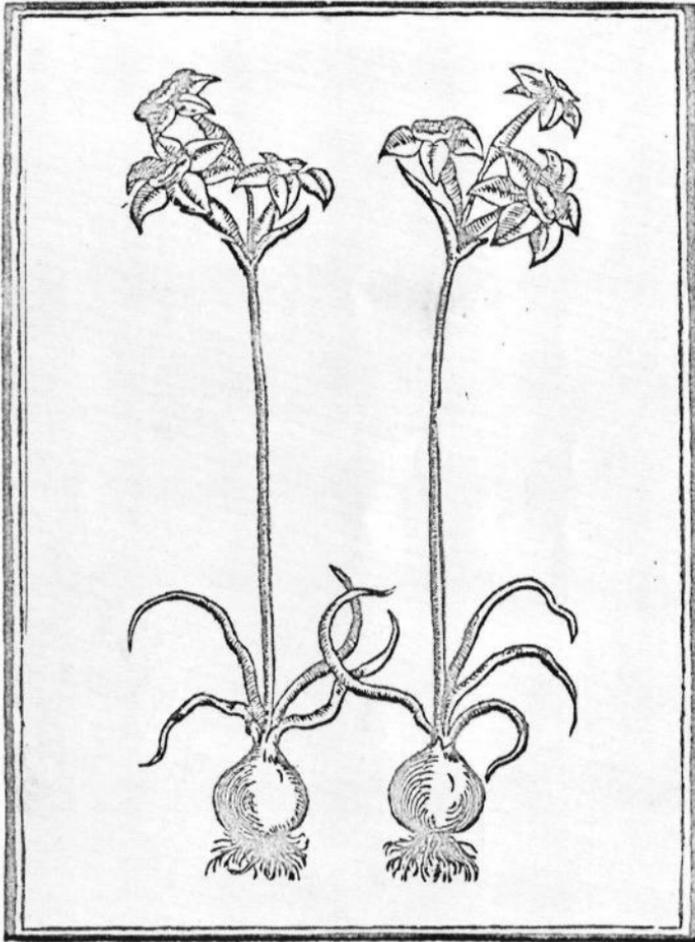


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The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

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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

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## OUR COVER DRAWING

is from the herbal of the Italian Pietro Andrea Mattioli, which appeared in many editions over two centuries following 1546.

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1974

*In this issue we have reports from five members in four regions.*

### 1974 IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

*By VENICE BRINK, Nashville, Illinois*

The southern fourth of Illinois is sometimes referred to by our fellow citizens farther north as "the other Illinois" because of pronounced differences from the northern part of the State in soil, topography, climate, and history. Down here the inhabitants call it "Little Egypt" and are inclined to boast of the differences. It is said that weatherwise anything can happen here, and it usually does before long. 1974 has been no exception. It might be said here that this is the only part of the State where daffodils have been commercially grown, but that is another story.

The fall of 1973 was fine for planting — soil in good tilth, and plenty of moisture from then on through the winter. We had no killing frost till almost the first of November, but winter came early, before the end of that month, and from then on we had steady cold, seldom warmer than 10° F.

at night and a few times a bit below zero, but always ample snow cover, which is not common here.

Suddenly in mid-February came warmth and sun, and by the end of the month there was a lot of green in the landscape. The extra earlys such as *N. minor conspicuus* and some cyclamineus hybrids were in bloom on February 28, and the next week 80° F. summer heat forced all the earlys and early midseasons out of the ground and into premature bloom of poor texture and color on short stems. This summer-in-March was ended by a northwest wind which brought heavy rain and hail. We did not again have summer in March, but it was warmer than normal and flowers came on in a rush, stems were longer, size was large, texture a little better, form poor, and very little color was evident. The reds were not red, the pinks were white, and Ceylon was self yellow. Two more rainstorms ruined two more successive crops of bloom.

By the last week of March everything was out of the ground or had buds very near the surface, except for the lates and very lates. The usual peak of bloom is from April 10-15, but it had already passed. Growth was luxuriant, foliage tropically lush, bloom size had increased even more, with all sorts of distortions and extra petalage. I could not find one flower of show caliber; however, the whites were the whitest I had ever seen.

The morning of Saturday, March 30, opened mild, with a moderate rain which ended about 9 a.m. The temperature dropped to about 40° F. and by 10 a.m. a few flakes of snow appeared, and the wind shifted to the northwest and grew strong. By noon we had a March blizzard, but for the first hour the warmer soil made slush of most of it, and by night the snow stopped, without providing much cover. The temperature dropped to 15° F., and it was still cloudy. Next morning, March 31, the sky was clear and the temperature zero. On the 1st of April it was 2° below zero; then it warmed up again.

My daffodils grow on a low flat-topped hill — on its crest and on the west, south, and east slopes; there is some windbreak all across the north side, and only near the windbreak was there enough snow cover to help, except for a few spots on the east.

Not a single flower was left of thousands; exposed buds were gone. Where growth had been the lushest there were only little mounds of green pulp. Yet there were strange examples of freakish wind differences where in one 5-foot row of the same cultivar, one end was mush and the other end hurt but still standing. I suppose because of the stage of growth the greatest damage was suffered by the later 2b's and 3b's. Division 1 and the yellows, having been out longer and being more mature, did not disintegrate. Divisions 7, 8, and 9 were about the least damaged, which did not surprise me too much, even Division 8 — if you can keep them from coming up before winter, their spring foliage is fairly tough.

April continued mild and wet, a little warmer than usual — ideal weather for daffodils. The very lates came on up out of the ground, most buds little damaged, mostly 3c's, late 3b's, and 9's, a few species, and a few late 8's. These outdid themselves. I never had finer flowers than the late ones in these divisions. As it began early, the season ended early, all gone by May 5, when usually they last to about the middle of that month. The last to go were the very late variety of *N. jonquilla*, *N. gracilis*, Frigid, and the old white double poet "Albus Plenus Odoratus," which, contrary to its reputation elsewhere, has never failed to bloom well here in at least 20 years.

Even the worst damaged plants put up new leaves, often with damaged ends still attached, and they grew to heights I had never seen before. As we had continued heavy rain all through May and June, most are still green now at the end of June. I have begun to dig some rogues, and if I can judge from them, bulb growth has been at least as good as average.

I had hoped for a good seed crop from a lot of planned crosses, but all I have is a few dozen from the very lates. I have been waiting for 3 years to properly assess a lot of seedlings which have not so far had a chance to bloom normally, and I was also waiting to see a couple of hundred seedlings bloom for the first time, including about 90 Aircastle children. All I know for sure is that I have some seedlings that are unusual — whether good or bad I am not sure.

## CENTRAL OHIO DAFFODIL SEASON — 1974

By MRS. WILLIAM PARDUE, *Columbus, Ohio*

The daffodil season in the Central Ohio area got under way on March 4 with the blooming of *N. asturiensis*. The unseasonably warm weather with recordbreaking temperatures brought forth lush foliage. By March 8, Peeping Tom and several miniatures, Wee Bee, Little Gem, and Bagatelle were out.

The Central Ohio area had experienced this same early warming period in 1973. Every gardener knew this just couldn't last. The weather reports were the prime interest item of the evening news with Senator Ervin and Prosecutor Jaworski taking a back seat. Garden baskets and cones of newspapers were readied to cover the tender foliage and buds. Meanwhile, in marched lovely Pipit, February Gold, and Mite. The warm weather continued, more daffodils, and now we were all thinking perhaps we should try to move the show to an earlier date. We were all trying to fool Mother Nature and she let us know in no uncertain terms that this can't be done. The temperature dropped to 12° F. and for three consecutive nights the mercury hung in the teens. Foliage bent and buds hit the ground. If only the days hadn't warmed enough to melt the protective snow cover. The only good thing to come from this freezing experience was that mini-climates could be mapped with no uncertainty on our garden diagrams.

At this point we were all wondering if there was permanent damage to the bulbs. Foliage died down two weeks early. Late in June bulbs were dug; increase appeared to be a little less on some varieties than anticipated. Many bulbs had lovely fat rounds rather than being multinosed.

The Central Ohio area has had a bad infestation of millipedes and sow bugs. These pests feed on decaying foliage, roots, and old basal plates. These insects were very evident on bulbs down three or more years. Where a heavy coating of Chlordane had been used at planting time no insects were present, but control seemed to last only 2 years. Dr. R. Miller of the Entomology Department of The Ohio State University was consulted regarding this problem. He recommended heavy drenching of the soil with Spectracide at 5-day intervals on beds not to be dug.

Late planted bulbs fared well at the show bench. Varieties that had been refrigerated showed aging, for the weather had affected the substance.

Most bulbs are planted by the middle of October in our area, but for Mrs. David Spitz this was not the case. She had delayed her planting while

trying to secure some Sea Born recommended by Mrs. Link. Finally by November she had to plant without the benefit of Sea Born. Her planting depth was 8 inches with a 2-inch base of pine needles. In early March, Mrs. Spitz found a product called Sea Weed marketed by the Science Company. The dehydrated seaweed, an all-natural organic product from Norway, was mixed with water and beds of daffodils were soaked. The results of these planting procedures and care were most noticeable and rewarding. Of two clumps of Festivity and Arbar, the ones treated with Sea Weed had clearer and more intense coloring. Mrs. Spitz enjoyed late bloom and had excellent specimens for the Regional Show and Nor-West Spring Flower Show. The latter is one of the largest shows in the Midwest Area. Mrs. Spitz' collection of 12 daffodils earned for her the coveted National Council of State Garden Clubs' Horticultural Excellence Award. Over 600 horticultural entries were vying for this award. In the collection was a beautiful Buckskin, and outstanding pinks in Rose Royale and Salmon Trout. The cup color of Hotspur and Avenger was vivid. Ocarino, which was exhibited by many this season, gave a nice variety to the collection. Others in the collection were Accolade, Perseus, Debutante, Heathfire, Stainless, and Dallas.

Mrs. Paul Gripshover accomplished a feat which is a dream of all hybridizers. She exhibited her first seedlings. She was delighted to win the Rose Ribbon with a specimen having a pale pink cup with green at the base. Mrs. Gripshover also was happy to have Cobweb bloom after waiting 4 years. Dunlop's Larkfield 2b had nice form with a bright apricot orange cup for her.

Mrs. James Liggett had some high quality whites this year. Her Green Hills won a best of show at the Nor-West and had been included in her Green-Ribbon collection at the Midwest Regional. White Surprise 3c was glistening white with a contrasting green eye.

Mrs. William Baird exhibited lovely miniatures this year. Her Halingy won the Miniature Gold Ribbon at the national convention. Mrs. Baird reports that Jetage bloomed for the first time after being down 4 years.

Color seemed to be the clearest and brightest ever this season. Mrs. Hubert Bourne had specimens of Dinkie which fared well at the show bench due to their color contrast.

Mr. Mitsch's seedling V1/1 created a good deal of favorable comment at the Midwest Regional. This 2b resembles one of its parents, Blarney's Daughter, but with more vivid coloring. It has a small saucer-shaped crown of light orange with a yellow rim and a very smooth white perianth. It came into bloom in my garden on April 20. All four of its blooms were of show quality.

By April 28, my daffodil season was nearly over although many other daffodil gardens not so protected as mine were still at late mid-season. Consequently when Mrs. Lionel Richardson visited my garden that date there were only late 3c's. Murray Evans' seedlings H-44 and N-20 were just opening. These delightful seedlings appeared in several collections. Other daffodil gardens in our area continued with bloom, the latest being that of Mrs. Spitz. Her bloom continued well into mid-May.

Despite the weather with its untimely warm periods, freezes and tornadoes which passed through our area, the daffodils brought much pleasure. The hardiness of daffodils has been tested severely for 2 years. As we all plant this Fall let us hope for a normal season in 1975.

## FIRSTS AMONG THE DAFFODILS

By GERTRUDE S. WISTER, *Swarthmore, Pennsylvania*

(*Reprinted from the Northeast Regional Newsletter*)

It is rose time now, as I write this on May 29. But it is only two weeks since the last of the daffodils, *Reprieve* and *Narcissus poeticus recurvus*, gave up on a very hot day. We had daffodils in bloom from the fourth of March until mid-May — over ten weeks of pleasure!

Although we have bloom in our garden beginning at the end of January, the opening of the first daffodil is always a special event, watched for eagerly each day. *Narcissus asturiensis* (*N. minimus*) is apt to beat out the others by a day or two. But the ones we watch most closely are those in front of our house, where they are sheltered from the wind, with plenty of sun from the south and additional warmth reflected from the white house wall. Here we grow five early varieties. *Coronet* and *Jana*, sister seedlings, typical golden-yellow 6a's, vie with each other to be the first to open. The other earlies here are *February Silver*, a 6a we value for its white perianth and pale trumpet, *Moonmist*, a splendid very pale 1a of great vigor and floriferousness, and *Woodgreen*, an exquisite 1a of perfect form and delicate coloring but lacking the vigor of *Moonmist*.

It is interesting to note that *Coronet* in an exposed position opens about three weeks later. We should move one of our newer early bloomers to the front of the house to see if it would beat *Jana* and *Coronet*.

The cyclamineus hybrids show a diversity in the firstlings that we would not have found in them 10 or 15 years ago. Their earliness has always made them welcome, but now in addition we have a range in color and shape. Our newer ones have come from *Grant Mitsch*, most of them of his raising. Since he is casting longing eyes toward retirement, we had best avail ourselves as soon as possible of his lovely things.

*Bonus* was new to us this year. It is very early, a dignified golden flower of medium size that could pass for a 1a except for the slight reflex of the perianth. Quite different is *Bushtit*, just a little later. Its golden flowers are starry, and stars are rare among modern daffodils. Some years ago overlapping perianth segments became an ideal much sought after. Among the old-time daffodils there were many starry ones, but the flowers were frail and fleeting. The freely-produced stars of *Bushtit* give us great joy. One of the parents of *Bushtit*, *Mite* has proved itself in our garden as a good bloomer and increaser. While *Bushtit* reaches a foot in height, *Mite*, a smaller flower with long trumpet and well-reflexed perianth, reaches only 8 or 9 inches.

