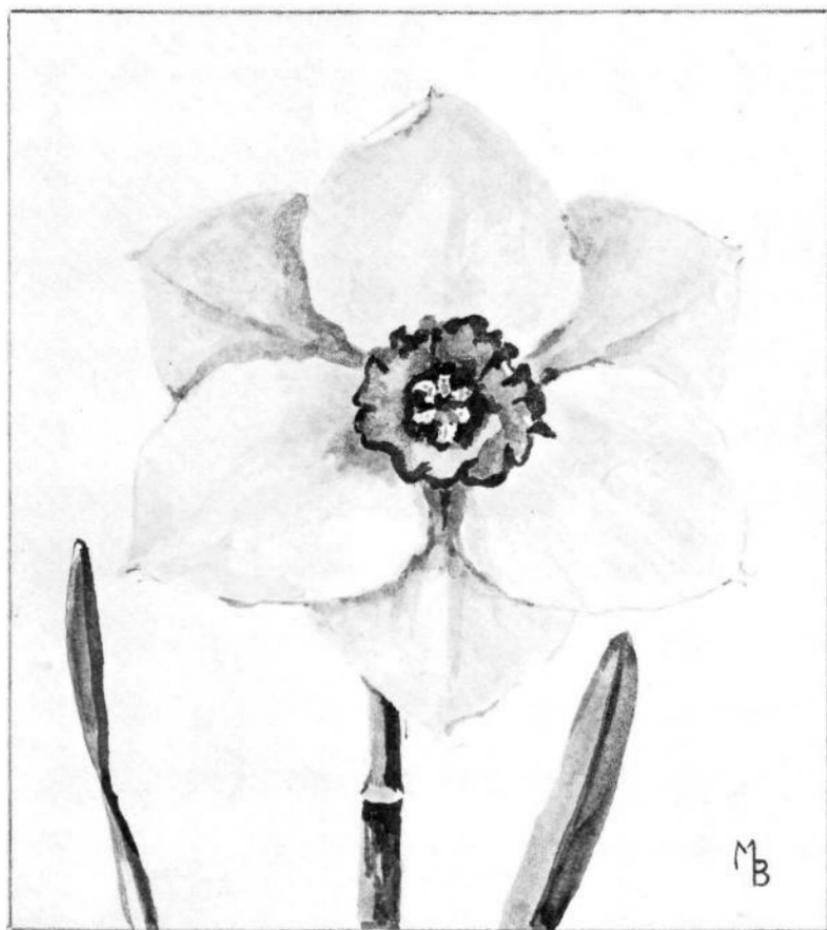


Vol. 12, No. 2
December 1975

The

DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 12

Number 2

DECEMBER 1975

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THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840. Second class postage paid at New Canaan, Conn. and additional mailing office. Subscription price (including membership) is \$7.50 per year, \$20.00 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.00.

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 15, 1976

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

<i>Individual</i>	\$7.50 a year or \$20.00 for three years (Juniors, through 18 years of age, \$3.00 a year)
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THE COVER DRAWING

by Marie Bozievich, is of Sunapee, a red and yellow 3a bred
by Murray Evans and registered in 1969.

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ADS BICENTENNIAL CONVENTION

By NANCY TIMMS, *Wallingford, Pennsylvania*

Hear ye! Hear ye! The National Convention will be held in Philadelphia (William Penn's Holy Experiment) Friday and Saturday, April 23 and 24, 1976 at the Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue, at the junction of I-76 and US 1.

For the high flyers there is a shuttle bus from the Philadelphia International Airport direct to the Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue. There are several Holiday Inns in Philadelphia so be sure you remember "City Line Avenue".

Registration will be Friday, April 23, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., in the lobby.

The Daffodil Show will be in the ballroom adjacent to the lobby and will be open from 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. on April 23. If you are not exhibiting come early and do some sightseeing in the area. Valley Forge is close by,

historical Delaware County and the Brandywine Battle site, Longwood Gardens, Winterthur Museum; visit the Wister gardens with the extensive displays of daffodils. These are but a few of the places to visit and return in plenty of time to enjoy the show in the afternoon.

Friday evening the social hour (cash bar) is at 6:30, with dinner at 7:30. The program following dinner will be the presentation of show awards, the Annual Members Meeting, followed by a panel of overseas growers discussing various aspects and problems of growing, with time for questions and answers.

Something new has been added this year — a CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST from 7:00 to 8:30 (included in the registration fee) both Friday and Saturday. This will be set up as a buffet, and you can visit with friends, see the show, and get to the meetings on time. Saturday morning is filled with horticultural programs from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30, covering basic plant nutrition, genetics, growing, and the cutting, packing, and staging of show flowers, by our own experts. The show will continue in the ballroom again Saturday morning from 7:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon.

After lunch (on your own) there will be a tour of Old Philadelphia leaving from the hotel. This tour will visit the historical section of Philadelphia — the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, Betsy Ross House, and Society Hill. This latter has nothing to do with status; in Revolutionary times the Society of Merchants met on what was then a small hill adjacent to the business and residential part of Penn's Greene Country Towne. After years of neglect and degeneration Society Hill today is a most handsomely restored area of international fame as a model of urban renewal. The tour will terminate at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, in this restored area, where we have been invited to be their guests at a reception. While we are there we can enjoy the Colonial garden with the formal patterned beds, the vegetable garden, and the extensive library. From the outside it looks like the two original homes that were standing at the time of the Revolutionary War, but the restoration has made them inside into one building housing the auditorium, the workshops, offices, meeting rooms, and display area. After this party the buses will return us to the Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue, for the final banquet, after which Bill Pannill will enlighten us with his "Historical Sketches" — a most fitting end to a stay in Philadelphia.

While the convention is officially over at the close of Bill's last number, plan to stay over a few days and enjoy all there is in the area. The Grubers will welcome you to their garden in Norristown, as will the Wisters in Swarthmore. Philadelphia's Fairmount Park, the largest city park in the world, is only minutes away. Among its attractions is a series of "Historical Homes in the Park," with furniture of the period and guides. Also in Fairmount Park are the Zoo, the oldest in America, which has a Safari Train overhead to give you a bird's eye view, the famous tree-lined Wissahickon Drive, and the Japanese Tea House with its exquisite, authentic garden.

The Pennsylvania Dutch Country is but a short hour away, and there you can visit the Amish at a working farm, eat the traditional "seven sweets and seven sour," have shoo-fly pie, and see the Amish in their plain clothes traveling about in their buggies. Ridley Creek State Park adjoins Tyler Arboretum. This is a vast holding with a working Revolutionary farm in operation with knowledgeable guides. Tyler Arboretum is planted with huge old trees, and drifts and drifts of thousands of daffodils, flowering spring trees, and wild flowers. Visit the small museum and library, Latchford Hall (the house of

the Tylers), the truly handsome stone barn which has been restored and remodeled for meeting rooms, classrooms, and an auditorium.

There is a lot of history concentrated in this southeast corner of Pennsylvania. Don't miss Washington State Park, Washington's Crossing (scene of the famous Christmas row across the Delaware River).

New Jersey and Delaware have much to offer, too. If you are an antiques buff don't miss the many shops in all the small towns in both these states. Many small local houses and museums of local interest concerning the history of the area will be opened for the bicentennial year.

Philadelphia has elegant shops to lure you. Fourth Street abounds in hundreds of shops offering material for sewing, whether you want the finest laces or imported tweeds. South Philadelphia has colorful ethnic markets. Pine Street is the antiques center. Jewelers' Row, the ports, the restaurants — really there is so much, and something for everyone. Philadelphia night-life offers theatre, dinner dancing, floor shows, and concerts; check the bulletin board for "THINGS TO DO" for the newest, latest and best entertainment while you are there.

Car rentals can be made at the hotel, and the Gray Line Bus Company has many tours leaving from the hotel. Further information will be sent on request by the Bureau of Travel Development, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120 and the Philadelphia Convention and Tourist Bureau, Tourist Center, 1525 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19120.

Come one, come all to the ADS Bicentennial Convention, April 1975, Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE CULTIVATION OF A DAFFODIL HYBRIDIZER

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, Jackson, Mississippi

A one-year-old toddler can be taught that "We just smell the pretty flowers — we don't pick them."

A two-year-old, fascinated with his own name and the names of all the objects around him, will be equally intrigued with the idea that daffodils too have their own names. Add variety at mealtimes by introducing him to, say, Actaea and Geranium and Honeybird and Sun Chariot and Snow Gem in vases on the breakfast table.

Give a three-year-old a bag of his very own bulbs and show him how to plant them himself. Choose a very early variety such as February Gold so that he won't get too impatient in springtime, and also something a little different such as Suzy or Erlicheer if there are nearby shows.

Take a four-year-old to a daffodil show, or better still, let him enter his own flowers. A blue ribbon can be powerful motivation. He also needs to learn that there are "daffy" people in the world outside his own family.

Encourage a five-year-old to do a little hybridizing of his own. If he finds it too tricky, let him practice on daylilies — they're easier to handle and bloom at five-year-old eye level. When he opens his first plump seed pod, explain that they are to-be-buried treasures, unlike any other flower that has ever bloomed.

And at six, you'll have a daffodil grower, shower, and hybridizer who will lead you around at shows, telling you which new daffodils to put on his "Want List." He may also win more blue ribbons than you do!

NOTES ON TWO VISITS TO "EVANS' HEAVENS," 1975

By FR. ATHANASIUS BUCHHOLZ, *St. Benedict, Oregon*

April 22. Blooms are very retarded because of the cold winds and late spring. I foolishly arrived in a suit coat, but accepted the offer of a light overcoat and was not warm. Very visible indications of the cold weather were the peculiarities of many doubles. On the more or less south side of the bloom, they were developed in size and color, but on the northerly side of the same bloom, they were stunted and greenish. Really an oddity.

1. The cross which produced Janis Babson is being repeated and there are some beautiful flowers with edges of wonderful pink.

2. Empress of Ireland \times Celilo has some very smooth seedlings, but there is some ivory where the trumpet joins the perianth. Empress of Ireland itself is very ivory-toned as it grows here.

3. In the K-8 series, the pink cup suffuses the perianth as it ages.

4. Easter Moon \times Castle of Mey has given some excellent offspring.

5. There is a group of vigorous, early, weather-resistant la's. These are seedlings of Northern Hemisphere flowers which have been used with some plants from Southern Hemisphere growers. We know that Mr. Evans has a good selection of yellow trumpets from that part of the world.

6. K-49 series has some of the most spectacular things on the place according to Mr. Evans. They are sometimes rough, but crowns develop to a brilliant deep rose-red.

7. There is a fine selection of Gerritsen's split cups. Mr. Evans says most people either like them or hate them, but at present he has an open mind. If they are regularly formed flowers, he rather likes them.

8. For me one of the lovelier flowers was Highfield Beauty. It is classified as a tazetta, but has very few and relatively large flowers on its stem.

