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The

DAFFODIL JOURNAL



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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 10

Number 4

JUNE, 1974

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For recent changes in the Board of Directors see page 168. A complete roster will be published as a supplement to the September issue.

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

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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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Overseas Member	\$3.50 a year or \$10.00 for three years.

OUR COVER DRAWING

is taken from the cover of the April 1974 issue of Newsleaf, publication of the Cincinnati Nature Center. The drawing is by Elizabeth Dalv .

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1974 CONVENTION

By FRANCES ARMSTRONG, Covington, Virginia

Although the 1974 convention of the American Daffodil Society was not officially called to order until Thursday evening, April 18, curious-appearing cardboard boxes began pouring through the Greater Cincinnati airport early Wednesday morning, carried protectively into limousines and taxis bound for the Holiday Inn North. Thursday afternoon when Mrs. F. C. Christian requested limousine service to the same motel, the driver inquired "You got no flowers? I had seven ladies with boxes and, you know, they wouldn't let me touch a one of 'em."

By 11 a.m. Thursday the spacious showroom at the Inn was abloom with several thousand fresh, colorful, magnificent daffodils neatly groomed, properly classified and correctly labeled. Chaos suddenly had become order

precisely in time for the judges to make their difficult decisions. Within a few hours Mrs. John Bozievich was the proud owner of the Gold Quinn Medal, the Bronze Medal of the American Horticultural Society, the first Maxine M. Lawler Trophy to have been awarded, the Green Ribbon of the ADS, four Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society awards and was in possession of the Larry P. Mains Memorial Trophy for the next year. Aircastle won double honors for Mrs. Bozievich as best in show selected from the best vase of three blooms, one variety. It goes without saying that Marie's flowers brought from her Bethesda, Maryland garden were of exceptionally high quality. Bill Pannill was heard to remark that he was glad her blooming season did not coincide with his.

There were other winners, too. Mrs. Marvin Andersen was the recipient of the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. Memorial Trophy and also the ADS Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. William Mackinney had won the Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal with a delightful collection of twelve miniatures which showed not a sign of their having been dumped completely over on the plane the previous day. Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr. managed to get herself rescued from being accidentally locked in her motel bathroom on Wednesday in time to enter her fine flowers and win the ADS Silver Ribbon for the most blue ribbons and also the Red-White-Blue Ribbon.

Halingy won the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Mrs. William C. Baird, three bulbocodiums the Miniature White Ribbon for Mrs. James Liggett, and a very nice White Marvel the Junior Award for Miss Barbara Gripshover. Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., received what may be the last Rose Ribbon awarded with her seedling 646-3 (Binkie \times reverse triandrus seedling), an attractive yellow triandrus hybrid with a half-sphere cup. The seedling classes were well filled and included a dozen dainty candidates for the miniature classes although no Miniature Rose Ribbon was awarded.

The show was notable for the heavy competition in the large trophy classes and the seasonal diversity of entries from the very earliest cyclamineus to the latest of the 3c's and poets. There was also diversity of areas from which the daffodils came, the entries in the trophy classes alone coming from Indiana, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, as well as Ohio. New cultivars in these classes which particularly attracted my eye were pure white Inverpolly, a large leemony Gin and Lime, pink-cupped Kildavin, three stunning stems of Leonora, and green-eyed Achnasheen and Angel. Others that stood out in winning exhibits were Silken Sails in splendid form, reliable Merlin, Green Quest, Killdeer, golden Camelot, Revelry, Arish Mell, Sunapee, dainty Silver Cloud, and well named Lovable.

We regretted that it was necessary to dismantle the show on Friday afternoon to make room for the banquets that evening and the next. There were too many delectable daffodils to be seen in such a short and busy time. A bouquet of our favorite flower to the Co-Chairmen, Mrs. Henry W. Hobson, Jr. and her sister, Mrs. Stuart Jacobs, their committee, and the Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society for a splendid show!

But to return to our opening dinner Thursday evening, we were cordially welcomed to Cincinnati by our genial and energetic convention chairman, Mrs. Neil Macneale, Jr. Our outgoing president, Dr. William A. Bender, called attention to progress made in two areas this past year, the color coding of daffodils and the preparation of the judging handbook which will soon be

ready for press. After amending Article I, Section 3 of our by-laws to give the Board of Directors authority to change the classes of membership, the schedule of dues, and the effective date of any change, the members of the Society voted to accept the new slate of officers and directors as presented by the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. William O. Ticknor.

The flower show awards were then presented by Dr. Bender amid much applause and a great deal of bussing, Wells Knierim accepting the Purple Ribbon but declining the honor of a kiss from the president. As he proudly presented his sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles A. Bender, with the first Matthew Fowlds Medal for the best named standard cyclamineus (*Charity May*) in the show, Dr. Bender told us that she had given him his first ADS membership for Christmas many years ago. Mrs. Hobson presented the Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society awards and announced that there were 670 entries in the show.

Our dinner speaker, Dr. Tom Throckmorton, succinctly explained to us the color coding of daffodils. Except in subdivisions of the first three classes, our present classification system considers only shape and form. In color coding the cup will be divided into three zones, eye, midzone and rim, and the color of each described. This will aid in identification and selection. The Royal Horticultural Society has agreed to use this system and every year a new updated classified list will include any newly registered daffodil and those introduced since 1960 along with their color coding. But we must retain our 1969 Classified List for the classification of the older cultivars.

Because our flower show filled the Inn's banquet room, this dinner was held in the main dining room beautifully decorated with clever arrangements of daffodils, Baker's fern and honeysuckle vines in yellow boxes. We were somewhat handicapped, however, by a tall room divider and a recalcitrant microphone ("Talking through this thing is like kissing your girl through a screen door," said Dr. T.) When the time came to turn the meeting over to our new president, Bill Roesé, he at first call failed to get the word, but finally rose from behind the divider "in the cheap seats," as he put it, to accept the gavel and adjourn the annual meeting.

Afterwards, many of us returned to the showroom to study the daffodils both in the show and also in the four large commercial exhibits grown to large size and brilliant color in the cool damp climates of Ireland and Oregon. The daffodils from Prospect House were accompanied by our long-time friend and peripatetic ADS board member, Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson, while the young and personable Miss Patsy Reade made her first trip to America to bring Carncairn's flowers for display. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raibourne worked long hours staging the many daffodils sent by Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans. In addition, there were pots of Jack Gerritsen's interesting collar daffodils brought into bloom by Tom Durban of Durban Greenhouses. We spent much time drooling over these exhibits like children at a candy counter. Decisions, decisions!

After a beautiful day of garden tours which will be reported elsewhere, our Friday evening happy hour and dinner were held in the banquet room, this time decorated with gaily colored and beribboned pots of daffodils. Wells Knierim presided and hinted of plans for a trip to New Zealand at their daffodil blooming time in 1976.

Our speaker, Dr. Ray Allen, director of Kingwood Center and president of the American Rose Society, discussed "The Future of the Special Plant

Societies." He commented on changes in gardening and the decline of the large flower shows leaving a void which he believes can be filled by the specialized plant society shows. These 40 or more societies in the U.S. need promotion, publicity, and professional direction. We tend to operate them too cheaply, Dr. Allen feels, depending too much on volunteers. He complimented the ADS for its computer records—"Dr. Throckmorton is an angel," he said as if we didn't know—and for our forward-looking Board. He suggested that some merging of facilities with the American Horticultural Society might be something to think about.

At our Saturday morning breakfast, Bill Pannill, attired in his best Sunday-go-to-meeting suit, conducted a lively auction of prize bulbs which resulted in a tidy profit for the convention, a "bargain" for the buyers and free entertainment for the rest of us.

Following this, Mrs. C. E. Fitzwater of Huntington, W. Va. shared with us her thirteen years of "Hybridizing as a Hobby." An engaging speaker, accompanied by her husband's exquisite pictures, she made us feel the close presence of the Creator in her hybridizing achievements. She has interesting seedlings with green coloring and has registered Green Mountaineer, Fitzwater's Green, and Bee Mabley. In March Mrs. Fitzwater received the Silver Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and presently she serves as Chairman of Horticulture for the National Federation of Garden Clubs. "The enchantment of gardening must be widely shared," she believes.

This year our Judges' Panel consisted of Mrs. Marvin Andersen, Mrs. H. B. Bloomer, Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, and Willis Wheeler, with Mrs. Goethe Link serving as moderator. Most of the discussion concerned the judging of seedlings which led to the Board of Directors making some changes in awards later in the day.

On Saturday afternoon we were offered our choice of a Queen City bus tour, free tickets and the VIP treatment (thanks to Mr. Hobson) at the Cincinnati Reds baseball game, or a visit to the Taft Museum and the Cincinnati Garden Center. At the evening cocktail party, everyone reported a fine afternoon making us all regret that we could not have done all three.

Our final evening's speaker was Dr. Charles C. King of Ohio State University whose subject was "Ecology and Gardening." With interpretive slides he led us to a better understanding of the complicated relationship of man and his environment. His pictures illustrated the interaction of plants with animals from the annual stage, through the biennial, perennial and woody plants stage to the final climax forest. While the climax forest has a high degree of stability, any lesser stage, such as a daffodil planting, requires a great deal of energy to maintain. Anyone for giving up daffodils for the climax forest?

As a final pièce de résistance, those of us who could fit it in with our travel plans were invited to a delightful Open House at the Macneales on Sunday morning. Here we enjoyed refreshments and conversation on a sunny deck overlooking their well laid out garden sparkling with spring bloom and here we said our final farewells.

In retrospect, this, our first convention in Cincinnati, the Queen City of the Ohio, was outstanding in many ways. Never can we recall such perfect weather at any of our former meetings. The strange topsy-turvy spring complete with the terrible tornadoes of the previous week was completely belied

by the lovely flowers we admired in show and gardens. The generous hospitality shown us by our convention hosts and the motel personnel made us feel most welcome indeed. I am sure each of the 160 persons who attended this convention thank each of you who worked so long and hard to make our meeting so very pleasant.



MATTHEW FOWLDS MEDAL

By MRS. W. S. SIMMS, Awards Chairman

This silver medal commemorating the hybridizing efforts and accomplishments of Matthew Fowlds was offered for the first time at the National Show held in conjunction with the recent annual membership meeting in Cincinnati.

Mr. Fowlds began his work with daffodils after reaching retirement age some 30 years ago and the fruits of his labor have had a definite impact on all facets of daffodil growing. The quality of blooms in the triandrus, cyclamineus and jonquilla classes in shows has improved greatly due to his interest in creating these lesser flowers; his fertile triandrus hybrid, Honey Bells, is being used extensively by hybridizers, while the number of seedlings being grown in the United States and abroad must be legion as a result of his generosity in providing seed to the ADS seed broker for distribution yearly.

Although Mr. Fowlds greatest interest was in the miniatures, he was especially concerned with hybrids involving *N. cyclamineus*. Therefore, this award is offered for the best named standard cyclamineus hybrid in a National Show. Other rules governing the award are:

The winning specimen must score at least 90.

The schedule must state that this award is offered only to members of the American Daffodil Society.

The medal may be won only one time in all ADS National Shows by any one member. A former winner may receive only the Matthew Fowlds Ribbon.

The donors, heretofore anonymous, have now agreed for their names to be used. Thus the pleasure derived from winning a Fowlds award will be enhanced by the knowledge that the medal was created as a gift of sincere

appreciation for Mr. Fowlds' contribution to the advancement of daffodils by the two people who knew him and the full scope of his achievements best—Amy and Grant Mitsch.

(Two comprehensive articles about Mr. Fowlds' life and work have appeared in earlier society publications: one by Willis Wheeler in the 1964 ADS Yearbook; the other by Grant Mitsch in the March 1973 issue of *The Daffodil Journal*.)

VARIATIONS IN *Narcissus jonquilla* L.

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, Arlington, Virginia*

While some members of the Society have good success with various representatives of the above-named species, I have never had good results while growing them in my Virginia garden. I do not know the reason for this except that my daffodil beds do not have total sunshine. However, even though flowering is limited, plant growth is good and in some cases even luxuriant.

Belonging to the latter group is a jonquil I acquired in the autumn of 1960 under the name "large type jonquil" from a Mrs. Wheless in one of the southern states. That one has yet to bloom for me even though its two bulbs have increased remarkably well and each year produce fine, tall, dark green foliage that leaves nothing to be desired as far as leaves are concerned. I still hope to see it in flower even though I have never received any suggestion as to its correct nomenclature.

Another jonquil, received from Alec Gray in the fall of 1956, bore the name "jonquilla improved." While also a shy bloomer it has done better than the one from Mrs. Wheless and I have used it as a parent. The plant is fairly vigorous and the bulbs are larger than the ordinary jonquil bulb.

A third jonquil, acquired in the autumn of 1973 from Brent Heath of Daffodil Mart in Gloucester, Virginia, bore the name "Late jonquilla." It is in flower as I write this on April 28, 1974, and it is a delight. The single bulb has produced two stems, each bearing several well shaped florets of a fine pure yellow and their perfume pervades their part of the bed. But of most interest to a daffodil breeder is the position of the stigma of this flower. It protrudes at least $\frac{1}{8}$ inch beyond the rim of the cup, so it is well beyond the pollen-shedding anthers and is therefore very easily pollinated. This is in contrast to other jonquils of my acquaintance whose stigmas are recessed in the base of the cup in a perfect position for self pollination. In working with such jonquils I have always found it expedient to split the perianth and the cup so as to more easily remove the anthers and pollinate the stigma.

