the fall rains came they were ready to root, even though they were lying on top of the ground.

I suppose the constitution of the variety must also come in for some consideration. Some varieties just will not remain long in my garden when left

in the ground. I find I must order and reorder if I wish to retain a variety. Some years ago I had two lovely clumps of Peeping Tom in separate locations. They both disappeared in one season. Later I purchased one bulb of Nazareth. This bulb gave me a fine increase, and later these bulbs were lifted and replanted. There were more than two dozen bulbs. They did well for several years. A year ago, the entire lot disappeared. I had similar luck with Prowess. I have had this variety well over 10 years. Bulbs were lifted and replanted. That was about six years ago, and I had regarded it to be among the best of my varieties. This spring the entire planting disappeared. I have no explanation for this behavior.

The procedure that I like best for my Southern Region is to lift the bulbs some time after they have matured. The time can be throughout the summer but before rooting begins in the late summer. I like to place these bulbs in the open mesh bags that one gets from the grocery store. I hang the bags in a location out of the sun where there is good circulation of air. Sometimes I will tie the bags to tree limbs and leave them for the summer. I seldom have many spoiled bulbs. Dr. Tom Throckmorton prefers a more sophisticated style of bulb storage. He prefers pantyhose. Some of our women Robin members state that they use hose for this purpose. Since these garments are not so prevalent around my house, I find it preferable to stay with my open mesh bags that come with potatoes or onions.

Why do we have bulb losses during the summer? I suppose the easiest answer to give is that some varieties do not have the constitution that others have. I favor a vegetative ground cover which acts as an insulator from the summer heat and which will use up the excess soil moisture. In freshly prepared soil, the temperatures will often range up to as high as 180° F.

## PROBLEMS IN DAFFODIL GROWING

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Chairman, Committee on Health and Culture*

The Society's Committee on Health and Culture receives many and varied questions from the members. They range from a question on how to supply potassium (potash) for hungry daffodils to questions about mites encountered on the bulbs. The question on potassium was the easier to answer since that element can be had by the use of either potassium chloride or potassium sulphate.

Mite questions are usually more difficult to handle. Insufficient identification of the organisms creates the problem. Unfortunately, many state and county officials do not go beyond the word "mite" when they are presented with the problem. That identification does not give the members much help since two different mites are found with daffodil bulbs, one being of little importance while the other can do serious damage to bulbs stored and grown under warm conditions.

The first, the ordinary bulb mite, is usually nothing more than a scavenger working on bulbs injured by nematodes, bulb flies, basal rot, or even digging tools. Avoid such injuries and the bulb mite will have very little to support his activities.

The second, the bulb scale mite, is a true parasite, being able to do serious injury as it feeds between the scales of bulbs stored or grown under warm

conditions. A hot water dip at 110° F. for 2 hours is the only practical way the average gardener can fight this important pest. Commercial growers deal with it successfully by using methyl bromide fumigation when they have significant infestations.

One Society member wrote to report damping-off of her daffodil seedlings of the first year's growth. She usually planted her seeds in pots in potting soil, topped off by builders sand. Among the chemicals recommended to her were Captan and Terraclor, to be used in accordance with the directions found on the packages. However, any members using such chemicals should do so only after a preliminary test on a few plants. A final suggestion for damping-off control recommended the use of milled sphagnum moss for topping off instead of sand since that moss has proven fungicidal properties.

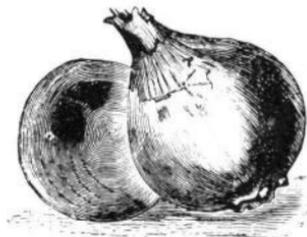
Probably the thing that causes the most sorrow for the Society's members is the discovery of virus symptoms in a very desirable and expensive daffodil cultivar. When that happens the Health and Culture Committee can do little more than offer sympathy and recommend its immediate destruction or banishment to a distant part of the garden so aphids will not carry inoculum from it to the main daffodil planting. At the same time we do warn against too hasty roguing for conditions other than definite yellow stripe and white streak infections. Too often non-infectious discolorations, blotches, or leaf malformations have condemned a good daffodil to unjustified execution.

Bulb flies and basal rot cause the members their share of grief. One of the best things to be done to reduce losses from those two things is to avoid planting infested or infected bulbs. The chairman's article on that subject appeared in the Journal for June 1968 (Vol. IV, No. 4). The foregoing statement is made in spite of the existence of the chemicals Benlate and Mertect. Experience of the members may later show we can expect those two compounds to significantly reduce basal rot. On that matter reports by members who use the chemicals will help us to evaluate their worth as bulb treatments. Let us know whether you believe they have or have not reduced your basal rot losses. Early tests showed that for really good protection the chemicals should be used within 48 hours after the lifting of the bulbs.



THE FLOWER.

"In beautie and in its braverie there is no bulbed flower like the Daffodil."



THE ROOT.

"Clean and round,  
Heavy and sound,  
In every bulb a flower."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(On the subject of old-garden daffodils, which seem to have considerable appeal to our members)

*From Elizabeth Lawrence, Charlotte, North Carolina:*

I wonder if you can tell anything from the mangled remains (I am sure) [and they were] of these exquisite little daffodils, with the bright green foliage. They came up from a thick clump of bright green leaves. I have no idea where they came from unless from among some old daffodils I got from Miss Susie Monroe last fall, from an advertisement in the Virginia Department of Agriculture & Commerce Bulletin. The trumpet is about three-fourths of an inch long, the starry segments one inch. The trumpet comes out very pale yellow and becomes almost off-white. It bloomed March 21. In the same spot, I found, about a week earlier, a similar flower, but with the very straight trumpet as long as the petals. The trumpet came out a real primrose yellow, and then turned as white as the crystalline petals. The position of both flowers is upward, not downward. The scent is delicate, scarcely discernible.