9. A moderate quantity of Canisp (Lea, 2c) in bloom gave the occasion for remarking that this and some other near-trumpets may be misclassified. Indeed, blooms of Canisp here were of trumpet measurement. Mr. Evans thinks that attention should be paid to the general qualities of a flower and if it is of "trumpet character," it should be so classified.

10. Wahkeenah is the name of a waterfall in the area, and means "most beautiful" in the language of the native Indians.

11. I got my first views of the famous My Word from Australia, but in Mr. Evans' estimate Sedate is truer pink.

12. Shriner to me looked very vigorous, very floriferous, and very rough.

13. Rosedale is a 2b pink, but near trumpet. The flowers here were very fine.

14. Arapaho is a very distinct and fine flower. Mr. Evans says it is one of the whitest flowers of its type in the perianth. The flowers here in the bouquet I brought home with me have at the moment an orange expanded crown with a very distinct ivory margin which is lightly serrated. It is a distinct and very attractive flower.

15. Chapeau is very consistent, good, and durable. According to Mr. Evans, however, the perianth tube is somewhat too long.

16. Multnomah with its spectacular red-orange is opening. It is completely red when it opens this season, but the red remains only on the outer margin of the cup as it develops. But Mr. Evans says this is better than having them burn. (In typing my notes two days later, I notice that the flower for a bouquet which we picked two days ago still has a very vivid, completely red-orange cup, but yellowish tinges are starting to appear in the throat.)

17. Honeymoon is a great big flower which stands out.

At this stage of the visit Mr. Evans, for some reason for which I cannot now account, went into a dissertation on the streaking of reverse bicolors. It always occurs when the recessive gene gets the upper hand as in this class. Petal streaking apparently must be caused by a genetic factor. Mr. Evans' whole stock of daffodils is clean, as anyone can verify by walking through the field. And stocks are not old enough that they could all become infected by contagion. Perhaps a change in environment brings out this characteristic, too, for Rus Holland from Australia streaks here somewhat.

This writer some years ago acquired a bulb of Nazareth from Mr. Mitsch. For years it bloomed marvelously and it has one of the purest white crowns in the reverse bicolor class. But last year almost every flower was streaked. I divided and replanted the whole clump last fall but this year it still had petal streak. Actually, ordinary people find this streaking sometimes attractive.

Entrancement has been with me as long as Nazareth, but has never streaked. Of course, it reverses more slowly, too.

In my ignorance I venture a guess that perhaps plant nutrition may help control this streaking. Then too, those familiar with some newer African violets know that some highly developed ones whose genes are apparently not stable will give all kinds of variations — mostly worse than the original in asexual reproduction. There is probably therefore a great need of more intensive breeding in reverse bicolors to stabilize the characteristics of present forms and colors.

18. Ballyknock, the 1b, and Ballysillan, the 3a, are two flowers that Mr. Evans thinks have been overlooked too long by growers. They have some good characteristics, and in Ballysillan one is the flatness of the perianth and the way it opens completely.

19. David Bell is a wonderfully smooth yellow trumpet.

20. Rima \times Rosedale has given some very nice pink trumpets.

21. Arctic Gold \times Brer Fox has given a very smooth, beautifully proportioned, but small — at least at the present — deep orange trumpet.

22. Marshfire \times Hotspur has given some really white perianths. These flowers are closely enough related to the poets so they do not want to be disturbed each year.

23. N-58 is a lovely pink trumpet with a flange. It is Rima \times Alpine Glow.

24. One international grower is particularly taken with Jolly Roger because the perianth does open pure white.

25. Of the wonderful bouquet which I brought with me from Evans' Heavens my favorite is Cheddar. It is a relatively smaller flower, but of the utmost perfection of form and smoothness of texture and color. It is a flower of great refinement, reserve, modesty, and distinction.

26. One remark on Empress of Ireland: I have never yet seen it with a perfectly flat, open perianth, but the best were at Mr. Evans'.

27. Eastertide does open perfectly, and is a monstrous, but wonderfully full flower. It is a great flower, and very good, too.

28. Among what were apparently some of Mr. Pannill's seedlings, there was one which I could not otherwise describe but as having a near-trumpet of glowing red.

May 7. Arrived today at Evans' Heavens to view the daffodils and make notes.

Under the most gracious guidance and welcome assistance of the Master of the Manor I walked through the plantings.

The Heavens had been swept by 50 m.p.h. winds the previous night, and some of the flowers showed this. Most of the others only showed that they have the stamina to withstand the gales.

1. Among some of the best quality flowers were some very vigorous, strong yellow-and-orange, and yellow doubles. Their foliage also was of great vigor, bold and upright, a sign of the quality which we all associate with Evans daffodils.

2. Also some white-and-yellow doubles of the same quality.

3. Big John is remarkable for its excellent perianth and tall stem.

4. Vermilion. This flower has an extremely white, reflexed perianth, and the crown is perfectly flat of an astonishing color, which grows on one, with a lighter edge around it.

5. In my inexpert opinion, one of Mr. Evans' choicest introductions for this year is Chorale. I was not too impressed with it last year, for some or no reason. But as I view it more closely day after day in the bouquet I brought home, the whole group of characteristics dawn on one. It is a very large flower, somewhat over 4 inches, with pure poeticus-white petals. The crown is delicately serrated. It has a red edge, but this red suffuses the yellow area, and the yellow is a distinctly greenish yellow which becomes green in the very center. It is an exceptionally choice flower of surpassing beauty and very distinct.

6. Anyone who knows Evans pinks, knows that they are among the purest grown and known. They are light pinks for the most part. And there is nothing to do but keep a wise silence when Mr. Evans opens a bud and gives one a preview peek of a flower which in close bud already is pure pink and asks, "Now what shade of pink do you call that?"

7. The first time in my life that I saw Brer Fox was here. It was a wonderful flower in respect of color in every way.

8. N-36 is a series of Marshfire \times Hotspur which opens very, very white.

9. N-58 is a remarkable pink near-trumpet.

10. M-4 and M-10 are huge and smooth doubles. By smooth, I mean that they are very regular in their petal patterns.

11. Epitome has most excellent form, and the perianth is deeper than usual 1d's. The trumpet has a wire edge of gold, and the halo on the perianth is minimal.

12. Dawnlight is remarkable for its rolled trumpet. This is one of those flowers which is certainly of trumpet measurement, but perhaps lacks some trumpet character.

One associates with the trumpet group the long crown, of course. But this crown is set off in our minds and in reality with the somewhat pointed petals

and often the trumpet itself is tapered and flanged. The slimness of the ends of the petals, and slimness of the base of the trumpet gives an added appearance of length which mathematical measurement sometimes belies.

Hybridists are now developing—or even without hybridists' intentions there are arriving on the scene—wonderful flowers of absolute trumpet measurements but without the slimness of traditional trumpets. Perianths are rounder and fuller so that the length factor is not emphasized. Trumpets are also more cylinder-shaped and very smooth, and not flanged or derived from a slimmer base. These flowers are very distinctive, of the highest quality, very full in the perianth and round in the trumpet; but one frequently goes back mentally and asks, "Is it *really* a trumpet?"

Mr. Evans has one he has saved and I think should be introduced; and Mr. Mitsch has several which are appearing among his oceans of seedlings. One of the best I described last year was a very late flower from Royal Oak \times Daydream made by Elise Mitsch Havens.

13. Protege was described by Mr. Evans as "so smooth, so perfect," and that it is. It belongs to a group whose color must be described as elusive; and Mr. Evans thought that some of these colors are growing lighter as years pass. But this seems to be incorrect. The cold season has prevented the full development of some colors, although in some cases a lighter color is more beautiful, e.g. in Cheddar. Protege, however, in the bouquet I carried home from Evans' Heavens developed marvelously in the next few days. I might here insert a note on bulbs gotten from Mr. Evans. Even Mr. Mitsch says it takes at least a year for them to acclimatize to our less rarified atmosphere. But Mr. Evans also says it takes time for bulbs to acclimatize there. He says that Panache after some years has now settled down, and they are the best I have ever seen—although I admit I haven't seen too many batches of them. My own bulbs seem to be doing better now, too.

14. Julep is a lovely flower, but the green shades in the flower never did develop fully in my bouquet. Last year the color was outstanding.

15. Nehalem is marred by white speckles on the edge of the crown, but as the crown develops a lighter color, the white flecks become much less noticeable.

16. One of the best flowers in the bunch was Sunapee. It is of ultra-perfect form, and the red-orange band shades almost into the whole cup in the most perfect manner. Usually I like pure colors, but the shading of this flower has overcome my prejudices.

17. There is a wonderful Green Island \times Greenland seedling of almost Aircastle shape and style. This flower opens whitish, but belongs to that class of blooms which our excellent Dr. Throckmorton calls *jaundiced*, a term from medical pathology. The color style so develops that the flower opening an off-white, takes on yellow tones of the most remarkable shades and enticing allure. It is in full tones of yellow of the most perfect form when fully ripened.

Again here I am campaigning that the term *jaundiced* be dropped when describing these wonderful plants, and that we use the term *toned* from musical terminology; *ripened* from the world of fruit; or *matured* or *developed* which are general terms referring to the final stage of any being in its growth.

One of the choicest combinations of a daffodil bouquet is a mixture of

Evans pinks with the late green-eyed small cups. This combination of pastel pink and green against glistening white is one of the finest rewards of raising daffodils.

I only regret monstrously that for some reason I could not or did not keep some special pink varieties worthy of mention separate by name. One of the whitest is, of course, Janis Babson. The background of the delicately edged cup can only be adequately described as dead white.

I simply cannot omit how Altruist struck me as grown by Mr. Evans. It is of finest form and coloring possible. Very smooth and with a sheen which is most brilliant, but not glaring.

There is also a notable bloom of Foxfire in my bouquet. The base of the cup where it attaches to the petals has a very fine belt of green. A very pure and reserved flower, never garish. The fluting and expansion of the cup is just right for its size and proportion.

The distance to Evans' Heavens along with limited opportunities prevents my making more visits and comments on flowers in the Elysian Fields, much to my regret.

MAXIMUM BLUES WITH MINIMUM MINIATURES

By WALLACE WINDUS, *Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania*

In spite of the large number of miniatures on the official list it is amusing, and perhaps somewhat alarming, to note how often one or two hybrids win most of the blue ribbons in four classes and help to win in the collection of five. In the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society show in Plymouth Meeting, April 18-19, Little Beauty won first in the single and three-stem classes for one flower per stem and Tête-a-Tête repeated in the multiple-flower classes. Both were included in the collection winning the Lavender Ribbon and Tête-a-Tête won the miniature white ribbon. An entry of Kibitzer and one of Sundial in the three-stem classes won red ribbons. Both are excellent and easy-to-raise miniatures. In the absence of Little Beauty and Tête-a-Tête they might have qualified for first places. Perhaps they can turn the tables another time. The equally satisfactory Minnow bloomed two days too late for this show.