What, if any, are the disadvantages of this jonquil? I suppose at least some of its children would also flower late in the season. Because of that it prolongs the daffodil season and keeps Cushendall company.

* Address after July 1: 2902 N. 13th Court, Gainesville, Fla. 32605

INTRODUCING . . .



PRESIDENT BILL ROESE

William H. Roese, of La Habra, California, hybridizer, exhibitor, and all-around connoisseur of daffodils was elected President of the American Daffodil Society at the convention in Cincinnati on April 18, 1974. A Los Angeles County Fire Captain and a raiser of rare doves, Bill combines determined forcefulness with great patience and human understanding.

His wife, Rosemary, shares Bill's interest in daffodils and, like him, is an accredited judge. She is proof in person that Bill is a lover of beauty. Bill is a native Californian reared in the Los Angeles area. He served in the Navy in World War II and later attended the University of Southern California. Bill has served the Los Angeles County Fire Department for 25 years.

Friends in California say that they regard Bill's knowledge, talent and seedling daffodils much as we in the East regard Bill Pannill and his daffodils. Bill has registered bicolor Top Secret and has other fine things ready to go. Working his way up in the Society Bill has served ADS as Director and First Vice President.

Our President is for the birds! A telephone call to him gets a lot of background chatter that is not entirely Rosemary as he raises uninhibited parrots. Bill and Rosemary also raise rare doves, big and little, and racing pigeons that take 600-mile jaunts.

As the next two years will demonstrate, Bill has a deep and abiding interest in the hybridizing, cultivating, and showing of daffodils and in the wonderful friendships he has made in the daffodil world.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR



Mr. Joseph Lund, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society presenting a Silver Medal to Mrs. C. E. Fitzwater, March 15, 1974.

The citation read: "To Mrs. Nancy Robinson Fitzwater, who has been a hobbyist hybridizer dealing mostly with daffodils for thirteen years, and has registered three hybrids with the Royal Horticultural Society. Mrs. Fitzwater gives generously of her time in presenting programs locally and regionally on the various plants which she propagates and grows, and is an example of outstanding service to horticulture."

HYBRIDIZING AS A HOBBY

By MRS. C. E. FITZWATER, Huntington, West Virginia

This is substantially the talk given by Mrs. Fitzwater at the convention in Cincinnati. References to slides that accompanied her talk have been deleted.

There are a number of knowledgeable daffodil breeders here today who could certainly teach me a few tricks. But there are also some present who have never tried hybridizing daffodils and, therefore, have missed out on one of life's great experiences. So, with the indulgence of those who are old hands at it, I'll devote a few moments to showing just how simple the process really is.

No skill is needed, no scientific knowledge is required in order to cross one variety of daffodil with another. The only tools necessary are a pair of ordinary household tweezers, a small camel's hair brush and some markers with wire fasteners.

First it is necessary to know something of the make-up of a daffodil. As you know, a daffodil is composed of six petals (or 3 sepals and 3 petals, if you prefer), called the perianth, and a cup or trumpet, as the case may be. Inside the cup, extending from the very center, is the style, the tip end of which forms the stigma. This is surrounded by six anthers, which bear the pollen.

It is said that only daffodils possessing really good, smooth perianths should be used as seed parents. Generally speaking, the seed parent will influence the size and form of the offspring, while the pollen parent will influence the color and time of flowering—but this does not always hold true. Individual taste, as well as what you may happen to have in bloom at the time, will greatly influence your selection of both seed parent and pollen parent.

Having selected your seed parent, on the day it *starts* to open (by this I mean, when the cup has opened, but the petals are still folded tightly about it)—when the flower is at this stage of development, with your tweezers remove the six anthers. And that's all of your labor for that day.

Around noon of the next day the stigma of your seed parent will have become sticky and receptive to pollen. Moisten your camel's hair brush slightly with water and with it pick up pollen from the anthers of your selected pollen parent. Dab this pollen on the stigma of your seed parent and with this act the cross is completed. Label it carefully, showing first the name of the seed parent, and below that the name of the pollen parent and the date. Allow the flower to wither and die on its stem. Here the human effort temporarily ends and the divine takes over.

A few weeks after the cross was made the section immediately behind the bloom will begin to expand, will become round in shape and is, of course, becoming the seed pod. Approximately six to eight weeks after the cross was made the seed pod will begin to show faint yellowing. When this yellow appears, shake the pod, and, if seeds can be heard rattling inside, remove the pod with an inch or so of stem and place it and its marker in an envelope.

A few days later the pod will dry out, will burst open, and you will view with great pride your very own daffodil seeds. This is a thrilling moment and one of deep spiritual significance. For no one can observe the miracle which takes place within the seed pod and remain unaware of the extraordinary power of the Divine Creator of all living things. It is a tremendously impressive moment and you will *know* that God is there, very present, indeed.

The seeds should be planted immediately in a seed flat filled with a mixture of sand, peat moss, garden soil and bone meal, all of which has been sifted through a screen of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh hardware cloth. Plant them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in rows 3 inches apart. Place identifying markers at the beginning of each row and set the flat outside for winter exposure.

The following spring little shoots will appear. They will look like tiny, single green shoots. The next year the shoots will again emerge and will be slightly larger than the year before. When this second year foliage begins to yellow, a crop of very small bulbs will be found in the seed flat. Carefully remove the bulbs from the flat and plant them in a flower bed with soil the same as that in the seed flat. Plant them 2" deep in rows 4" apart, sprinkle a light dusting of superphosphate over the top and place identifying markers at the beginning of each row. Cover with a light mulch of leaves that first winter.

According to my own personal experience, 5 years are required to grow daffodils from seed. This, of course, seems a very long time. But remember that if you make crosses every year, once you have passed the initial waiting period you will have new varieties coming on every spring thereafter.

It was on the memorable date of April 8, 1965 that our first daffodil seedling bloomed. That just happened to be our 23rd wedding anniversary and I couldn't help feeling that the Master Gardener, in his infinite wisdom, had arranged it that way to add something special to a very important day. The seed parent, or mother, of that first bloom was Fairy Tale and the pollen parent, or father, was Matapan. At best, the seedling was a tragic looking specimen, but I was much too excited to notice! Suddenly I was awestruck, realizing that there, in our little corner of earth, was the only daffodil exactly like that in the whole world. Many others might closely resemble it, but, in some small way, this was different and it was ours alone. I cannot describe the feeling. You must experience it to understand it. I only remember glancing skyward and silently inquiring, "Who am I that this lovely thing should be given to me?" The next year it smoothed out considerably and by the fourth year we had a number of blooms on what turned out to be a very respectable, attractive daffodil which enjoys robust health.

I should point out here that the first year blooms, at least for me, are usually very irregular and ill-shaped. They sometimes improve in the second year, then really smooth out in the third year of bloom, if they are ever going to do so. One exception opened one year later. It has very tall and sturdy stems and has developed a parchment-like texture, which makes it the longest lasting daffodil, both in the garden and as a cut flower, that we have ever grown. It also is the only one we have ever had that opens in perfect, flawless form every year, every bloom of it. The rim of the cup in some seasons will fade, but it doesn't acquire a burned look, which is peculiar to a number of others. And I sometimes think I like it better in those seasons when the rim does fade. This daffodil was registered last year under the

varietal name "Bee Mabley," in honor of Mrs. Carlton R. Mabley, Jr., who introduced me to daffodils and gardening 22 years ago. Of course, it goes without saying that I was a mere child at the time! At the Huntington (West Virginia) Council of Garden Clubs' 27th Standard Narcissus Show last spring it won the Gold Ribbon for best in show, Award of Merit, Rose Ribbon for best seedling, and three blue ribbons.

A bloom from Guardian by Greenland had better than average form for a first-year bloom. It has now developed into a handsome specimen with broad, overlapping petals. Another from the same cross had fairly respectable form the first year, too. From Chinese White by White Spire came one which has developed into a really pure white. One from Tryst by Purity that first bloomed in 1970 has excellent substance and smoothed out enough to win a blue ribbon in Williamsburg last spring.

Of all the families we have grown, one from Bithynia by Portrush has been by far the most interesting. Most were very poor specimens that first year and many did not bloom until one, two, three, or more years later. There were tall ones, short ones, big ones, and small ones. As I gazed at them I wondered how any good thing could ever come from all of that. But, oddly enough, one of those sad sacks stirred up more excitement at our house than any daffodil we had ever grown. It was a distorted face (that only a mother could love) that caused the commotion, because, of course, of a green rim, irregular as it was. We held little hope that it would settle down, but it did just that and the irregular rim has now become a wide and even green band. This flower has been registered as "Green Mountaineer" in honor of West Virginia, whose natives are often referred to as mountaineers. Another, with solid green cup, bloomed a year later than those first ones and has been registered as "Fitzwater's Green" in honor of my husband, and a bloom of it won a blue ribbon at the Huntington Show last year. A dog-eared member of the family was kept because I love the all whites and am an eternal optimist. Last year, for the first time, it developed something rather interesting, a light green coloring, which extends from above the deep green throat part of the way toward the rim of the cup. It is multiplying rapidly and we are beginning to get some lovely, smooth blooms. It opens between April 25th and 28th, so I am hoping it will retain that green this year, but must wait to see. Anyhow, I crossed it with Green Mountaineer and a number of seeds germinated. We are trying for one with a pale green cup and deeper green rim, but heaven only knows what we'll get!

It would no doubt impress you if I were to tell you that these greens came about as a result of my horticultural prowess, my vast store of botanical knowledge, and my thorough understanding of heredity. In fact, all of that impresses *me*, it sounds so good. The only trouble is, there isn't a word of truth in it and *if* I were to tell you that, my conscience would give me no rest. The truth is, I am the rankest kind of uninformed amateur. So here is positive proof that anything can happen to an amateur hybridist.

For many years some people have been, and still are, referring to daffodils as Easter Lilies, and no wonder. There is something very special about daffodils and they will always be my favorite flower. But there is something even more special about hybridizing them and you simply *must* try it. I promise you that as you observe the miracles, wrought by the Divine hand before your very eyes, it will lift you until you feel 10 feet tall, and, at the

same moment, cause you to realize what an insignificant part of this universe you really are, after all.

When Mr. Knierim asked me to speak to you today I didn't hesitate to accept. Not because I enjoy public speaking. In all truth, I die a little every time I do these things. But there is a desperate need for people to get out and "sound off" enthusiastically for gardening—so that, hopefully, we may constantly reach others with its mystery, its magic, and its uncommon peace.

In closing, I'd like to share with you some lines which I call "A Gardener's Creed." Since the daffodil season doesn't last forever, we must turn to growing other things when they have finished. So, although Mr. Knierim asked me to speak about hybridizing daffodils, I feel compelled to take advantage of these final moments to make a few points for gardening in general. Therefore, as we consider these words together, I'll show just a handful of the *countless* plants we are privileged to enjoy, *only* because someone took the time to touch *our* lives with the miracles of gardening.

I BELIEVE IN GARDENING:

I believe it unveils to humankind the certain presence of a loving God.

I believe the beauty it begets surpasses all man-made loveliness.

I believe its miracles outdistance our ability to comprehend them.

I believe it engenders inner peace, unattainable through any other pursuit.

I believe it gives new hope and purpose to desolate, aimless lives.

I believe its gentle persuasion can soften the heart of the world.

I believe its enchantment must be widely shared, even unto the ends of the earth.

I BELIEVE IN GARDENERS:

I believe they are the finest people on this planet.

I believe there are *not* enough gardeners.

I believe I must seek unceasingly to reach others with gardening's priceless gifts.

I believe I need YOUR help.

BETTY LARUS

Elizabeth Taft Larus, wife of our past president John Larus, died on April 7. Until very recently she had been a regular attendant at ADS conventions and a frequent judge in shows, and some will remember a crossword puzzle she contributed to our 1962 American Daffodil Yearbook. At the Board meeting on April 18 Amy Anthony read an affectionate tribute to Betty Larus, and Elizabeth Capen offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, since the start of the American Daffodil Society in 1954, John Larus has been a bulwark of support, serving in many capacities and always, until recently, with his Betty at his side,

Let us resolve that the Board of Directors note her passing and express to him our sadness."

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1974

This year we are fortunate in having reports from five members whose daffodil season comes comparatively early.

In the next issue we hope to have reports from the northern tier of regions.

THE 1974 SEASON IN CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

By MRS. J. WILLARD HUMPHREY, Berkeley, California

All California is divided into 24 parts! The climatologists have mapped the state into 24 climate zones. Four of these zones are represented in the San Francisco Bay area, which is strongly dominated by the marine air of the Pacific. Our Berkeley climate is tempered by the ocean breezes that blow through the Golden Gate, so we are pleasantly cool most of the summer. There are microclimates within each zone. Only a few miles across the bay in Marin County the annual rainfall is almost double that of Berkeley and Oakland in the East Bay. Just over the Contra Costa Hills to the east the summers are much hotter, and winters are colder. Our rainfall begins in late October at bulb planting time, and continues at intervals through April. For about six months through the summer and early fall there is no rainfall. This is the period in which daffodil bulbs are at rest—if one can say that daffodils ever rest.

We live at about 1,000 feet elevation in the Berkeley hills, overlooking the bay, San Francisco, and the Golden Gate. Our garden is not large—just over one-half acre with a western exposure. We have no drainage problems, since the garden is on a hillside with strata of shale running hither and yon. The daffodils, planted on terraces at five levels, all face the sun and are viewed from paths at the base of the terraces.