*Barlow* and *Perky* are two more very early 6a's, *Barlow* a yellow and *Perky* a bicolor. Even earlier than *Perky* is *Moongate*, a lovely little flower of palest yellow. *Titania*, a *Richardson* variety we got from *Grant Mitsch*, is an early all-pale 6a, and *Fowlds' Greenlet* has a white perianth and lemon crown. We have had for some years *Alec Gray's Mitzy*, a 6a that opens light yellow and passes into ivory. It is early on a south-facing bank, and increases well. In *Satellite*, *Grant* has given us a very early 6a with a red cup, a welcome addition. There are, of course, an assortment of later flowering cyclamineus hybrids, but they are another story.

I have already spoken of the trumpets *Moonmist* and *Woodgreen*. *Prologue* is another very early bicolor trumpet. *Snow Dream* of *Dunlop* is our earliest 2c, which we value for its pure white.

After all these have opened, flowers come so fast that we are happily dizzy with them all. But nothing can surpass the pleasure we get from these which are first on our daffodil scene.

## CONVENTION SITE FOR 1975

The 1975 Convention of the ADS will be held in Portland, Oregon, on April 10, 11, and 12 at the Sheraton Motor Inn. Wells Knierim has graciously taken the job of chairman, and will no doubt do his usual outstanding job.

To those of you who attended the last convention in Portland, there is no need to remind you of the myriad of daffodils awaiting you in the Portland area. To those of you who missed the last convention there, it may be our last opportunity to see the plantings of Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans, and to view the breathtaking beauty of the Pacific Northwest. Plans for a show are in the works, and more information will be forthcoming in the next Journal.

On the subject of convention sites, the membership should be reminded that conventions don't just happen. People cause conventions to happen. They are planned years in advance, and require a great amount of planning, and just plain hard work. The Executive Committee and Board do not decide where or when a convention is to be, but rather they rely on the membership to invite the society to a particular area at a time most convenient to the members in that area.

This year we ran into a bit of a snag due to a change of dates, but Wells Knierim stepped into the breach and volunteered to chair the convention in Oregon. The Society owes him a debt of gratitude, and I would like to add my personal thanks to Wells for taking on this challenging project. Future sites on the calendar include Philadelphia in 1976, and Oakland, California, in 1977. Other areas should do a little soul searching with the possibility of inviting the society at a future date.

Remember, it's your society and functions only with the cooperation and teamwork of all members.

Future convention sites will be needed, and people to man them. It's our Society and will be only as effective as we choose to make it.

— Bill Roesse

## DAFFODILS IN JUNE?

By MICHAEL A. MAGUT, *Trumbull, Connecticut*

Our season began on March 7 when *N. asturiensis (minimus)* opened. It was followed by Inishkeen, a 1b of Guy Wilson with a large flaring cup of deep yellow. This season was like last year's, early. It seemed about 10 to 14 days earlier than usual.

Among the miniatures, I think Mite was best and Tête-a-Tête most prolific. Class 6a does well here and Le Beau, Barlow, Willet, Satellite, Peeping Tom, and Chickadee were excellent. Le Beau with its exquisite trumpet I like best in this class.

My best all-around daffodil is Tudor Minstrel, a 2bY. It does very well; many excellent blooms are produced both in beds and in the fields. I always enter it in our local bank show and it has won in 6 out of 7 years. This year it was beaten by three blooms of Festivity. Festivity did well this year, whereas for about 6 years it was not impressive. I ordered it from Mitsch and Evans last year and both were excellent. Another of my favorites is Gold Crown. Cardigan in the same class should be more widely grown. It has good form and is a good multiplier.

Pinks were not as good this year as usual, with many coming very rough. The intensity of color in general was good. Drumboe, a "nonpredominant" pink, has such excellent form that I overlook its paleness and would rate it among the best of the pinks. Accent has never been smooth here. Passionale didn't have much color this year but did have excellent form. Mrs. Oscar Ronalds had good color and form and Leonaine was excellent. Pontsianna, which had been excellent in the past had many nicks this year. Rose Caprice, Fintona, Fiona, Drenagh, Knightwick, and Troupial were fairly good.

Among the doubles Tahiti, Windblown, and Ocarino were good; however, Tavelle, a yellow and white double with good contrast and lovely form which came from Down Under (Jackson), was best.

In the yellow trumpets Trewithen, Golden Rapture, Arctic Gold, Chariteer, and Viking were all good. Among the 1b's Downpatrick, Preamble, Cool Contrast, Lapford, April Harvest, and Tudor King were good; Newcastle as usual was unimpressive.

White trumpets were splendid. Usually Vigil is much better than Empress of Ireland, but this year the Empress was in fine form. Hartsdown, a seldom seen variety, is consistently good. White Prince seemed better than usual. April Message, Celilo, and Rashee were good.

The 1d's were a disappointment this year. Honeybird was fair, Spellbinder was rather rough, Nampa and Lunar Sea fair.

In the all-yellow large cups, St. Keverne was excellent, larger than usual and was quite smooth. Oneonta, which is rather early here and so does not make it to our shows, has lovely color and form. Ormeau was fine. I have found that Trousseau is not very good here; however, in the Exton show there were several blooms that were standouts. Richard Ezell commented that it never came that good for him either. Ballymoss was excellent as was Zephyr.

The 2a reds were very good, Royal Charm, Ayala, and Hollyberry being noteworthy. Ambergate was very eye-catching, Revelry was good, and Foxhunter very prolific.

In the 2bY's May Queen had a lovely large cup with good contrast. This white and yellow flower from Bloomer was truly outstanding. Langwith has

an unusual apricot cup and was very attractive. Tudor Legend has fine form and color. Brahms had good color contrast and good form. Daviot is consistently fine with its unusual cup and it multiplies well. Signal Light was also very good and Pensive, a good garden flower that produces many nice blooms, was good. Mitsch's V 1/1 has a lovely yellow and apricot cup with good form.

Yosemite was very fine in the 2c's. Kilrea had excellent whiteness as did Whitehead. Snowhill, Purity, Glendermott, and Woodvale were all exceptional. Knowehead was outstanding as was Blue Ribbon winner Ben Hee. It seems that this class has an enormous number of excellent varieties.

Bethany, Daydream, and Rushlight were all very good in the 2d's. A few days of very hot weather took its toll of the flowers in this class.

Ballysillan is a good 3a as are Sun Fire and Sun Flame. The latter was outstanding this year.

In the 3b's Ariel, Parthia, and Clogheen were excellent. Sparkling Jewel from Bloomer was out of this world with its clear, deep color and wonderful form. Snow Gem, Silent Beauty and Silent Grace were all exceptional. Ethel, rather small but with excellent form, attracted much comment when I exhibited it at the Exton show. I obtained this bulb from Mrs. J. Abel Smith. Rockall produced good blooms for the first time in 7 years. This is another section that has many fine flowers.

Tranquil Morn is a favorite all-white small cup. Verona is consistently good. Crystal River was good. I'm looking forward to Angel next year.

Piculet, Stint, Honey Bells, Bunnies, Shot Silk, Tresamble, and Half Moon are all good triandrus hybrids.

In the 7's Shah, Sweetness, Oryx, Philomath, Curlew, Pipit, Verdin, Dickcissel, Penpol, Finch, and Bunting all did well.

Geranium, Matador, Silver Chimes, Chinita, and Golden Dawn did well in the tazettas.

This seemed to be an exceptionally fine year for the poets; in this division Milan, Cantabile, Perdita, Mega, Actaea, and Sea Green were all fine.

Among the collars and split-coronas: Oecumene, Gold Collar, Pomeranza, Baccarat, and Hillbilly's Sister were good.

Prins Carnaval and Donna Bella are the two Division 12 varieties that I have. They bloom well and are unusual. I think Hannibal, classified in Division 11, should be in Division 12.

For vivid large red cups I'd suggest 2b's Professor Einstein and Wiener Blut; 3b Love Dream is also eye catching. Mitsch's Glad Day and Scotch Mist from Mrs. Abel Smith are also worth getting.

The last daffodils to bloom were Baby Star, a small 7b which opened June 1 and was good until about June 7, and Mourne, a yellow trumpet that sent up secondary stems, the last one opening on June 2.

As always there were some disappointments. Stormont was rough. We planted Santa Claus in two different areas and it blasted as did 3c Silver Cloud. Unique, a double, was not very finished; 3bY Woodland Prince did not appear; 2b Victory was not impressive. I expected 1b Ballyknock would be better. Rima has yet to do well for me, although I saw some excellent blooms of it in Richard Ezell's garden in Pennsylvania. The color of Fintona was not as vivid as usual. 3b Spectrum, 1c Metropolis, and 1a David Bell from Down Under did not bloom. All things considered, nevertheless, it was a long and enjoyable season.

Happiness is . . . getting The Daffodil Journal on the first day of vacation.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON IN VERMONT

By MARY MATTISON VAN SCHAİK, *Cavendish, Vermont*

A few hours after purchasing a hillside farm in Cavendish, Vermont, early in November, 1953, we started planting daffodil bulbs near our new home and have been doing so every autumn since. The bulbs (imported from Holland where I had lived for 18 years) bloomed well in the Spring of 1954. Now, 20 years later, Dick Wellband, Lady Kesteven, and others with royal or even imperial titles still thrive in the original location. Some were lost when an enthusiastic youthful son preparing an area for a farm crop ploughed a bit more than I had intended. Trevithian, Texas, and good old Monique succumbed after several seasons of wading up to their knees.

Enough of Tarbell Hill history! Our 1974 season was ushered in by *N. asturiensis* (as is that of many, if not most of our members). With a stunning background of drifts of species crocus Ruby Giant, these tiny flowers appeared on Easter Sunday. When I returned on April 24th from the annual meeting in Cincinnati, a mass of Peeping Tom emerged from a myrtle background to greet me. Never have they been so prolific nor lasted so long! These cyclamineus initiated the sequence of bloom in a narrow 150-foot bed facing south and backed by a dry stone wall which at times as the season progresses radiates more heat than desirable.

Kingscourt was the outstanding trumpet in this bed this year. Trousseau, which gave me a blue ribbon at the Boston show last year, multiplied so drastically that quality and size were forfeited for quantity. Three clumps of superbly vigorous Orangerie, a Gerritsen split-corona, bloomed a few days later and remained in condition for quite a while but suffered from heat before I thought to cut them for the Worcester show. They should have gone into the refrigerator a few days earlier. Another bicolor collar, Mistral, journeyed to both Hartford and Worcester but did not rate as high with the judges as Parisienne from another exhibitor.

The bulbs on the other side of this same stone wall, the side facing our house, bloom about 10 days later because of their northern exposure. Here Ludlow and the split-corona, Colorange, with sulphur yellow perianth circling a warm orange collar, were noteworthy for very different reasons.

In a season of several surprises, the happiest was, perhaps, the appearance of several *N. cyclamineus* next to a group of plum colored *Fritillaria meleagris*. I had abandoned hope of seeing these tiny, perky flowers again because they had stood under at least 3 inches of water for more than a week. An unfinished rototilling job last fall had left hardened paths between beds tilled for seedling evergreen plantings up a slope from the little *cyclamineus*. Melting snow followed by several heavy rains used the paths as conduits and formed a small pond in the hollow on the edge of which the *N. cyclamineus* bulbs stood. Had I recalled more promptly the drifts of this species standing in very wet ground at Wisley I would have been more optimistic.

Several weeks after the miniature *cyclamineus* had gone, a charming group of Sundial, set off by delicate ferns, bloomed near a tree stump, just near but on a bit higher ground than where the *cyclamineus* stood. Sundial bloomed at least 2 weeks earlier on the sight of a former "Sugar" house. This provides an excellent raised bed where miniature narcissus can be viewed to advantage planted in combination with *Iris reticulata* hybrids, *Puschkinia*, *Hyacinthus azureus*, and other small bulbs.

Because of my long and close connection with Holland I have, to date, had bulbs from The Netherlands only. Now orders have been placed with Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans and I look forward with keen anticipation to welcoming the products of Oregon to the more severe climate of Vermont.

## HERE AND THERE

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Richard (Cynthia) Bell. Mrs. Bell was one of the founders of the active Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society and has been a contributor to The Daffodil Journal both through the publication of that society and directly.

Since our last issue we have received newsletters from five regions and two local societies in this country and one from the Tasmanian Daffodil Council, the latter devoted chiefly to material on Stem and Bulb Eelworm and its treatment. In addition to the listings of new members in all five regional letters we noted with interest:

The Middle Atlantic Region has its own 1973 Symposium report, with Daydream coming in as first choice in the "if only one" category. A fall meeting in Aberdeen, Maryland, in October is being planned by the new RVP, Jane Viele.

Marion Taylor, new RVP for the New England Region, is also considering a fall regional meeting. In the June issue of the newsletter Amy Anthony, Editor, reviews the 1974 catalogues, with personal comments.

ADS awards won in the Texas and Arkansas State Shows were reported in the Southwest Region letter, along with regional news and an inspirational bit that we shall reprint now or later.

Mary Lou Gripshover, new RVP for the Midwest Region, continues to edit CODS Corner for the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, as well as her regional newsletter, titled Narcissus Notes. Both present an interesting diversity of personal and official news and comments. This region also plans a fall meeting.

Two items reprinted elsewhere in this issue are from the June newsletter of the Northeast Region. Five shows in the Region are also reported.

The Washington, D.C., 1974 show was the 25th in an unbroken series. Records for the first show, a cooperative affair of three local clubs, fail to show the variety judged "Best in Show," but after the organization of the Washington Daffodil Society later that year the record is complete. Beginning in 1951 the winners have been: Coverack Perfection, Aranjuez, Chinese White, Beersheba, Binkie, Ludlow, Cantatrice, Carnlough, Slieveboy, My Love, Festivity, Ave, Chinese White, Festivity, Rockall, Arbar, Camelot, Sleveen, Woodvale, Tranquil Morn, Mitsch seedling R33/29 (Green Island × Chinese White), Rainbow, Ave. Especially notable among the winning exhibitors were Mrs. John Bozievich (three times) and Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer (five times).