Two years ago with an earlier season and a later show April Tears won both the Miniature Gold and Miniature White Ribbons in the PADS show. This also occurred in another show. Hawera was a close second.

The number of entries of miniatures is unrestricted in PADS shows, except that each cultivar must be different. While this may give an advantage to a specialist it does help to make this section larger. Since miniatures cause the greatest surprise and wonder on the part of the public this is desirable. There is little doubt that some six to eight miniature hybrids are high in quality, easy to grow, bloom at the right time, and are reasonable in price. Nevertheless, it would be fun to give them a little more competition with less well-known old-timers and members of the younger generation. Perhaps the greatest problems is the weather. One must have a reasonable spread in blooming dates to have something available, or hunt for sharp differences in microclimates in one's yard.

A MINIATURE DAFFODIL GAME

By SUSAN TICKNOR, Falls Church, Virginia

M	H	E	R	D	L	I	H	C	Y	R	A	M	B	I	D	C	A	C	N
L	I	S	T	D	R	O	P	I	O	E	T	U	L	F	F	N	P	F	A
I	F	N	Z	L	C	F	A	O	C	N	A	L	B	O	C	I	P	U	O
F	I	T	N	Y	L	O	N	E	R	U	M	E	D	K	I	R	O	O	N
T	K	R	E	O	I	N	G	R	O	A	C	H	N	C	D	I	B	S	I
I	I	D	S	C	W	E	O	L	W	I	W	T	C	A	K	Y	E	L	L
X	T	E	L	F	H	O	R	N	R	I	S	O	I	F	D	N	B	O	P
W	I	L	C	T	Y	E	D	G	E	E	L	E	T	A	N	G	I	E	O
O	L	T	I	Z	H	R	E	N	N	O	A	P	L	L	N	I	U	H	P
L	M	I	T	E	N	I	L	B	Y	S	S	Y	G	I	E	A	X	A	Y
L	L	I	U	D	Y	L	U	T	E	I	L	U	U	L	I	M	T	W	V
E	M	H	N	Q	U	I	N	C	E	E	J	T	N	A	L	M	E	E	Y
Y	E	F	U	I	L	H	E	S	V	Y	W	N	S	D	M	P	U	R	E
N	G	I	E	S	D	T	A	I	C	K	I	S	A	E	I	I	J	A	T
U	E	E	L	E	R	A	L	C	B	L	E	M	X	N	T	A	O	I	C
X	T	I	O	A	N	S	F	A	S	P	G	A	S	T	L	M	L	O	I
I	T	T	G	P	A	L	I	U	I	O	A	R	E	Z	T	I	B	I	K
I	T	N	E	Z	W	S	M	A	E	H	T	S	O	O	R	W	U	I	K
B	I	I	P	R	U	T	D	C	G	W	E	N	N	Y	E	B	Q	S	I
C	L	L	W	T	E	P	P	O	P	A	J	C	Y	B	R	R	M	I	R

DIRECTIONS: The names of 35 miniature daffodils can be found among these letters. The names sometimes read forward, at other times backward, up, down, or diagonally. Circle the names as you discover them.

Minidaf	Angie	Poplin	Little Gem
Clare	Minnow	Poppet	Quince
Picoblanco	Nylon	Mitzy	Wren
Rikki	Mite	Snipe	Xit
Lively Lady	Bebop	Snug	Yellow Xit
Tosca	Muslin	Marychild	Lintie
Kibitzer	Pango	Elfhorn	Jetage
Sundial	Flute	Hawera	Cobweb
Wee Bee	Hifi	Demure	

(The "Xit" in "Yellow Xit" does not count for "Xit.")

DAFFODILS IN ENGLAND, 1975

By G. W. TARRY, Wirral, Cheshire, England

As the weather is such an important factor in the production of quality flowers, some comment is inevitable, particularly when the weather pattern is as unusual as in 1975. In most parts of our country there was no winter weather in the accepted sense, with a very mild January and a cool February producing many well developed buds of our flower by March 1. From this date the temperature dropped below the level for further plant growth and flower development stopped completely. After our first main show on March 25-26, many places had their only taste of winter with two weeks of frost, snow, and gales which caused damage to many flower buds that had already been at a standstill for several weeks. The weather then relented and a period of bright warm weather with sunshine produced a good flush of blooms for the main shows in mid-April. With such unusual conditions it was not surprising that quality was very mixed and very few growers were satisfied with the results of their efforts.

The RHS competition, our first major show, was held as usual in the last week in March. While a few exhibitors in favored areas were fortunate enough to cut blooms from the open, the majority had to rely on flowers cut in an advanced bud stage and hurried on in more congenial conditions indoors. In recent years this practice has not been necessary very often, and the varying degrees of success reflected how far the art was understood.

The two main classes, for twelve seedlings and the Devonshire trophy for twelve blooms, saw keen competition between Mrs. Richardson and John Blanchard with honors even at one win each. Mr. Blanchard had the extra honor of Best Bloom in the Show with *Kimmeridge, 3b*, a most valuable flower as it blooms early for this type, but it needs special care as the red rim burns very quickly in the sun. In the Devonshire trophy we were very pleased to see Brian Duncan of Rathowen Daffodils in third place with, as far as we can trace, the first exhibit ever cut from the open from Northern Ireland for the RHS competition.

The single bloom classes were well filled and while many were won by the established favorites some newcomers created an impact on exhibitors interested in early shows, particularly *Estremadura, 2aR*, which has a reputation for retaining its condition and resisting the sun better than most, and *Strines, 2aY*, which completely overwhelmed all opposition to take all three prizes. There was also very keen competition in Division 2c with two very fine cultivars, *Ben Hee* and *Broomhill*, sharing the honors.

The Daffodil Committee were presented with an array of flowers and gave Awards of Merit for Exhibition to Mrs. Abel Smith for *Tutankhamun, 2c*, to Mr. Blanchard for *Kimmeridge, 3b*, and Mr. Lea for *Ben Hee, 2c*. There was also a Preliminary Commendation for Mrs. Abel Smith's *Park Springs, 3b*, and "Selected for Trial" for her *Bleasby Gorse, 1a*, a very showy flower for garden decoration.

The trade gave good support, with Michael Jefferson Brown making a special feature of *Gipsy*, *Charity May*, and *Pink Gin*, Rathowen displaying their early pink novelty, *Premiere*, and *April Message, 1c*, while Mrs. Abel Smith created interest with *Pink Panther, 2b*, (previously shown as *U4/81*) and *Trifine*.

After our brief taste of winter, we returned to the RHS Hall again on April 15-16 to find an ample show but clearly poorer in both quantity and quality than some in recent years. In the main class, the Engleheart Cup for 12 seedlings, Mrs. Richardson did not compete and the winner was John Lea, closely challenged by John Blanchard. As expected, the winning exhibit was full of brilliant red cupped flowers such as Achduart, 3a, Bunclody, 2a, Torridon, 2a, Dalhauine, 3b, Cul Beag, 3b, and Ben Loyal, 2b, but a numbered seedling also caught the eye. This was 3-5-67, from Division 1a, with a pale orange trumpet in good traditional form. In Mr. Blanchard's exhibit, one outstanding flower stood out in a nicely balanced set — Ashmore, 2c, well rounded and clear white, and this was honored as "Best Bloom in Show."

In the single bloom classes, it was no surprise to find such cultivars as Newcastle, Honeybird, Vulcan, Rameses, Perimeter, Rockall, and Verona maintaining their reputations for reliability as winners, and we had the thrill of a really superb Merlin from Bruce James as Reserve Best Bloom. Newcomers to impress were Silent Valley, 1c, and Golden Joy, 2a, from Rathowen and Grand Prospect, 2d, from Mrs. Abel Smith, and all possessed the quality which should make them valuable acquisitions to the exhibitor when more readily available.

In the Amateur Classes, the Bowles Cup was changed from 18 vases of three blooms to 24 single blooms, distinct, a change which did not meet with universal approval and added nothing to the show as a public spectacle. Both this class and the Bowles Cup for twelve blooms were won by Tony Noton, with Strines, Estramadura, Shining Light, Drumboe, Broomhill, and Leonora in good form in both exhibits.

The Committee was faced with a limited number of flowers and allocated an Award of Merit for Exhibition to Altruist, 3a, raised by the late Fred Board and shown by Jim Pearce, and Preliminary Commendations to Prophet, 1a, pale yellow with pink tints, grown by Michael Jefferson Brown and Swan of Avon, 1c, from Mr. de Navarro.

The trade displays provided a colorful background to the competitive classes by clothing the walls of the hall. Michael Jefferson Brown featured a large vase of Prophet and a wide range of the smaller flowers such as Kitten, Whisper, Pet Finch, and Peeping Tom and his newer doubles, Celebration and Golly. The Carncairn exhibit covered the full range of the main divisions with special attractions of their own recent introductions Gin and Lime, 1d, Castle Upton, 2a, Drumawillan, 2d, and Drumnasole, 3b. Rathowen's display emphasized their new 1c's such as Silent Valley, White Star, and White Empress, and also included the attractive rimmed flowers Balalaika and Coral Ribbon and a good range of strong colored red-cups. Mr. Lea's stand was full of color, repeating on a larger scale his own introductions as seen in recent Engleheart Cup exhibits, while Mrs. Abel Smith concentrated on her own recent novelties, Tutankhamun, 2c, Morning Cloud, 3b, Dulcie Joan, 3b, and Jessiman, 3b, backed by showy cultivars particularly suitable for garden display.

The Daffodil Society's own show was staged in the Birmingham area on the following weekend, April 19-20. The array of 19 cups, four medals, and various certificates give the exhibitor plenty of scope, but makes it quite impossible to write a comprehensive report in a few lines and comment is confined to the main features. To add to his London success Mr. Lea retained

the Bourne Cup for 12 seedlings with much the same selection but included a fine bloom of Dailmanach, his new pink which may be catalogued in limited numbers in 1976. The Cartwright Cup was won by Alfred Bradshaw with a nicely balanced set which included old favorites Empress of Ireland, Tudor Minstrel, and Drumboe with such newer cultivars as Achduart (Best Bloom in Show), Torridon, and Tara Rose. He also won the Walter Ware Cup with six well colored pinks, including another good Tara Rose, with good Rainbow and Rose Royale, and the Williams Cup for six yellows with Armagh, Golden Rapture, and Arkle his best flowers. The Society's Secretary, Jim Pearce, won the coveted Board Memorial Medal for three blooms each of three cultivars, three divisions, with Ballyrobert, 1a, Altruist, 3a, and a seedling, and the Leamington Cup for six red cups, where Altruist, Avenger, Border Chief, and Shining Light impressed. The single bloom classes were well filled with many established cultivars filling the winning places, but there was especially keen competition in Division 3 classes with Achduart, Perimeter, and Sabine Hay taking 3a honors and Purbeck, Riding Mill, and Aircastle those for 3b.