Our season started in early December with the blooming of the miniatures *N. triandrus concolor*, *N. bulbcodium citrinus*, *N. asturiensis*, and the prolific Wee Bee, Tête-a-Tête, and Jumblie. We are fortunate that our mild climate is conducive to growing tazettas. I collect all the species and hybrids I can locate. No other Division gives us bloom throughout the four months of the flowering season. The earliest coming in December is the straw-colored *N. tazetta italicus* on 24-inch stems. Next come the ubiquitous Soliel d'Or and the old Double Roman (which is classed in Division IV, but as it is a polyanthus type I class it as a tazetta). My early favorite is *panizzianus*, which has displaced Paper White. Low growing *panizzianus* is lovely for small flower arrangements and its fragrance is delightful. The strong odor of the Paper Whites is too heady for indoors. Scilly White on 12-inch stems coming in January is so pure and waxy. *Compressus* is a full-bodied mass of 16 to 20 florets on a strong supporting stem. In February there is a long array of bicolor tazettas starting with Cragford. It is difficult to make a choice among the numerous yellow tazettas throughout the spring. The season ends with Martha Washington, a first lady in a class by herself. The most exciting tazettas in our garden are the Tuggle seedlings which Murray Evans sent me in 1971. The 17 bulbs bloomed for the first time in 1973. This is a Soleil d'Or × Matador cross. Each bulb was distinctly different from all the others in form and tones of yellow. The stems average 20 inches and

the growth is most vigorous. The bulbs are tazetta mammoth size. They bloomed early but have sent up auxiliary stems to extend the season over a 2-month period.

We all agree that daffodil blooms must face the sun. This applies especially to Divisions I, II, III, and IV. However the triandrus, cyclamineus and jonquil hybrids face in all directions, and I use them to edge borders of iris, hemerocallis, etc., along the west side of grass plots and paths. I grow 28 varieties of triandrus hybrids which run the gamut of creamy whites and yellows. My favorites are the white Pleated Skirts, like dancing ballerinas, and Waxwing and Ivory Gate. Sidhe is a distinctive sulphur color. I choose Honey Bells from among all the Bells. Precious Hawera produces an abundance of bloom. One bulb planted 3 years ago sent up 22 scapes with 3 blooms each this year (66 blooms from one bulb!). By comparison one bulb planted in a pot at the same time gave just 4 scapes this season. I'm satisfied that planting in the open is the better method.

I grow 26 varieties of cyclamineus hybrids. Several on the miniature list are little jewels. Estrellita in the intermediate size was one of the first to bloom. The siblings, yellow Charity May and bicolor Dove Wings, are the most dependable performers. I couldn't live without Beryl, and am happy I could share bulbs with three different friends by the name of Beryl. When I first grew Beryl 40 years ago and displayed it at a garden club, I was accused of cutting off the corona with scissors.

The fragrant jonquil hybrids are represented by 34 varieties. Chérie produced her prescribed amber-pink crowns this season. My favorite is white Alpine with its thimble cups. Pipit, Dickcissel and Verdin deserve high praise as reversed bicolors. I have fallen in love with that dainty white star *N. watieri* (Division X) which won me a blue ribbon. *N. watieri* is one of the parents of oh-so-white Dainty Miss, which is so different in form from Alpine.

This was the year for tall stems and foliage, and intense color, due to a cool spring and frequent gentle rains. Most of the stems were 20 to 30 inches high, with vigorous foliage to match. What an abundance of life is being stored for next season! The added length of stems is fine for the standard varieties, but I'm not sure I like such height in the miniatures and intermediates, which I plant for edging the borders. The continuous cool weather has produced the most amazing depth of color in the reds and pinks, and there has been no sun fading this year. Ambergate topped Apricot Distinction and Rouge with its deep bronzy-apricot perianth. Biege Beauty was truly biege for the first time. Impeccable Old Satin was a rich creamy lemon, and Leonaine showed its lavender band for the first time. Big double Acropolis which has been its prescribed white and red for the past 4 years bloomed a deep yellow and red. The yellow petals never turned white during the 3 weeks in the garden. What happened? A favorite appearing for the first time was Amberjack, a gift from Jack Romine, our Regional Vice President. Grant Mitsch describes Amberjack as an off-beat color. The whole flower was truly deep amber of rich velvety texture which stood up through 3 weeks of rainy weather. Murray Evans' Peace Pipe 1b and Jolly Roger 2b were the finest bicolors in the garden. As expected in a season of oversized blooms there were many giants. The most colossal blooms were those of Murray's Monument, Richardson's Golden Rapture, Tuggle's Court Jester, and Grullemans' Vogue.

I have observed that bulbs from Murray have a tendency to bloom late here, even after being down 3 years. I suppose they think they are still sleeping on the shoulder of Larch Mountain. In the same fashion the bulbs from Tasmania tend to bloom very early, though they have been acclimatized to our hemisphere for 2 or 3 years.

The Oakland show was early this year. I prefer the late shows. More divisions can be fairly represented in the midseason and late shows. There was a preponderance of specimens in Divisions I and II and an inadequate number in Divisions III, IV, and V. Jonquil and cyclamineus hybrids were well represented but it was too early for the newer tazettas. There were no poets and only a few Division X species.

The miniatures stole the show, with entries from more people than ever before. Nancy Wilson won the Lavender Ribbon with her collection of 5 little jewels: *N. cyclamineus*, *N. fernandesii*, *N. jonquilla*, *N. triandrus albus*, and *N. willkommii*. Nancy won the Miniature White Ribbon with 3 stems of *N. willkommii*. The A.D.S. Junior Award Ribbon for the best entry in the Junior Division was won by Gary Craig with his miniature Sundial.

It is gratifying to see the younger generation taking an active interest in daffodils. At the Oakland show in 1971 a new section for horticultural entries for juniors under 18 years of age was incorporated in the schedule. This section comprised three divisions: trumpets, large cups, and doubles. In 1973 the number of divisions for Juniors was increased to nine divisions for standard daffodils and nine in miniatures, which met with eager response. At each show the juniors are represented in the Flower Arrangement Section. Their first entries were made the year that the theme for flower arrangements was "The Sound of Music," with titles of songs for each of the 10 classes. The juniors represented "School Days." In the 1973 show the theme was "Dancing Daffodils," with each class a dance step. The class for the juniors was "The Big Apple." The theme this year was "America the Beautiful," with the 10 classes suggesting lines from the song "America the Beautiful." The juniors' class title was "May God Thy Gold Refine," using yellow daffodils.

The Berkeley Campfire Girls were most enthusiastic in entering flower arrangements last year and again this year. With workshop instruction from their leaders, the girls showed marked improvement in their technique this year. In October I met with the girls for a workshop in daffodil culture. The leaders furnished large pots and planting mix, and Jack Romine contributed bags of bulbs so that each girl planted 3 varieties in her pot. The varieties were Ceylon 2a, Lebanon 2b, and Joseph MacLeod 1a, all early bloomers here. (What teenage youngster has the patience to wait for a late variety to bloom?) Several of the Juniors are busy daubing pollen. Patience will really be required if they must wait 4 or 5 years for the results of their hybridizing.

I suppose that daffodil growers the world over have been plagued by weather disasters. We, in our mild climate, have bragged that disasters would never happen here. But alas! The most terrifying calamity struck our gardens. In late afternoon of March 2, just a week before the Oakland show, the heavens let loose with a devastating hailstorm that covered the gardens in the Berkeley hills with 4 inches of ice. Every beautiful bloom was riddled to shreds. The next day I removed 622 bloom stalks to the compost. Many specimens had been tagged to enter in the show. Subsequently a few daffodils bloomed as second-rate entries. Our Northern California Daffodil Society

members from other areas brought in many fine entries, and our thanks go to our faithful friends from Southern California, who brought their usual prize-winning specimens, and judged in the Horticulture room.

I would like to discuss ground covers. I don't have the space to plant daffodils in rows as seen in commercial fields, but must plant them in herbaceous borders. Instead of using wood shavings or pulverized bark as ground cover for protection of blooms against mud splatters, I prefer small plants around the daffodils. I use sedums, which are low ground huggers. My favorite is wiry compact *Sedum moranense* with its minute triangular leaves and white flowers. I avoid *Secum acre*, which is an invasive pest. Most sedums are alpine succulents and hardy in all climates. In the December 1972 freeze I lost about 90 percent of my 400 varieties of succulents. These were desert succulents and not alpines. There are many annuals whose roots do not encroach upon daffodil bulbs, but I use the lesser bulbs which are planted just an inch or two deep. My favorite is *Oxalis variabilis*, which hugs the ground with its handsome broad trifoliate dark leaves and large scapose 2-inch white flowers with yellow centers. *Oxalis variabilis* is a perfect companion to white and yellow daffodils. The 1-inch shiny black bulbs are planted any time, and come to life with the winter rains. *Oxalis cernua*, the luminous yellow Bermuda buttercup with yellowish, brown spotted leaves, is lovely with yellow daffodils. The succulent *Oxalis carnosia* is quite unusual with yellow flowers in tufts at the tip of 12-inch stems. *Allium triquetrum* with curled squill-like leaves and 3-sided stems holding small nodding white flowers striped green is used as a foil against mud—and slugs. My ADS neighbor Roy Oliphant advises us to substitute *Allium triquetrum* leaves for chives and scallions in salads. The above-mentioned ground covers bear white or yellow flowers that compliment daffodils. Along the edge of a raised terrace, where many varieties of the smaller daffodils are planted, I have added as companions and contrast bulbs that produce bright colors. There is *Oxalis* (again) *hirta* with ferny foliage and bright pink flowers. Clumps of several varieties of *Muscari*, and the pale blue *Tritelia uniflora* and many varieties of *Iris reticulata* give accents of blue. A favorite of mine is the subtle green-and-black "snakehead iris," *Hermodactylus*. (The brown bulb is shaped like a cobra's head.) The foliage is 3- or 4-angled like that of *Iris reticulata*. Both are scapose, but the iris leaves are shorter. Sparaxis are almost too gaudy to combine with daffodils, though I love the soft cream-colored variety. The dwarf *Scilla campanulata* in pink and white are also used. I have planted hundreds of anemones among the daffodils. They are hardy and come up with the first winter rains. I buy a few dozen bulbs each year and save them to plant in March for late bloom. The cormous fragrant freesias with their funnel-form flowers are used in small clumps. Masses of ixias come into bloom with the late daffodils. Most of my ixias are yellow with purple eyes. They grow like weeds, but take up so little room for all the dancing blooms they produce on their wiry 24-inch stems. They are hardy. In our December 1972 freeze we lost most of the sparaxis, but all of the ixias survived. About 20 years ago I bought from Thompson-Morgan seeds of a deep blue nigella, and they have paid dividends a million fold. The nigellas come into bloom at the close of the daffodil season and the soft ferny foliage and blooms cover the dying daffodil foliage. After the nigellas have gone to seed (they are annuals) the shallow rooted plants are pulled

up, and the seeds scattered for next year's camouflage. There are many other bulbous plants which I use with daffodils: leucojum, ornithogalums, and our western natives brodiaeas and camassias, to name a few.

The spring activities of the Northern California Daffodil Society (now with more than 80 members) came to a grand finale with a tour on April 7 to famous Daffodil Hill. From Berkeley members made the 300-mile trip by chartered bus, while others drove in cars from Sacramento and Stockton. Daffodil Hill is a farm site high in the rolling hills near Volcano in the Mother Lode country. The old farm has been in the McLaughlin family for 90 years and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse McLaughlin have planted several thousand bulbs each year for the past 20 years. They estimate that over a quarter of a million bulbs are now blooming. We viewed this spectacular array at the height of their season. Vincent Clemens and Helen Higley, who arranged the details, ordered a glorious spring day, and a bounteous luncheon in the old mining town of Jackson. On the way home we visited Melrose Gardens at Stockton. ADS members Ben Hager and Sid DuBose operate this outstanding iris garden, which includes extensive plantings of the newest daffodils. The verdant foothills of the Sierra and wide expanse of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys offered breathtaking views. We thanked Paul Higley for his flowing commentary on the historic and horticultural features of the Mother Lode country. We were truly inspired on this Palm Sunday by the glories of Nature.

THE 1974 DAFFODIL SEASON IN ALABAMA

By GEORGE W. WOOD, JR., *Northport, Alabama*

The dominant factor of the daffodil season in Alabama this year was an extremely wet, warm winter, the second such in succession. In central Alabama the temperatures reached the sixties and seventies throughout most of January and February with lows in the forties and fifties. There were only three or four hard freezes all winter.

This caused an erratic daffodil season, with the plants advanced far beyond normal, some cultivars blooming ahead of ones which usually precede them and an unusually large number of bulbs not blooming at all. It made a beautiful season for the very early cultivars which bloomed ahead of the few hard freezes. By the last of January, yards throughout central Alabama were golden with masses of Golden Spur and Campernelle (*N. × odorus*). These two varieties are as hardy and prolific as weeds here and are grown en masse by home owners who do little or no other gardening. Golden Spur was by far the prettiest this year that I have ever seen it. Here it usually has 3- to 4-inch stems and gnarled, twisted, cold-bitten petals. This year it had 6- to 8-inch stems and longer petals that were graceful and a clear, pretty yellow. The earliest of the tender tazettas, blooming ahead of cold weather, brought a promise of spring in January and February. Many early flowering daffodils were in bloom by the first week in February and the peak of the daffodil season came in the latter part of that month.