The September issue of Flower and Garden, with daffodils on its cover, includes a short but value-packed article by Meg Yerger: "Hints from a Daffodil Collector." Peggy Macneale continues her "Letters to Susie" monthly feature for juniors in this publication, but daffodils were not the topic this month.

## FROM STEM TO STERN

By P. PHILLIPS, *Otorohanga, New Zealand*

"No foot, no horse" was an adage applicable in my youth, but now seldom used. "No stem, no flower" could equally fittingly be applied to daffodils. The purpose of the stem is to support the flower and nourish it during the period of fertilization and maturing of the seed and to assist in depositing it at a convenient distance from the parent plant. To this end a daffodil stem continues to grow and function from the time it emerges from the bulb until it has served its purpose in releasing the seed onto the ground.

The principal factor in determining the length and strength of a daffodil stem is hereditary, as one can see by visiting a bulb nursery at flowering time. There one can see each cultivar flowering in quantity with stems peculiar to the cultivar and alike to each other but varying from other cultivars in length, strength, and texture. All experienced flower pickers soon become acquainted with these differences and one could almost accurately identify a cultivar, merely by the "feel" of its stem. Some are very weak and soft, and kink in the middle during frost, from which they never recover. Others although laid horizontal by the frost, return to normal on thawing. Others may stand up to wind while some are so brittle that they snap at the base in strong wind.

Pickers prefer a stem that stands above the foliage and will snap easily at the base, but will be able to stand against the wind without breaking. Fortune is one that will snap almost at the touch of a knife and is easily picked.

Length of stem can be important when staging an exhibit, especially in a large collection where all stems should be of the same height to give a good appearance to the exhibit. Some of the taller stems may have to be shortened to correspond with the shorter ones so that every extra inch that can be grown onto short kinds is of importance.

How many times have writers stated not to cut into the "white part" when picking? This was written by Guy Wilson in a Daffodil Year Book many years ago, the reason given being that "Water would not enter the white part." The writer has never believed this as it is only logical to ask "If water would not enter the white part, how did all the nourishment for the flower get there in the first place?" Last season a test was conducted to check this theory. Three bulbs of Crescendo with buds just bursting were lifted and the stem cut right down to the neck of the bulb with 3 inches of "white part," and three similar buds were cut just above the "white part" and all were placed in the one container with 3 inches of water. There was no difference in the life of the flowers or in the texture of the perianths. A further test was done with three similar buds at the same time. These were placed in water 9 inches deep to observe the results. After 3 days the perianth had developed "goose pimple" texture and the flowers did not last as long as the ones in 3 inches of water. The writer has seen bunches of Soleil d'Or "pulled" so that the stem, including the white part came completely out of the bulb. These lasted as long as flowers cut at ground level. While heredity influences differences in stems among cultivars other factors influence the length and strength of all cultivars. Stems grow best when growth conditions are ideal: frost, cold snaps, and dry conditions slow down stem growth; warm rains stimulate growth. This can be demonstrated

by growing bulbs in pots and watering them daily at flowering time. As the water soaks down through the pot it displaces the air in the pot and then on draining away draws in a fresh supply of air for the roots and soil. Such conditions (good drainage being essential) are ideal for good stem growth at flowering time and afterwards. Too frequent watering may make stems weak at the base, where growth is being continuously made and the flowers may fall over if not supported.

Placing a box with a glass or plastic top over the plant in the open will draw up the stem to the light and also in some instances raise the flower head. At least 3 days should be allowed before picking to get any benefit from this. Early flowering cultivars are generally shorter in the stem than late ones because conditions are not so favorable.

Stems in Division 1a are generally good but there are some short kinds such as Lord Nelson, Rembrandt, Early Sensation, and Dutch Master. Division 1b is also reasonably good but in 1c there are several short and also some weak soft stems. Prestige is one that has a really short neck with the seed box almost on the end of the stem; it is however a little on the short side although quite strong. Slieverue is one that is weak in the stem and there are others.

In Division 2 there are many with long necks although some necks are long and quite strong, for example, Pillar Box 2a has an excellent stem and a long but very firm neck. Tudor Minstrel is well known for its long weak neck that can't support the big flower; even if one is successful in getting the flower to hold its head up, its own weight soon proves too much for the stem and it gradually droops down.

Some of the best stems in this division are to be found on Arbar and its progeny. Thick stems with a small hollow core, heavily fluted and tall, are characteristic of this family. One of the best is Royal Regiment, while Aden, which is earlier has a short but rather brittle neck and should never be lifted by the flower when cold in the early morning, or it will snap off at the neck. In the pinks, Lisdillon and Kuprena have good short necks and should be ideal for breeding good stems and necks. Rainbow is short, and Rose Royale can be weak but Salmon Trout and Romance are quite strong and tall enough.

The 2c's are on a par with 1c in their stems and necks, being best when left on the plant as long as possible to make good strong stem growth. In Division 3 there are some good tall stems but several tall weak necks which have a tendency to grow taller when picked and placed in water. Some of them twist and throw the flower out of alignment. Forfar and Daytona are two that would do this. Rockall, Anacapri, and Marilyn have good stems for 3b's. Verona is good for a 3c, while Sea Dream although tall has a long neck like most of this subdivision.

Until the latest Richardson doubles arrived Division 4 was quite a problem for long and weak necks. Auda and Livia twist and are too weak for the weight of flower they try to support. Camellia and Holland's Glory have almost no neck but the stems are so weak and soft they are easily kinked and are then useless. Hawaii is probably the tallest in the yellow doubles and Acropolis is one of the best in the whites.

Most of the cyclamineus hybrids have good stems, which they probably inherit from the species, which has a small flower on a small wiry stem and a very heavy large seedpod out of proportion to most other kinds. The stem supports this well and this probably accounts for its strength. *N. cyclamineus*

sometimes gives seedlings with long strong stems which need to be shortened for staging, for example, Backchat which will grow to over 18 inches tall.

Division 7 has some good stems: smooth, tapering, and rushlike. Round rather than oval in section, they are strong and generally straight, the main fault being the long necks on the bunch-flowered kinds, some of which droop and twist.

The same fault can apply in Division 8, where Glorious, Martha Washington, and others grow in the neck after picking and splay the florets out at all angles.

Highfield Beauty probably has the tallest stem, which is oval and well ribbed and strong. Silver Chimes has a smooth, rather soft stem, which suggests that it is probably in the wrong division. Poets vary considerably in stem length but being late most of them have reasonably good stems.

Among the collar daffodils there is still room for improvement in some of the stems. However as these are intended mainly for cut flowers, florists will soon show a preference for those that suit their needs most and the others will be gradually eliminated.

Remember, in order to secure long straight strong stems for exhibition:

(1) Support the stem firmly before the bud opens to prevent the flower rubbing on adjacent stems and foliage and to prevent it being broken by the wind.

(2) With a typically short cultivar, draw the stem up with a box or grow in a pot and open in a glasshouse, watering frequently with water over 70°F. Make sure that water is adequate at flowering time. This also applies especially to *N. poeticus* Flore Pleno, the Gardenia Poeticus, which must be watered every day after the buds are 3" high or they will blast.

(3) Pick the stem into the white part if necessary to gain the required length.

(4) Do not place stems in water over 4" deep but make sure that stems have adequate water in vases at the show. Short stems staged near the top of a vase can easily become starved for water and will show the results in a few hours.

(5) Endeavor to breed from cultivars with good stems and short necks that carry the flower well.

(6) Always cut the stem as long as possible and on an angle, rather than picking it, as the angle cut will prevent the stem splitting and curling which could result in the loss of at least one inch of stem for staging. Cut half an inch from each stem before staging even if the stem is on the short side, especially if the stem has been out of water for a long period and the end has dried and sealed the cells.

## TAZETTAS

A new member, Bill Welch, Garzas Road, Carmel Valley, Calif. 93924, would like to hear from members breeding tazettas or otherwise interested in the tazetta group. He is interested in: Division 8: All varieties, both (a) garden cultivars of *Narcissus tazetta* without admixture of any other species, and (b) poetaz varieties; Division 10: (c) all wild varieties of *Narcissus tazetta*; Division 4: (d) double or semi-double forms of (a), (b), (c).



*Photograph by Erwin Strohmaier*

Daffodils at Daffodil Hill

## DAFFODIL HILL

By MRS. JAMES G. CRAIG, *Reno, Nevada*

Up on Daffodil Hill, as they have for more than 100 years, nature's golden trumpets herald the advent of another Spring. Fabulous Daffodil Hill is a 36-acre rolling farmsite where more than a quarter of a million daffodil bulbs are planted. This small farm at a back-country crossroads a few miles out of the historic town of Volcano, California, is owned by Jesse E. McLaughlin. In 1887, McLaughlin's father settled on Ramshorn Grade above Volcano. It was a stagecoach stop and had stables for mules that hauled heavy mining timbers down to the gold mines at Jackson, some 15 miles to the southwest, and to Sutter Creek where gold was first discovered. The old farm first supplied vegetables to the early miners in Volcano. No one knows when the first daffodil bulbs were planted at this site. It could well be that early immigrants scattered seeds and bulbs on their journey to the West Coast. Jess McLaughlin remembers how his mother had separated and replanted daffodils in a spot near the house. About 35 years ago Jess and his wife decided to make a memorial for their parents. They started buying bulbs, a few hundred at first, but adding as many as 5,000 annually in recent years. Jess told us that he now grows more than 350 varieties, and he can identify any variety without benefit of name stakes.

Unlike commercial daffodil gardens, the bulbs at Daffodil Hill are not planted in rows but in drifts conforming to the contour of the rolling land. No bulbs are for sale here. The acres of bloom are for the pleasure of some 20,000 visitors who make the pilgrimage each spring to Daffodil Hill.

Daffodils sprout in every conceivable location. They mingle with gay tulips, hyacinths, and crocuses along ancient rock walls, and among rusty farm implements, wheelbarrows, and wooden casks. The blooming season extends for about 2 months through March and April. The early blooms of rich yellows and reds remind us of the "gold in them thar hills," while during April cool cream and white varieties predominate, which reflect the snowcapped Sierra Nevada in the distance. As we wander up the many winding paths we are greeted with exciting surprises. So many vistas are created by the old-fashioned flowers and shrubs, and orchards in full bloom. What is lovelier than daffodils at the feet of lilacs and apple trees? A very special spot is the dense redwood grove where Mr. McLaughlin has planted many new varieties of daffodils in the lush soil. Pink and red coronas are at their best here.

In many respects the old farm is unchanged. The old barn, two venerable homes, rock walls, and rusty cables and mining equipment, all date back more than 100 years. The farm is not quiet, however. A wide assortment of domesticated livestock includes aggressive goats who vie with the Bantam roosters with their raucous calls, and the aviary contains a pair of preening peacocks.

On Palm Sunday of this year the members of the Northern California Daffodil Society spent the afternoon as guests of the McLaughlins. Mr. McLaughlin personally opened the wide-swinging gate for the 46-passenger Peerless Motor Stage to enter. Someone compared our arrival with that of the early horsedrawn Express Stages.

Why not plan a trip through the Mother Lode Country? California State Highway 49 runs for approximately 300 miles through the very heart of the California gold country. The Mother Lode forms a long narrow strip in

the Sierra foothills, a mile wide and 120 miles long, extending from Auburn to Mariposa. During a decade beginning in 1848, millions of dollars worth of gold were taken out of the creeks and hills. Hundreds of mining camps and riproaring towns grew up along the streams; many of these have completely disappeared or are mere heaps of rubbish. However, many of the old mining towns have weathered the years and remain to delight those escapists from modern living who would like return for a day or a week to the Gold Rush Days. There is still gold to be panned, but if you are not in the mood to pan gold, you surely will be thrilled to scan gold and silver at Daffodil Hill.

### GIFT TO ADS

The donor of the daffodil library which is offered elsewhere in this issue is Mrs. George J. Openhym of Wellsville, New York. The collection was accompanied by a note reading:

"To the ADS with my compliments to use as you wish — from one of your early-enrolled Life Members. I have been growing daffodils for over 50 years and now leave the pleasure to younger people. It is parting with old friends, but I hope others will enjoy these books as I have."

EVELYN T. OPENHYM

The thread of Mrs. Openhym's life has been woven into the history of Alfred University in Wellsville which she entered as a student in ceramics in 1920 and where she met her late husband. She has served the University in almost every possible way from assisting the matron in preparing dormitories for incoming students, to instructing in English and ceramics; in later years serving as a University trustee, member of the Executive Committee, and finally as a life trustee. Most recently a new residential building has been named Openhym Hall.

Mrs. Openhym has rounded out her life with many other interests, including daffodils, of which she has planted thousands on the campus of the University, a notable book collection of the writings of such authors as D. H. Lawrence, Dylan Thomas, and Emily Dickinson which she has presented to the Herrick Memorial Library of the University, and a serious study of the life and writings of W. H. Hudson, the great English naturalist, which included visits to Hudson country in the South Wiltshire Downs of England.

In a newspaper interview, Mrs. Openhym is quoted as saying: "Flowers make the returning seasons an expectation of delight. They are the things that keep us fresh, sane, and young in spirit. In the fever and strife of today's world, they renew our hope for the future. When we go wrong, we try and try again to do better next time. Gardeners are the greatest optimists in the world."

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

### *From the Hybridizing Robin*

I have a box of tazettas in the greenhouse (6 Feb. 1974) that have been blooming since the first week in December and the last of the lot are just about "gone by." These are the survivors grown from seed harvested early April 1966 on the Aegean island of Delos. I had planted part of it in the open and it germinated in October and was wiped out by winter freezing. I had suspected these might not be hardy so I planted a small lot in a pot and put them in the greenhouse. These have been blooming for 3 or 4 years now, always starting early and finishing up in early February.

This year 18 or 20 bloomed, and I don't think you could differentiate one from another. Obviously this must have been a highly inbred cultivar — I had pocketed seedpods from possibly a dozen different flowers (300-400 seeds) from several clumps along the steps to the domestic ruins on Delos, and yet the flowers produced are almost identical, with 4-6-8 white perianth, yellow cup florets 1-1¼ inches in diameter standing on 14- to 24-inch stems. The only variation is height and the time of blooming, but some of this could be poor culture.