The two main trophies for amateurs were won by Mrs. H. Oxtan and Jan Dalton, both exhibiting for the first time. They relied heavily on well tried, reliable cultivars such as Kingscourt, Viking, Galway, Knowehead, and Syracuse to produce their well deserved successes.

In the following week we travelled north to Harrogate to find the exhibitors struggling to keep their blooms in good condition while staging in conditions more appropriate to our high summer. They put up a brave show although some classes were less well contested than usual and the larger classes lacked the full range of form and color that we normally expect. There were also gaps on the "Champions Table" where the judge had selected Snowhill, 2c, as Grand Champion and Golden Rapture, Newcastle, Rashee, Galway, Hotspur, Tudor Minstrel, Merlin, Bithynia, Verona, Gay Challenger, Suzy, Silver Chimes, Debutante, Careysville, and Daydream as champions of their subdivisions.

The final event of the season was the Daffodil Society's Late Competition in London on April 29, and it was a pleasant surprise to find such a good display of flowers at this date. The show proved to be on a real "Ladies Day," with Miss E. Pritchard winning the new trophy donated by W. A. Norton for 12 vases of three blooms, as well as three firsts, four seconds, and five thirds in other classes, while Mrs. H. Oxtan took seven firsts, seven seconds, and four third prizes together with Best Bloom in the Show — Merlin. Miss Pritchard is one of our most experienced exhibitors, who can teach most of us the finer points of setting up flowers to best advantage, and her trophy exhibit was really outstanding in its quality and presentation with Lysander, Passionale, and Salome particularly fine. Other winning cultivars included Standard Bearer, Glacier, Shining Light, Northern Light, Passionale, Knowehead, Perimeter, Acropolis, Heart's Desire, and Suilven and these may all be the most useful to any grower who wishes to extend his flowering season. The final class was an example of cooperation and team spirit, as to win the Inter-Society class the Groombridge Society had collected their 12 flowers from seven members and they fully merited their success. This brought a close to a season which will only be remembered for promising so much but providing mainly disappointments.

A LETTER TO MARY LOU

From MARY ELIZABETH BLUE, Chillicothe, Ohio

(Reprinted from Narcissus Notes, Newsletter of the Midwest Region)

Dear Mary Lou,

Every garden page, every garden book, and last month's Journal had — has — wonderful articles about what to have in the border with, while, and after the daffodils bloom. But since you requested such an article from me, I'll give it a try. I shall tell you about my garden — what I planned — and what happened even though I didn't plan it that way.

On the west side of the garden walk are three long beds devoted entirely to daffodils planted four to a row. These beds are perfectly gorgeous from March 25th or before, to May 6 or later. That area is surrounded by a hedge and fences. There are peonies against the fence and old-fashioned roses on it. So it is not utterly devoid of bloom and interest. We do not attempt to do anything but keep the weeds down and have it neatly mulched.

On the east side of the walk are the borders. Everyone would like to have a picture book garden or a picture book border. I plant so many daffodils in my borders that there isn't room for anything else — well hardly. I have planted quantities and quantities and quantities (these are long borders) of hyacinths along the edges. The predominate color is blue . . . light blue, medium blue, and dark blue. In the center of the garden, or focal point, are two old very tall trees. One is a giant black locust, the other an equally giant hackberry with its "witches brooms." Around the base of these two trees, which grow close together, is myrtle which blooms with the hyacinths and repeats the color blue. There are also pink, cream, white, and crimson hyacinths that bloom a little later and perk up the edging. They really complement the daffodils. Visitors comment enthusiastically and sniff with pleasure. While the weather is still cool, sow sweet alyssum seed around the hyacinths. By the time hyacinth leaves have ripened, the little alyssum plants will be coming along briskly and ready to bloom before you know it. Another filler can be glad corns planted in berry boxes in early March and kept in the cold frame to root. After all danger of frost is past, they may be planted, basket and all, in those empty spots in the border. I used to plant glads in rows in the vegetable garden, but think what fun you can have dreaming up color combinations. The young and agile will set out bedding plants of zinnias, marigolds, asters, and the like. From there you go to dahlias, chrysanthemums, and before you know it you will have more to do than you intended, and wished you had stayed with daffodils. But don't forget you can always put a neat clean mulch over the bare spots and forget the whole idea.

Of course in this spring garden we are talking about, you would like to have clumps of tulips here and there underplanted with grape hyacinths. They would be Darwin hybrids or triumphs, because that is what you see in the pictures with the grape hyacinths all underneath. Be sure to follow with cottage tulips because they take up the slack as the daffodils begin to fade. One of those spots that "just happened" is a row of Crown Imperial lilies — the orange ones — against a gray painted fence. In front of them is

a planting of Brunswick, a 2b lemon cup, and along the edge, dark blue hyacinths. In that spot I had some daisies called "Little Miss Muffet." They bloomed early and in such a spritely manner that the eye was distracted from all that maturing foliage. Sweet rocket invaded this area, which called for a defense action, even though it is right pretty when in bloom. One border is fairly wide so that it will accommodate iris, daylilies, coral bells, speedwell, coreopsis, and all those other plants that are listed on the graphs that are underneath the picture book borders. Mary Lou, I never was very good at math. Tall plants always appeared in the front of the border, and you know what was growing in the back. I have seen beautiful borders created by amateurs and I strongly recommend the method, because every now and then I find that even I have created a picture. A garden has many moods. There is a constant ebb and flow of colors, forms, and fragrance from the first saucy crocus to the muted shades of chrysanthemums at autumn's end. The end of spring is marked by the blooming of the purple and white wisteria. Its fragrance and lushness of bloom is so overpowering that it is like to an organ when all stops are pulled out and the great chords vibrate with a resounding crescendo. The melody of this spring symphony lingers in the air. The trees are in new leaf now and make shifting shadows and patches of sunshine. The sweet-scented, cream-colored locust petals flutter softly to the ground.

Everything should end right now, but my old sundial has the inscription: "Grow old along with me . . . the best is yet to be." So let's pull up the weeds that crowd the chrysanthemums and plan a little plan for next year's daffodil border.

Yours still full of conversation,
Mary Elizabeth

P.S. Yesterday I had five visitors, ages ten to twelve. They were looking over the back fence so I invited them in. The two little boys were highly interested and asked many questions. One of the little girls, being of a very practical mind, said, "Do you grow all these daffodils and tulips for sale?" To which I replied, "No, I didn't." Her brother by then sensed what was back of it all and explained, "She grows 'em, 'cause she likes 'em."

COMMENTS ON RED-EYED POETS

Upon receiving the March Journal I read the notes on red-eyed poets. Lamplighter and Lights Out are two of the Division 9 red-eyed daffodils I have grown. Lamplighter is one of only a couple of dozen kinds of daffodils I have ever lost out of the nearly twelve hundred I have planted through the years. I tried Lamplighter three times before giving up. It was just as described by Dr. Wister, very similar to Lights Out but, as I remember, Lights Out was a little later. Both of these have a bulb that is simply an enlarged neck with roots on the bottom end. For me, too, Lights Out was a much better grower although a very poor increaser. It still remains in my plantings although there are only a dozen or so bulbs after nearly twenty-three years.

—VENICE BRINK

A DAY AT GRANT MITSCH'S

By P. PHILLIPS, *Otorohanga, New Zealand*

It was a beautiful day when two busloads of daffodil enthusiasts arrived at Grant Mitsch's. There was not a cloud in the sky, not a breath of wind, the air was crisp and clear, and one could see Mount Hood on the far skyline, standing out like a sparkling white cone against the bright blue sky. The ground was dry, and one could walk the daffodil rows without getting one's footwear caked with soil, in fact it was rather too dry for good daffodils. The season was later than usual but we had struck things at their very best.

There was a display in the garage, where cookies and hot coffee were being served and many spent time there chatting and enjoying the flowers. Several new and interesting things were on display, but most people made their way to the daffodil field and spent their time looking over the seedlings and seeing how things were growing.

Grant has made a great deal of progress with the cyclamineus hybrids and probably leads the world in this division. One particularly lovely flower was Cotinga, with a large reflexing white perianth and a cup after the style of Jenny but colored a pretty pink which faded towards the base. It was not as bright as Foundling but larger and more typically cyclamineus in its form.

There were also two very good reversed bicolor cyclamineus hybrids, one with a milk-white corona of equal length to the pale lemon perianth segments; the other shorter and not so pale in the corona. I did not record the numbers of these two but was very impressed with both of them. Outside in the seedling beds there were several more good cyclamineus hybrids. A very fine flower of K105 had a tall stem, broad creamy white perianth that reflexed well, and a long tubular lemon trumpet of beautiful quality. There were several other good clones from this cross, which was Y36/2 \times *N. cyclamineus*; some were all yellow, others bicolored, and mainly good flowers. K109 was another 6a with a reflexing white perianth and a bell shaped lemon corona; this was also a very fine flower.

Grant has never released a really good 1a but one from Olympic Gold \times Arctic Gold should be worth waiting for. J41, (Z47/1 \times Enmore) another 1a, had a lovely flat broad perianth with Ace of Spades segments slightly deeper in color than Kingscourt and a slender frilled trumpet of the same shade.

Panache is giving some very good seedlings with broad white smooth perianths, and good stems. There was also a lovely 1c from A39/4 \times Queenscourt. This had a short neck and good long stem. The slender trumpet was not scalloped but had a very neat frill at the mouth; the whole flower was of lovely quality and well formed.

In the garage there were three bright red and yellows, one of them was almost a trumpet, at least F101/1 looked like a red-orange trumpet and had a smooth broad perianth of pale lemon, but the flower was not large. B45/17 had a smooth flat lemon perianth, a good neck and a flared orange-red cup. A53/1 was probably better and had a bowl-shaped bright red cup. There were two large red-and-yellow doubles with strong stems; G68/10 and F133/3 should both make good cut flowers and should also give some show flowers. Another double was Ship Shape, which was tall and rather like Candida but more regular in the center of the flower. Tropic Isle is a pink double that would be worth growing and worth showing; it had good pink

coloring in the rosette of pink and white petaloids and a double whorl of well formed white perianth segments.

There were some good pinks to be seen, but the most unusual one, which everyone seemed to prefer, was a pink trumpet with a pale lemon perianth, formed of broad smooth segments. G16/1 (Rima \times Alpine Glow) was a very pretty pink trumpet similar to its seed parent, but better in color, and clean and white in the perianth, but it tended to be weak in the stem. Precedent \times Eclat gave a very white flower of excellent substance, the minor segments incurved a little, and the stem was short, but the lemon cup had a most striking band of bright strawberry pink around the margin. Precedent \times V38/1 gave several clones with open cups of good color. Rubythroat was a bright pink, almost a crimson, and very pleasing but inclined to nick in the perianth. Phantom, the split corona pink, was pretty, the color was very pleasing, and the illustration in the catalogue is a good specimen of the bloom.