The most interesting part of my own daffodils this year was a first year planting of bulbs from Down Under. After reading Edmund Kauzmann's

account in the March, 1972, Journal of his growing daffodils from Down Under, I placed orders that spring with five daffodil growers in Australia and New Zealand. The bulbs from four of them arrived plump and healthy in May, 1973. Those from the fifth dealer arrived two months later in a badly dehydrated condition, with most of them dessicated beyond recovery. These were from a reputable dealer and I am sure their poor condition was due to the vagaries of shipping from Down Under, and that this is to be expected with an occasional shipment from there. Kept in net bags in an air conditioned room all summer and planted in November, the Down-Under daffodils came up along with most of the other daffodils in December and January. With the warm winter, their foliage was never killed back. (I hope this will favor their acclimatization to Alabama's seasons.)

I found that Mr. Kauzmann's experiences with Down-Under daffodils in New York applied to my growing them this first year in Alabama. Most of the triandrus, jonquilla, and tazetta varieties bloomed this year, but only a few of the other classes did. Among my favorites of the ones which bloomed, Noelle stands out for its clean-cut, well-proportioned white flowers, freely produced. Duet was similar but with longer cup and, to me, not as good form. A tazetta, mislabeled by either the grower or me as Highfield Beauty, really was a beauty, having clusters of large florets with waxy white petals and rich yellow cups. Its description seems closer to that of Pleiades. Like Mr. Kauzmann, I found Fairy Cup a charming triandrus. Its two nodding blossoms with long, narrow white petals and bright yellow cups bear a resemblance to both Stoke and Dawn. The cups of the Down-Under daffodils seemed to me a brighter yellow than those of most of our daffodils. Bunnies I found more odd than attractive. Agnes Webster was a smaller, weaker Thalia and was a disappointment. Maybe it will be better when acclimated. Mary Kathleen, an attractive 2b, had good substance and pose and lasted well. It bloomed in February and was as hardy as the American cultivars. I liked Bridal Crown, a lovely cluster-type double, better than any other I have seen in this class. I have found the Down-Under daffodils interesting to grow and have found some distinctive and beautiful flowers among them. I look forward to next year when those of the first three divisions, I hope, will be adjusted and bloom more freely.

The highlight of the daffodil season in Alabama each year is the A D S show in Birmingham. Margaret and Walter Thompson, with help from a few other Birmingham members, put it on each March. They render a real and much appreciated service to daffodil lovers in Alabama in giving us a chance to see a large number of cultivars in their best form. The Thompsons welcome and encourage the rest of us, give us tips on growing daffodils, and serve as the guiding, coordinating nucleus for daffodil growers of the State. By the March 13 show date this year, the early and mid-season daffodils were gone, but a creditable, attractive show of late varieties was exhibited. It was an opportunity to see many daffodils which usually are too late for the shows.

As a rank amateur whose notes on one recent show read, "The prettiest daffodil at the show, *to me*, was Trevithian," I was much disappointed in the winner of the best single bloom class. To me it seemed to have neither richness nor delicacy of coloring nor distinction of form; it was just *big*. It was selected by excellent judges who generously came from out of state at their own expense to judge the show. I appreciate their contribution to our show and am entirely confident of the excellence of their selection, but I remain

firm in my preference for smaller, more refined flowers—yes, for such old beauties as Trevithian.

A LETTER TO ROBERTA

By ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, *Charlotte, North Carolina*

This has been the best daffodil season in years. It began with the white hoop-petticoat on the fourth of January. The bulbs came to me as a present from George Heath in the fall of 1950, as *Narcissus bulbocodium foliosus*, and I shan't try to bring the name up to date. They have bloomed generously ever since, in December or January, rarely both, and it is the only white form of *Narcissus bulbocodium* that has ever tarried in my garden for any length of time.

February Gold bloomed in January, a month earlier than its usual date, for the first time since Mr. Krippendorf sent it to my new garden in Charlotte in the fall of 1949. I have just learned that different stocks bloom at different times. This year some from other sources bloomed later, and altogether this variety was in bloom from the twenty-fifth of January to the seventh of March. The later ones were finer and of better substance. For the South the early varieties are best, as daffodils are much more likely to be hurt by heat than by cold.

Some daffodils that had not bloomed for years bloomed this spring. One was a tiny double jonquil (March 10th) that Caroline Dormon found in an old garden in Louisiana, and called the rose jonquil because it is like a little golden rose. I don't know where the bulbs came from, as I have had it from several sources, but the same thing bloomed last spring on the tenth of March, and that bulb came from Mrs. Henry Hoven, Rt. 1, Box 388, Byhalia, Mississippi 38611, who advertised it in the market bulletin as "Rare Queen Annie's double narcissus." She also sent me a "Tiny yellow narcissus" which proved to be a late form of the jonquil that we call "early Louisiana," because it came from Mrs. Wheless and blooms before any of the others, and over a longer period.

"Rare Queen Annie" is entirely different from the flowers that Mrs. Alexander Gibbes sends me in the spring, from the old Le Conte place near Columbia, South Carolina, as Queen Ann's jonquil. This year, though there are thousands of bulbs in the planting, there was not a single bloom. "I was so disappointed," she wrote, "I had the box all ready." Mrs. Gibbes's double jonquil is much larger than Mrs. Hoven's, and instead of being rosettes, the flowers are the shape of an hourglass, with all of the perianth segments hanging down, and divided lobes of the corona standing up; but the scent is the same, a heavy fragrance, sickening to some and delicious to others. Mrs. Gibbes says her mother knew the Queen Anns from earliest childhood, and as she is over ninety that is a long time ago.

The last daffodil of the 1974 season was Lintie, a jonquil hybrid from Mr. Heath in the fall of 1949, which came into bloom on the twenty-first of April, and lasted until the end of the month, giving me one of my longest seasons, and making me feel that I live in daffodil country, though my best flowers seldom compare with those in the shows in colder climates.

DAFFODIL LOG — 1974

By SUE HOPKINS, *Newport News, Virginia*

January 16—It is amazing. Just like spring and most of my bulbs are up. I covered the gardenias with sheets and the small one with burlap. The camellias are gorgeous. This really can't last. It will upset me for them to freeze but they are too big to cover.

January 31—The weather is gorgeous. I have hundreds of camellia blooms. Paper Whites and Early Virginias are in full bloom (which is not unusual). All of the daffodils are up and many have buds. This weather is perfect for the energy crisis—my furnace is turned off except in the early morning.

February 4—Yes. It really happened—temperatures dropped and the whole area was covered with a beautiful snow. A vision of beauty was near my back door. I turned the lights on for Sambeau to go out and the rays fell on Pink Perfection (camellia) in full bloom and covered with snow.

February 7—Warm today. Cornet and Baby Doll opened. Cornet beautiful.

February 8—Ice storm.

February 13—Made an arrangement for a luncheon using February Gold, Shah, and Paper Whites with sprigs of pine.

February 20—Large clump of Peeping Tom: good texture and really very pretty.

February 22—Charity May and Bushtit. More blooms on Bushtit than I have had before.

February 23—Moonmist, Limelight, Foresight, and Prologue, also perfect blooms of Mite.

February 27—Heavy freeze last night.

March 1—All of the older varieties that are planted against the fence are blooming. Sweetness, Ulster Prince, and February Silver are blooming in the beds.

March 4—Trevithian, Camelot, Troussseau, Dove Wings, Parkmore, Tintoretto, Moonrise, Lemon Meringue, Woodvale, Whitehead, Tincleton, Lemon Drops, Harmony Bells, Sugarbush, Prisk, Ceylon, Nancegollan. Sea Gift is lovely.

March 7—Slieveboy, Tittle-Tattle, Farewell, Flaming Meteor, Air Marshal, Foxhunter, Firecracker, Honeybird, Vulcan, Avenger, Salmon Trout, and Viking.

This is the sixth year for my garden and a real thrill. Camellias to share and now daffodils. When we bought this house the backyard had been the play area for three fine little boys. Recently the older boy came into the yard and said "This yard didn't look like this when we lived here." I told him "No, the difference is I'm growing flowers and your mother is growing boys and I like her crop much better."

The Tidewater Daffodil Society met March 10 with Jane and Roxie Moore. Most everyone had beautiful flowers blooming then, but the consensus was that we would have a good show on March 30.

March 13—Freeze last night. Accent and Coral Ribbon on the ground. The beautiful whites have been hurt.

March 25—This has been a wonderful year for color. All of the friends that I have talked to agreed that the coloring had been spectacular. Rockall

and Ayala were brilliant, Accent and Rhinemaiden were deeper pink than they have ever been. Tullyglass looked as if it was made of white satin and the lemon band was so pretty. Downpatrick was perfect.

April 3—Our show last weekend was fine. I have never seen such beautiful flowers. Bill Pannill's exhibits were breathtaking. He won best bloom in show with Verona x Vigil.

April 7, Palm Sunday—The Gloucester (Garden Club of Virginia) Show was beautiful and very appropriately for the season "Churchman" won best in show.

My season is about over. I still have some 3's and 9's to bloom.

My disappointments have been the loss of Galway and Pristine, the short stems on Vigil and Empress of Ireland, and the blasting of Xit buds.

My real thrill was Division 6. All during the blooming season I had three or four varieties blooming at the same time in this division and I enjoyed these little flowers from the 7th of February to the 6th of April. I have 14 varieties in this division and now I want them all.

Happiness is—growing daffodils.

DAFFODILS IN THE NORTHERN NECK OF VIRGINIA

By MRS. JOHN P. ROBINSON, *White Stone, Virginia*

Lancaster County is one of four counties that make up the Northern Neck. We are on the Rappahannock River and near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. This is known as "Carter Country." Robert "King" Carter owned vast acres of land and built Christ Church in 1732. Many visitors come to see this architectural gem.

We have sandy soil, quite well suited to growing daffodils and we are 30 minutes from Gloucester, where more daffodils are grown than any place. There is a great deal of wind here with little protection. Often much damage is done to the blooms, but really daffodils are a hardy lot and seem capable of standing much abuse.

This was an extremely mild winter and *N. pseudonarcissus*, known here as Early Virginia or Trumpet Major, bloomed February 15. Most natives up and down the road have them in large masses. This really started our spring season. Daffodils usually bloom three months and I have some blooming the middle of May. February 19 I had lots of February Golds out as well as little Bambi. We had a few cool days and nothing came out until March 5, when Moonmist, Odorus, Shah, March Sunshine, Orange Queen, and Peeping Tom burst into bloom. The miniatures that opened then were *N. minor conspicuus*, Charles Warren, Little Gem, and Small Talk. From then on it was quite a treat to see just what would come out each day.

Moonmist is one of the earliest trumpets to bloom for me, but nearly always the blooms are ruined by wind and hail. Arctic Gold is one of my best. Nearly every bloom is perfect. Ulster Prince multiplies so much. Slieveboy and Viking add extra spice to the group.

Prologue and Descanso are early bloomers and always superb. The wind never seems to bother Prologue and it manages to stand tall and erect and each bloom becomes larger and with better texture. Rima had many blooms

but the quality was not as good as usual.

Ormeau and Butterscotch had perfect form and profuse blooms. Camelot had rough texture.

Festivity couldn't have been nicer and so were Arbar, Aircastle, and Rockall. Our local garden club bought 200 Festivity bulbs last fall. There were many handsome Festivity blooms exhibited this spring. For 10 years our club has had a daffodil show. The members are becoming more interested and we now have 10 members in the American Daffodil Society.

Salmon Trout had the best form of any pink this year. Accent had the most vivid color.

Irish Coffee and Beige Beauty had unusual color and texture that seemed to always catch the eye. They had a way of standing straight and tall.

Empress of Ireland gave the most perfect blooms I have ever had. White Tartar was given to me years ago by the late Harry Tuggle and this was a fine year for it. Verona was my best white and I had many perfect blooms. Homage, Early Mist, and Wedding Gift all had good form. The oldies I always enjoy—Chinese White, Polar Ice, and Frigid.

Pastorale was so healthy and bloomed over a long period of time. It just kept sending up extra blooms. The foliage seems so lush.

The doubles extend over quite a long blooming period. Tonga was new for me and my earliest to bloom. White Lion has such profuse bloom that I use it often for arrangements. This is one of the first to catch a visitor's eye. Bridal Crown did unusually well and stood tall in spite of our winds. Big Wig is getting settled nicely as is Acropolis. My husband enjoys our doubles so much. The two dozen I have are quite varied. It is hard to realize that Swansdown is a double.

Sidhe and Dawn bloom vigorously each year. They look very much alike but Sidhe grows taller.

Bushtit stood out as my best cyclamineus hybrid. The blooms were tall for the class and not as reflexed as some but lovely blooms. Charity May and Chicadee performed well.

Tittle-Tattle and Rose of Tralee are just coming into bloom now (April 22). Frigid is in tight bud.

Quetzal is a late bloomer and has fine quality. It is difficult for me to distinguish some of the poets. Actaea has the largest bloom for me and has a different look from the others in the class.

I was pleased with my new ones for this year. Tonga did quite well. It was colorful, neat, and quite early. Most doubles are much later. Willet proved to be a good bloomer and with its reflexed perianth was quite outstanding. Castle of Mey was a later white and had perfect blooms. Flaming Spring and Hotspur, with their red cups, added much color and enjoyment. Pristine, Windfall, and Amberglow were ruined by the wind but I was delighted with the blooms. Pipit was worth waiting for, although it did not appear nearly as handsome as the first time I saw it when Bill Pannill entered it in a show several years ago. I was pleased with April Clouds and Cool Crystal. I guess I am just partial to whites.