Since the cultivar reproduces itself by seed I would guess it might be classified as *N. tazetta* L. subsp. *lacticolor* Baker (RHS Classified List, 1969).

Today, 10 Feb. 1974, after rereading the Robin, I went out to Thrift Drug Store, got some gelatin capsules, and put some of the last pollen in three capsules, then took a brush and daubed remaining pollen on all the surviving flowers. Otis mentioned Green Goddess as one of his new acquisitions — it would seem that since my Green Goddess rarely has more than a single bloom but has a tremendous bulb it might be worth while to use pollen from *N. tazetta lacticolor* on Green Goddess, hoping to reinfuse enough genetic material from the species (?) to get a later blooming period from Green Goddess.

On checking Dr. Throckmorton's printout for parentage of Green Goddess I did not find it listed, but Phillips registered it as an 8. However, I suspect he was trying to improve the size of tazettas by using Divisions 2 or 3, thus diluting the tazetta germplasm with each successive generation until the tazetta characteristic except for the round fat bulb is almost gone. A "back cross" to the wild form should bring tazetta germ plasm up to more than one-half again — with the hope of restoring typical multiple flowered bloom while also retaining good floret size and substance.

The thought just occurred to me that last Sunday I was not consciously selecting the wild form pollen to use on Green Goddess, but was in fact selecting the latest blooming flowers of the wild sibs because these were the only ones left of a 2-month blooming season.

— WM. A. BENDER

I am fascinated at how consistently successful crosses produce good flowers. I mentioned two earlier crosses last year — Bithynia × Ardour and Green Island × Ardour. The former was the better, but both produced hardly a really bad flower. I remarked a 2a primrose with a flattish expanded cup that is deep, bright gold in the center, widely banded with deep orange-

red. It was my best selection from the Bithynia × Ardour cross, and it was as good or better this year. I wish the neck were stronger (shorter, really) but the flower is held well nonetheless. The real point here is that I've selected nine from the same cross already, and I don't intend to throw any bulb away until I really have given it a chance. Among the new things the most interesting 2a's have come from Ardour crossed Falstaff. Only three bloomed, but I wouldn't dump a one. Another cross, of Easter Moon × Aircastle, began to put out flowers, and the same appears to apply. Broughshane × Ave also turned out some very svelte blooms. On the other hand, crosses that were uneven were extremely so. These may be fairly predictable, such as anything using a rough flower like Mabel Taylor, though there are obvious exceptions.

— ROBERT E. JERRELL

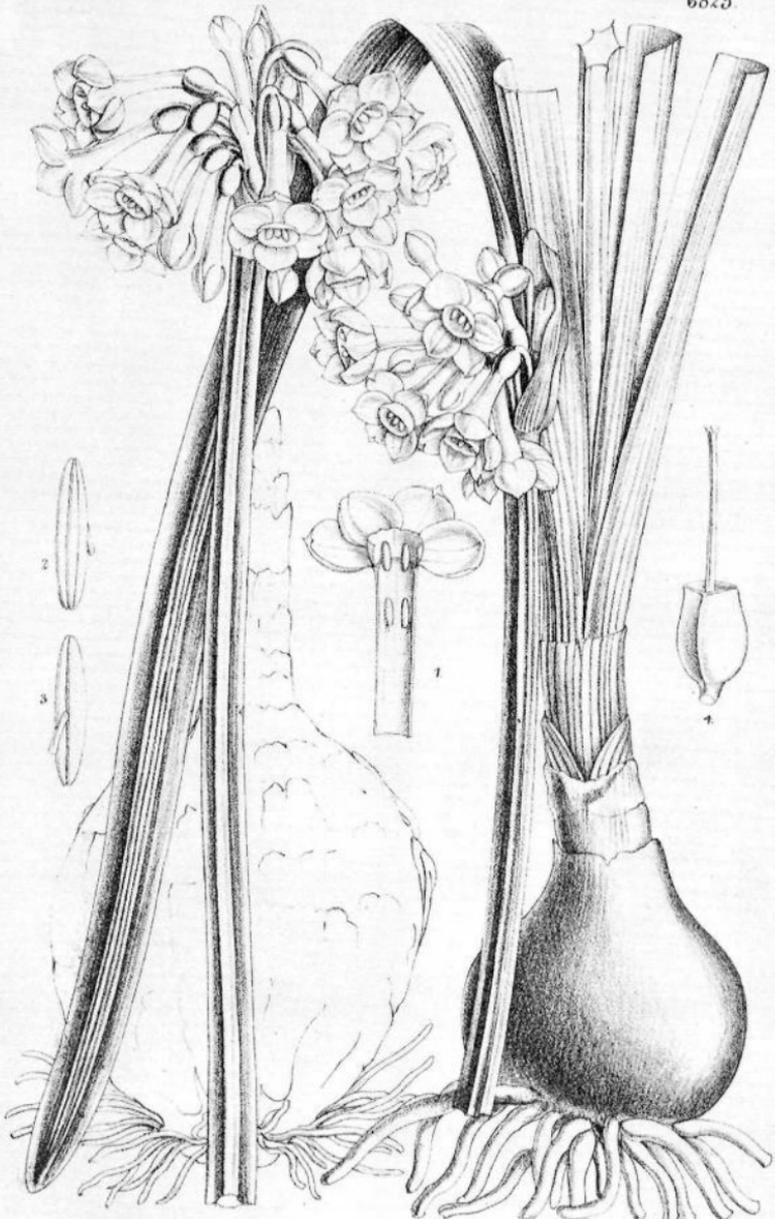
### *Narcissus tazetta* L. subsp. *pachybolbus* (Durieu) Baker

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, Falls Church, Virginia

A charming and most unusual daffodil is *N. tazetta pachybolbus*. Lindsay Dettman, daffodil scribe and hybridizer of Victoria, Australia, sent several dozen of these difficult-to-find tazettas to this country in April of last year. I kept two of my three bulbs warm and dry until I planted them in late October. In late April of this year when Cushendall was nodding goodbye to Zanita each bulb produced a well-filled-up bloom stalk. According to Professor A. Fernandes *pachybolbus* blooms in December to February in its native Algeria. These particular bulbs had been blooming for Lindsay last July—his mid winter. Your guess is as good as mine as to when they will bloom next. However, they and other tazettas bloomed much better and quicker for me than other types of daffodils just received from Australia and New Zealand.

*Pachybolbus* is a sort of lovely wierdo with a wild mix of characteristics. It has a very large bulb, in fact, its name means elephant bulb, and it has tiny florets. Like poorly displayed jewels there were 9 florets perched on one stalk and 8 on the other. As with all small cupped daffodils a *pachybolbus* floret has a long tube between the perianth and the ovary but *pachybolbus* carried this to an extreme with a tiny floret at the end of a comparatively much longer tube. The tube and ovary were  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long. The really lovely little floret, much smaller than a dime, is only a half inch from perianth tip to perianth tip. Its cup is  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide and the whole floret, and tube too, for that matter, pure white except for the tiny bright golden anthers. Each floret is a jewel to behold but collectively they are a pretty curiosity.

*Pachybolbus* may be difficult to keep, except for those who live in the Gulf States and southern California. It is probably not winter hardy and its midwinter blooming characteristics may do it in.



M. S. del. J. N. Fitch lith.

Vincent Brooks Day & Son Imp.

L. Reeve & Co London.

*N. tazetta* L. subsp. *pachybolbus*

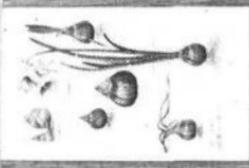
The illustration is from Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 1885.



PHILADELPHIA AREA  
DAFFODIL SOCIETY  
P.A.S.S.

**DO YOU KNOW ?**

1. NARCISSUS IS THE BOTANICAL NAME FOR DAFFODIL.
2. FALL IS THE TIME TO BUY AND PLANT BULBS.
3. BULBS PREFER LIGHTER SOIL AND WELL DRAINED SOIL.
4. OLD NON-BLOOMING CLUMPS SHOULD BE DIVIDED AND RE-FERTILIZED IN LATE SPRING.
5. ATTENDING GARDEN SHOWS WILL GIVE YOU INTEREST AND KNOWLEDGE.



**CULTURAL DIRECTIONS DAFFODILS**

SELECTION TIME MAY-JUNE

PLANTING TIME SEP. - NOV. 30

SOIL: 4-6" deep, 1/2" to 1" per bulb

DEPTH: 6" to 8" for 4 to 6" bulbs

PLANT: Bulbs 4" or 5"

FERTILIZER: 1/2 cup bone meal per bulb

BLOOMING TIME: APRIL 15 - MAY 5

CARE: AFTER BLOOMING, cut the foliage, then water.

Photograph by Vinciguerra

PADS Booth at Philadelphia Flower Show, 1974

## 1974 PHILADELPHIA FLOWER AND GARDEN SHOW

An educational exhibit, "Daffodils — September to May," featuring the life cycle of the bulb was this year's project of the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society for the 1974 Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show, March 10 to 17. Sheets of bamboo covered three walls of the 10' x 15' booth, providing a naturalistic background for the many pots of forced Beersheba, Cragford, Explorer, February Gold, Ice Follies, Little Beauty, Paper White, Peeping Tom, Rapallo, Scarlet O'Hara, Trippie Wickes, and Unsurpassable. These pots were displayed on the floor and on a wooden bench with daffodil carvings made by Jon Gruber.

Barbara Haines' arrangements were kept fresh throughout the week-long show by the addition of fresh daffodils by the many members of PADS who ably tended the booth during Show hours. Betty Tracey lent her two wrought iron daffodils to dress up the black fence. A poster with answers to most frequently asked questions, such as "Narcissus is the botanical name for daffodil," served a very useful purpose.

A Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show Trophy, a silver tray, was awarded to us "for an exceptional exhibit in the 1974 Show."

An estimated 20,000 people saw PADS's first Show in the Plymouth Meeting Mall, April 26-27. It was a good year for daffodil lovers in Philadelphia.

— HELEN H. LEBLOND

## AN APOLOGY TO SEA GIFT

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

Yes, Sea Gift, you were truly beautiful when I saw you in a winning Watrous collection last April. I am grateful to your exhibitor for showing you so well so that I could see how you are really supposed to look. When I said that you "never did much for me" (*Daffodil Journal*, September 1972) I meant that you never did "strut" for me. It seems that you always sulked and drooped, and often your yellow twin heads were joined by a "string" in an unkempt way. Sometimes you blasted; other years you did not even attempt to bloom. Now that I have seen how lovely you can be, I apologize to you and to Mr. Gray who found you in a Cornish garden and introduced you in 1935.

It was your fetching name that first caught my eye in Gray's catalog. With that name, I knew you had to be good. You were only 21 cents then. Later I ordered you again for 28 cents. You see, I did try. Could it be, dear Sea Gift, that you perked right up when you became aware what price tag (\$20.00) is attached to you by at least one commercial grower? At any rate, Sea Gift, you were truly enchanting on that show table, and you certainly helped to win that coveted Watrous medal. And you know something else, Sea Gift? I think you outshone your other 11 worthy companions.

Right on, Sea Gift, Right on!

# BULLETIN BOARD

## FROM THE EDITOR

Don't blame the Postal Service this time: the lateness of this Journal is my fault. Preparation of the issue was interrupted by an unexpected operation and hospital stay of nearly three weeks.

— ROBERTA C. WATROUS

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

### DUES RAISE — A NECESSARY EVIL?

At the fall Board meeting in Nashville this November your Board of Directors will be faced with the unpopular question of a dues raise for your society. While any type of dues raise is unpopular, the stark reality of our financial position must be faced. Until recently the monies derived from our dues structure just paid the cost of our Journal (a most vital and enjoyable publication, and in my opinion, a very necessary facet of our society).

A recent raise in cost of printing has caused the cost of our Journal to outstrip the monies incoming from our dues.

It can be readily seen that if our society is to function, a dues raise is a must. The proposed changes would be as follows:

ONE YEAR	
Annual	from \$5.00 to \$7.50
Family	from \$7.50 to \$10.00
Sustaining	from \$7.50 to \$10.00
Contributing	from \$10.00 to \$15.00
Junior	from \$2.00 to \$3.00
Overseas	\$5.00
THREE YEARS	
Individual	from \$12.50 to \$20.00
Family	from \$18.75 to \$25.00
Life	\$150.00
Overseas	\$10.00

Experience has shown that any dues increase results in a loss of about 15% in membership. We do not want to lose a single member. However, a little logic along with some arithmetic will prove that additional income is required. The Board of Directors reflects only what you, the membership, dictates. Any ideas or comments that you might have on this subject will be gratefully accepted. Please contact your Regional Vice President, a member of the Executive Committee, or others on the Board to let your wishes be known. Every avenue will be explored prior to any Board action this fall.

— BILL ROESE

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### HANDBOOK FOR EXHIBITING AND JUDGING DAFFODILS

The long-awaited Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils is now at the printers and copies will be available by the time this announcement

appears. They may be obtained from the ADS office at 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn., 06840. The price is \$2.25 postpaid.

The Handbook has been brought to completion by a special committee consisting of Mrs. Jesse Cox, Mrs. Goethe Link, and Mrs. W. S. Simms, chairmen of our committees for Judges, Schools, and Awards, respectively. It should be in the hands of every member who exhibits, judges, or even grows daffodils, since there is a great deal of material of general interest, including the classification with illustrations, the new color coding system, latest list of approved miniature daffodils, anatomy of the daffodil, and so on. The Handbook is 5½ x 8½ inches which is the size of the Journal, 44 pages in length, with a heavy yellow cover.

The appeal of the Handbook will extend beyond the ranks of the ADS and it will be promoted by advertising in the Bulletin of the National Council of State Garden Clubs and possibly other horticultural publications.