In the jonquil hybrids, Quail, a bright yellow flower, was gleaming in the sun and is a splendid flower. J77 (Matador \times *N. jonquilla*) was a tall yellow and orange flower with five florets to a stem. The coloring was distinct and good. J75, a triandrus hybrid (Interim \times *N. triandrus albus*) had a very clean, reflexing white perianth; it was a very smooth flower with one to a stem. F152, (Easter Moon \times *N. triandrus albus*) was a flower of very good quality, it had a smooth white perianth and a cup like a small Easter Moon.

I have not attempted to describe all the good flowers that we saw as most of these are illustrated or described in the latest catalogue, but it is hoped that this short account will create interest among those who follow the breeding program and will convince them that "The Old Master" has not lost any of his artistic touch.

While we were at Portland it remained fine for a whole week, which was considered a record; the trees were coming into leaf and the spring blossoms were magnificent. With such a splendid environment, how could anyone not fail to enjoy the Convention where good fellowship and hospitality were of such a standard that one immediately forgot all the cares of daily life and revelled in the atmosphere that prevailed?

It is an experience that will live long in our memories.

THREE SPLIT CORONAS AND WIND

Last summer Mr. Ticknor sent us three varieties of split coronas. All three — Holiday Inn, Peche Melba, and Grand Seigneur — had very attractive blooms, which opened just a day or two before the big windstorm early in April. I feared for their lives, but when the wind stopped three days later (and our neighbor's anemometer registered gusts up to 65 m.p.h.) they were all in fine condition, no bruised or torn petals or any damage at all. Their durability is the more remarkable when compared with our other daffodils in bloom at the time. Hardly one escaped without some evidence of the severe buffeting they received. I would certainly recommend these cultivars for any windy locations on the Shore. They have proved themselves to me.

—JEAN F. LARNER, *Royal Oak, Maryland*

MISSISSIPPI GARDEN CLUB RECEIVES TOP AWARD FOR WORK WITH DAFFODILS

The Garden Study Club of Hernando, Mississippi, won the State Council of Garden Clubs' 1974 specialty certificate for excellence in daffodils and also the top award in the Hills and Delta District for most outstanding work during the year.

The theme for the Garden Study Club is "Enjoying What God Gives Us." In carrying out this theme, the club members established daffodil trails along with native dogwood and redbud trees. They planted 1,473 trees, 150 shrubs, and 652 named bulbs including Green Quest, Dolly Mollinger, Devon Loch, Golden Aura, Camelot, Falstaff, Kerribilly, Lola, Jean Ladson, and Mowbray. They also planted 10 bushels of surplus bulbs from their own gardens, including Duke of Windsor, Manco, Brookville, Lord Nelson, Mt. Hood, *N. pseudo-narcissus*, *N. × odorus*, and *N. biflorus*.

The club, which has 32 members, held its first daffodil show in 1954; this has been an annual event ever since. Their show received ADS approval for the first time in 1971. In 1973 and 1974 they presented the State Daffodil Show. This year the club encouraged and assisted the nearby Oxford Garden Club in presenting the State Show. Hernando's own 1975 daffodil show included 483 entries of approximately 900 stems.

From the Garden Study Club, seven are ADS members and five have completed Daffodil Judging Schools I and II. They have been instrumental in the organization of the four-state MidSouth Daffodil Society and took many of the top awards at the 1975 show in Memphis, which featured 504 entries and 1,191 stems. Four members of the Garden Study Club attended the 1975 ADS convention in Portland.

—MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE

"DAFFODILS 1975"

Every devotee of daffodils will enjoy the Royal Horticultural Society publication, *Daffodils 1975*. It is a soft-back booklet of 95 pages filled with both useful and entertaining information from a really select group of daffodil authorities. Articles on miniatures by our Mary Lou Gripshover, on daffodils from seed by John Blanchard, and on bulb storage and treatment by J. S. B. Lea are examples of the useful, as well as the entertaining. Nostalgia is created by Cyril Coleman's article on the Daffodil Year Books 1933-1936 and the reader finds himself nodding in recognition to many of the daffodil names.

The more technical and scientific interests are catered to by Barbara N. Fry (who deserves a daffodil award of some sort), by A. A. Tompsett, and by Dr. Olwen M. Stone. Dr. Stone has an utterly fascinating article about the work she did in rescuing beautiful *Soleil d'Or* from the clutches of viruses.

A world-wide roundup of daffodil shows is presented in nine different articles. They tell of the winners at the great London shows, as well as other English shows. Brian Duncan, the enthusiastic proprietor of Rathowen Gardens, tells of the keenly contested shows in Northern Ireland. G. W. Tarry, the great friend of our Society in Cheshire, England, has a brief article on the show at Harrogate. Lt. Col. L. P. Dettman, whose daffodils are well known

in this country, gives a name-studded account of the Australian shows in the latter part of 1974 and tells of three of his cyclamineus hybrid seedlings: "One was a lovely pink, another had a bronzed perianth with a blood red cup and the third was tiny and all sulphur in color". Peter Ramsey tells of New Zealand's big North Island show, which was dominated by M. E. Brogden and the estimable Phil Phillips, who recently made a grand tour of our shows.

Our own Peggy Macneale tells of American shows in 1974 and in rich style names many people and daffodils. The article brings back to one's mind friendly faces and beautiful flowers.

Along with many compliments I have three complaints for *Daffodils 1975*. It would be of interest to know what persons won in the various classes at the London shows. It would be a great help to have recent registrations included in the book. Thirdly, I cannot understand why the current American season can't be treated in the book of that year. Deadlines might be tight, but the increased interest in the book would make the effort worthwhile.

The book is a fine one and a credit to Miss Napier and Mr. J. S. B. Lea. It is available for \$3.50 from our Executive Director, George S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

DEPENDABLE SHOW VARIETIES — OLD AND NEW

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, *Bethesda, Maryland*

The request from a friend for a list of daffodils which I had found to be consistently good for exhibition set me to thinking that others might find such a list useful and interesting. To be of value to potential exhibitors, it should cover several price ranges and should not include clones which are unavailable in commerce. (This last stipulation will exclude some old favorites such as 7a Aurelia. If you know someone who grows it, beg or trade!). Some of the best show flowers, notably Aircastle, Daydream, and Merlin, are in the least expensive price range. High price is a combination of scarcity and demand, and does not always indicate superiority as an exhibition flower.

I have grown most of the flowers on the following list for three years or more and have shown all of them successfully. They are very consistent, and I can count on going to the garden and finding flowers of blue-ribbon quality from each of them. This does not mean that Div. III flowers can be left out in the hot sun until the cup edges are burnt, or that reverse bicolors can be cut too young. All daffodils wanted for exhibition need TLC!

Letters following the daffodil names indicate the raisers: Ba=Ballydorn, Bl=Blanchard, Blo=Bloomer, Bo=Board, C=Carncairn, D=Dunlop, E=Evans, L=Lea, M=Mitsch, Mo=Morrill, OBF=Oregon Bulb Farms, R=Richardson, W=Wilson.

Various older Richardson cultivars are listed by Daffodil Mart, Walter Blom & Zoon, Rathowen, and Carncairn. Guy Wilson's cultivars are available from Evans, Carncairn, Rathowen, and deJager; Tom Bloomer's and Dunlop's from Rathowen, and those of Blanchard and Board from Lea or Mitsch. The Oregon Bulb Farms and Morrill cultivars are listed by Mitsch.

LIST OF EXHIBITION DAFFODILS

Under \$2.00	\$2.00 - \$6.00	\$6.00 - \$10.00	Over \$10.00
1a			
Arctic Gold (R) Viking (R)	Carrickbeg (R) Strathkanaird (L)		Arkle (R)
1b			
Prologue (M) Downpatrick (D)	Ivy League (E) Cool Harmony (R) Cristobal (R)		
1c			
Emp. of Ire. (W) Rashee (W)		Birthright (W) Ulster Queen (W)	Panache (W) White Star (Blo)
1d			
Honeybird (M)	Dawnlight (E) Rich Reward (M)		GIN & Lime (C)
2aY			
Space Age (E) Butterscotch (M)	Scio (M) Oneonta (E)	Top Notch (M)	Golden Aura (R)
2aR			
Loch Stac (L) Vulcan (R) Flaming Meteor (M)	Bunclody (L) Shining Light (B) Loch Owskeich (L)	Falstaff (R) Loch Fada (L) Loch Naver (L)	Loch Hope (L) Irish Light (R)
2bY			
My Love (R) Festivity (M) Glamorous (M)	Chapeau (E) Jolly Roger (E)		Irish Mist (R)
2bYO and 2bOY			
	Marshfire (E) Foxfire (E) Arapaho (E)	Irish Rover (R)	
2bR			
Hotspur (R) Norval (R) Avenger (R)	Rameses (R) Eribol (L) Borrobol (L)		
2bP			
Accent (M) Marcola (M) Salmon Trout (R) Precedent (M)	Kildavin (L) Saucy (E)	Rose Royale (R) Canby (M)	Rainbow (R) Delectable (M)
2c			
Easter Moon (W) Wedding Gift (W)	Ben Hee (L) Canisp (L) Pitchroy (L)	Fastidious (M)	Inverpollly (L) Broomhill (Bo)
2d			
Daydream (M) Charter (M)	Amberglow (M) Siletz (M) Bethany (M)		

3aY Irish Coffee (M) Beige Beauty (M)	Lemonade (R)		
3aYR Perimeter (R) Dinkie	Sunapee (E)		
3aR Doubtful (R)	Sun Gleam (Blo)		Achduart (L)
3by Aircastle (M) Impala (M) Torrish (L) Eminent (M)	Coolgreany (C)	Silken Sails (M) Delightful (M)	
3bYR Merlin (R)	Fairmile (Ba)	Loch Assynt (L)	Purbeck (B1)
3bR Privateer (R) Irish Splendour (D)	Rockall (R)	Leonora (R)	Piquant (E)
3c Tranquil Morn (M) Cool Crystal (M) April Clouds (M)	Achnasheen (L) Angel (W) Verona (R)		Snowcrest (R) Snow Magic (C)
4 Acropolis (R)	Tahiti (R) Achentoul (L) Fiji (R)	Tonga (R)	Gay Challenger (R)
5a Lemon Drops (M) Harmony Bells (M)		Arish Mell (B1)	
5b Puppet (M)	Waxwing (M)	Tuesday's Child (B1)	
6a Titania (R) Willet (M)	Greenlet (M) Killdeer (M)		Jet Fire (M)
6b			Foundling (C)
7a Curlew (M)	Pretty Miss (Mo)		
7b Pueblo (M) Suzy Verdin (M) Eland (M)	Oryx (M)		
8 Golden Dawn (OBF)			
9 Quetzal (M) Perdita (R)			

DAFFODILS IN FLORIDA?