Miniatures add so much to my pleasure. Jumble is an early bloomer. Kibitzer was new this year and quite pleasing. *N. bulbocodium conspicuum* has never bloomed so well. It is good to have so many miniatures blooming toward the end of the season. Just beginning to bloom now are: Clare, April Tears, Bebop, Bobbysoxer, Baby Star, and Baby Moon.

I feel very fortunate to live in an area where I am able to exhibit in shows. The Tidewater Show in Hampton, the Gloucester Show, which this year was The Garden Club of Virginia's State Show, and the Washington, D.C. show—all of these are great fun. It is good to see old friends and each year make new ones. There is much to learn and always the hope and challenge of doing better the next time. This was the year for the Quinn Award for me, which made my season.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

There is a steady call for back numbers of daffodil publications and gradually the supply is becoming depleted. The office is glad to receive by contribution or sale copies in good condition which are no longer needed and see that they get into the hands of members with growing interest.

The following are either in short supply or out of print: All ADS yearbooks from 1955 through 1964; all RHS yearbooks but especially the years 1954 through 1957 and prior to World War II, and five daffodil yearbooks of the American Horticultural Society dated 1935-1938 and 1942; and quarterly Daffodil Journals dated March and December, 1966; March and June, 1967; and March 1970.

* * * * *

With an increase in dues seemingly inevitable as our costs steadily rise, investment in long time membership, especially a life membership, becomes increasingly attractive. While the present structure of dues will hold until the end of this year, the directors will certainly have to take up the question of higher rates at their fall meeting. Only a very substantial surplus turned in to the treasury by the 1973 convention prevented our ending 1973 in the red. No such windfall is in sight for 1974 and the costs of operating, especially printing which is our main expense, continue to mount.

* * * * *

Journals sent to our overseas members are usually deplorably slow in arriving. They are mailed at a cost of 16¢ each to Canada, Ireland, England, Europe, the Near East, Far East, Australia, and New Zealand. One of our members in Australia has arranged for the Publications Committee to send her each Journal by PRINTED MATTER—AIR MAIL at an additional cost and the Committee will be glad to extend this service to any of our other overseas members. The additional cost for this service is \$3.00 per year for points in Ireland, England, Europe, the Middle East, and Japan; \$3.50 for points in Australia and New Zealand. Payment for delivery by air may be made by draft in favor of the American Daffodil Society and sent to the Executive Director. It is best to start this service with the renewal of membership. Members having paid for three years may start the service by paying for either one or two whole years remaining of their membership, paying thereafter upon renewal of membership.

The Committee does not plan to extend this service to members in the United States or Canada.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS, APRIL 18 AND 20
(Abridged from Report of Secretary)

47 Directors were present.

Regional reports were presented from each of the nine regions.

Committee chairmen reported as follows:

Classification: Mrs. Walker stressed that her committee was concerned about inconsistencies in reporting the color of a daffodil which changes during the maturing process. The color should be evaluated by the raiser (or registrant) when the bloom is at maturity but before it shows signs of age. The Board has accepted a new definition of Division IX based on physical characteristics rather than ancestry.

Data Bank: The RHS will not edit and reprint the 1969 *Classified List*. Instead, a yearly supplement will be issued listing all daffodils registered from 1960 onward. Dr. Throckmorton expects that this yearly supplement (perhaps part of *Daffodils 1974*) will use color coding notation.

Editor of Journal: Mrs. Watrous is still seeking interesting and personal daffodil information to publish.

Health and Culture: Mr. Wheeler has been working on contributions to the Judges' Handbook.

Judges: Mrs. Cox reported 238 accredited judges and 60 student judges. The Judges' Handbook should be ready for fall distribution.

Library: A number of new technical publications have been added.

Membership: Mrs. Thompson reported 1474 members.

Photography: Mrs. Ford is withdrawing the slide series "Novelties and Newer Varieties" because it is out of date. If members will contribute slides of really new varieties, she will assemble another series. She reported 25 rentals.

Public Relations: Regional Committee Members have been busy interesting the public in growing daffodils. Mrs. Yerger detailed many interesting projects across the country.

Publications: Mrs. Ticknor is also seeking short stories of a favorite daffodil or daffodil experiences for the *Journal*.

Round Robin: Dr. Dooley has openings! All interested growers are invited to contact him. A new Robin on poets was formed at the Convention.

Registrations: Mrs. Anderson has already received 15 registrations. Her complete report will appear in the fall.

Schools: Mrs. Link reported Course I in Memphis, Tennessee and Baltimore, Maryland. Course II in Muskogee, Oklahoma was cancelled due to inclement weather.

Symposium: Mrs. Capen was enthusiastic about the number of responses she has received and urged even greater participation.

The Board acted on three recommendations from the Handbook Committee permitting the Society to:

- 1) Eliminate the Rose Ribbon and Miniature Rose Ribbons as awards
- 2) Eliminate point scoring for seedlings from the Schools
- 3) Permit miniature seedling candidate to be shown in regular miniature classes and standard seedlings to be placed in their respective classes.

At the Annual Meeting members accepted the following by-laws change by amending Article I, Section 3 as follows:

"The classes of membership, the schedule of dues, and the effective date of

any changes shall be established by the Board of Directors."

Dr. Bender indicated that there would be a need for increased dues in the future.

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 in Cincinnati:

President: William H. Roese, California.

1st Vice President: William O. Ticknor, Virginia.

2nd Vice President: Charles H. Anthony, Connecticut.

The Secretary and Treasurer were reappointed.

Regional Vice Presidents: Mrs. William R. Taylor to succeed Mrs. Charles H. Anthony in New England Region; Mrs. Frederick J. Viele to succeed Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., in Middle Atlantic Region; Mrs. Richard C. Stuntz to succeed Mrs. Maurice C. Abercrombie in Southeast Region.

Directors at Large: Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., Virginia, and Mrs. John B. Veach, North Carolina, for 3-year terms ending in 1977.

Regional Directors, for terms ending in 1977 unless otherwise noted: New England, Mrs. Charles H. Kaman, Mrs. Mary Mattison vanSchaik (term ending 1975); Northeast, Wallace Windus; Middle Atlantic, William G. Pannill; Southeast, Mrs. Ben M. Robertson; Midwest, Mrs. Verne Trueblood; Southern, Mrs. Harold E. Stanford; Southwest, Mrs. James J. Kerr; Central, William R. Heard; Pacific, C. K. Dorwin.

Committee Chairman: Test Garden, Walter E. Thompson.

Nominating Committee for 1975: Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Ohio, Chairman; Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., Va.; Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, Conn.; Mrs. James K. Kerr, Texas; Mr. Robert Jerrell, Calif.

FALL BOARD MEETING

The fall board meeting will be held November 1-2, at Holiday Inn, Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tenn., by invitation of Regional Director Mrs. Harold E. Stanford and the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society.

DIVISION IX: RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WHEREAS, the present definition covering daffodils assigned to Division IX in the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names* does not authorize the inclusion in that Division daffodils with ancestry derived from other than the species *Narcissus poeticus* and its botanical varieties, and

WHEREAS, many of the daffodil cultivars now listed in the International Register as belonging to Division IX have ancestry in part derived from other Divisions, therefore

Be it resolved, that this situation be recognized and that the present definition of Division IX be revised to read as follows:

"Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of any of the *Narcissus poeticus* group clearly evident.

(a) Flat, pure white perianth.

- (b) Small flat green or yellow-green cup edged with red.
- (c) Three prominent anthers above a second 3 in the throat below the stigma.
- (d) Strong "poeticus' scent."

Be it further resolved that the American Daffodil Society, Inc., support this revised definition of Division IX and instruct the chair person of the Society's Committee on Classification to forward a copy of this proposal to the Daffodil Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society with a recommendation that approval of this revised definition of Division IX be given careful consideration by that Committee and the Royal Horticultural Society.

SEED DISTRIBUTION

The ADS Seed Distribution Program has fallen on uncertain times and we have a stylish shortage of daffodil seed. Neither Mr. Fowlds nor Mr. Culpepper are providing seeds now and other sources are problematic. Mr. G. W. Tarry of Cheshire, England, has indicated that he might have a small amount of seed and other donors may appear. If members have seed to spare, please send them to the Daffodil Seed Broker. If members want seed they may send in their request but they should keep their fingers crossed. Send requests to Daffodil Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

"WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

Since the last issue of the Journal, we have received the following requests for bulbs. If you have any of the cultivars to spare, won't you share one with a fellow member, or if you know where they can be purchased, please write directly to the person concerned. If you are looking for a particular bulb, write to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221, and we'll try to get it in the September Journal.

CULTIVAR	DESIRED BY
2a Havelock	Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Dr. Columbus, Ohio 43221
2b Peridot	
2b Tryst	Manuel Matos Lima, Jr., P. O. Box 602, Walnut Grove, Calif. 95690
2c Truth	W. O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042
3c Foggy Dew	
4 Daphne	Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221
8 Avalanche	Bill Welch, Garzas Road,
8 Glorious	Carmel Valley, Calif. 93924
10 <i>N. tazetta</i> subspecies and forms:	<i>polyanthos, ochroleucus, laticolor, grandiflorus, constantinopolitanus, tenorii, trewianus</i> , and any others

(Mr. Welch would like to hear from members breeding tazettas or otherwise interested in the tazetta group.)

HERE AND THERE

Since the last issue we have received newsletters from four regions: Southeast, Midwest, Southern, and New England. Dated from January to March, all listed new members and looked forward to spring blooms and shows rather than reporting on this year's daffodil season. In the New England Newsletter Mrs. Anthony continued her comments on species, started in March 1973, and included some useful tips on selecting and preparing daffodils for a show. The Midwest Region reported a very interesting fall regional meeting. A 1974 fall meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, is already being planned by the Southern Region.

The Southern California Daffodil Society, William H. Hesse, President, issued its first Newsletter in January. Miss Helen A. Grier is editor. The Washington Daffodil Society's February Newsletter brought the announcement of spring events. A new venture was the cooperation with Brookside Gardens, a suburban regional park near Washington. A large display of daffodil blooms was provided by The Daffodil Mart and staged by members of WDS. Marie Bozievich gave a talk on Saturday afternoon, April 6, and other members were on hand at other times to answer questions. Laura Lee and Bill Ticknor are President and Editor, respectively, for this Society.

The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society, Helen H. LeBlond, President, sponsored a booth at the Philadelphia Flower Show for the third year.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society honored two ADS members for their accomplishments in hybridizing. Mrs. Fitzwater's Silver Medal was mentioned on a previous page. A Silver Medal was also awarded to A. J. Kanouse, of Olympia, Washington. Mr. Kanouse has pioneered in hybridizing split-corona daffodils in this country, beginning with Hillbilly and Hillbilly's Sister and going on to Lemon Ice, Party Dress, and Square Dancer.

The Garden Club of America presented its Florens DeBevoise Medal to Mrs. Lionel Richardson on April 14 in Atlanta. The citation read, in part: ". . . for her brilliant and internationally famous achievement in breeding and hybridizing daffodils. (She has lately presided over the accouchement of the mother of a pink double.) . . . Who can fail to be drawn to a woman whose life has been devoted to daffodils, Shakespeare's darlings, 'that come before the swallow dares, and take the winds of March with beauty'?"

"New Colors and Sizes Brighten the Daffodils" was the title of a two-column article in the New York Times Garden Section of April 21. It was written by Marion Taylor, New England Regional Vice President.

MR. CULPEPPER RETIRES

By BILL TICKNOR, Falls Church, Virginia

(From *Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter, February, 1974.*)

In October Mr. Charles Culpepper forever left his five acres of daffodils and rare plants in Arlington and moved to his daughter's home near Mount Vernon. Bulldozers and cranes and hard hats moved in and began the construction of a nursing home. Mr. Culpepper celebrated his 85th birthday on November 11, 1973. It is given to few people to make such a contribution to his fellow man. His price of 50 cents for an enormous bunch of daffodils

caused thousands of his blooms to grace Northern Virginia tables. His bulbs are in hundreds of gardens. Seeds from his daffodils have been distributed around the world.

Mr. Culpepper moved to his Arlington home in 1924 and made his first successful daffodil crosses in 1927. His plan in hybridizing was to produce beautiful daffodils that would perform well for him because he, like all of us, had losses of bulbs. He grew and bloomed thousands of seedlings. Many beautiful things did not long survive our summer heat and humidity. Many less beautiful seedlings were sold off by the dozens and hundreds. The few that were outstanding were kept as parents as he continued his program. By a process of almost natural selection he came to have a stable of Culpepper daffodils which he named but seldom registered.

With his good works perhaps these dozen or so daffodils are his greatest contribution to those who share his love of daffodils. Bred from locally grown parents and grandparents going back to Mr. Edwin Powell of Silver Spring in the 1920's, his daffodils are probably the most nearly basal rot proof daffodils there are. As daffodils they are very useful to us. As parents of future, more beautiful but still healthy things, they should be invaluable.

Snow Gem remains his finest creation. A large poeticus-like 3b with a brilliant cup and snow-white perianth, it is a joy in the garden, at a show, or in the home. Red Sunrise is a garden flower supreme. A big bright early red and yellow daffodil, it will out-perform nearly all other 2a red cups. It multiplies into a clump and keeps right on blooming. February Bicolor is unbelievably early for a big white and yellow flower. Novelty Crown, an aptly named 2b, has a heavily shirred cup of an unusual color. Hazel Brilliant is a big colorful 2a with a large, nearly flat red cup. White Gold is an outstanding white and yellow large cup that, when at its best, can stop a show judge in his tracks. Grant Mitsch retails all of the above except Red Sunrise, which, I believe, is available from the Daffodil Mart.