### RHS CLASSIFIED LIST

It has been generally understood that in undertaking to publish a new Classified List, modified to include the new color coding system but listing only varieties introduced subsequent to 1959, the RHS would continue to reprint the last (1969) edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names as long as there was any demand for it.

It now appears that the stock of the 1969 edition is exhausted and plans to reprint it have been abandoned. Our own stock is down to a dozen or so copies. As soon as word was received that the 1969 edition would not be reprinted an order was placed with the RHS designed to buy up any remaining copies. We have no final word but it seems the best we can hope for is a very small number of copies. Orders for these will be filled as long as they last; after that any calls for the 1969 edition can only be satisfied with used copies which are rarely available. Since there is likely to be a steady demand for the 1969 edition from those whose interests extend prior to 1960, members who have copies for which they no longer have any use are urged to send them to the office and not discard them.

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

### 1975 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A list of early shows will be published in the December issue of the Journal. Preliminary information should be sent to the Awards Chairman, Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3356 Cochise Dr., Atlanta, Ga. 30339, by October 10, if possible. Information desired: date of show; city or town where it will be held; show address or building; sponsor of show; and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

### SECOND CALL FOR DAFFODIL SEEDS

Once again daffodil seeds are available for members. Jack Schlitt of Portland, Oregon, has contributed a considerable number of seeds from imaginative crosses of fine parents. George Morrill contributed a large number of open pollinated seeds that could produce any combination of colors and forms. Quite possibly the Seed Broker will have seeds from England. Those whose patience matches their imagination and love for new daffodils

should send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to The Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

### INTERNATIONAL DAFFODIL CONFERENCE

Plans are being made for an international daffodil conference in New Zealand in 1976. It is hoped that a group from ADS will attend. Wells Knierim is making preliminary inquiries about group travel possibilities.

#### Special Offering

*The generosity of one of our Life Members enables us to offer the contents of her daffodil library in the "hope others will enjoy these books as I have." All the items are in mint condition and one of a kind, as follows:*

A set of the RHS Daffodil & Tulip Year Books which lacks only eight volumes of being complete. Offered are 28 volumes going back to 1914, plus the rare joint AHS/RHS number issued in 1942 .....	\$100.00
Complete set of AHS American Daffodil Yearbooks edited by B. Y. Morrison, four numbers, 1935-1938. Rare .....	20.00
Complete set of ADS Yearbooks, 1955-1964, nine numbers .....	20.00
Complete set of the Daffodil Journal, 1964-1974, 40 numbers .....	25.00
Daffodil Growing for Profit and Pleasure by A. F. Calvert, 1929. 236 plates .....	25.00
Romance of Daffodils by W. C. Brumback, 1959. Privately printed. Autographed .....	5.00
Miniature Daffodils by Alec Gray, 1935 .....	5.00
The Book of the Daffodil by Rev. S. E. Bourne, 1903 ..	4.00
The Book of Bulbs by S. Arnott, 1901 .....	4.00
The Little Bulbs by Elizabeth Lawrence, 1957 .....	6.00
The Complete Book of Bulbs by Rockwell & Grayson, 1953 .....	5.00
Hardy Garden Bulbs by Gertrude Wister, 1964 .....	4.00
The Garden Bulbs of Spring by Reynolds & Meacham, 1967 .....	4.00
Collins Guide to Bulbs by Patrick M. Syngé, 1961 .....	6.00

**American Daffodil Society**  
**89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840**

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

If you can spare any of the bulbs listed below, or know where they could be purchased, please write directly to the one involved. If you are looking for a particular bulb, write to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221, to have it listed in the next Journal.

- | CULTIVAR:  | DESIRED BY:  |
|--|--|
| 1b Effective   | Mrs. David B. Perrin, P. O. Box 642,<br>Gloucester, Virginia 23061                                 |
| 7b Clare   | George E. Morrill, 16302 S. Apperson Blvd.,<br>Oregon City, Oregon 97045                           |
| 1a Rowallane   | Fr. Athanasius Buchholz, Mount Angel Abbey,<br>St. Benedict, Oregon 97373                          |
| 1c Polaris   | (He is willing to trade.)  |
| 2c Killaloe  |  |
| 3b Shantallow  |  |
| 5b Hailstorm   |  |
| 9 Any named or unnamed<br>poeticus which has a<br>red eye, or red and<br>green eye <i>without</i><br>yellow.   |  |
| 1b Woodlea   | Michael A. Magut, 8 Bunker Hill Drive,<br>Trumbull, Conn. 06611                                    |
| 1c Pascali, Polaris  |  |
| 2a Cinnabar, Ellery,<br>Marmoset, Sealing<br>Wax   |  |
| 2c Avellea, Clareen,<br>Knockbane, Moyard  |  |
| 3b Capparoe, Lemon<br>Souffle, Shantallow,<br>Sirella  |  |
| 3c Engadine  | Mrs. Merton S. Yerger,<br>Box 97, Princess Anne, Md. 21853   |
| 9 Acme, Catawba, Ditty,<br>Huon, King of<br>Diamonds, Laureate,<br>Marseillaise, Niantic,<br>Opera, Pentucket,<br>Queen of Diamonds,<br>Steadfast, Wide Wing |  |
| 10 <i>N. poeticus poetarum</i> ,<br><i>N. poeticus</i><br><i>radiiflorus</i> ,<br><i>N. poeticus</i><br><i>verbanensis</i>                                   |  |
| Exhibition bulbs for a dis-<br>play garden.  | Central Ohio Daffodil Society,<br>Mrs. William Pardue,<br>2591 Henthorne Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43221 |

## SCHOLARSHIP TO HONOR LARRY MAINS

(Reprinted from Northeast Region Newsletter, June 1974)

The name of Larry Mains recalls to us a friendly fellow with an enthusiastic love of daffodils, of iris and daylilies, and of the people associated with them. But Larry was also Professor Mains of Drexel University, who not only taught civil engineering from 1925 until his retirement in 1964, heading the department for eight years, but who was also a friend to many students, and who for a decade served as a basketball coach.

In his memory, some of those who knew Larry at Drexel have established a scholarship fund. It is hoped that some of his friends in the Daffodil Society will want to contribute to it.

The tax-deductible gifts to the Professor Laurence P. Mains Memorial Scholarship Fund should be sent to Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

The convention is now history, but it is possible to enjoy "mini" conventions by joining a round robin. These robins are useful in promoting discussion of daffodil culture along with the promotion of friendships. For those growers who find it inconvenient to attend conventions, a round robin will provide exchanges in the knowledge of various cultural practices. There are vacancies in men's robins, general robins, and regional robins.

In the garden of her new home in Berkeley, California, Mrs. James Wilson found *N. tazetta italicus* growing and blooming. She reported that this tazetta subspecies begins its blooming season as early as September. It grows something under 12 inches in height. It is a modest seed setter. Two other species she reported growing were *N. gaditanus* and *N. willkommii*. *N. gaditanus* was described as being a difficult plant to grow and bloom. However, this plant increased from two bulbs to 53 in a 3-year period of growth. *N. gaditanus* is closely allied to *N. juncifolius*. *N. willkommii* is even smaller and also closely allied to *N. juncifolius*. Mrs. Wilson is very fortunate to be able to grow these species well.

Mrs. Wilson told how she uses bottomless boxes to grow miniatures. These boxes are 9 inches high, 20 inches wide, and 5 yards long. She built compartments about 7 by 7 inches with 1/2-inch mesh screen. Each is filled with a mixture of adobe soil, compost, and sand. Each variety has its own compartment. The boxes do dry out in summer, but water is applied when necessary. From time to time bulbs are divided, with some remaining in each compartment while the remainder are planted out in the garden. She has found this to be an ideal arrangement for growing miniatures. She bloomed *N. bulbocodium romieuxii* and Little Gem during the middle of December.

Mrs. Mel Williams continues to give favorable reports of her successes in blooming and growing many of the standard varieties in Angie, Louisiana. The early ones bloom quite well for her. She stages "mini" shows by selecting promising stems and setting them in her kitchen window for study

and comparison. This is an excellent method for a grower to learn to know the individual varieties.

Early blooms always attract much interest with growers. The Misses Tuthill wrote that they had blooms of *N. asturiensis* in Rye, New York, in the latter part of January, and these were in snow! Celeste Cox, of Falls Church, Virginia, reported much success with *N. cyclamineus* as she had as many as 70 blooms. This species seeds itself as it does not increase by bulb division.

The past season was notorious in that a period of severe freezing weather came during the early blooming season. It was a sad experience to see so many promising blooms destroyed. However, there are a few whose stems will withstand these freezes. Mary Lou Gripshover of Columbus, Ohio, concurs with me that Moondance is the most sturdy of all the trumpets. It, along with Fortune and Ada Finch, withstood freezing temperatures well. It is also interesting that various pollinated flowers were lost, save those of Ada Finch. Seed were harvested from the latter.

Numerous double daffodils were bought and planted last autumn. Many growers are not fully aware of the great beauty these possess. There are a few that will blast, and the blooms cannot be evaluated. Doubles do require plenty of water and they are less tolerant of the hot and dry climates.

It is a practice of mine to use flowerpots in planting daffodil seed. Each pot contains the seed of a specific cross. The pots are later sunk into the ground. Never again will I use the cork-like pots. When I lifted them this summer I found that termites had ruined them. This also nullified their use for planting bulbs of the miniature varieties.

### POETICUS ROUND ROBIN

The new poeticus round robin letter is off to a good start with the aims of accumulating ideas and data about poeticus cultivars that will become a record of possible future value to the Society.

An example of the kind of data compiled may be of interest to members who want to make similar records for their own poeticus cultivars. We select Minuet 9 (Chapman) 1923 as the example to show you. The qualities recorded include:

Position and diameter of perianth — flat, 8 cm.

Shape of petal — shovel, no overlap

Shape of sepal — somewhat broader, no overlap

Diameter of corona — 1.5 cm.

Form of corona — flat

Color of corona — yellow, broad red rim

Scent — yes

Height — 35 cm.

Bloom date — 4/20/74

Location — Brooklyn, Indiana

Information of the above type can be very helpful in judging poets as well as in identifying forgotten cultivars. If poeticus growers in the general membership are willing to share their records with the robin members they may write to Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Box 97, Princess Anne, Maryland 21853, who is acting director of this robin for Dr. Glenn Dooley, Round Robin Chairman.

— MEG YERGER

## PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Upon the recommendation of the Regional Vice Presidents, appointments to the Public Relations Committee have been made by the Chairman, as follows:

New England, Mrs. Mary Mattison van Schaik; Northeast, Mrs. Daniel J. McNamara; Middle Atlantic, Mrs. William C. Seipp; Southeast, Mrs. John B. Veach; Midwest, Mrs. William Pardue; Southern, Mrs. L. H. Houston; Central, Mr. William Heard; Southwest, Mrs. Charles Dillard; Pacific, Mrs. James G. Craig.

The regional public relations chairmen maintain good relations with the news media, Chambers of Commerce, garden clubs, arboretums, and parks in their effort to interest the general public in daffodils and to create a favorable image for ADS. These aims are also the responsibility of every daffodil society member and the committee members welcome news about local educational displays, programs, public plantings, bulb orders for non-ADS groups, etc.

MARGARET R. YERGER, *Chairman,*  
*Public Relations Committee*

## AN EARLY ARTICLE ON PINK DAFFODILS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Gainesville, Florida*

*In January, 1946, the California Horticultural Society published in its Journal (7: 334-344) an article, "A Genetical Analysis of Pink Daffodils; A Preliminary Report". The article was of particular interest to me since I had had the privilege of meeting the two authors, Edgar Anderson of the Missouri Botanical Garden and Earl Hornback of Oregon Bulb Farms. While they are no longer living and were not able to see the progress now evident in today's pink daffodils, their observations concerning the possible genetical makeup of pink daffodils is still quite pertinent. (At this point it should be noted that daffodil enthusiasm in the California Horticultural Society was largely fostered by the Society's president, the late Sydney B. Mitchell, who in 1931 urged me to begin plant breeding as a hobby.)*

*The early part of the article is rather technical in nature and would probably be of little interest to most members of the American Daffodil Society. However, that part dealing with the possible sources of the pink in today's daffodils should be of concern to any gardeners who today have one or more pinks in their collections. Therefore, that part of the article is reproduced as it was first published. The complete article is being placed in the Society's Library for those who may wish to read it in its entirety.*

## THE PINK DAFFODIL COMPLEX AND WHERE IT CAME FROM

The above discussion, although complicated by the occurrence of tetraploidy, is conventional genetics which concerns itself almost exclusively with single gene differences, such as color and color pattern. However, to the ordinary breeder these are relatively unimportant matters and what he needs to know is something about the entire germ plasm; what the plant is like as a whole, and on the whole what general kinds of combinations are

going to be thrown. As has been previously shown in a series of technical papers, when crosses are made between distinctly different species, the total effect of the forces making for coherence of the things that went in together is very strong even after generations of breeding. These forces are of several kinds but they all work in the same direction and they mean in simple terms that we tend to get back out of the mass whole sets of characters which went in together in the first place. Rarely we may even get a throw back to one of the original species. We are, however, much more apt to get things which remind us only in part of one or the other of the species which went into the hybrid varieties. These forces of specific cohesion are so strong that we may even determine what the original combinations were even when they are unknown if we have large numbers of hybrids from controlled crosses to study.

In the hybrid of Tunis  $\times$  Mrs. R. O. Backhouse an attempt was made to find out what the pink gene was tied up with. What was the general sort of complex that had put the pink into the pink daffodils? It has been obvious to everyone who bred daffodils that one of the ultimate sources of the pink daffodils must be the poets narcissi. They have the color restricted to the cup, usually to the very edge, and they alone, of all the original species, have a strong red pigment. The pinks, however, have a different shade of red; it is a weak ecru pink instead of a strong orange red and it does not fade with the age of the flower, whereas the colors of *N. poeticus* fade very perceptibly. The pinks as we know them must be the result of recombination. They inherit the quantity of pigment and its distribution from *poeticus*; the peculiar tint must have come from elsewhere. Where might that have been?