I thought old-daffodil seekers might like Miss Susie's address; it is The Plains, Virginia 22191. She advertises "old trumpet daffodils, single or double." I expected all singles to be Trumpet Major, but as the place is a very old one, I am sure the bulbs are as mixed up as mine. Miss Susie lives on a wooded hilltop above the ruins of an old stone mill—her grandfather's, I think. It is just down the road from Mittie Wellford's grandfather's house, Montrose, where Mittie's sister still lives, and she took me to see her. It was when the sweet rocket was at its height and it covers the hillside, and goes on down the road in the ditches.

Another of my Market Bulletin friends is Mrs. Ethel Harmon, Saluda, South Carolina, who sent me what she called "*N. moschatus*, all white, very rare." She is over 80 now, and can't do much, but still sends me bulbs and plants. She sent me bulbs last fall, and this may be it. I wrote about it in *The Little Bulbs* (p. 54), the smallest of all, and the last to bloom, soon after the middle of March. I had asked her to send me more last fall, but she said when she went to dig, there was a hole in the ground where the daffodils had been. She said these and other things had been stolen when she was away. On one of my old lists she lists Golden Spur. She also once listed Queen of Spain. Last year she sent me "Lady Manor," which I took to be Lady Diana Manners—it didn't bloom. Perhaps this is some old bulb she calls Lady Manor. How I have gone down about labels and I have never found any kind that doesn't get lost sooner or later.

I am sorry not to be able to go to Williamsburg—I broke my other knee.

*And from Isabel Bunten Watts, Fayetteville, Arkansas:*

We also have collected what I have called, and judges have called *N. moschatus* in old gardens in southern Arkansas, near Texarkana and Hope, at Russelville (central Arkansas), and in northwest Arkansas near the Missouri border. Want a new name? At Russelville it was called "Adam and Eve"—why?—"because in shame it always hangs its head"! Guess it is your "Silver Bells." For a long time we just called it "the white nodder."

From southern Arkansas we have collected two *N. × jonquilla* (again

judges have accepted this), one with a short cup, one or two flowers, all yellow at first, cup becoming lighter, flowers about the size of a quarter or slightly less, leaves narrow, fatter, definite midrib; in all 10 to 12 inches high, blooming at midseason. We sent this to de Graaff for identification 30 years ago. He said he had seen it, had no name for it, said there was no call for miniatures at that time, and suggested we call it what we liked—so we called it Debbie, for our daughter.

The other one has similar flowers, two to three, only more pointed perianth parts, the color of the cup remaining constant. The height is about 10 inches, but the leaves are flattened and tend to sprawl on the ground about the base of the stem. This also was collected in the Hope area and "named" "Grace's Droopy Drawers" when it came to us.

We have *N. poeticus* L. Flore Pleno from southern Arkansas and two tazettas much like Grand Monarque; one is white and somewhat more tender than the other (deep cream or pale yellow). The former insists on sending up leaves before Christmas, which usually are brown through part of their length at blooming time, as our cold weather comes after Christmas.

We have *N. × biflorus* from Drum Point, near Solomons Island, Maryland (once great fields of it, called "the lily fields"), from southern Arkansas, from eastern Oklahoma, always from old gardens.

Near Hope there was a proving ground during World War II; all houses in the area were torn down, but one can still see their locations by the daffodils (particularly what we used to call *jonquilla simplex*), which have spread by seed (they won't seed here) and bulblet over as much as half an acre. There has been segregation according to blooming period; we have an early, a midseason, and a late type. It is easy to see how all sorts of hybrids could arise under such conditions.

There are other daffodils to be found, downstate, than these—some we have. Lenten Lily is here by the million, called "Easter lilies" here.

## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

### *From the Hybridizing Robin*

There are so many variables that contribute to germination — good or poor — that I think it practically impossible to design a well controlled study. I've been playing around with mixed open pollinated seed, probably of little value for producing good daffodils; I would not have risked my own hand crossed seed in the same way. However, several very simple things are suggested that I intend to use on my own seed and I would like some of you to try this year. If you have seed lots of over 200, divide the seed lot and plant half as you usually do and with the other half try:

1. Plant as soon as harvested — within 2 or 3 weeks.
2. Use more nitrogen, either in seedbed or soak seeds ½ hour in .2%  $\text{KNO}_3$  or a balanced liquid (Rose) fertilizer diluted to the same concentration of N.
3. Dust seeds with Rootone (or some other rooting compound). Dusting seeds after the half-hour soak makes them easier to plant and more fungicide clings to the seed.

— W. A. BENDER

There is a lot of concern about planting mixes. Each one will have to use the best mix possible with the materials available in his area. Certainly it is

a long time to blooming, even with the best of cultural conditions. In his article, Murray Evans advocated the use of Blue Whale but I imagine it is only available here in the Northwest. Bob Jerrell uses a treated redwood sawdust in his mix and finds it satisfactory, but how widely available is this product? Glenn Dooley says he uses garden soil, commercial planting mix, and peat moss, then plants in pots and places them in a cold-frame so that they can have protection from the cold. Bill Ticknor describes his method of planting seed in the *Journal*, June 1971, page 213. He uses garden soil, compost, and sand, with a small amount of added fertilizer. Then, for his conditions, he put his plastic pots in a coldframe to protect them from the weather. So each one has to work out a soil mix from what is available, but the general idea seems to be to make a mix that is not too heavy-textured, will not dry out fast, and will furnish adequate nutrients. Then, if your climate requires it, give cold weather protection in some manner.