Mr. Culpepper has a Dutchman's fondness for 1a's and he has eight different "Culpepper named" yellow trumpets. Early Highness is just that, early and tall. Prolifica is a healthy, prolific golden daffodil. Yellow Resister is resistant to rot. Holy Glow is a glowing, golden, reliable midseason trumpet. Yellow Sunset is late. Golden Day and Golden Theme are fine medium large, show quality daffodils that should have been registered and introduced. Golden Starlight, a recent seedling and in short supply, may be the best of all. Early, with good color and form, the blooms are well above the foliage. Matthew Zandbergen has some of it in Holland, where it could have a great future as a commercial daffodil.

White Magnolia is a healthy 2c, which is quite a feat in itself, and is a quality flower, capable of winning in a show. White Market is a reliable white trumpet, a good market flower, Predawn Red is a sultry red and yellow daffodil. White Flare is a healthy 2c with a good pose. White Crinkles makes a virtue of a fault. It looks as though it were made of an off-white crepe paper and is quite attractive. Some years it is smoother than others, which is too bad.

Mountain Top would be a classic 3b red cup except for its incredible height. Although my stock of it is small I use it successfully every year in shows. It won the blue in Williamsburg in 1973 against the stiffest competition.

Mr. Culpepper's collection of daffodils no longer exists, although he has a few at his daughter's home. I have bulbs of each of the last named varieties

and, as I can, I will be glad to make bulbs available to serious hybridizers. The genes for health should be in them.

Mr. Culpepper is in good hands but strange surroundings. When spring comes and he does not have his sea of daffodils it will seem strange indeed. Even at 85, I know that he will make crosses from among the few at hand and dream of the daffodils the seed will produce.

CONVENTION GARDEN VISITS

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, Bethesda, Maryland

Ever since reading "The Little Bulbs," by Elizabeth Lawrence, 15 years ago, I have wanted to see Mr. Krippendorf's garden. Later, at the ADS Convention in Stratford, Conn., we all had the pleasure of meeting Miss Lawrence and of bringing home with us a small plant of *Helleborus* from her garden. (Perhaps, I hoped, a descendant of one sent to her by Mr. Krippendorf!) Still later, when "Lob's Wood" was published, I was first in line to buy it. Reading it, and re-reading "The Little Bulbs," my head was filled with visions of hillsides and meadows studded with thousands of wild flowers.

Now at last, on April 19 this year, I was there! But the time was all too short for such a pilgrimage—I should have come earlier and stayed later. That morning I wandered along the wildflower trail down to the creek and back up the limestone steps near the herb wall. I recognized many little bulbs and wild flowers which are growing in my Maryland woodland. Among them were *Anemone blanda*, *Scilla siberica*, grape hyacinth, winter aconite, *Iris cristata*, Virginia bluebells, spring beauty, lesser celandine, cranesbill, and various trilliums. Along the sides of the path hundreds of epimediums were blooming, the decorative foliage starred with delicate flowers in white, yellow, pink, and rose. Tucked into the herb wall was a bouquet of plants with mats of fragrant foliage and everywhere more and more wildlings, many unknown to me.

Lob's Wood became the Cincinnati Nature Center after Mr. Krippendorf's death. It was enlarged to 500 acres and an ongoing program of teaching man's relationship with his environment has involved school children and adults in a variety of ways. At Rowe Building, the very attractive administrative center, ADS visitors received a short orientation lecture with slides. We were also each presented a gift copy of Miss Lawrence's book "Lob's Wood".

A quick visit was made to the daffodil plantings maintained by the Indian Hill Garden Club at the Nature Center. Several difficulties have been encountered with this project, but through the generosity of Mrs. Lionel Richardson, Grant Mitsch, and others, new bulbs were planted last fall. One bed of white varieties was particularly effective. It included gorgeous clumps of Cool Crystal, April Clouds, Easter Moon, and Stainless.

In addition to the Nature Center, visits were made to three private gardens. The first was that of Mrs. Eugene Kleiner where many of the wildflowers we had seen at Lob's Wood are grown in the company of daffodils. I admired Circuit (Mitsch), a 7b which was new to me—very smooth with clear yellow color. There were many familiar daffodil faces, all fresh and well-grown. Equally interesting were the examples of Bonsai in pots on the terrace.

We stopped next for a delightful buffet lunch at the Camargo Country Club. Here a boutique of handwork and art with daffodil themes was a center of attraction. It was an unexpected pleasure to meet Rosan Adams, Mr. Krippendorf's daughter, after lunch.

Now we were loaded into the buses again for a visit to the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rowe, well-known horticulturists. As the bus travelled up the long drive we were able to see part of the famous flowering crabapple collection. The grounds reminded me somewhat of Dumbarton Oaks in Washington: the house on a hilltop with a long view, the formal garden areas, and the lovely woodland.

We were greeted by three gracious hostesses, Mrs. Rowe, her daughter, and granddaughter. A refreshing glass of lemonade made a pause at the top of the hill most inviting and the view of the surrounding countryside was entrancing. In a sunny border, lush peony foliage gave promise of later bloom. The formal rose garden, though not in flower, was lovely with clipped boxwood hedges and tidy walks. But again it was the woodland path and the spring wildflowers which gave the most pleasure. (Not surprising in April.) Two I had not seen before were blue-eyed Mary and wild delphinium.

When we left, waving goodbye to the Rowes as they stood at the driveway, I felt that a real privilege had been accorded us.

Our last stop was at the Balch estate where the sister cochairmen of the Convention Show, Mrs. Henry Hobson Jr. and Mrs. Stuart H. Jacobs had grown up and now have their separate homes. Mrs. Hobson's garden was full of daffodils even though the season was nearing an end. Among others, a beautiful clump of Smyrna commanded attention from afar. Here also were many miniatures in bloom, attracting a crowd of admirers.

A short walk up the hill brought us to the original residence, unoccupied since the demise of Mr. and Mrs. Balch. They had made extensive plantings of daffodils and had fostered much of the interest in daffodils throughout the Indian Hill section. Outstanding in these plantings was a clump of Daphne in full bloom, some stems of which were bearing two florets. Those of us who tried and failed to bring Daphne into bloom discovered that it *can* be done.

There is always pleasure and enlightenment in seeing how other gardeners grow and use our favorite flower. And though the weather had been most unkind to the Daffodils in the Cincinnati area, there was no need for apology, because of the wealth of plant material and the evidence everywhere of fine planning and culture. We are all grateful to those who opened their gardens for us to enjoy.

Next afternoon I opted for visits to the Taft Museum and Cincinnati Garden Center, and found both extremely interesting. The grounds at the Taft Mansion are beautifully planted and were as appealing to the gardener in me as were the collections of art masterpieces and Chinese porcelain to the artist in me.

The Garden Center of Greater Cincinnati is located in one corner of a park which was formerly the estate of Cornelius J. Hauck. It is a focal point for various area garden club activities such as lectures, demonstrations, workshops, and flower shows. The handsome building includes a meeting room, extensive horticultural library with reading tables and cozy sofas as well, workshop areas, and offices. A Bulletin is issued six times a year to members. Our convention chairman, Mrs. Neil Macneale has been very

active in the development of the center and until recently was the Staff Horticulturist. How many of us wish that our cities had a similar facility for garden club use.

There was not time to wander through the extensive gardens of the estate, but we saw (and smelled) the attractive Garden for the Blind adjacent to the Center. Here the plant labels are in braille attached to a guide rail, and plants are selected to delight the senses of smell and touch.

The drive from the motel took us along a parkway overlooking the Ohio River and the hills of Kentucky beyond, making it altogether an afternoon to remember.

AN EARLY DAFFODIL CONFERENCE

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Arlington, Virginia*

The woes of moving a home after a sojourn of 22 years in one place are occasionally mollified by the things that come out of their long forgotten hiding places. Among such things discovered was a set of the *Journal of the California Horticultural Society* that came to me as a member of that organization in the 1940's. At that time the Society was thriving under the presidency of the late Professor Sydney B. Mitchell, well known for his book, *From a Sunset Garden*.

At that time Prof. Mitchell was also chairman of the Committee on Daffodils, Tulips, and Spring Flowering Bulbs, a committee created by the Council of the California Horticultural Society. Under his direction a daffodil conference was called for March 16, 1940 and was held at the University of California at Berkeley. Attendance was by invitation and I was fortunate in being asked to join in the meeting.

Among those present or submitting papers were persons prominent in west coast horticulture, including Grant E. Mitsch, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon L. Reynolds, Dr. Frank P. McWhorter (Plant Pathologist of Oregon State College), Earl N. Hornback (Oregon Bulb Farms), Dr. S. Stillman Berry, Norvell Gillespie (*Sunset Magazine*), Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reinelt, and Professor and Mrs. Mitchell.

The proceedings of the conference were recorded and much of the material was later published as Volume 1, Number 3 (July 1940) of the *Journal of the California Horticultural Society*. Papers were presented under the following titles: Daffodils for the Average Gardener in California (J. A. McDonald), Daffodils for the Advanced Amateur in California (Kenyon L. Reynolds), Daffodils in the Pacific Northwest (Grant E. Mitsch), Some Notes on Rock Garden Daffodils (Drew Sherrard), The Use of Daffodils in Garden Decorations (Lockwood and Elizabeth de Forest), The Woodside Project in Popularizing Daffodils (Mae Vrooman Forbes), Daffodil Diseases (Frank P. McWhorter), Breeding Daffodils in Oregon (Earl N. Hornback), and A Few Random Daffodil Notes from Southern California (S. Stillman Berry).

As I write this it is almost 34 years to a day from the time when I sat in the conference and listened to the words of daffodil specialists of that time. Cultivars popular then are almost never seen in today's shows. Reasonably priced daffodils for a California garden in that time were listed as follows in their usual order of flowering: Soleil d'Or, February Gold (bloom-

ing in January), Helios, Aerolite, King Alfred, Spring Glory, Mrs. E. H. Krelage, Silver Star, Lord Kitchener, Hera, John Evelyn, Croesus, Lucinius, Firetail, Diana Kasner, Rupert Brooke, Edwina, Snow King, Actaea, Klondyke, Admiration, Moonshine, and Thalia.

For a few of the more expensive daffodils the following were recommended: La Vetsale, Carlton, Golden Pedestal, Tunis, Peggy Bauer, Sunstar, Numa Pompilius (7b), and Chrysolite (also 7b).

The list was concluded with these words: "Of course, no keen amateur is ever satisfied until he gets some of the newer varieties such as 'Fortune' and 'Beersheba', especially if he gets started hybridizing. The varieties I have discussed will give him, however, a good foundation for daffodil growing and include practically all classes so that he may learn in which direction his interest may eventually be directed."

As a whole I found the conference papers interesting daffodil history and am donating this number of the *Journal* to the Society's library where it will be available to interested readers.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

Now that the blooming season is over, is the time for digging and curing bulbs. The catalogs are before us so that the newer varieties are being considered. Inflation and high prices are in evidence these days. Just how much are the bulb growers and cataloguers affected? There is always that chatter about "the good old days."

Wells Knierim refers to the book "Daffodils," by Rev. Joseph Jacob, published in 1910, to make some comparisons for us. A. W. Wilks wrote in the preface that "Amateurs are already satiated with multiplicity of extravagantly priced varieties . . . and amateurs, moreover, are beginning to wonder whether the new varieties do exceed some of the older ones in actual beauty and if in beauty whether in constitution, also." Some of the prices mentioned were £30, £40, and £50. In those days the British pound was worth \$4.75 in American money, and the purchasing power of the dollar was much greater than it is today.

The modern American grower has an advantage over the amateur grower of yesteryear. Even in these inflated times the prices of bulbs are not excessive, even for the newer varieties, and there is a much greater number available for selection. Lastly, there are vast improvements in the quality and colors in daffodils. It is true that there are apprehensions concerning the health and growing qualities of the varieties. Peggy Macneale in Cincinnati reports having difficulties with the 1a trumpets. I have similar problems. I have had some trumpets for a considerable time but they seem unable to increase. I look with favor on Lord Artrim and Sun Dance. This latter has exceptional growing qualities with me. Frances Armstrong in Covington, Virginia, reports having difficulties with the 2c group. Others have echoed similar problems. Old Marmora is a standard with me. It and Mount Hood have Mrs. Ernst H. Krelage as seed parent in common. Mount Whitney is an exceptionally good grower and Olivet is another that seems to be quite happy in my garden. There are others that remain but do not give many blooms.

In discussing the health problems of individual varieties, one must not accept the idea that certain varieties are really unhealthy. Galway is a great beauty and in some conditions it grows exceptionally well, while others cannot keep it. Again, there are growing problems right in one's own garden. Several years ago, I elected to move Pastorale to a new location less than 100 feet away. I have lost all of those bulbs. One that I missed is still growing, giving a nice increase, and blooming beautifully. Sue Robinson in White Stone, Virginia, reports Wahkeena to be delicate in health, while the same variety is a strong and husky grower for me. After all, it may be asking too much for any one given variety to be a strong and healthy grower in every section of this country and elsewhere in the world.

What advice should be given to a beginner? Possibly the best is to consult some successful local grower for suggestions. The ADS Symposium gives excellent suggestions. And lastly, if at all possible attend one or more shows. A show will always give valuable suggestions as to what one should order, and the beginner will see varieties that appeal to him.