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Gainesville, Florida*

I write this in June 1975 as the end of our first year in the "Sunshine State" draws near. With us at the end of June last year came several hundred properly certified unbloomed daffodil seedling bulbs, lifted out of the red Virginia clay so as to begin life anew in the land of Spanish moss and alligators.

During the summer in our conversation with the natives or the naturalized inhabitants of this fair state we found them in general agreement that daffodils just don't like Florida. But it wasn't just the old timers who warned us. It was also good friends from "up north" such as Lyles McNairy and Frederick Rhines, both skilled daffodil growers, who warned me with their own tales of disappointment.

Not being fully convinced of the impossibility I prepared for the fall planting season, but being touched with a faint feeling of doubt I didn't uproot the whole backyard lawn. Instead, I just lifted out strips of turf for the rows of daffodils. Lawn remained between the rows.

With the arrival of mid-September I decided it was time to examine the bulbs, still in their little red plastic mesh bags. They had withstood the almost daily 90° F. temperatures of the summer and loss from basal rot was less than one half of one per cent. But one thing was lacking. There was no swelling of root primordia about the bulb bases, a sign in northern climes that the bulbs knew growth time was near.

Three weeks later I decided I must plant even though the ground was still rather warm and root swelling was yet to begin. I had been warned by those with experience that the bulbs should spend some time in the refrigerator but I couldn't see myself replacing food with bulbs for the month of September.

With the arrival of the calendar date for spring, the time when daffodil leaves would be in plentiful evidence in Virginia there were very few daffodil leaves above ground in Gainesville. There were a few exceptions. Erlicheer of Division IV had flowered and faded. Also in flower as they should have been were two forms of *Narcissus jonquilla*, one from Alec Gray he had dubbed "Gray's Improved Jonquil" (it is good) and one from a Mrs. Wheless of Louisiana bearing the descriptive name "Large Type Jonquil." The name is appropriate, its foliage being lush and plentiful, although the florets are the usual jonquil size. Other jonquils and jonquil hybrids produced no flowers. I had hoped Verdin would find Florida to its liking; it grew vigorously in Arlington, Virginia, but here it only managed to push up a few weak leaves and nothing more.

From the unbloomed seedlings (at least 400) I received no more than two dozen blooms, nearly all appearing during days when temperatures were consistently in the 80's. They didn't last long.

A week ago I decided to do a little investigating and lifted various bulbs of poor growth. Most had few or no roots. So, what went wrong? The ADS has members in southern California who grow daffodils and the climate there isn't too unlike that of north central Florida. But there is a difference. When night comes in most of California the temperature falls, even in the summer and certainly with the arrival of autumn. That difference in night temperatures, or the continued warm nights, fails to tell the daffodil bulbs

growth time has arrived and when such sleepy bulbs go into warm soil the poor things just continue to drowse, some of them apparently never awakening.

Recently I have learned it's not only daffodils that react unfavorably to our warm Florida nights but also tomatoes and certain cymbidium orchids. My carefully chosen tomato variety, said to be resistant to fusarium and verticillium wilts *and* nematodes, has refused to set any fruit from about May 15 to the present (the natives had warned me but Lyles McNairy has sent me some seed that may save the day). My orchid growing friends have told me that my two cymbidium orchids may not flower with the coming of early winter because the autumn nights are too warm. Time will tell.

That recommended refrigeration is apparently for the purpose of encouraging the start of root growth. This should be especially true for Divisions I, II, and III, whose ancestors are from more northerly parts of the northern hemisphere. It probably is not so true for narcissus of Division VIII whose parents are from the Mediterranean and other warm regions. Erlicheer's performance this past spring bears that out and the usual recommendation I've had here is: "Why don't you try Paper White?"

Have my years of daffodil growing descended to that? Fearing that to be the possibility I'm already starting with such genera as *Gladiolus* (my first love), *Hippeastrum* (Amaryllis), *Nerine*, *Lycoris*, *Freesia*, *Rosa*, the orchid family, and perhaps even *Hemerocallis*. But regardless of what may transpire I'm not going to forget the ADS and my many fine friends in the organization.

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DAFFODILS FROM ONE GENERATION TO ANOTHER

The Columbus School for Girls was the recipient of a daffodil planting on October 8, 1975. The donor was Mrs. Reginald Blue of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mrs. Blue recently attended the 50th reunion of her class at the school. The school, which was founded in 1898, has a present enrollment of 470 from Preschool through Form XII. The independent college preparatory school for girls is located on nine acres of land in the Columbus suburb of Bexley.

In the Senior courtyard were planted 5 bulbs each of the following varieties: Accent, Audubon, Green Island, Rashee, Chinese White, and Precedent. Students in the botany department hope to make crosses of these varieties and plant the resulting seeds. Miniature varieties of Tête-a-Tête, Bebop, and Sun Disc were planted near the Preschool and Lower Forms. Some of the other varieties planted in the various courts were Festivity, Jenny, Newcastle, Perimeter, Kingscourt, Cromarty, and Sweetness. A total of 43 varieties of 5 bulbs each were planted. The first 10 divisions were represented.

The ground-breaking ceremony was attended by students, Mr. John Chapman, Headmaster of the school, Mrs. Blue's grandchildren, Chad and Heather McIlvaine, daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert McIlvaine, Mr. Blue, Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Mrs. Carolyn Marsh, Mrs. William Pardue, Mrs. Nichols Vorys, trustee of the school, and Miss Mary Katherine Sater, classmate of Mrs. Blue.

Mrs. Blue is an ADS accredited judge, retired. Her dedication to the advancement of daffodils resulted in the formation of the active Central Ohio Daffodil Society and the Adena Daffodil Society. With this latest project of Mrs. Blue, a new inspired group of young people will know the joy that daffodils can bring.

—MRS. WILLIAM M. PARDUE

BULLETIN BOARD

All members who have currently paid their dues will find in the envelope with this Journal a gift from the Society, the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1960-1975*. It was published by the Royal Horticultural Society by arrangement with our Society, and includes most, but not all, daffodil names likely to be in commerce today. It has the further distinct advantage of Dr. Tom Throckmorton's color coding, which defines the coloring of the daffodil.

FALL BOARD MEETING

At the invitation of Mrs. Howard Bloomer, Jr. and Laura Lee and Bill Ticknor, the ADS Board of Directors met at the Old Town Holiday Inn, Alexandria, Virginia, on October 17 and 18. In addition to conducting the business of the Society, members toured gardens and enjoyed Bill Pannill's jocose and inimitable exposition on staging show daffodils. An all-morning business session accomplished the business discussed below. William O. Ticknor presided in the absence of President William Roese.

Mrs. William M. Pardue of Columbus, Ohio, was confirmed as Regional Vice President for the Midwest Region to replace Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover. Mrs. Gripshover was confirmed as ADS Show Reporter.

The point was raised that poor substance in daffodil blooms is improperly judged twice in the ADS Point Scoring System, i.e., under Condition as well as under Substance and Texture. The Board referred the matter back to the Schools Committee.

The Board voted to publish an ADS Color Coded Classified List to include all daffodils registered since 1960, all daffodils on the miniature list, plus all daffodils likely to be in commerce. Dr. Tom Throckmorton asked that action be deferred on this book, which he referred to as "Daffodils to Show and Grow," for another year. The Board agreed to his request.

The Board voted unanimously that the ADS Symposium be changed from an every-member canvass as to their favorite 25 daffodils to a poll of ADS accredited judges and others as to their preferences by RHS Division and subdivision both for show and garden and for miniature as well as standard daffodils.

In 1974 a letter from our Society was sent to the Royal Horticultural Society, as the International Registering Authority, requesting a change in the definition of Division IX, "Poeticus narcissus of garden origin." Since no answer of any kind has been received the Board voted that the request be made again.

Mrs. Jesse Cox and the Arkansas delegation invited the Board to have its 1976 Fall meeting in Hot Springs, Arkansas. The Board gratefully accepted the invitation.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORMS

The point was made at the recent Board meeting in Alexandria, Va., that membership application forms should be made available to daffodil show chairmen and other members. They are available, and a request to the Executive Director (George S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840) will provide all that are needed.

REGISTRATION FORM

ADS Convention, April 23-24, 1976

Holiday Inn, City Line, Philadelphia, Pa. 19131

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please give Christian or nickname _____

Registration fee: before April 15\$50.00
after April 15\$65.00

Convention registration includes: April 23, continental breakfast, National Convention Show, dinner, and annual meeting; April 24, continental breakfast, morning program, bus tour, reception at Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and banquet.

Please make check payable to: Helen H. LeBlond, Registrar, and mail to same at 2740 Lundy Lane, Huntingdon Valley, Pa. 19006 (Tel. 215-657-3263)

HOTEL RESERVATION

Holiday Inn, City Line

Philadelphia, Pa. 19131 (Tel. 215-877-4900)

American Daffodil Society, April 23-24, 1976

Please submit by April 1, 1976.

\$26.00 single ()

\$32.00 double ()

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Arrival date _____ time _____

Departure date _____ time _____

I plan to share a room with _____

Send the Reservation Form directly to the Holiday Inn at the above address with a deposit for the first night's lodging in order to protect accommodations.

ADS APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

DIVISIONS 1-9, AND 12

DECEMBER 1975

Agnes Harvey 5a WWWW
 Angie 8 WWWW
 April Tears 5b YYYY
 Arctic Morn 5b WWWW
 Baby Moon 7b YYYY
 Baby Star 7b YYYY
 Bagatelle 1a YYY
 Bebop 7b YYYY
 Bobbysoxer 7b YYYY
 Bowles's Bounty 1a YYY
 Candlepower 1c WWW
 Charles Warren 1a YYY
 Clare 7b YYYY
 Cobweb 5b YYYY
 Curlylocks 7b YYYY
 Cyclataz 8 YOOO
 Demure 7b WYYY
 Doublebois 5a WWWW
 Elfhorn 12 YYYY
 Eystettensis 4 YYYY
 Flomay 7b WWWW
 Flute 6a YYYY
 Flyaway 6a YYYY
 Frosty Morn 5b WWWW
 Gipsy Queen 1a YYY
 Greenshank 6a YYYY
 Halingy 8 WYYY
 Hawera 5b YYYY
 Hifi 7b YYYY
 Hors d'Oeuvre 8 YYYY
 Jessamy 12 WWWW
 Jetage 6a YYYY
jonquilla Flore Pleno 4 YYYY
 Jumblie 6a YOOO
 Kehelland 4 YYYY
 Kenellis 12 WYYY
 Kibitzer 6a YYYY
 Kidling 7b YYYY
 Lilliput 1b YYY
 Lintie 7b YOOO
 Little Beauty 1b YYY
 Little Gem 1a YYY
 Lively Lady 5b WWWW
 Little Prince 7a YOOO
 Marionette 2a YYY
 Marychild 12 YYYY
 Mary Plumstead 5a YYYY
 Mini-cycla 6a YYYY
 Minidaf 1a YYY