The technique for investigating this subject is really very simple though it sounds complicated. Every plant was scored for flower color and measured for sepal length, sepal width, crown length, and then the degree of crimping of the crown was scored. This latter was merely put in three grades: 1. Strong with a very wavy edge, 2. Medium with a more or less medium edge (for this set of plants of course they are all pretty much waved, due to the strong waving brought in by Tunis), and 3. Weak, which means an edge fairly straight and even. Each of these characters was then compared for the whole lot of hybrids and for the pinks alone. Let us take these up one at a time:

(1) Pink is linked with a straight edge. Among the strongly crimped there were only two pinks out of a total of 13 plants. Among the crimped there were two out of four plants.

(2) Pinks are linked with narrow sepals. Among the wide sepals there were only two pinks in fifteen. Among the narrow sepals there was one out of four.

(3) There is no linkage between sepal length and pink.

(4) There is a very slight linkage between a long crown and pink and this is much stronger if one considers a proportionately long crown.

(5) From observation it is also clear that pink is linked with a floppy, poor perianth and with a narrow crown instead of a wide, flaring one.

The above facts give us a picture of what the gene (p) might have come into the cross with. The species we are looking for has a long, narrow crown with a straight edge and narrow, poor quality perianth parts. The obvious answer to this is *Narcissus moschatus* Haworth. We now have a working hypothesis. The pink daffodils are recombinations of elements from

*N. poeticus* and from *N. moschatus* or similar straight-edged white trumpets. From the former they inherited a red or red-bordered cup; from the latter they inherited the capacity to turn pigment (when present) into a pinky red which does not fade. There are various directions in which we may look for confirmatory evidence. After the above analysis had been made, *N. moschatus* was carefully examined in the field. We customarily think of it as a pure white daffodil but as it ages, although it has almost no pigment, what little it has appears first as a faint blush of pink or ecru which gradually deepens into a light purplish brown as the flower fades. This would seem to be the color we are looking for. To be sure, it shows most strongly in the perianth, rather than in the crown, but on the above hypothesis we are not looking for a pink-cupped daffodil; the amount and the distribution of pigment would



"Moschatus of Linnaeus"  
(Clusius, Altera Appendix, 1605)



"Moschatus of Haworth"  
(Curtis's Bot. Mag. pl. 1300, 1810)

*Editor's note:* The name *moschatus* has been applied at different times to two different species or subspecies, "*moschatus* of Linnaeus" and "*moschatus* of Haworth." The latter, now known as *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. subsp. *alpestris* (Pugsley) Fernandes, is the one referred to in this article. The former, *N. pseudo-narcissus* L. subsp. *moschatus* (L.) Baker, has lobed, slightly flaring corona, is larger, and is "very similar to the present-day garden plant sold as *N. cernuus*." (Pugsley, 1933)

have been brought in by *N. poeticus*. What we are looking for is the ability to use the pigment precursors to produce a pink which holds its color as the flower ages. Diagrammatically the recombination would have been somewhat as follows:

MOSCHATUS	POETICUS
Little pigment	*Much pigment
No pigment in crown	*Pigment restricted to crown
*Pigment pinkish, non-fading	Pigment orange-red, fading
MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE (Recombination after several generations of breeding)	
	*Much pigment
	*Pigment restricted to crown
	*Pigment pinkish, non-fading

From the above diagram it is clear that we can no longer speak of the pink daffodils as tracing back to any one wild progenitor. To get sufficient pigment they must ultimately have a *poeticus* in their ancestry; to get the proper shade of pigment they must trace back to a straight-edged white trumpet such as *moschatus*. We can no more think of the poets as being potential pinks than we can of *moschatus* being a potential pink. The latter color is a real achievement, resulting from the recombination of genes from different sources.

On the above hypothesis *moschatus* × yellow trumpets could never lead to pinks without the introduction of *poeticus* blood, nor could *poeticus* × yellow trumpets without the gene "p" from *moschatus* or some such daffodil. Therefore we have two types of questions in scanning pedigrees to test the above hypothesis: (1) Do pink daffodils actually trace back to *Narcissus moschatus* and *N. poeticus*? (2) Are there any pinks which do not have *poeticus* in their ancestry or any which do not have *moschatus* or some such straight-edged white trumpet? Fortunately, many daffodil breeders have kept accurate records and we have evidence on these points. The answer to the first is clear; some of the pinks are known to trace back to both species and by more than one line. The second test is more difficult to answer in full. So far as we know, no pink daffodil has been produced from *moschatus* × yellow trumpets with no introduction of *poeticus*, or by yellow trumpets × *poeticus* without the inclusion of a straight-edged white trumpet. The fact that we have located no such pedigrees does not mean that none exists and we shall be glad to hear from any daffodil breeders who have evidence either for or against the above hypothesis.

The really critical observation in the above cross is that the gene "p" is linked with a straight rather than with a ruffled edge. *Poeticus* introduces so much ruffling, fluting, etc., that any gene which ultimately came from that species should be tied up with a very unevenly edged crown, rather than the reverse.

These pedigrees complete the tests which may be applied to the hypothesis with the data at hand. Others could be suggested. One of the most obvious would be to cross a strong pink to *N. moschatus*. On the above hypothesis all the progeny should be potential pinks; some might have so little pigment as to be as white as *moschatus* or even whiter. It is quite possible that the rather dirty cast to the pink of *moschatus* is due to a dominant gene and in this case one would have to raise a second generation from the cross in order to achieve a soft, clear shade of pink.

## RED DAFFODILS AND AN INVITATION FROM ENGLAND

My main interest is breeding exhibition cultivars in the first four divisions, with a special interest in the area of "all-red." I am using cultivars of better form and darker color than such things as Ambergate and Atomist, such as Sabine Hay, raised by D. B. Milne, which won an Award of Merit this year.

If you have any members working in this color I would welcome the opportunity to correspond and compare notes. Also if any of your members are visiting this country I would be happy to meet them. It is coincidental that I live in South Lincolnshire, where we have something like 17,000 acres of ordinary commercial bulb plantings (tulips and daffodils). In fact I think I am correct in saying that about half the bulbs of the entire world are concentrated in this small area, so it is a very colorful place to visit in April and early May.

As a sideline I am attempting mutation breeding. I believe I am alone in this country to do so with daffodils.

— BRUCE C. JAMES

## THE 1974 ADS AWARD WINNERS

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

Instead of the near-normal daffodil season we had opted for in 1974, what we got was, in the words of one veteran ADS member, "the earliest blooming season ever experienced in my 50 years of growing daffodils."

This situation, compounded by the energy crunch, presented the committees responsible for the 29 ADS Shows with a plethora of problems; yet only one show, Long Island, N. Y., was called off early in the planning stage. But, of the four shows originally planned for April 6, the Tennessee State Show at Nashville was the only one that managed to survive; its date, however, had been advanced to March 23. The Southwestern Regional at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and the Illinois State at Eldorado had no choice other than to cancel when, after very warm weather, a sudden hard freeze late in March ruined all of their flowers. Then, on April 3, Louisville, site of the Kentucky State Show, was hard hit by a tornado. Aside from the fact that visitors were not wanted in the city so soon after the storm, all their daffodils had taken a severe beating.

Cincinnati and the surrounding area were struck a double blow; the freeze and a tornado. With only two weeks left before the Convention and National Show, Mrs. Henry Hobson, Jr., and Mrs. Stuart Jacobs, Co-chairmen of the show, together with their committee, set to work encouraging growers in other regions who were coming to the Convention to bring their blooms with them. The fact that the Cincinnati Show was the largest show of the season — 701 entries — attests to their efficiency. Too, this is the first time since the Hartford Convention that we've had winners of all National medals and trophies — indicative of the show's excellent quality.

The new Matthew Fowlds Medal was presented to Mrs. Charles A. Bender

of Chambersburg, Pa., for her fine specimen of the cyclamineus hybrid, Charity May.

The Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal was awarded to Mrs. W. R. Mackinney of West Chester, Pa., for her 12 delightful miniatures: *N. juncifolius*, Xit, Piccolo, Minidaf, Canaliculatus, Sundial, Tête-a-Tête, Hawera, Jumble, Baby Moon, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, and April Tears.

Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen of Wilmington, Del., won the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., Trophy for her colorful collection of 12 cultivars, three stems each, of: Glenwherry, Kingscourt, Revelry, Signal Light, Hotspur, Kasota, Avenger, Ballymoss, Blarney's Daughter, Matador, Joybell, and Camelot. She was also the winner of the ADS Lavender Ribbon for her five miniatures: Mite, Minnow, Segovia, Hawera, and Minidaf.

A most enviable record for capturing medals and trophies was set by Mrs. John Bozievich of Bethesda, Md. She won the Carey E. Quinn Gold Medal with 24 cultivars; the American Horticultural Society Medal with 18 American Bred daffodils; the very first Maxine M. Lawler trophy ever to be awarded, and the Larry P. Mains Trophy. From this last Trophy collection, a vase of Aircastle was selected as the show's best three-stem exhibit and thereby received the ADS White Ribbon plus the Rita L. Fuller Memorial Trophy given by SWODS, which stands for the Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society, sponsors of the National Show. Furthermore, one stem of Aircastle from this same vase was judged to be the best bloom in the show and gained for Marie Bozievich the ADS Gold Ribbon as well as the SWODS DeWitt and Elizabeth Balch Memorial Trophy. But that was not the end of Marie's winnings — her outstanding collection of 12 cultivars won both the ADS Green Ribbon and the Indian Hills Garden Club Trophy given by SWODS. She also entered a collection of five outstanding triandrus hybrids that was selected to receive another SWODS Award, the Mary and Carl Krippendorf Memorial Trophy. Altogether 104 daffodils, each worthy of a blue ribbon, were staged in these winning collections!

Believing that an added degree of respect is generally accorded to daffodils that have proved their prowess on the National level a representative group of Marie's winning cultivars is being noted. Oneonta, Suede, Sunapee, Showboat, and Wahkeena represented Murray Evans; Aircastle, Eland, Chiloquin, Coloratura, Coral Ribbon, Flaming Meteor, Gossamer, Green Quest, Irish Coffee, Lovable, and R/33/23 (both from Green Island × Chinese White), also, Limeade, Noweta, Oryx, Old Satin, Puppet, Silken Sails, Willet, and Charter, all raised by Grant Mitsch, although the latter was introduced by Michael Jefferson-Brown and Old Satin and Irish Coffee were introduced jointly by Mr. Mitsch and Dr. Tom Throckmorton. From the House of Richardson came Camelot, Carrickbeg, Falstaff, Golden Aura, Irish Minstrel, Irish Rover, Leonora (seldom seen in ADS shows), Merlin, Prince Royal, Parthia, Rose Royale, Rainbow, Revelry (of 1948 vintage), Rockall, Viking, and the new white Snowcrest, as well as its parent, Verona. Others were: Guy Wilson's famous whites Angel, Easter Moon, Rashee, and Sleveland, plus his pleasing pale pink Drumboe; John Lea's prize-winning Achduart, Achnasheen, Inverpolly, Kildonan, and Kildavin; W. J. Dunlop's consistently good Downpatrick; Havilah, registered by the late Edwin C. Powell in 1948; Matthew Fowlds' triandrus hybrid, Waxwing; Mrs. Kate Reade's 1974 Carncairn introduction, Gin and Lime, and John Blanchard's widely-heralded Arish Mell.

Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover of Columbus, Ohio, won the Carl W. Schmalstig

Memorial Trophy for the best collection of pink daffodils in the National Show. Another SWODS Trophy, given for the best miniature daffodil, went to Mrs. William C. Baird, also of Columbus, for her specimen of Halingy, as did the ADS Miniature Gold Ribbon. All other ADS Ribbon winners in Cincinnati will be mentioned along with those for the other 24 shows.

Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal (or Ribbon) collections of 24 cultivars from no less than five divisions were staged successfully by 10 exhibitors in as many shows. Of these, six were winners for the first time and thereby received Quinn Medals; the four repeat-winners were each given the Quinn Ribbon Award. Congratulations are due equally to each of these exhibitors. Those who won Silver Medals were: Mrs. Hildreth Crafton at Conway, Mrs. Charles G. Rice at Hartford, Mrs. John Payne Robinson at Hampton, Miss Leslie Anderson at Memphis, Mrs. Carl W. Smithson at Nashville, and Robert E. (Bob) Jerrell at La Cañada. The Ribbon winners were: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman at Chambersburg, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen at Wilmington, Mrs. Thomas W. Smith at Baltimore, and Wells Knierim at Cleveland.

Mrs. Crafton's group, composed mostly of good early to midseason bloomers, included pale yellow Luna Moth, bright-cupped Matapan, and lovely, dependable Passionale. In Miss Anderson's impressive collection were Golden Aura, Green Quest, and the intriguing Irish Coffee with its many changes of color. Seven divisions were represented in Mrs. Robinson's well-balanced entry with Court Martial, Arctic Doric, and Descanso being prominent. Three fine white flowers, Ave, Homage, and Dream Castle, along with a spectacular bloom of pink Precedent were eye-catchers in Mrs. Smith's collection.

Another highly commendable collection was staged by Mrs. Rice, which included Mrs. Richardson's fine new pink-cupped Santa Rosa and her doubles, Gay Cavalier, Gay Song, and Gay Challenger. Noted in Mrs. Andersen's exhibit were Heath Fire, Oneonta, Loch Naver, and Mrs. Reade's precious pink cyclamineus, Foundling. Mrs. Smithson's well-groomed exhibit included near-perfect specimens of Mr. Mitsch's new yellow trumpet, Modoc, a lovely bloom of pink Canby, and a brilliant bloom of Inca Gold. Noteworthy in Bob Jerrell's winning collection were Coral Ribbon, Frost and Flame, Chapeau, and Dainty Miss. He also included one of Dr. Throckmorton's fine seedlings (T/66/21). Mrs. Hartman's group included fine flowers of My Love, Arbar, Green Linnet, and Lemonade. Top Notch, Highland Wedding, Ballymoss (always dependable), and Irish Mist were among Wells Knierim's 24 superb flowers.

The Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal for a collection of 12 different miniature daffodils from at least three divisions was awarded at three shows to exhibitors who had not previously won this Medal and at one show to an exhibitor who repeated her former success in this difficult class. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis received their medal at the Middle Atlantic Regional Show, sponsored by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society, at Hampton by showing Hawera, Jumblee, Yellow Xit, Quince, *N. jonquilla* Flore Pleno, Sea Gift, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Minidaf, Wee Bee, Pixie's Sister, Sundial, and *N. watieri*. David Cook, not deterred by the second-place award his Watrous entry received last year in a very close decision at the Atlanta Show, took his miniatures to the Nashville Show this spring and won his medal with near-perfect blooms of Tosca, Kibitzer (Watrous), Rosaline Murphy, Tête-a-Tête, Lively Lady, Mite, Hawera, Picoblanco, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Canaliculatus, Sundial, and Xit.

Wallace Windus won his Watrous Silver Medal at the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society Show with Minnow, *N. juncifolius*, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Sundial, Segovia, Stafford, Clare, April Tears, Bobbysoxer, Hawera, and *N. watieri*. Mrs. Charles F. Dillard of Gurdon, Arkansas, staged this, her second winning entry, at the Texas Daffodil Society's State Show in Dallas: Pencrebar, Hawera, Jumblee, W. P. Milner, Tête-a-Tête, Little Beauty, Sundial, Canaliculatus, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. cyclamineus*, Little Gem and *N. triandrus concolor*. She now has the distinction of being the first Roberta C. Watrous Ribbon winner.

The Bronze Ribbon offered at regional shows only for 12 cultivars, three stems each, found winners in three of the seven regional shows. The Rev. Jones B. Shannon had the winning collection in the New England Regional Show with Camelot, Accent, Quetzal, Passionale, Daydream, Silken Sails, Leonaine, Viking, Green Island, and Nampa. In the Northeast Region, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen won her third Ribbon in as many years by staging Stint, Blarney, Richhill, La Fiancée, Aircastle, Stratosphere, Crumlin, Avenger, Pipit, Ormeau, Lysander, and Limerick. In the Southeast Region, Mrs. W. S. Simms was the winner with a set of dependable favorites which included Drumboe, Ringstead, and Sleveen.

Coming now to the Gold Ribbon for the best daffodil in the show, we find the majestic Empress of Ireland as the winner in two shows. One exhibitor, David E. Cook of Atlanta, put up entries in four shows and emerged with three Gold Ribbons. William H. (Bill) Roese, Richard T. Ezell, and Marie Bozievich won Gold Ribbons at two shows each.

The White Ribbon for the best three stems of the same cultivar was awarded to Festivity at three shows and Patricia Reynolds at two. Precedent, Viking, Verona and, of course, Aircastle, were winners of both the Gold and White Ribbons; noticeably several exhibitors won both of these Ribbons. Winners are being listed here with the name and place of the show, number of entries in each, and the date on which the show opened. (Gold — G and White — W)

SHOWS	WINNING CULTIVARS	EXHIBITORS
Northern California, Oakland 439; 3/9	Roese sdlg. F 14/1 G	William H. Roese
Alabama State, Birmingham 400; 3/13	Flaming Meteor 2a G Purity 2c W	David E. Cook Mr. & Mrs. Walter Thompson
Texas State, Dallas 276; 3/15	Empress of Ireland 1c G Festivity 2b W	Mrs. Charles F. Dillard Mrs. Royal A. Ferris
Fayette Garden Club, Fayetteville, Ga. 205; 3/22	Carrickbeg 1a G Geranium 8 W	David E. Cook Mrs. Lorraine Matthews
Arkansas State, Conway 350; 3/23	Ocean Spray 7b G Matador 8 W	Mrs. Jesse Cox Mrs. Isabel Watts
Pacific Regional, La Cañada, Ca. 647; 3/23	Queenscourt 1c G Patricia Reynolds 1b W	William H. Roese William H. Roese
Southern Regional, Memphis, Tn. 478; 3/23	Daydream 2d G Accent 2b W	Mrs. Richard Harwood Mrs. Wayne Anderson
Tennessee State, Nashville 448; 3/23	Golden Aura 2a G Ormeau 2a W	Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr. Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr.
Southeast Regional, Atlanta, Ga. 498; 3/28	Lemonade 3a G Precedent 2b W	David E. Cook Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson

Middle Atlantic Regional, Hampton, Va. 448; 3/30	Pannill sdlg. D71 G Pristine 2c W Viking 1a G	William G. Pannill William G. Pannill Mrs. Wayne Anderson
Mississippi State, Hernando 435; 3/30	Martha Washington 8 W Ave 2c G	Miss Leslie Anderson Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr.
Washington Daffodil Society, D. C. 398; 4/13	Pueblo 7b W Arbar 2b G	Mrs. John Bozievich Mrs. Howard Junk
Adena Daffodil Society, Chillicothe, Ohio; 4/16	Rashee 1c W Cantatrice 1c G	Mrs. Reginald Blue Mrs. Thomas W. Smith
Maryland State, Baltimore 638; 4/17	Festivity 2b W Monterrico 4 G	Mrs. Frederick J. Viele Richard T. Ezell
Berwyn Garden Club, Exton, Pa. 236; 4/17	Euphony 2a W Aircastle 3b G	Richard T. Ezell Mrs. John Bozievich
National-Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio 701; 4/18	Aircastle 3b W  Precedent 2b G	Mrs. John Bozievich  Mr. & Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor
Pennsylvania State, Chambersburg 272; 4/23	Actaea 9 W Statue 2b G	Mrs. Owen W. Hartman Mrs. Lawrence Billau
Garden Class-Woman's Club, Downingtown, Pa. 232; 4/24	Patricia Reynolds 1b W  Beige Beauty 3a G	Mrs. Lawrence Billau  Mrs. John Bozievich
Northeast Regional, Wilmington, Del. 450; 4/26	Matapan 3b W  Empress of Ireland 1c G	Donald Andersen  Richard T. Ezell
Philadelphia Area, Plymouth Meeting, Pa. 361; 4/26	Chinese White 3c W  Corofin 3b G	Mrs. Zachary Wobensmith  Mrs. William Pardue
Midwest Regional, Columbus, Ohio 523; 4/27	Galway 2a W  Daviot 2b G	Wells Knierim Wells Knierim
Ohio State, Cleveland 181; 4/30	Festivity 2b W Ariel 3b G	Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr.
Connecticut State, Greenwich 631; 5/1	Yellow Cheerfulness 4 W	Mrs. Winston Hapen Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Anthony
Connecticut Hort. Society, Hartford 234; 5/3	Verona 3c G Verona 3c W	Mrs. C. G. Rice
New England Regional, Mass. State, Worcester 430; 5/8	Guy Wilson 44/108 G Viking 1a W	Mrs. A. E. Conrad Rev. Jones B. Shannon

Again the early season was clearly reflected in the Maroon Ribbon classes for five different reversed bicolor daffodils, as no entries were staged at the National Show and only 10 Ribbons were awarded at other shows. Daydream and Limeade shared the limelight in five collections each; Bethany, Binkie, Lunar Sea, Pipit, Pastorale were each in three. Even though the season was nearing its end in Birmingham, the Walter Thompsons managed to put up a splendid set there in which Murray Evans' new Dawnlight was particularly noted. Mrs. Kenneth C. Ketcheside staged a wonderfully grown collection at the Arkansas Show in Conway. Mrs. Harold E. Stanford's immaculately groomed collection at Nashville included, aside from cultivars already named, an especially smooth Honeybird. Nazareth appeared in F. R. Yazenski's Hampton collection and in the Atlanta Show Mrs. W. S. Simms' included Charter, Handcross, and the prolific Chat. Continuing her winning streak, Marie Bozievich showed Grant Mitsch's new Siletz in her successful Washington exhibit. Rich Reward was prominent in Wells

Knierim's collection at Columbus, and Mockingbird, the new long-cupped jonquil hybrid, was one of the fine reversed bicolors in Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony's winning exhibit at the Greenwich Show. The Reverend Jones B. Shannon had the winning collection at the last show of the season, Worcester, Mass., which included Cocktail and Halolight. At La Cañada, S. P. (Sid) DuBose was the winner.

Show committees are privileged to offer the Purple Ribbon to any five-stem collection of standard daffodils they may wish to specify in their schedules with the exception of the two collections for which other ADS Ribbons are offered. Division collections were, as usual, the preferred choice, with awards going to four collections each of large-cups, small-cups and cyclamineus cultivars; one each of trumpets, triandrus, and jonquil hybrids; four white collections; and three calling for blossoms from any divisions. At the National Show Wells Knierim had a winner with his elite cyclamineus hybrids Jetfire, Killdeer, White Caps, Jenny, and Andalusia. At Columbus he had another with a white collection which included Churchman (Ballydorn) and Birthright, and three days later still another at Cleveland with triandrus hybrids Waxwing, Chipper, Arish Mell, Little Lass, and Sidhe.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony's white collection at Hartford contained Eland, Shot Silk, Verona, Pueblo, and Arish Mell. Wallace Windus staged Stainless, Cool Crystal, Vigil, Pigeon, and Snowhill (de Navarro), another white collection, at Plymouth Meeting, and Dr. Stan Baird's La Cañada group included Celilo, Early Mist, Snow Dream, Glenshesk, and another stem of Snowhill.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor had two Purple Ribbon winning entries: first in Washington with their large-cupped collection that included Lyles McNairy's yellow seedling 59-1, which is now in the process of being registered as 2a Lyles, and then in Chambersburg their small-cupped group included Green Howard and Murray Evans' splendid new yellow-petalled Red Fox.

Other large-cupped collection winners were Mrs. Richard Harwood at Memphis, Mrs. Frederick J. Viele at Baltimore, and Miss Anne Sangree at the Berwyn Garden Club Show in Exton, Pa. Wahkeena and Festivity were used twice in these entries along with other telling flowers such as My Love, Chapeau, and Flaming Meteor.

Other Purple Ribbon winners with small-cupped daffodils were Mrs. Howard Junk at the Adena Daffodil Society Show in Chillicothe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson in Birmingham, and Mrs. John Bozievich at the Northeast Regional Show in Wilmington. Coolgreany, Corofin, Beige Beauty, and the little yellow Dinkie (dating back to 1927) were noted in these entries.

The remaining cyclamineus collections were entered by: Mrs. Henning Rountree at the Middle Atlantic Regional Show; David Cook in Atlanta; and Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr., at the Nashville Show. Among the flowers shown were short-cupped Greenlet, the bicolored Perky, with its long bright yellow cup, and, of course, the famous Coleman charmers: Jenny, Charity May, Dove Wings, Kitten, Clown, and Andalusia.

The winning trumpet collection was staged by Mrs. Kenneth Ketcheside at Conway with a very fine bloom of Matthew Zandbergen's lovely yellow Kiwanis being outstanding. In Dallas, Mrs. Betty Barnes was the Purple Ribbon winner with the only successful jonquil hybrid collection of the year by showing Pipit, Stratosphere (proclaimed by many growers as the best 7b

in existence), Verdin, Dove, and Eland.

A diverse group of cultivars made up the collections calling for blooms from any divisions, such as Signal Light and Daviot in Mrs. Helen Farley's Greenwich entry; Hotspur and Petra in that of Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., at the New England Regional Show in Worcester; and, among others, little Jack Snipe in Mrs. Lawrence Billau's Purple Ribbon winner at the Downingtown Show.

In competing successfully for the Red, White, and Blue Ribbon, 18 exhibitors used 61 different American bred cultivars. Accent was used in six of these; Festivity in five; Pipit in four; Precedent, Silken Sails, and Yosemite were each in three. Many magnificent blooms were shown that reflect the advances made by Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans in their quest for the more perfect daffodil. For example, take Bill Pannill's winning entry at Hampton: 2a red-cupped Rubythroat, 2d yellow and pink Milestone, 3b Silken Sails, and 3b Olathe (Mitsch) and large flat-petalled pink 2b Arctic Char (Evans). We can all look forward to the day when the first two mentioned are more plentiful, and it's a pretty sure thing that Arctic Char, with all its wonderful attributes, will challenge the well-deserved status of its parent, Accent, when widely grown.

At the National Show another entry of exceptionally fine Oregon originations was the winner for Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr. This one consisted of Mr. Mitsch's fine reversed bicolor Chiloquin, Aircastle, and a seedling under number of V 1; also, Mr. Evans' very successful Foxfire and a new one properly named Ginger.

A few of the other noteworthy cultivars from Daffodil Haven were: Fastidious, the very fine white 2c so greatly admired at the last Portland Convention; Euphony, a soft creamy-yellow 2a of excellent form and habit; pink-cupped Tangent, and a brightly-banded small-cupped one named Palmyra. Among the Evans notables were: Protege, a large greenish-yellow 1a; Tyee, another splendid deep-pink-cupped 2b; Minx, a sparkling 3b with its yellow cup edged bright red; stately white Celilo of trumpet proportions; Yosemite, an immaculate 2c; and his spectacular but somewhat unorthodox bicolor, Peace Pipe.

Triandrus hybrids Chipper and Kite represented the work of the late Matthew Fowlds, and Mrs. Goethe Link's Towhee was, as usual, included in this competition, which speaks well for that cultivar.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony won Red, White, and Blue Ribbons at both the Hartford and the Worcester Show; Wells Knierim and Sid DuBose were also two-show winners. Other winners were: Mrs. E. P. Miles and Miss Nan Miles, Mrs. Kenneth C. Ketcheside, Mrs. William V. Winton, Mrs. W. S. Simms, Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor, Mrs. Thomas W. Offutt, Mrs. W. B. Alexander, Richard T. Ezell and Mrs. John Bozievich. The Omagh, Northern Ireland, report didn't arrive in time to be included.