Once the raw amateur becomes mature, there will be that exciting adventure one wishes to pursue. Mike Magut of Connecticut is an example. He is now testing some varieties secured from New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania. These varieties must switch their growing season, so a period of time is required before they become accustomed to the growing conditions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Growers in various areas do have planting and growing problems. Robert Campbell in Wichita, Kansas, has to consider the hot and dry winds as well as the hot sun at times. His best location is one with a wind shelter and partial shade. David Karnstedt in Minnesota has a somewhat different set of growing conditions. The winters in his area are quite frequently cold. He tells us that winter mulching is helpful in the protection against heavy freezes. The micro-climates can be most useful. A good location would be one where there is a good snow covering. Again, the short spring frequently blossoms into a hot summer. Sun and wind protection is also quite desirable.

A REPORT FROM ROSEWARNE EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURAL STATION

The 18th annual report (1972) of the above named institution in England carried 48 pages devoted to experimental work on the genus *Narcissus*. Continued research with benomyl (benlate) confirmed earlier favorable results for that chemical, both as a preventative of basal rot and as a control for leaf diseases.

An unusual field of research studied the effect of treatments applied to the bulbs in the ground. It was found that flowering dates of daffodils down for the second year could be modified by treatments that affect soil temperature in the previous season. Covering the beds with clear polythene from June 21 to July 9 raised soil temperatures considerably and in the next spring brought on the first flower 5 days earlier than on beds not treated.

A late application of polythene (August 3 to October 18) delayed the first bloom 17 days after the first bloom on the untreated beds. An aluminum foil covering of the beds (July 20 to October 18) kept the soil cooler than

that on uncovered beds but the soil during that time became very dry. Apparently the two conditions cancelled each other since the plant growth for those beds was no different than on the untreated beds.

One other field of investigation dealt with the vegetative propagation of daffodils. While some ADS members are aware of this work and its results, a resume of the procedure is quoted in the following paragraphs for those who are not familiar with the process.

"Bulbs are selected after harvest and propagated in July, August, or September. Large round bulbs are the easiest to dissect and produce a large number of 'twin-scales'. Before cutting, the bulbs are washed in 0.5% formalin to remove soil and give a surface sterilising.

"Dissection starts by removing the 'nose' of the bulb and cutting longitudinally into about 16 sections each with a portion of base plate. These pieces are each able to grow into a new bulb and plant, but further dissection into 'twin-scales' will give a greater number of viable portions. The 'twin-scales' are separated by slitting through the base plate between each pair of scales so that a portion of base plate is still attached.

"After dissection the cut material is kept in a polythene bag until sufficient are ready for fungicide treatment, using a 30 minute soak in 0.2% benomyl. The scales are then mixed in equal proportions with damp vermiculite and stored in sealed polythene bags.

"Storage in 1971 was for 2 months at 23° C followed by 1 month at 17° C, while in 1972 three months at either 23° C, 17° C or in a warm shed which had a fluctuating temperature were compared. After this period, one or sometimes two small bulblets have formed on each 'twin-scale' and these are planted out 2 inches deep in frames to grow for two years."

The copy of the Rosewarne Station's report has been placed in the Society's Library for anyone interested in seeing the full treatise.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

P. S.

Since writing the above another English experiment station report has been received. It represents the ninth annual report (1972) from the Kirton Experimental Horticulture Station at Boston, Lincolnshire.

Workers at Kirton have also done much in the study of basal rot control. In working with the narcissus cultivar Golden Harvest their early studies showed that the basal rot organism, *Fusarium oxysporum f. narcissi*, is always present on the roots and bulb bases of even the apparently healthy bulbs at the time of lifting. If such bulbs are in any way damaged during handling and are then subjected to high temperatures the fungus can become pathogenic and basal rot symptoms will follow.

Results of the investigation done at Kirton show that the earlier the benomyl (benlate) treatment is given the better will be the disease control; dipping within 48 hours after lifting being far better than 7 days later.

On the whole, benomyl seems now to be the preferred treatment against basal rot, at least in the United States and the British Isles.

The Kirton report is being placed in the Society's library.

W. H. W.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Note from Australia

The 2-year-old seedlings I planted out this month came from 17 boxes. The bulbs from one box were astonishingly large. The soil mixture used in all boxes was the same; however, the box from which the large-sized bulbs came had been lined with coke for drainage. This was the only box coke had been used in. These bulbs were well down and their roots were freely distributed amongst the coke. The bulbs were from five different crosses and comprised cups and trumpets, a's, c's and d's.

My dictionary describes coke as "Fossil coal charred." As such, I am wondering if this material is a source of potash or other nutrient liked by daffodils. I'll be planting seed again soon. Using seed from the same crosses, I'll make up some boxes with coke and some without. I'll report in 12 months time.

—FRED SILCOCK

Who's Dominant Here?

When the seedlings from a daffodil cross all look like the father there seems to be little question that the cross took place. This spring (1974) I have bloomed six seedlings from the poet Milan × 3c Cushendall. All six are like Cushendall and haven't even the faintest hint that Milan was in any way involved in their ancestry.

On the other hand, a cross of the native pink *Rhododendron nudiflorum* × the orange colored azalea cultivar Gibraltar of the Exbury strain has produced nothing but a series of pink and rose colored azaleas showing considerable hybrid vigor.

You can never know what will happen when you begin plant breeding. That's the fun of it.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

From a New Zealand Show Report

One other flower which attracted much attention was Lew Sommerell's seedling 2c, which took first place in the seedling section. Raised from Polar Imp × Empress of Ireland, this first flower appears to have acquired the best characteristics of both. It is pure white, large for a first flower (4½" diameter) and possesses a lovely bell-shaped cup, icy white and tinged with the purest green at the base. Growers will be looking for this bloom again next year to see if it fulfills its early promise. Hybridists may be interested to know that Lew raised the bulb from the solitary seed he managed to save from the cross.

Reverse Bicolor Split Coronas on the Way!

Some 4-year-old seedlings from Mitsch's Daydream, open-pollinated, bloomed 40 percent split coronas, and two are colored like their parent, a reverse trumpet split. One has a rim of lemon yellow on the lip of the corona, and many are pure white with some green in the throat. This was a surprise to us, but a welcome one.

—A. N. KANOUSE

YELLOW TRUMPET CRUMLIN

This is written on April 30, 1974. Two days ago the Washington, D. C. area had its usual spell of April summer. The temperature was officially recorded as 91° F.

Today, when looking over my daffodil beds I spotted a few plants in a row that had yellowed and dying leaf tips. A close examination showed the condition to be present in all 5 of my plants of la Crumlin. I have liked it although it has been slow of increase and a shy bloomer under my garden conditions.

All symptoms in the plants point to an infection by the virus causing symptoms commonly called silver streak, paper tip, or white tip. It is the virus disease that can be expected to produce its symptoms during the first hot spell following flowering.

I acquired one double-nosed bulb of Crumlin in the autumn of 1967. The fact that daffodil cultivars in the row on either side of it are normal suggests that the one bulb I received was infected when it came to me. Why hadn't I seen disease symptoms before this year? I could have missed it in spite of my disease-hunting tendencies. I have liked the color and form of Crumlin and its evident resistance to basal rot in a bed where some of the other yellow trumpets have not fared so well. Its slow increase and shy blooming may be partially explained by the virus infection, since careful studies in the past have shown silver streak does reduce increase in at least some of the daffodil cultivars.

Any ADS members who have Crumlin should watch it in 1975.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

TOMATOES IN DAFFODIL BEDS

An ADS member wrote the Health and Culture Committee to ask concerning the possible danger from poisoning when consuming tomatoes grown in daffodil beds treated with chlordane dust.

A letter to the manufacturer brought a prompt reply that quoted instructions on the chlordane container. In effect, those instructions said there would be no danger of poisoning when chlordane is applied to the soil (1) before planting, (2) during planting, or (3) during transplanting. The statement pertained to the following plants: beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, collards, cucumbers, kale, and tomatoes.

In concluding the letter the manufacturer pointed out that there has been no evidence suggesting that plant roots take up chlordane. For that reason the chemical represents no danger when tomatoes are grown on chlordane-treated daffodil beds.

I am sure it is unnecessary to caution all members of the Society to read the entire label before employing any chemical intended for use in garden activities.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

SPECIES, WILD FORMS, AND WILD HYBRIDS

Because of the many problems involved in the acquisition, identification, and keeping of species and other wild forms, we hope to devote much more space to them in future issues of the Journal, and your questions and contributions are invited. We shall try to provide descriptions and illustrations (preferably drawings) of all those currently in trade, as it is unfortunately not possible to depend unquestioningly on the names under which bulbs are supplied.

While we are accumulating the necessary illustrations (and help would be appreciated) we can start with a few words on botanical names for plants, and why they are so confused.

First, let's understand that the word "species" is both singular and plural. "Specie" is an entirely different word, referring to coin money. Then "*Narcissus*" is a part of every formal botanical name. "*Narcissus*" is the genus, "*jonquilla*" (or whatever) is the second part of the name. This may be followed by other words indicating further subdivision: subspecies, varieties, form, and followed in turn by the name (sometimes abbreviated) of the botanist who first published this name or combination of names. Thus *Narcissus minutiflorus* Willk. is a species described and named by the botanist Willkomm. There is also a *N. willkommii* (Samp.) Fernandes, originally named by the botanist Sampao in honor of Willkomm, and recently brought to attention by the botanist Fernandes and illustrated in the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1968, page 51. We use the abbreviation "N." to avoid repetition of the full word "*Narcissus*" in lists or texts, and at times we may omit the "N." when referring to a species already named. We should remember, however, that this is not a full formal name.

We should also remember that names of wild plants refer to populations "that are more alike than they are different," although considerable diversity may be expected and positive identification may not always be made from a cut bloom alone, as leaf and bulb characteristics differ.

Why do botanical names change? The rule is that the oldest name stands, but botanists have been working over the same or additional material for more than two centuries, and making different decisions as to which forms are species, subspecies, and so on, or even dividing the genus *Narcissus* into a number of separate ones. Botanists are characterized as "lumpers" or "splitters," according to the importance they give to small differences. Professor Fernandes, the leading student of the genus at present, has written "I am afraid that in some sections I have been a splitter and in others a lumper." This is apparent as we compare the names he uses in his article in the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1968, some of which differ from names in the 1969 Classified List, many of which were based on an earlier and more comprehensive work by Dr. Fernandes.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

Years ago (possibly eight) I bought half a dozen bulbs of *N. asturiensis*. Now only two survive—both have the same form, color, etc., except that one is twice as large as the other—it has been that way for the past 5 years that I have consciously observed it. Five years ago I entered a collection of five miniatures in our local show. Of course I selected the larger *N. asturiensis* because it was more nearly (?) the size of the other flowers. The judges

disqualified the entry, questioning the correct labeling of *N. asturiensis*—it was too large for *N. asturiensis*. How can we as judges decide that a flower is not *N. asturiensis* just from size! With 7 to 1400 genes in a plant how many different combinations can you get that will survive in nature?

—WM. A. BENDER

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM FOR 1973

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

The Report of the Symposium Chairman appears in two issues of the Journal this year. General comments, regional record, details of Divisions 4 through 12, and a summary of replies to Question #1 on the ballot begin on page 137 of the March Journal.

Herewith is the balance. Classification follows the Classified List, 1969 edition, the five supplements printed by the RHS, and the five most recent lists of the ADS Registrar. These are supplemented by the ADS Daffodil Data Bank, especially as to color.

The figures in parentheses indicates rank in the last Symposium. "N" indicates a novelty. As a member must have grown a cultivar for three years to include it in his list of 25 for this Symposium, any daffodil reported must have been planted in the member's garden no later than fall, 1970. We, therefore, consider for purposes of this report all those daffodils registered after 1967 to be "novelties." Others mentioned in the commentary are for information only.

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
1a Lemon trumpets			
1. Grape Fruit (2)	22	5. Moonstruck (4)	13
2. Moonmist (3)	16	6. Moonshot (5)	11
3. Hunter's Moon (6)	15	7. Mulatto (7)	7
4. Luna Moth (1)	14		

There were 16 of these sharing 122 votes. Up Front (1963) and Limelight (1958) follow immediately. I am concerned to have the Symposium recommend Grape Fruit as it is very subject to yellow stripe, which has occurred here in none other of the above. Newest is Honeymoon (1969) from Murray Evans.

1a Gold trumpets

1. Arctic Gold (1)	103	5. Inca Gold (7)	16
2. Kingscourt (2)	70	5. Irish Luck (5)	16
3. Viking (3)	37	7. Golden Rapture	14
4. Ulster Prince (4)	18	8. Slieveboy (7)	12

53 gold trumpets received 409 ballots, maintaining the high popularity of this group—to many "the true daffodil." The top-ranking change little, but the gap between Arctic Gold and Kingscourt widens—perhaps too fine a point, as all eight are superb plants.

I have been told by hybridizers that no type is as difficult to produce as a good yellow trumpet. It is not surprising to find those two masters, Lionel Richardson and Guy Wilson, dominating this group; and what a tribute to our Mr. A. J. Kanouse that his Inca Gold appears here! Newer ones include Banbridge (J.L.R. 1955), Lurgain (Lea 1957), Armagh (Dunlop 1961). Newest of all is Grant Mitsch's Aurum (1971).

1b Bicolor trumpets

1. Prologue (2)	39	5. Effective (6)	21
2. Rousseau (1)	35	6. Downpatrick (N)	16
3. Ballygarvey (4)	24	7. Preamble (3)	14
4. Descanso (5)	22		

Among the 36 bicolor trumpets that added to 260 listings, were some of brilliant contrast, as Ballygarvey, and some with faultless form, as Downpatrick. Of newer ones, the somewhat off-beat Sumptuous (Mitsch 1967) and Peace Pipe (Evans 1969) attracted defenders, while the newer and more classic Ivy League (Evans 1971) drew applause.