— GEORGE E. MORRILL

*From the Seed Broker.*

Once more, hopefully, daffodil seeds will be available to ADS members. Mr. Charles Culpepper of Arlington, Virginia, the chief source of our seeds, is in poor health and it is not certain that his bountiful crop of seeds will be collected. Interested members should send their requests, but don't include any stamps. Members who have seed to share can send them to the Daffodil Seed Broker. Requesters and donors should write to William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Virginia 22042.

## GOD'S GREATEST GIFT TO MAN

*From National Daffodil Society of New Zealand 1972 Annual Reports*

About a week before the last National Show, I was lifting stray bulbs from the beds, when I realized that I could use some of the foliage for staging purposes. I placed about six bulbs, with roots intact, into an old one-gallon paint tin with about 4 inches of water, meaning to cut the foliage later for the show. I forgot all about them at show time and secured the foliage elsewhere. On my return from the show I found that the rain had filled the tin with water and the bulbs were in full flower. I left them undisturbed and later noticed some seed prods filling out. I poured off some of the water so that the bulbs were just covered and they continued to flourish.

About mid-October I reduced the water still further, almost to the base of the bulbs and later as the foliage tended to ripen I gradually lowered the water. The bulbs were dried off about the normal time and were quite sound, although smaller than bulbs grown in soil, but if fertilizer had been provided perhaps they would have been larger. There was no sign of basal rot or other fungus disease present.

At the National Show I was given two flowers of Dear Me to use for pollen. I placed one in a jar of water and took it down to the daffodil patch, used its pollen and forgot about it. A fortnight later the flower had withered and there was a fat green seed pod. Although the base of the stem decayed to a brown jelly-like mass, the pod continued to grow and eventually produced six fully developed seeds, which have now been planted.

If the meaning of the title has escaped your attention then I am pleased to advise you that it is H<sub>2</sub>O.

—P. P.

# AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM FOR 1972

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

All ADS members are invited to report their 25 favorite daffodils based on performance in their own gardens for at least three years. On the basis of these returns we compile and report the Symposium of daffodil performance in America.

This year, almost half the reports have been based on collections of from 100 to 300 varieties. Less than a fourth are from members growing 100 or less, while an equivalent number grow from 300 to 600. Eighteen of our reporters made their selections from collections of from 600 to more than 1500.

We welcome reports from large gardens and small, from fanciers and beginners. From the former we learn which of the newest are proving garden-worthy, while the latter's selections help the newcomer to daffodils. Especially welcome are the reports from hybridizers. No group are better evaluators than the successful hybridizers; they have the keenest eyes of all, and I am happy to tell you that this Symposium includes the opinions of many of them.

The Symposium is the one activity of the ADS open to all members — and without leaving home. Returns vary in proportion to the activity of the Regional Chairman, appointed by the respective RVP's.

For 1972, regional results were as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	23.25
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas	16.3
Southwest	Mrs. James K. Kerr	14.5
Central	Miss Mary Becker	12.8
New England	Mrs. Robert L. Zellman	12
Midwest	Miss Virginia Wolff	9.75
Southeast	Mrs. W. S. Simms	9.5
Pacific	Mr. Willard C. Essex	7.5
Northeast	no appointee	5

An error was made in last year's report. Middle Atlantic returns were stated to be 7.9% rather than the correct 12.6%.

First-time reports came this year from Cape Cod, Louisiana, Nevada, and comments from Michigan and Minnesota with promises of reports when three seasons have passed. We also hear regularly from some areas on the fringe of usual daffodil-growing areas: Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Mexico, and Arizona. We still hope to hear from other states with sparse membership: Colorado (3), Delaware (15), Florida (9), Idaho (2), Maine (1), Montana (1), New Hampshire (3), Rhode Island (2), South Dakota (2), Utah (2), Vermont (7), Wisconsin (2).

Those who reported required 757 different daffodils to fulfill their favorite 25. The cultivars ranged in age from a number of really ancient ones, long off the market — their inclusion being an obvious tribute to their stamina — to some very new.

Tabulation follows the official classification; the largest classes have been subdivided this year with the help of our Data Bank. In each category

daffodils receiving most votes are ranked to 7th place. In parenthesis is the 1971 position. N stands for Novelty and refers to the newer ones mentioned as having been reported last year but not among the first seven.

The number of varieties of cultivars and the number of ballots reveal the relative popularity of each section.

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
<b>1a Lemon trumpet</b>			
1. Luna Moth (3) .....	15	5. Moonshot (2) .....	9
2. Grapefruit (4) .....	14	6. Hunters Moon .....	5
3. Moonmist (1) .....	11	7. Mulatto (6) .....	4
4. Moonstruck (5) .....	10		

In this group the only surprise to me is the repeated inclusion of Grapefruit, inasmuch as whenever I bought it, it had virulent yellow stripe. (Someone must have some clean stock.) Others of that vintage, but healthier here, are Mulatto, Hunters Moon, and Moongold. Newcomer to the list, which this year named 14 for a total of 39, is Honeymoon (Mitsch 1969).