Minnow 8 YYYY
minor var. pumilus Plenus 4 YYYY
 Mite 6a YYYY
 Mitzy 6a WWWW
 Morwenna 2a YYY
 Muslin 12 WWWW
 Mustard Seed 2a YYY
 Nylon 12 WWWW
 (hybrid group)
 Opening Bid 6a YYYY
 Pango 8 WYYY
 Paula Cottell 3b WWY
 Pease-blossom 7b YYYY
 Pencrebar 4 YYYY
 Petit Buerre 1a YYY
 Picarillo 2a YYY
 Piccolo 1a YYY
 Picoblanco 3c WWW
 Pixie 7b YYYY
 Pixie's Sister 7b YYYY
 Poplin 12 YYYY
 Poppet 5a
 Quince 6b YYYY
 Raindrop 5b WWWW
 Rikki 7b YWWW
 Rockery Beauty 1b YYY
 Rockery Gem 1c WWW
 Rockery White 1c WWW
 Rosaline Murphy 2a YYY
 Rupert 1b YYY
 Sea Gift 7b YYYY
 Segovia 3b YYY
 Sennocke 5a YYYY
 Shrew 8 WYYY
 Shrimp 5a YYYY
 Skiffle 7a YYYY
 Small Talk 1a YYY
 Sneazy 1a YYY
 Snipe 6a WWWW
 Snug 1c WWW
 Soltar 6a YYYY
 Stafford 7b YOOO
 Stella Turk 6a YYYY
 Sun Disc 7b YYYY
 Sundial 7b YOOO
 Taffeta 12 WWWW
 Tanagra 1a YYY
 Tarlatan 12 WWWW
 Tête-a-Tête 6a YOOO

The Little Gentleman 6a YYYY
Tosca 1b YYY
Tweeny 2b YYY
Wee Bee 1a YYY
Wideawake 7b YYYY
W. P. Milner 1c WWW
Wren 4 YYYY
Xit 3c WWW
Yellow Xit 3b YYY

DIVISION 10

asturiensis YYYY
atlanticus WWWW
bulbocodium (various) YYYY
calvicola YYYY
canaliculatus WYYY
cantabricus (various) WWWW
cyclamineus YYYY
× *dubius* WWWW
fernandesii YYYY
gaditanus YYYY
hedraeanthus YYYY
jonquilla YYYY
jonquilla var. *minor* YYYY
jonquilloides YYYY
juncifolius YYYY
× *macleayii* WYYY*
minor (various) YYYY
pseudo-narcissus subsp. *alpestris* WWWW
pseudo-narcissus subsp. *bicolor* WYYY
rupicola YYYY
scaberulus YYYY
tazetta subsp. *bertolonii* YYYY
× *tenuior* YYYY
triandrus (various)
watieri WWWW
willkommii YYYY
× = wild hybrid

* listed in 1969 Classified List as

= × *incomparabilis*

CONVENTION EXHIBITORS

Convention exhibitors please take note: there is plenty of free parking, and space to load and unload. The multi-storied parking building is attached to the Holiday Inn, City Line Avenue. As you enter this area, under cover, you can unload your flowers, which will be protected from the weather. This entrance is wide and spacious, you will not be hampered, there are no revolving doors, and the entrance leads directly to the room where you will work with your flowers. There are plenty of work tables and this room has water and is adjacent to the ballroom where the show will be held.

You may use this room from 12:00 noon Thursday, April 22, until you are finished — even if it is 2:00 a.m.! Standard ADS exhibition cards will be used.
—NANCY TIMMS, *Chairman, Publicity*

APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

The Approved List of Miniatures is being reprinted in this issue in a form suitable for inserting in copies of the new Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1960-1975, which is being distributed as a supplement to The Daffodil Journal. Three cultivars have been added this year as a result of votes received:

- 1c Candlepower (Gray)
- 6a Opening Bid (Gray)
- 1a Petit Beurre (Gerritsen)

Thanks are rendered to those members who have written to the chairman with nominations for additions to the list. It is hoped that more members will participate each year by indicating cultivars, *grown in the member's garden*, which are considered worthy of addition.

The accepted criteria for miniatures must be kept in mind:

1. It must be suitable for the rock garden,
2. It must be unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes,
3. It must fit in with the present list,
4. It must now be, or in the recent past have been, available for general purchase.

Several members have, from time to time, written in suggesting that a certain variety on the established list should be removed. While it is obviously not good policy to consider frequent complete revisions, it would be well at this time to start to compile a list of those subject to question, and it will be appreciated if "Nominations for Removal" be sent to the chairman of the committee. At a later date those varieties that receive a number of votes for removal will be published for consideration.—JOHN R. LARUS, *Chairman*

"DAFFODILS 1975"

Copies will soon be available for distribution to ADS members who have ordered them. The price is \$3.50 a copy. (See review elsewhere in this issue.)

1977 CONVENTION

The Northern California Daffodil Society will host the ADS National Convention in the San Francisco area on March 17-19, 1977. The General Chairman will be Jack S. Romine.

1976 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A complete list will be published in the March issue of the Journal. Chairpersons of shows not included in this list are urgently requested to send this information to the Awards Chairman, Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3356 Cochise Dr., Atlanta, Ga. 30339, by January 10. Information desired: Date of show; city or town where it will be held; sponsor of show; show address or building; and the name and address of person to contact for information.

Early Shows:

March 13-14 — Oakland, Calif. — by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Park Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: V. H. Clemens, 98 Fairlawn Dr., Berkeley, Calif. 94708.

March (date not set) — Dallas, Texas — State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center; information: Mrs. J. R. Hensley, Sr., 4418 Goodfellow Dr., Dallas, Texas 75229.

March 19-29 (tentative) — Fayetteville, Ga. — by the Fayette Garden Club at the Fayetteville Masonic Hall; information: Mrs. Bobby W. Hart, 125 Laurien St., Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.

March 20-21 — Hernando, Miss. — State Show by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Mrs. Edward Entrekin, Rte. 2, Box 176, Hernando, Miss. 38632.

March 20-21 — La Cañada, Calif. — Pacific Regional Show by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Dr.; information: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 18992 Norton St., Irvine, Calif. 92664.

March 25-26 — Atlanta, Ga. — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's Plaza Auditorium, 45 Broad St.; information: Mrs. Jeanne Lynch, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.

March 27-28 — Fortuna, Calif. — by the Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Morning Club House, 608 Main St.; information: Mrs. Betty Allison, Rte. 1, Box 612, Fortuna, Calif. 95540.

March 27-28 — Memphis, Tenn. — Southern Regional Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at Goldsmith Garden Center; information: Miss Leslie Anderson, Rte. 3, Box 280, Hernando, Miss. 38632.

March 30-31 — Hot Springs, Ark. — State Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society at the Arlington Hotel; information: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, Ark. 71901.

April 3-4 — Gloucester, Va. — by the Garden Club of Gloucester at the auditorium of the Gloucester Intermediate School (Old Gloucester High School Bldg., Rte. 17); information: Mrs. Ben B. Pickett, Ringfield, Gloucester, Va. 23061.

April 3-4 — Huntington, W. Va. — by the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs at the Huntington Galleries, 2033 McCoy Rd.; information: Mrs. Ben A. Bagby, 619 Amanda Dr., Ashland, Ky. 41101.

April 3-4 — Nashville, Tenn. — State Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Cheekwood; information: Mrs. Richard H. Frank, Jr., Hill Road, Brentwood, Tenn. 37027.

Later Shows: (Full information will be given in the March issue.)

April 10 — Paducah, Ky. (Mrs. Raymond Roof)

April 10 — Warsaw, Va. Garden Club of Virginia (Mrs. B. B. Morris)

April 10 — Washington, D.C. Washington Daffodil Society

April 17-18 — Hampton, Va. (Mrs. Francis J. Klein, Sr.)

April 20 — Chillicothe, Ohio (Mrs. John Davis)

April 20 — Princeton, N.J. (Mrs. Alan Carrick)

April 21-22 — Baltimore, Md.

April 23-24 — Philadelphia, Pa. — National Show (Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen)

April 28-29 — Greenwich, Conn.

May 1-2 — Columbus, Ohio

May 4-5 — Cleveland, Ohio — Midwest Regional Show (Wells Knierim)

May 5-6 — Worcester, Mass. — New England Regional Show

HERE AND THERE

Newsletters have been received from the Middle Atlantic and Northeast Regions, the Northern California Daffodil Society, the Washington Daffodil Society, the Tasmanian Daffodil Council, and the Australian Daffodil Society. The latter publication reprinted "Suggestions for New Exhibitors," attributed to "the American Daffodil Society, Inc., Journal," but it seems instead to have been from a flier of the Washington Daffodil Society.

The Tasmanian newsletter includes an article, "The Neglected Divisions," commenting on the paucity of new cultivars in Divisions 5-9 developed in Australia. Mr. H. J. Heazlewood writes that in Australia "in Divisions 5-6 . . . over the past 20 years, not one new cultivar has been seen on the show benches in seedling classes. Division 8 is still neglected, with hardly a new cultivar appearing anywhere, the latest as far as I can find is Highfield Beauty, produced by the late Henry Mott about 20 years ago . . . The best known and most vigorous tazetta in my opinion is Pleiades, raised by the late C. E. Radcliffe; it is the only Tasmanian raised tazetta of which I can find a record, except Highfield Beauty mentioned earlier . . . The only Tasmanian raised jonquil I know of is one called Oakwood, raised by the late S. Bisdee. Very late flowering, deep golden yellow. From Oakwood I have a number of seedlings coming on; by using pollen of earlier cultivars I am trying to get earlier flowers . . . Looking through Tasmanian early registrations I cannot find any mention of locally raised cyclamineus. Last year Miss Bjerring showed me one of her seedlings with a pink cup which showed promise, but I understand it has been lost . . . In the triandrus section, I have found mention of one locally raised by Bisdee called Moon Faines, but evidently it had a short life. I have found the triandrus section the most difficult to grow and keep . . . In Division 9 we are still growing and exhibiting flowers registered between 1900 and 1920. I can find no record of Tasmanian raised poets. Lateness and sameness I think is the cause."

Apropos of lateness and poets, we hear that in New Zealand a late season daffodil show is being held, which is expected to result in new interest in poets.

WORLD DAFFODIL CONVENTION NEW ZEALAND, SEPTEMBER 15-18, 1976

The National Daffodil Society of New Zealand will host the first International Daffodil Conference in Lower Hutt, North Island, on September 15-18, 1976 in connection with their North Island Daffodil Show.

Tentative plans for a New Zealand Daffodil Tour have been made to give overseas visitors an opportunity to visit daffodil plantings in both the North and South Islands as well as the beautiful natural scenery of New Zealand, including the geothermal area of Rotorua, the Mt. Egmont National Park, and the renowned Pukeiti Rhododendron Sanctuary, the prosperous dairy-lands of the North Island and the sheep — 60 million of them — with lambs! After the convention in Lower Hutt, near Wellington, the tour will continue to the South Island to see the beautiful Southern Alps and glaciers of the Mt. Cook area, the famous fiord at Milford Sound, the lake area of Queenstown, and finally the garden city of Christchurch, where the South Island National Daffodil show will end the tour.