1c White trumpets

1. Cantatrice (1)	113	5. Beersheba (4)	31
2. Empress of Ireland (3)	50	6. Mount Hood (5)	25
3. Vigil (2)	49	7. Celilo (N)	20
4. Rashee (6)	41		

While Murray Evans has entered the jousts on his Celilo (1968)—the only novelty in this group, it is interesting to note that sharing 409 votes were 29 white trumpets, of which 16 were from Guy Wilson, including Queenscourt (1956), Ulster Queen (1962), and Panache (1962) (7), favorites of discerning reporters.

1d Reverse bicolor trumpets

1. Honeybird (1)	56	3. Spellbinder (3)	20
2. Lunar Sea (2)	27	5. Entrancement (5)	18
3. Nampa (4)	20	6. Chiloquin (N)	12

This year, we find 11 reverse bicolors accounted for 167 votes. Newest on the scene is Astalot, introduced in 1973 by Grant Mitsch, but his Chiloquin (1968) and Rich Reward (1968) (7) also rank as novelties.

2a Yellow with large colored cups

As last year, 2a and also 2b and 3b, which include this year 421 cultivars, have been subdivided into 9 sub-classes by color, using the American Daffodil Society Data Bank for guidance. In so doing, we have dropped the first or base color to simplify grouping, believing that usually the green or white glow should add to distinction or quality of color rather than designate a separate color category.

All yellow large cups

1. Galway (1)	84	5. Carlton (4)	21
2. Ormeau (2)	57	6. St. Keverne (5)	12
3. Camelot (3)	36	6. Sunlit Hours	12
4. Butterscotch (6)	33	8. Oneonta (N)	9

37 self-yellows from delicately tinted Lemnos and Euphony (Mitsch 1969) through the clear corn of the first three above and the gold of Butterscotch to the changing tones of Top Notch (Mitsch, 1970) and the amber glow of Cheddar and Suede, both from Murray Evans in 1971, collected 336 placements.

Large cups, red or orange predominating

66 yellow-reds, including besides those designated R (Air Marshal, Ceylon) and O (Armada, Dunkeld (?)) also OY (Chemawa), YR (Smiling Maestro), YO (Aranjuez, Ringmaster) received 462 votes. As this is the largest group, other good ones demanded mention.

1. Ceylon (1)	104	8. Revelry	14
2. Vulcan (3)	31	10. Armada	11
3. Court Martial (2)	30	11. Matlock	10
4. Fortune (3)	21	12. Air Marshal	9
5. Delibes	18	12. Chemawa	9
5. Falstaff (N)	18	12. Foxhunter (5)	9
7. Flaming Meteor (7)	16	15. Ambergate	7
8. Paricutin (6)	14	15. Rustom Pasha	7

The only novelty is Multnomah (1971) from Mr. Evans.

Will those who grow or voted for the following, please send color definitions to the Data Bank or to me: Arlena, Gray (1951), Lucinius (1915), Gen. MacArthur (O.B.F. 1942), Early Sunrise (Mitsch 1959), Tiki (1956).

2b White with large yellow cups including Y, WY, YWW

1. Festivity (1)	154	6. Gold Crown	20
2. My Love (3)	39	7. Greeting	15
3. Green Island (3)	37	8. Statue (6)	14
4. Wahkeena (2)	31	9. Duke of Windsor	9
5. Tudor Minstrel (3)	30	9. Old Satin	9

As with the 2a self yellows, we find considerable variation of shade in this group, but the "eye impact" is yellow. In a class by itself, blooming ahead of all but Silver Standard, stands Woodgreen, of classic form and smoothness, having the central glow that we find in My Love and Ceylon.

Jolly Roger (Evans 1969) (N) and Chapeau (Evans 1971) are the newest among the 42 receiving 450 mentions.

2b White, large rimmed cups including WO, YO, OY, OR, YR, RW

1. Daviot (1)	52	4. Blarney's Daughter	9
2. Bit O'Gold	16	5. Artist's Model	7
3. Persuasion	15		

22 of these rimmed ones received 145 votes.

2b White with large orange or red cups

1. Arbar (2)	43	5. Irish Charm (7)	15
2. Avenger (1)	39	6. Buncrana (7)	10
3. Kilworth (3)	19	7. Northern Light	6
4. Signal Light (4)	17	7. Stromboli	6

The rose-tinted (or in this case red-tinted) glasses worn by hybridizers will need to be shared with judges when the Data Bank guides the show stands. Many of those designated as orange or red, including some of above, I have bought for a red and white garden, only to discard them as predominantly yellow or just pale.

Outstanding at Springdale in 1973 was Larkfield (Dunlop) with a glowing intense orange cup. Mitsch's Cool Flame (1969) of different form has similar coloring. Newer and to be watched are Top Secret and Rubythroat. Of the progeny of that prolific pair, Arbar and Kilworth, Avenger is joined by a scattering of siblings.

**White with solid pink cups, 2b except as indicated
including YPP, GPP, P**

1. Accent (1)	123	6. Leonaine (7)	15
2. Passionale (3)	36	8. Carita (8)	12
3. Salmon Trout (2)	31	8. Marcola	12
4. Rima, 1b (5)	26	10. Allurement	9
5. Radiation (4)	16	10. Luscious	9
6. Caro Nome, 3b	15		

Lovely flowers, opening pink, include Pink Isle, Irish Rose, and Mrs. Oscar Ronalds. Novelties from Mr. Evans are: Rose City, Tillicum, Ever-pink, Vantage, Snow Pink; from Mr. Mitsch: Tangent, Partridge.

In all, 69 "pinks" shared 370 spots. The overwhelming popularity of Accent surely proves that members want their "pink cups" with quotes off.

**White with pink-rimmed white or yellow cups, 2b except as indicated
including YP, GP, WP**

1. Precedent (2)	30	5. Coral Ribbon (6)	16
2. Gossamer, 3b (1)	27	6. Foxfire (N)	6
3. Foray (4)	24	6. Salome	6
3. Abalone (3)	24		

Only 19, totalling 138, were placed by the hybridizers in the pink-rimmed group. Reappraisal may add more from the solid pink cups, especially if the

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judges take off points from the latter as not true to class designation.

Foxfire (1968) (N) and Janis Babson (1968), both from Murray Evans, received enthusiastic support from those who grow them.

Will reporters or growers of: Victoria Los Angelos, Sweet Harmony, Manco, Lothario, Iridescent, Ramona, Beecher Stowe, Franchot Tone, Dr. Alex Fleming, all registered 2b, be good enough to send me color descriptions?

2c All white large cups

1. Ave (1)	64	5. Sleeven	21
2. Easter Moon (2)	39	7. Dew-pond (7)	20
3. Wedding Gift (3)	31	8. Pigeon	15
4. Arctic Doric (5)	24	8. Wedding Bell	15
5. Ice Follies (7)	21	8. Woodvale (4)	15

For any of you who have wondered, as I have, how Ice Follies ever intruded among these Ulster beauties, I can say I have been told by a fancier that it "makes a big show in the garden." Well, so does Ave, and many of the rest, with no sacrifice of form.

Newer ones: Canisp (Lea 1960) (N), Stainless (G.L.W. 1960) (N), Desdemona and Pristine, both G.L. Wilson, and Broomhill (Board 1965) received enthusiastic support. Newest of all, from Carncairn comes Churchfield; from Canby, Fastidious (1973); and from Corbett, Yosemite (1969).

2d Reverse bicolor large cups

1. Daydream (2)	104	5. Nazareth (5)	18
2. Binkie (1)	72	6. Charter (4)	13
3. Bethany (3)	37	7. Pastorale	12
4. Limeade (7)	21	7. Rushlight (6)	12

Most of the 300 votes for 12 are listed above. If you have all of them and seek something a little different, try the newest one to be tapped—Amber-glow (Mitsch 1969).

3a Yellow with colored short cup

1. Ardour (2)	15	5. Irish Coffee (N)	8
1. Beige Beauty (1)	15	6. Sunapee (N)	7
3. Perimeter	13	6. Dinkie	7
4. Jezebel (3)	12		

Welcome improvements and variations will be noted in this class. With Ardour (1952), Mr. Mitsch led the way from a plethora of Barrii Conspicuus variations. Besides Perimeter and others, the Richardsons have given us Circlet (1963) and Lemonade (1959) (7) and now, in 1968, Montego, while Mr. Mitsch has added Beige Beauty (1966) and Irish Coffee (1967), and Mr. Evans Sunapee in 1969, bringing our list to 16, that drew 106 votes.

3b White with colored short cups

Exclusive of pinks, there are 68 3b's on the charts. After dropping the eye zone color as before, we find 12 categories. Strict following of these categories finds Fairy Tale, St. Louis, Bravura, and Kansas in the same group, which defeats the purpose of the subdivision, i.e. putting "like with like."

It seems to me that 3b gives us 2 categories: the delicately tinted ones, often showing the poet influence; and the brilliant red cups, with so much stronger color than is yet found in the large cups. So, with apologies to Samantha, your chairman is grouping the 3b's as they grow here.

3b Pale or wire-rimmed cups

1. Aircastle (1)	65	6. Carnmoon (5)	26
2. Audubon (2)	48	7. Merlin (6)	24
3. Blarney (3)	29	8. Ariel	17
3. Silken Sails (4)	29	9. Eminent	16
5. Corofin (7)	28		

Ballydorn's Capisco (1969) is the newcomer, reported to be early for its class.

3b Red or orange cups

1. Rockall (1)	36	4. Enniskillen (5)	7
2. Snow Gem (2)	24	4. Matapan (3)	7
3. Limerick (4)	20	5. Clockface	6

3c All white short cups

1. Verona (1)	47	5. Dream Castle (3)	10
2. Chinese White (2)	28	6. Cool Crystal (5)	7
3. Tranquil Morn (3)	24	6. Portrush	7
4. Dallas	11		

There were 21 of these to take 180 spots. While all can be pretty in good years—and finicky sometimes—loudest praise was for Angel (G.L.W. 1960). Newest to appear are all from Mr. Mitsch: April Clouds and Cool Crystal (1966), Crystal Rim and Lovable (1967).

3d Reverse bicolor short cups

After hints from many hybridizers of possible 3d's among their seedlings, we have our first, charted bona fide registered 3d: Moonfire (Mitsch 1973).

Further unregistered cultivars: Kanga, attributed to Gray; Furbelow; Snow Pearl.

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Cash in Savings — New Canaan Savings Bank	1,799.90
Savings Certificates — New Canaan Savings Bank	3,103.81
Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8½% Bonds due 3-15-91	10,575.00
Accrued Bond Interest not due	247.90

Inventory of Publications:

Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks	\$394.41
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	109.47
1969 RHS Classified Lists	61.20
Binders for ADS Journals	282.80
Lawrence — Lob's Wood	28.80
Show Entry Cards	159.25
	1,035.93

Inventory of ADS Medals and Trophies:

Medal Dies	15.60
Gold and Silver Medals	280.40
Maxine M. Lawler Sterling Cups (5)	225.00
Larry P. Mains Sterling Trays, min. replicas (9)	405.00
	926.00

TOTAL ASSETS

LIABILITIES:

Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 5,399.77
Life Memberships	5,900.00
Net Worth	7,063.82

TOTAL LIABILITIES

INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

INCOME:

Dues Paid in 1973	\$ 6,477.13
Life Membership Paid in 1973	100.00
Contributions	223.50

Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:

	Income	Expenses
RHS Yearbooks	\$ 573.80	\$ 525.05
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	247.50	—
RHS Classified Lists	221.96	120.00
Binders for Journals	170.40	—
Lawrence — Lob's Wood	44.50	39.81
Jefferson-Brown Book	148.00	119.61
ADS Publications	136.03	—
Out-of-Print Books	71.25	44.50
Medals and Ribbons	62.00	204.97
Registration Fees	19.50	15.60
Data Bank Printouts	89.10	262.50
Show Entry Cards	100.35	—
Brief Guide for New Members	499.84	246.10
	\$2,384.23	\$1,578.14

Advertising	806.09
Judges' Certificate Fees	375.00
Slide Rentals	34.00
Interest Received	66.25
Judging Schools Surplus	1,076.55
Convention Surplus	32.65
	1,197.78

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENSES:

Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes, and Mailing	\$ 6,420.61
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Office Expenses:

Printing and Supplies	\$ 315.32
Computer Work	214.95
Postage	313.05
Executive Director	1,800.00
Banking Service Charges	23.43
Miscellaneous	51.37
	2,718.12

Regional Vice-Presidents	346.18
Secretary	53.87
Committees	17.57

TOTAL EXPENSES:

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1973 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 pass book and savings certificates of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded annually at convention shows. The books, slides and trophies 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 pro-rated 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.

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SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

Slide sets:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Show Winners | 5. 107 from Grant Mitsch |
| 2. Symposium Favorites | 6. Miniatures |
| 3. Novelties and Newer Varieties | 7. Arrangements of Daffodils |
| 4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special) | 8. Daffodils in Britain |
| 9. Species and Wild Forms. | |

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

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

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

Educational kit for shows. \$1.00

Membership application forms. No charge.

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook	Paper Cover \$3.40 - Cloth \$4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	12.50
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 1957/8, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 10-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	2.00
Daffodils 1972, 1973	3.00 ea.

RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (*used copies, as available*):

Write for years on hand with prices

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