<b>1a Gold trumpet</b>			
1. Arctic Gold (2) .....	64	5. Irish Luck (7) .....	10
2. Kingscourt (1) .....	51	6. Unsurpassable .....	9
3. Viking (4) .....	30	7. Inca Gold (N) .....	8
4. Ulster Prince (3) .....	19	7. Slieveboy (5) .....	8

No novelties appeared this year among the 42 gold trumpets that drew 284 tallies, thus putting these in sixth place, immediately following the all-pink cups.

<b>1b Bicolor trumpet</b>			
1. Trousseau (2) .....	34	5. Descanso (5) .....	12
2. Prologue (1) .....	30	6. Content .....	10
3. Preamble (3) .....	23	6. Effective (6) .....	10
4. Ballygarvey (4) .....	14		

168 votes were divided among 24 varieties. Downpatrick from Mr. Dunlop is outpacing his Ballywalter and Newcastle. Appearing for the first time is Murray Evans's Jet Set (1972).

<b>1c White trumpet</b>			
1. Cantatrice (1) .....	79	5. Mount Hood (5) .....	23
2. Vigil (2) .....	47	6. Rashee (4) .....	22
3. Empress of Ireland (3) .....	42	7. Panache (N) .....	13
4. Beersheba (6) .....	26		

29 white trumpets received 311 votes, making this class fourth in popularity among ADS members. Because of the continuing dominance of Mr. Wilson in this group, it is particularly interesting that Mr. Evans's Celilo (1968) received 9 votes, right after Glenshesk and Broughshane.

### 1d Reverse bicolor trumpet

1. Honeybird (1) .....	45	5. Entrancement (5) .....	11
2. Lunar Sea (2) .....	28	6. Rus Holland .....	6
3. Spellbinder (4) .....	23	7. Rich Reward .....	2
4. Nampa (3) .....	13		

This class has really emigrated and colonized. Of the eight receiving 129 votes, all but the original Spellbinder and Mr. Dettmann's Rus Holland are from Grant Mitsch, the latest being his Rich Reward (1968).

### 2a All yellow large cup

1. Galway (1) .....	64	5. St. Keverne .....	10
2. Ormeau (2) .....	51	6. Butterscotch (6) .....	7
3. Camelot (3) .....	28	7. Sun Bird .....	6
4. Carlton (4) .....	25		

Someone said at Williamsburg that if Mr. Dunlop had never done another thing for daffodils than to produce Ormeau, his fame would be secure and his work justified. We regret his decision to retire and wish him and his family happiness in their new venture. There were 24 of this group that garnered 217 ballots, the newest being Oneonta (Evans, 1968)

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

1. Ceylon (1) .....	82	5. Foxhunter .....	17
2. Court Martial (2) .....	25	6. Paracutin (3) .....	16
3. Fortune (5) .....	20	7. Flaming Meteor (7) .....	15
3. Vulcan (3) .....	20		

Is it not amazing how Fortune, the original of this biggest class, stays right up there, with 70 varieties dividing 390 votes? At one time the name was followed in the registry by about 80 varieties carrying the sire's name — Fortune's "This and That." Now there are few. Of these, for landscaping, try to find Fortune's Bowl. It and Rustom Pasha, both with excellent pose, will gratify.

With Fiery Flame (1962) and Pinza (1962) Mrs. Richardson is carrying on the family tradition of producing top-flight 2a's. The front runner may soon be Falstaff (1960), which in spite of a substantial price — remember our 3-years testing rule — drew 14 votes, right after Mitsch's Flaming Meteor (1962). From Ulster came Willie Dunlop's Moneymore (1960).

Oregon was also represented in this most popular of all classes by Smiling Maestro (Mitsch, 1967) and Multnomah (Evans, 1971).

Class 2b included 160 cultivars, receiving a total of 976 ballots. This represents 22% of the cultivars and 56% of the ballots cast. In many assemblages of daffodils, especially in large show collections, this class includes an even greater percentage. I believe it is less here because so many ADS members are eclectic in their daffodil tastes and like to include favorites from many classes.

Still, even only 160 varieties of one official RHS class are not easy to subdivide, like with like, and so it seemed a good place to test our computer classification. Therefore, this year in this class I am relying on Samantha II to be my Classification Chairman.

Samantha, as was explained in detail in the March Journal, sees six colors: white, yellow, orange, red, green, pink; and three cup sections. And, in her infinite computer wisdom, she is well aware that no daffodil hybridizers have yet caught up with the 165 subclasses these could make. It will take the hybridizers a few more years (thank goodness) before we have the Samantha-possible red center, green middle, pink edge, or other monstrosity.

So, getting to work on 2b, Samantha first listed all that had but one color in cup. White and green being impossible, we were left with red, orange, yellow, pink. We find we have: 10 red, 14 orange, 32 yellow, 37 pink.

Of the possible subdivisions remaining, we find that this "show" includes 12, too many for separate classes. Therefore, Samantha, also our Schedule Chairman, must decide logical combinations of the subdivisions that do appear here.

There are: 9 YYO, 4 YOO, 2 YYR, 1 GYY, 1 GWY, 1 GYO, 2 WWO, 2 WWY, 1 WYY, 6 OOO, 2 YYR, 1 ORR, 1 GRR.