It is good to report that Juniors are still going strong, as all of the Junior Award winners this year participated in this program in 1973. Who knows — maybe there are future ADS presidents in this group! Certainly they represent a good cross-section of the country, with Gary Craig winning at the Northern California Daffodil Society Show and Donald Andersen winning at the Northeast Regional Show. Then six young ladies made a good showing for the opposite sex in the midwest, east and south. Gary's winning flower was Signal Light; Donald's, Takoradi. Too, as has already been mentioned, Donald's three-stem entry was selected as best-in-show for the White

Ribbon. Barbara Gripshover of Columbus gained this award at the National Show with White Marvel; Jan Angstadt's Mount Hood won in Plymouth Meeting; Mary Dell Frank won her award at the Nashville Show with Beryl; also, Susie Gustafson showed Enniskillen at the Mississippi State Show; Kathy Kahn had a winning entry in the Atlanta Show; and Rebecca Scott of Hernando was the winner at the Memphis Show.

Competition in the Green Ribbon classes increased nicely, which is something of a surprise since the smaller collections were off generally from the two previous years. Thirteen Ribbons were won by 11 exhibitors with collections of 12 stems each from at least four divisions. Marie Bozievich, after winning this award at Cincinnati, won her second one at Wilmington. The exquisite Desdemona, a very late-blooming 2c (Guy Wilson); smooth pink-cupped Aosta (Richardson); and a white double, Achnasheen (Lea) were prominent in this second entry. Richard Ezell was successful in two shows — Plymouth Meeting and Exton — with flowers representative of a collector who can spot good show cultivars, such as Camelot, Euphony, Ariel, Wedding Gift, Whitehead, and Kinard, which has its on and off years but can be faultless in an on year. He also included three fine doubles: red-yellow Tahiti, white-yellow Unique, and white-orange Monterrico. Among the flowers in Mrs. Lawrence Billau's entry in Downingtown were Allurement with its unusual beautifully-colored pink cup and Baccarat, one of Mr. Geritsen's split coronas that are becoming more popular in our shows.

Another excellent dozen was entered for the Green Ribbon by Mrs. Wayne Anderson in Mississippi; it included the wonderful 2a Golden Aura, Ringmaster, Rameses, and the delightful 6a Joybell, all Richardson creations. Mrs. Jesse Cox was the winner again this year at the Arkansas Show with fine specimens of the new golden yellow 2a Windfall, Pristine, and Amberglow, to name a few. Mrs. William C. Gaines' Nashville entry, beautifully grown and well staged, included a brilliant bloom of Pinza, an unbelievably fine Larkelly, and a most colorful stem of Papua — in fact the judges questioned the deeply colored inner petals, but in checking found it had grown that way for other exhibitors in the area and concluded that the strange weather had influenced the color.

Very few trumpets were shown in any collections this year as most had already bloomed out by show time, but Mrs. Fred Bradley was able to show two splendid ones: Golden Rapture and bicolored Ballygarvey. The Rev. Jones B. Shannon also showed a fine specimen of Golden Rapture along with the big bright gold Butterscotch, peachy-cupped late blooming Divertimento, and red-rimmed green-eyed Greenfinch in his winning Green Ribbon group at the New England Regional Show in Worcester.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor had a winning entry at Chambersburg with cultivars representing seven different breeders: Blanchard: Arish Mell; Richardson: Rameses, Rockall, and Vulcan; Mitsch: Chemawa, Precedent, and Silken Sails; Evans: Tyee and late golden trumpet seedling 266/8; Zandbergen: Westward; Lea: Sulven; and Dettman: Arthur Overton. Two of the most interesting flowers in the writer's entry in Atlanta were Mrs. Ben Robertson's distinctive 2a Sunbeater and a stem of Silver Chimes carrying 14 florets.

Mrs. James J. Liggett's Green Ribbon collection in Columbus included three of Tom Bloomer's recent introductions which are new to ADS shows: Woodland Prince, a lovely yellow-cupped 3b; Woodland Star, a red-cupped 3b, and White Surprise, a sparkling white, green-eyed 3c.

The Miniature Gold Ribbon for the best miniature bloom in the show was awarded at each of the 25 shows, and the Miniature White Ribbon for the best three stems of one miniature cultivar or species was awarded in 21 shows. At a glance, these results may appear to be the same old story retold, but there is one amazing difference — the increased number of hoop petticoats in the group. (Miniature Gold Ribbon — 1 and Miniature White Ribbon — 3)

	HAWERA		<i>N. bulbocodium</i> (various)
Mrs. Bobby W. Hart	1, 3 Fayetteville 3 Atlanta	Mrs. Richard Stuntz	1, 3 Nashville
Mrs. Richard Harwood	1 Memphis	Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Anthony	1 Worcester 3 Memphis
Mrs. M. L. Scott	1, 3 Hernando	Mrs. M. L. Scott	
Mrs. Wm. E. Barr	3 Baltimore	Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.	3 Washington
Mrs. Kenneth Anderson	1 La Canada	Mrs. James Liggett	3 Cincinnati 3 Columbus
	XIT 3c		APRIL TEARS 5b
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Thompson	1, 3 Birmingham	Tuthill Gardens	1 Greenwich
David E. Cook	1 Atlanta	Michael Magut	1 Hartford
Mrs. Kenneth Ketcheside	1 Conway	Wallace Windus	3 Plymouth Meeting
Mrs. Stenger Deihl	3 Chambersburg	Mrs. Mary Rutledge	3 Chillicothe
	SEGOVIA 3b		BEBOP 7b
Richard Ezell	1 Exton	Mr. & Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor	1 Chambersburg
Mrs. William Batchelor	1 Downingtown	Mrs. Robert Meyer	3 Greenwich
Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen	3 Wilmington	Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Anthony	3 Hartford
	CLARE 7b		MINNOWS 8
Mrs. William Batchelor	3 Downingtown	Mrs. Howard Junk	1 Chillicothe
Mrs. James Liggett	3 Cleveland	Wallace Windus	1 Plymouth Meeting

Other Miniature Gold Ribbon winners:

*N. scaberulus* 10: S. P. (Sid) DuBose, Oakland  
 Jumblic 6a: Mrs. Charles F. Dillard, Dallas  
 Curlylocks 7b: Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., Washington  
*N. watieri* 10: Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis, Hampton  
 Halingy 8: Mrs. Wm. C. Baird, Cincinnati  
 Stafford 7b: Mrs. Quentin Erlandson, Baltimore  
*M. triandrus albus* 10: Mrs. James Krygier, Wilmington  
 Cobweb 5b: Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Columbus  
 Demure 7b: Mrs. James Liggett, Cleveland

Other Miniature White Ribbon winners:

*N. willkommii* 10: Mrs. Nancy Wilson, Oakland  
*N. cyclamineus* 10: Mrs. Charles F. Dillard, Conway  
 Sundial 7b: Mrs. F. C. Christian, Hampton

Fifty-one different miniatures were used in the 13 winning Lavender Ribbon collections of five stems each. Hawera and *N. bulbocodium* varieties (*conspicuous*, *citrinus*, and *Tenuifolius*), were each included in seven collec-

tions; April Tears, in five; *N. jonquilla* and Xit were each in four. At the Washington Show, Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., staged a delightful collection of Xit, *N. bulbocodium* Tenuifolius, *N. rupicola*, and two of her own dainty creations, Flyaway and Curlylocks, which, together with Kibitzer, will be appearing more often in our shows as they are now listed commercially by Grant Mitsch. This stem of Curlylocks was selected as Best-in-Show.

Tête-a-Tête, considered the most popular of all miniatures, made only one appearance in the 13 collections. This one bloom was shown in Mrs. Jesse Cox's set in Conway. *N. macleayi*, one of the most interesting miniatures, which is seldom seen in shows (or anywhere else for that matter) due to its shy-blooming habit, was included in the Wm. O. Ticknors' Chambersburg group.

Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen repeated her success at Cincinnati by winning the Lavender Ribbon at the Wilmington Show. Other winners of this Ribbon were: Mrs. Charles G. Rice, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. Walter Thompson, Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Mrs. Harris W. Rankin, Sid DuBose, David E. Cook, and Mrs. James Liggett.

A Silver Ribbon is given at each of the ADS shows to the exhibitor who has won the most blue ribbons in the horticultural section. This year Wells Knierim's 29 first-prize exhibits in the Cleveland Show topped the list, and it should be pointed out that most of these exhibits were collections. Mrs. E. P. and Miss Nan Miles contributed greatly to the success of the Birmingham Show with 28 blue ribbon winners. Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr., was a two-show winner with 26 blues at Nashville and 12 at the National Show. Also, Mrs. Lawrence Billau received 26 at Dowingtown. Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson in Atlanta and Mrs. James Liggett in Columbus each won 21 blues. Bill Pannill was the winner at the Tidewater Virginia Show with 20 blue ribbons to his credit. Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, another two-show winner of the Silver Ribbon, received 10 firsts in Memphis and 11 in Hernando. Other winners of this Ribbon were: The Rev. Jones B. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Anthony, Mrs. Helen Farley, Wallace Windus, Mrs. Marvin Andersen, Mrs. Howard Junk, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. O. Ticknor, Michael Magut, Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. Frederick Viele, Sid DuBose, Robert E. Jerrell, Mrs. D. O. Horton, David Cook, and Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr.

*Continued on p. 44*

## "DAFFODILS 1974"

This annual by the Royal Horticultural Society is being published again this year and is expected to be available about September. Copies will be available in the United States for \$3.00 each, from the ADS Executive Director.

Some of the articles included are: "Growing Miniature Daffodils," by John Blanchard; "Putting the Spring on Ice," by Michael Jefferson-Brown; "Split Pedigree Book," by John Lea; "The First Daffodil Year Books," by Cyril F. Coleman; "Twenty-five Years of Daffodil Growing in Cornwall," by Barbara M. Fry; "Some Seedling Daffodils of Two Leading American Hybridizers," by Wm. O. Ticknor; "Daffodils in America," by W. G. Pannill; "The Guy Wilson Memorial Garden," by Kate Reade. There are also reports on numerous 1974 shows in England and Northern Ireland and 1973 shows in the United States, New Zealand, and Australia.

And now for the final report on the Rose Ribbon and Miniature Rose Ribbon, offered for standard and small seedlings respectively, as the board of directors made the decision in Cincinnati to eliminate these two Ribbons from our awards program. But, let it be said that an abundance of pleasure and satisfaction has been derived over the years by a number of back-yard gardeners in competing for these awards. Hereafter, properly identified standard seedlings may compete for any ADS award offered to standard named cultivars with the exception of the Matthew Fowlds Medal; likewise, small seedlings (potential miniature candidates) may be shown in classes with those miniatures named in the current ADS Approved Miniature List. All daffodils will now be judged by the regular ADS Scale of Points.

Winners of the Rose Ribbon and descriptions of their seedlings:

Cincinnati — Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: "Yellow triandrus hybrid with a half-sphere cup" from Binkie × (*N. triandrus concolor* × *N. triandrus loiseleurii*) No. 646-3.

Washington — Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: "A single floret, self-yellow, with sharply reflexed perianth, good substance." Another bloom from same cultivar as above, No. 646-3.

Conway — Mrs. O. L. Fellers: "Crisp white overlapping perianth with bright red-rimmed small cup with yellow band and green throat" from two unidentified poets, No. 68AA.

Dallas — Mrs. O. L. Fellers: 2d "Reversed bicolor."

Oakland — William H. Roese: "Medium-sized cyclamineus hybrid, opening color of Aircastle and fading to white in short time." Aircastle × *N. cyclamineus* No. F 14/1. This bloom was chosen as Best-in-Show.

Nashville — Mrs. Ernest Hardison, Jr.: "Good coloring, similar to Limeade, has dark yellow rim around ruffled cup—2d." Binkie × Halolight, No. 3

Atlanta — Mrs. W. S. Simms: "Soft self-yellow 5a, broad overlapping reflexed perianth, one flower to stem, resembles 6a Charity May in form and color." No. G/58-4, Silver Bells 5a × Carita first, later Audubon. Results suggest Carita pollen was successful.

Hampton — William G. Pannill: "Red Trumpet" from Arctic Gold × Brer Fox, No. 64/20.

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Chambersburg — Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ticknor: "Long stemmed, oversized triandrus albus with 4 florets snowy white with a hint of green." Quick Step × *N. triandrus albus*, No. MM-1.

Columbus — Mrs. Paul Gripshover: "A 7b-two flowers on a stem, a very greenish-yellow color" from Bithynia × *N. jonquilla*, No. 69-31-1.

La Cañada — Mrs. Kenneth Anderson: "Deep pink with white intermingled, full double" from Pink Chiffon × Carita, No. PC/C-10.

Winners of the Miniature Rose Ribbon and descriptions of seedlings shown:

Oakland — Jack S. Romine: "Division 12, large flowering yellow *bulbocodium*" from *N. bulbocodium obesus* × Chemawa, No. 73-3.

La Cañada — Jack S. Romine: "Seven inches high, 2 blooms, perianth milk white; wide cup, slight yellow color-slight reflex" from *N. triandrus albus* × *N. bulbocodium obesus*, No. 74-1.

Chambersburg — Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: "A small 7b with flat scalloped cup of bright yellow and paler, extremely reflexed overlapping perianth segments." Seville × *N. rupicola*, No. 621-1.

Washington — Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.: "The single floret, about 1¾ inches in diameter, resembled a small 2a with orange-banded bowl-shaped cup and slightly reflexed perianth." Peter Piper × *N. triandrus concolor*, No. 659.

Atlanta — Mrs. W. S. Simms: "A small bloom on a 4-inch stem, opens lemony-yellow and cup fades to almost white." Binkie × a tiny unidentified jonquil bought for *N. calcicola*, No. F-22-1.

Hampton — Wm. G. Pannill: "White jonquil, 3 to stem resembling Jenny." Jenny × *N. jonquilla*, No. G 20 B.

Many, many, lovely novelties are seen in ADS shows that don't get recognition in this report as they are often shown in classes for local awards. Multnomah was one such flower that attracted attention in Cleveland as did the 12 non-competitive flower arrangements all made by Mrs. Grover Ramsey. Some 450 other flower arrangements were staged at these shows, which greatly increased their beauty. Again, the Larus Collection of 90 intermediate and miniature daffodils was admired at the Hartford Show. A wide variety of educational exhibits was executed by loyal and faithful show committee members. To all these people who had a hand in the 1974 ADS daffodil shows, we offer our sincere thanks.

## African Violets

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