Obviously, Samantha is better at analysis than synthesis. In daffodil parlance, she is a "splitter," and she needs a "lumper" to make her practical. A first move in "lumping" might be to eliminate the bottom third from classifying. Let that green or white glow at the base of the cup be just a plus factor in judging color rather than a classifying consideration. Doing this removes five to the solid color groups, leaving only five categories, which could be grouped as yellow or white with orange or red rims. There remains one combination, the WY, which surely can be placed with the yellows.

So, having classified this "show," we find that we have:

### 2b White with large yellow or white-yellow cup

1. Festivity (1) .....	117	3. Tudor Minstrel (4) .....	24
2. Wahkeena (7) .....	26	6. Statue (8) .....	18
3. Green Island (3) .....	24	7. Jubilation (9) .....	14
3. My Love (6) .....	24		

39 cultivars garner 321 votes, and we ask why is this class so popular? And why is Festivity tops? These flowers share the qualities of faultless form — each different, but each superb of its style, and each having the pose necessary to show its beauty to the fullest. Festivity is a fancier's flower. It takes a few years to develop its full beauty. Having once seen it at its best no fancier wants to be without it.

Old Satin has surged just behind these leaders, garnering 11 votes. Jolly Roger from Evans (1961), appears. Greeting, not so new, is well up in the running, a precise, smaller late one.

### 2b White with large rimmed cup, including WO, YO, OY, OR, YR

1. Daviot (2) .....	32
2. Redstart .....	13
3. Rococo .....	6

Coverack Perfection, Artist's Model, Entreaty, Belisana, Glengormley each collected three votes. Evans's Showboat was the newest to be named among the 20 varieties that attracted 83 votes.

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

1. Avenger .....	23	4. Rameses .....	6
2. Arbar (1) .....	21	4. Signal Light (4) .....	6
3. Kilworth (2) .....	19	7. Buncrana .....	5
4. Dick Wellband (5) .....	6	7. Irish Charm .....	5

The last two are technically orange and are therefore included, although they are tints. Samantha does not see values, only basic hues.

This section the Richardsons have made their own, with 11 of their red-cups receiving votes. It is interesting to note that for the first time the child, Avenger, has stepped above the two parents. Of a long line of siblings, Norval is the newest to appear.

126 votes were divided among 27 red cups.

### White with solid pink cup from Divisions 1, 2, 3

1. Accent (1) .....	83	6. Caro Nome 3b .....	14
2. Salmon Trout (2) .....	31	7. Leonaine .....	9
3. Passionale (4) .....	23	8. Carita .....	8
4. Radiation (7) .....	16	8. Mrs. R.O.Backhouse .....	8
5. Rima 1b .....	15		

These are but a few of the 43 so-called "solid color" "pinks," which received recognition by 302 tallies.

### White with pink-rimmed yellow or white cup from Divisions 1, 2, 3

1. Gossamer 3b .....	28	5. Leonaine .....	9
2. Precedent .....	21	6. Coral Ribbon .....	8
3. Abalone .....	16	6. Interim .....	8
4. Foray .....	10		

In this section, 23 varieties shared 130 votes.

The prophesies in the early days of the ADS that great things were happening with pinks in Oregon has certainly been fulfilled. Coral Luster (1969), Just So (1968), Tangent (1969), Cordial (1971), Marcola (1969), Fancy Frills (1968) are newer ones from Grant Mitsch to be mentioned. Mrs. Richardson's Romance and Rose Royal, although still expensive, received several votes each, while Mr. Evans's Foxfire (1968) with its wide band of coral against the flat white perianth received votes from both coasts.

There remain eight cultivars in Class 2b that Samantha does not know yet.

### 2c All white large cup

1. Ave (1) .....	42	5. Arctic Doric (4) .....	19
2. Easter Moon (3) .....	32	6. Zero .....	15
3. Wedding Gift (5) .....	24	7. Dew-pond (7) .....	14
4. Woodvale (6) .....	22	7. Ice Follies .....	14

41 varieties shared 226 votes.

It is hard to understand how the last one intruded into this classic and classy group. Right behind came Pristine, Sleveen, and Pigeon with 12 votes each. (I re-counted all to see if they would switch. All stood firm.) Other topflight ones to be mentioned were Canisp, Stainless, Wedding Bell.

### 2d Lemon with large white cup

1. Binkie (2) .....	76	5. Nazareth (5) .....	13
2. Daydream (1) .....	70	6. Rushlight .....	11
3. Bethany (4) .....	33	7. Limeade .....	10
4. Charter .....	14		

Again we have Mr. Mitsch to thank for making so many charming and elegant flowers available to us. Of the 240 votes divided among 12 cultivars, except for Binkie, all but 14 went to Mr. Mitsch's originations.

### 3a Yellow with colored short cup

1. Beige Beauty (1) .....	13	4. Chungking (5) .....	7
2. Ardour (2) .....	16	4. Therm (4) .....	7
3. Jezebel (5) .....	9	7. Lemonade (5) .....	6
4. Apricot Distinction .....	7		

84 votes among 18 cultivars. Slowly we see some improvement in this class, and more is promised. Mr. Evans's Sunapee (1969) is being mentioned and Mr. Mitsch's Irish Coffee (1967).

Subdivision 3b presents to the classifier many of the same problems as we find in 2b. In this class, also, I have relied this year on the Daffodil Data Bank (Samantha II's formal name). All pink and pink-rimmed 3b's were added to the other pinks. The 3b reds made one group, as before. Unlike the yellow 2b's, by far the largest block in that class, only two solid yellow cups received votes. As before, I cut out the color at the base and was left with the following: 1 RY, 10Y, 1GR, 1 GO, 2 GY, 2 WR, 4 WO, 5 WY, 1 YO, 4 Y. Therefore, except for the removal of Gossamer to the rimmed pinks, and the transferring of Audubon from the pinks, this class remains as presented last year, now confirmed by our computer.

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

1. Aircastle (1) .....	56	5. Carnmoon (3) .....	15
2. Audubon .....	33	6. Merlin (6) .....	14
3. Blarney (3) .....	27	7. Corofin .....	13
4. Silken Sails (5) .....	17		

383 votes spread among 39 cultivars attest to the popularity of this group, making it the second largest in this Symposium. There is a wide variation of color and style, from the sparkling Merlin and Ariel to ethereal Carnmoon and Silver Sails. Of newer ones, there were a few votes each for Grant Mitsch's Grace Note (1966), Impala (1966), Gold Frills (1969), and Murray Evans's Minikin (1969) appeared.

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

1. Rockall (1) .....	52	4. Limerick (2) .....	21
2. Snow Gem (3) .....	28	5. Enniskillen (6) .....	8
3. Matapan (4) .....	22	6. Glenwherry .....	7

16 red and whites collected 159 votes. Rockall's popularity continues to grow as it recovers itself in the long settling down period it appears to require. Snow Gem, from Mr. Culpepper in Virginia, is getting around. This year it

received votes from every Region but one, and, of course, it is a heavy favorite in the Middle Atlantic.

### 3c All white short cup

- |                            |    |                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| 1. Verona (2) .....        | 29 | 3. Tranquil Morn (3) ..... | 11 |
| 2. Chinese White (1) ..... | 26 | 5. Cool Crystal (7) .....  | 9  |
| 3. Dream Castle .....      | 11 | 6. Cushendall (6) .....    | 7  |

It is good to see the honors in this lovely group being more widely shared. Seventh spot was claimed by three: Angel, Green Quest, and Silver Salver with five votes each. There were 147 votes among 25 cultivars, the newest being Mitsch's Green Quest (1968) and Lostine (1969), but the really loudest acclaim was for Mr. Wilson's Angel, a special pet of one of our hybridizers.

### 4 Double

- |                           |    |                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| 1. Cheerfulness (2) ..... | 17 | 5. Double Event (6) ..... | 12 |
| 2. Erlicheer (5) .....    | 15 | 6. White Marvel (4) ..... | 10 |
| 2. White Lion (1) .....   | 15 | 7. Sweet Music (N) .....  | 9  |
| 4. Acropolis (3) .....    | 13 |                           |    |

The Richardsons' Acropolis and Double Event are the best of the above, but more are coming from Waterford, Corbett, and perhaps Tasmania. 34 doubles gathered 173 votes. Gay Challenger appeared on several lists, and at the end of the season, Sweet Music has little competition from any class. We picked a dozen June 1.

### 5a Triandrus hybrids with long cup

- |                            |    |                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| 1. Tresamble (1) .....     | 48 | 4. Liberty Bells (2) ..... | 17 |
| 2. Thalia (4) .....        | 28 | 5. Lemon Drops (5) .....   | 11 |
| 3. Harmony Bells (3) ..... | 19 | 6. Rippling Waters .....   | 8  |

In seventh spot were Harvest Moon, Horn of Plenty, Shot Silk, Silver Bells, Thoughtful, with five votes each. 20 varieties; 75 votes.

### 5b Triandrus hybrids with short cup

- |                          |   |                         |   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Sidhe (2) .....       | 8 | 5. Waxwing (2) .....    | 3 |
| 2. Arish Mell (4) .....  | 7 | 6. Ivory Gate (5) ..... | 2 |
| 3. Dawn (7) .....        | 6 | 6. Pleated Skirts ..... | 2 |
| 4. Merry Bells (1) ..... | 4 |                         |   |

32 votes for the seven listed, Mr. Fowlds's Pleated Skirts (1970) being the newest.

### 6a Cyclamineus hybrids with long cup

- |                          |    |                            |    |
|--------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| 1. Charity May (1) ..... | 60 | 5. February Gold (5) ..... | 20 |
| 2. Dove Wings (2) .....  | 39 | 6. Jenny (6) .....         | 18 |
| 3. Peeping Tom (3) ..... | 37 | 7. Woodcock                |    |
| 4. Bushtit (4) .....     | 23 |                            |    |

It is good to see new ones appearing in this popular group even though the leaders are holding their own. Among the 27 varieties receiving 186

votes were Frostkist, "a white Charity May," from Mitsch (1969), Prefix and Barlow the same year, Perky (1970).

### 6b Cyclamineus hybrids with short cup

1. Beryl (1) .....	52	3. Kitten .....	2
2. Roger (2) .....	18	3. Andalusia .....	2

With the addition of the latter two we have doubled the number of 6b's on our list. Of special interest is Mr. Coleman's Andalusia, with an orange-red cup. Others are coming, but not tested yet.

### 7a Jonquil hybrids with long cup

1. Sweetness (1) .....	79	4. Penpol .....	4
2. Shah (3) .....	14	5. Golden Incense .....	3
3. Waterperry (5) .....	9	5. White Wedgwood .....	3

10 varieties with 129 votes. Some improvement here. I hope some members are testing Step Forward.

### 7b Jonquil hybrids with short cup

1. Trevithian (1) .....	55	5. Nirvana .....	18
2. Pipit (2) .....	35	6. Dainty Miss (7) .....	14
3. Suzy (3) .....	28	6. Tittle Tattle .....	14
4. Chat (6) .....	20		

27 varieties received 269 votes.

### 8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1) .....	62	5. Hiawassee .....	5
2. Geranium (3) .....	25	5. Martha Washington (5) ..	5
3. Golden Dawn (2) .....	19	7. Canarybird .....	4
4. Matador .....	12	7. Cragford .....	4

163 votes among 24 tazettas, but none for Chinita, probably the smoothest of all.

### 9 Poet hybrids

1. Actaea (1) .....	41	3. Quetzal (2) .....	15
2. Cantabile (2) .....	20	4. Sea Green (4) .....	10

Fifth slot was shared by Hexameter, Knave of Diamonds, Sarchedon, and Thomas Hardy, with two votes each. 14 poets received 107 votes.

### 10 Species, wild forms, wild hybrids

19 votes were cast for what seem to be seven varieties (and in this class, "varieties" is the officially correct term). My hesitance is, of course, due to the continued confusion in terminology, beginning from the botanists themselves and extending through untutored sources of supply to the gardener and reporter.

First place goes to *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*, sometimes mistakenly called *lobularis* or Lent Lily, an early, short, neatly formed yellow trumpet.

Second to *N. poeticus recurvus* with six votes, which is so distinct and well-named that botanists cannot confuse gardeners.

Third, with four votes, probably to *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. *moschatus*, to which is attributed the genes that produced the Empress of Ireland, its peers, and successors. It is a muddy-colored, droopy little thing of limited charm and stamina, that probably received votes from members who like to teach.

Fourth, *N. × biflorus*, now officially called *N. × medioluteus*.

The rest received one vote each: *N. pseudo-narcissus* (this is the one that is called "Lent Lily" in England), *N. pseudo-narcissus major*, Queen of Spain (a wild trumpet-triandrus hybrid).

Placing "like with like" would put *N. jonquilla* at the top of this group with 11 votes.

### 11 Split corona

Eight cultivars received 15 votes in this new class: Baccarat (three); Cassata, Elisabeth Bas, Gold Collar, Mol's Hobby (two each); Canasta and "Hillbilly" (one each).

While this group will add interest to the landscape and arrangements, probably only Mol's Hobby would get as many as 10 points for form on the show bench. Many newer, better formed ones are on the way. Do try some, and save the blue ribbons until those of form — not classic, but of precision, balance, symmetry — appear.

### Miniature species

If we exclude *N. jonquilla*, looming like a giant over the rest of these, we find first choice is *N. triandrus albus* with six votes. Then comes *N. asturiensis* with three, followed by *N. cyclamineus*, *N. juncifolius*, *Canaliculatus*, *N. rupicola*, *N. scaberulus*, *N. × tenuior*, and *N. watieri* with two each, and winding up with *N. triandrus concolor*. All of these that do well in the North are truly miniature.

### Miniature hybrids

1. Hawera 5a (2) .....	21	6. Sundial 7b .....	6
2. Tête-a-Tête 6a (1) .....	20	7. Baby Moom 7b .....	5
3. April Tears 5b (3) .....	19	7. Bobbysoxer 7b .....	5
4. Xit 3c (4) .....	16	7. Quince 6b .....	5
5. Mite 6a (5) .....	8		



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135 votes for 16 varieties, some quite ancient, some long unavailable, none very new, the newest being Small Talk (1965), and Pixie's Sister (1966). What new can be said about this overworked and worked-over block? It is interesting to note that 10 were from the brush of Alec Grey and three from Jack Gerritsen, and we hope that soon will be added some new ones from our amateurs.

#### UNREGISTERED CULTIVARS

The following, until Dec. 1972 registered with neither the ADS nor the RHS, received votes in this Symposium. Where known, identification follows, including additional information from our Registrar, Mrs. Anderson. It is to be hoped that some of these (and some are excellent) will be registered. If you grow any of the unidentified, I should appreciate hearing what they are.

Angeles

Anthea 9 (*montanus* × *poeticus*)

April Love

Eldin H. Burgess

Fairy Maid (Phillips, N. Z.)

Fortunate (Fortunatus?)

Furbelow

Grand Prince

Hillbilly 11

King's Sutton 5a

(Clark, Australia)

Laetitia 8 (Van Tubergen)

Pin Money 7b (C. R. Wootton)

Pistachio

Royal Salute 1a

Snowdean (Phillips, N. Z.)

Spring Joy 3a

The Knave 6a (Coleman)

Shirley Temple, renamed

Snowball 4

Gruelman (sic)

(Grulleman's Giant?)

#### IF ONLY ONE?

Continues to bring interesting comments — sometimes a little snappy — sometimes wistful. "Only one" is often "the flower of this season," as often the timing and the weather will make one just scream for attention. Then sometimes "only one" is a pet of a long lifetime of daffodil growing.

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Hybridizers may choose one to take to a desert isle to begin a new race. Whatever the reason, the results make quite a list, I think you will agree.

By class the favorites are:

2b with 65 entries	3b with 27 entries
2a with 51 entries	2c with 23 entries
2b pink with 36 entries	2d with 23 entries
1c with 30 entries	3c with 20 entries

And by name:

1. Festivity	40	9. Arctic Gold	9
2. Cantatrice	18	9. Audubon	9
3. Daydream	17	9. Silver Chimes	9
4. Fortune	14	12. Daviot	8
5. Ave	13	12. Easter Moon	8
6. Galway	12	14. Angel	6
7. Accent	11	14. Ceylon	6
8. Precedent	10	16. Merlin	5
		16. Sweet Music	5

I must share with you the next lot: Beersheba, Ormeau, Statue, Rose Royale, Foxfire, Canisp, Binkie, Irish Coffee, Rockall, *N. pseudo narcissus*, *N. jonquilla*.

Only 28 varieties, but what a show! What a garden it would make!

Thank you again for the excellence and thoughtfulness of your reports, their high degree of legibility. The compilers especially appreciate your alphabetizing, which saves many hours.

## NOTES ON SPECIES

In answer to a question about the term "subspecies":

It is my understanding, supported by Taylor's *Encyclopedia of Gardening*, that it is a technical designation for a race or form, specifically a geographical race, of a species.

To elaborate: I understand that *Narcissus bulbocodium* L. is the original name given by Linnaeus (Carl von Linné) to the original specimen seen by him. However, time showed there were a number of geographical variations of that species. Therefore, that specimen became one of several forms of the species and now bears the name *N. bulbocodium* L. subsp. *bulbocodium*. A variation of it became var. *conspicuus* (Haworth) Fernandes.

Another geographical form became *N. bulbocodium* subsp. *bulbocodium* var. *citrinus* (Baker) Fernandes, and so on for several other variations within the species. They are enumerated on pages 41-43 of the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names* of 1969.

You will note that a subspecies within one geographical area may have several variations, hence the use of the botanical term *variety*. Horticultural forms of a plant are now being designated by the term *cultivar* rather than *variety*. The latter word should be reserved for botanical use.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

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InVENTORY OF PUBLICATIONS:		
Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks .....	265.15	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks .....	211.41	
1969 RHS Classified Lists .....	67.32	
Binders for ADS Journals .....	229.60	
Elizabeth Lawrence, Lob's Wood .....	20.80	
Show Entry Tags .....	228.98	1,023.26
INVENTORY OF ADS MEDALS:		
Medal Dies .....	15.60	
Gold and Silver Medals .....	172.65	188.25
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....		<b>\$16,780.57</b>

**LIABILITIES**

Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part) .....	\$ 5,436.59
Life Memberships .....	5,800.00
Net Worth .....	5,543.98
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b> .....	<b>\$16,780.57</b>

**INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1972**

<b>INCOME:</b>			
Dues Paid in 1972 .....			\$ 6,560.75
Life Memberships Paid in 1972 .....			100.00
Contributions .....			254.33
Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:			
	Income	Expenses	
RHS Yearbooks .....	\$ 382.50	\$ 287.28	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks .....	315.60	—	
Classified Lists .....	228.48	142.57	
Binders for Journals .....	96.80	—	
Jefferson-Brown Book .....	130.00	91.46	
Lawrence-Lob's Wood .....	50.25	—	
ADS Publications .....	118.59	—	
Out-of-Print Books .....	61.65	23.51	
Medals and Ribbons .....	96.00	112.14	
Registration Fees .....	78.00	74.40	
Data Bank Printouts .....	80.00	195.40	
Show Entry Cards .....	117.00	229.00	
Miscellaneous .....	2.00	—	
	<b>\$1,757.23</b>	<b>\$1,155.76</b>	
Advertising .....			601.47
Judges' Certificate Fees .....			390.00
Slide Rentals .....			18.00
Interest Received .....			60.00
Judging Schools Surplus .....			1,104.74
Miscellaneous .....			59.29
			37.77
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b> .....			<b>\$ 9,186.35</b>
<b>EXPENSES:</b>			
Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes and Mailing .....			\$ 5,721.59
Office Expenses:			
Printing and Supplies .....	\$ 451.58		
Postage .....	374.28		
Computer .....	196.05		
Executive Director .....	1,800.00		
Banking Service Charges .....	36.21		
Miscellaneous .....	87.61		2,945.73
Regional Vice-Presidents .....			329.54
Secretary .....			36.90
Committees .....			154.84
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b> .....			<b>\$ 9,188.60</b>

**AUDIT STATEMENT**

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1972 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. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded annually at convention daffodil shows. 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 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 Knerim

## SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

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

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

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

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

Educational kit for shows. \$1.00

Membership application forms. No charge.

Colored prints of daffodil varieties for lectures. Set of 55 prints, 6 by 8¼ inches. For loan, \$1.00

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

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

## PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook .....	Paper Cover \$3.40 - Cloth \$4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown .....	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank .....	10.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal .....	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal .....	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal .....	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1962, 1963, 1964 .....	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures .....	two 8-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre ( <i>Reprint</i> ) .....	2.00
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence .....	2.50
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969..	2.75
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book ( <i>new copies</i> ):	
1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .....	3.00 ea.
1967, 1968 .....	3.50 ea.
1969, 1970 .....	4.25 ea.
1971 .....	5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report .....	1.00
Daffodils 1972 .....	3.00
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook ( <i>used copies, as available</i> ):	
1946 through 1949 .....	3.50 ea.
1950 through 1959 .....	3.00 ea.
1960 through 1967 .....	2.50 ea.
Show entry cards .....	500 for \$7.00; 1000 for \$13.00

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

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840