The tentative itinerary suggested by Phil Phillips:

- Sept. 2 Assemble in Auckland, North Island
 3 Sightseeing in Auckland and environs
 4 Bus to Morrinsville for daffodil show and gardens; a Maori
 hangi (banquet) in Hamilton
 5 Bus to Rotorua
 6-7 Thermal wonderland, Maori cultural village
 9 Bus to Otorohanga, visit Phil Phillips' daffodil farm
 10 Waitoma Caves, the glow-worms and kiwi house
 11 Bus to New Plymouth via Awakino Gorge
 12 Pukeiti Rhododendron Sanctuary, Mt. Egmont
 13 Bus to Palmerston North via Wanganui; evening entertainment
 by Manawatu daffodil growers
 14 Morning tour of Manawatu, lunch at Woodville Farm and on
 to Wellington.
 15-18 World Daffodil Convention. National Daffodil Show, symposi-
 ums, entertainment
 19 By ferry to Picton, South Island
 20 Bus to Nelson, fruit growing area
 21-22 Fox and Franz Josef glaciers, air flights in small planes landing
 on glaciers
 23 Bus to Queenstown via Haast Pass
 24-26 Queenstown. Air flight to Milford; launch trip on Milford
 Sound Fiord
 27 Bus to Mt. Cook via Lindis Pass
 28 Bus to Christchurch. South Island National Daffodil Show
 29 Visit Botanic Gardens and daffodil growers
 30 Fly to Auckland and end tour.

For those who can not stay the entire period, it will be possible to go directly to Wellington on September 15 for the World Daffodil Convention and join the tour for the South Island. Air New Zealand has concession rates for stays from 21 to 45 days and special group rates (with no stopovers) with no time limit on return flight.

More detailed information on the itinerary and the air, hotel, food, and bus costs will be in the March Journal. The above itinerary may be condensed to a 21-day tour.

—WELLS KNIERIM

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Will Daffodils Self-pollinate?

To my knowledge there have been no "controlled" studies in daffodils, so we have to depend on the observations of amateur naturalists. My feeling is that if standard daffodils are growing happily they will reproduce asexually and will be self-sterile for all practical purposes, so there is no need to de-anther the flower when cross-pollinating. We have seen Div. 3c and Div. 9 flowers in which the stigma was completely covered by the anthers and some will gradually extrude beyond the anthers — others remain at about the same level. If these flowers were not self-sterile they would set tremendous seed pods and the population explosion would eventually choke out the cultivar. I would postulate that nature has designed an enzyme system that prevents this self-destruction by rejecting the pollen of the same flower. If, however, the cultivar is growing under extremely adverse conditions or if the bulb is mortally wounded by disease or herbicide nature will deactivate the enzyme system to allow self-pollination and preservation of the plant by seed production, with a chance of relocation in more favorable soil — more fertile or less contaminated by herbicide. Murray Evans has told me and I have confirmed that 3, 4, or 5-year-old seedlings can survive a dose of herbicide that is fatal to older blooming varieties.

I think it is a waste of precious time to de-anther most flowers. If I can get a good daub of pollen on the stigma I don't bother; if the stigma is obscured by the anthers I pull them out with a mosquito hemostat or sometimes "cone" them out, using a small scalpel.

Selfed does not mean open-pollinated and should not be used in that way. If you want to "self" a cultivar someone has suggested using pollen from another flower of that cultivar (and if you want to make sure, use a measured dose of Atrazine in the soil). Of course species daffodils are a different ball game.

—WILLIAM A. BENDER

Some Notable Crosses

". . . I will say, for those of you who weren't at Portland, that I got two of the most exciting pinks this year that I could hope for. Both are in the Cool Flame-Rubythroat vein, one with a rather frilled cup and in the style of Coral Ribbon, the other a more tailored flower with trim, deep red-pink cup. Very white perianths on both. The first is from Evans J-18 (Green Island × Accent) × Dorwin seedling (Melody Lane × Rima). The second was from Precedent × the same Dorwin seedling, and it has Precedent's perianth. Also had a fine lavender flower from this last cross. I have just dug the bulbs of all of these and they seem in good condition. The other notable cross was Ardour × Falstaff, and I think this is the cross of the century for 2a reds. They are consistently elegant, diverse, and sunproof, which is the last thing you would expect from Ardour. I intend to line out the entire cross at 6-inch intervals so as to give them a chance to do their best. I can't throw any away.

—ROBERT S. JERRELL

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

1975 was the year of color—also of substance and form in daffodils—as well as being one of the latest, coolest seasons in recent years. The pinks verged on having a “colour” that would make Mrs. Richardson jealous. Daffodils like Fiery Flame, Ambergate, Alturist, and Rio Rouge lit up gardens with uncommonly red perianths. Perhaps the greatest joy was in the glowing rich color of the golden daffodils like Strathkanaird and Carrickbeg and the gold and flaming red of Falstaff, Loch Stac, and Vulcan. It was a long wait but daffodils were at their best this year right down to the last Loch Stac and Beryl.

The 1976 ADS Convention in Philadelphia is shaping up into one of those affairs that will attract great numbers of daffodil lovers from this country and abroad. Convention Chairman Dr. Bill Bender and his team have planned and organized a great daffodil extravaganza including a big show, meetings both entertaining and instructive, and commercial exhibits of the northern hemisphere’s finest blooms. A heavy turnout of professional growers from England, Ireland, and Holland is expected and (who knows?) perhaps Murray and Stella Evans will be there along with Grant and Mrs. Mitsch.

Mr. J. S. B. Lea says that he hopes to attend, since there seems to be no conflict with the London show. Sir Frank Harrison, of Ballydorn, the Knight of the Green Cupped Daffodil, says that he and Patricia Harrison hope to be there whether or not it conflicts with the London show. Official duties could, however, prevent his coming. Jack Gerritsen, who made his first Engleheart Cup entry this year, is due to visit this country. He sent his lovely daughter, Marianne, to the Williamsburg Convention in 1973. This spring Marianne presented Jack with a handsome grandson.

Speaking of Jack Gerritsen brings to mind split-corona daffodils. The excellent recent introductions of Mr. Gerritsen and Aaron Kanouse (and those that the Mitsch daughters have on the shelf) have put the collars in the daffodil mainstream. In fact this split-collar thing seems to be going around. Roberta Watrous exhibited the first known split-corona miniature this year. It was a little golden trumpet-like flower with the trumpet split far back and with feathery tips extending outward. Sure enough, one of its parents was a Gerritsen miniature trumpet, Lilliput.

In the December 1974 Journal Bill Ticknor of Falls Church, Virginia, wrote that Minnow, the miniature tazetta, grew for him with wild abandon. Poeticus checked his own records and found that a single bulb received in 1967 had become a veritable school of Minnows by 1975. The one bulb received in 1967 had become 14 in 1971. In 1973 48 bulbs were dug and 6 were sent back to the donor of the original one. Seven were planted in one location and 35 in another. This summer both plantings were dug and the 7 had become 23 bulbs, mostly double or triple nosers. The 35 bulbs had increased to 95, including double and triple nosers, rounds, and slabs. The Minnow school should produce 100 blooms next year. Since Minnow has won ADS Miniature Gold and White Ribbons it is vying with Matthew Zandbergen’s Tête-a-Tête for the position of top miniature.

Speaking of miniatures, Marianne Kuijpet, nee Gerritsen, is not the only

one to produce a miniature daffodil grower. Brent and Elizabeth Heath of the Daffodil Mart are to be congratulated on the birth of Dorothy Hilman Heath on February 14 of this year.

Brent and Elizabeth attended this year's convention and were as big-eyed as every one else about the Oregon daffodils. With the enthusiasm of youth Brent continues to forge ahead in his novelty bulb business. He reports having all of the stock of some marvelous Mitsch pink seedlings and reverse bicolors that he may well name in time. He is proud of the new bulb digger he acquired and the unusually large bulbs he is digging this year.

New Zealand's ambassador of daffodils, Phil Phillips, and his wife, Esme, made a good will and observation tour of this country. He is a man of fast movement and darting eyes that miss very little. One needs only to read his article on stems in an earlier Journal to know that he speaks with authority on daffodils. While he finds much to admire in our daffodil shows he feels we are restrictive in our schedules and judging. Phil has a phenomenal ability to name correctly any daffodil that he sees. Poeticus is tempted to organize a contest—a sort of naming bee—between Phil and Matthew Zandbergen. I would line up about 2,000 different daffodils and let them name them right down the row. Only Dr. Throckmorton's computer could compete with either one.

George Tarry, of Cresna, Well Lane, Ness, Wirrall, Merseyside, Cheshire, England, aside from having one of the most peculiar of all addresses, is a daffodil man of many parts. He is indefatigable in his pursuit of daffodil activities and global in his connections. Writer, photographer, hybridizer, showman, and correspondent, his entries turn up in the best British shows and his daffodil articles appear around the world. He has sent seed to this country and to Australia and he has sent pollen gathered in April to be used in September in the Antipodes. Many of our members have enjoyed his slides and those who haven't should contact Mrs. Kent Ford in Clifton Forge, Virginia. In a few years we may admire his daffodils, as the seedlings he is raising have the potential to win the Engleheart Cup.

THE JOS FLOWER

By JIM PEARCE, *Witham, England*

Some years ago, while working at a missionary training college, I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of a young Chinese couple who were greatly interested in the English form of gardening, and so we became quite firm friends. This association was, as one might anticipate, to pay handsome dividends in many ways, not least of which was the promise that, at the appropriate time, I would be initiated into the art of preparing their sacred flower.

At the beginning of the spring term, in early January, they received a parcel of bulbs known to them as *Narcissus orientalis*, which is accepted here as a form of *N. tazetta*. Needless to add, the contents proved to be of outstandingly sized bulbs and all extremely well endowed with offsets. Using a sharp penknife my mentor made vertical cuts from the nose to within about one-third of the bulb's depth towards the base, being considerably deeper at the start, and with an accomplished dexterity that somehow prised the hitherto obscure and as yet unformed offset outwards. The result was

something resembling a globe artichoke. Any offsets that fell away were duly skewered back to the mother and in due course a number of similarly prepared bulbs were likewise joined to the first one. The ensuing format was to stand the bulbs in a flattish bowl or deep tray into which no more than half an inch of water was added. Much store was placed upon the daily routine of changing the water. A full light position was given and average room temperature of about 65° F.

I was given to understand that these bulbs are cultivated in China in much the same popular fashion that we English grow hyacinths, there being a deal of kudos to the grower who produced the largest flowering tray.

The blooms duly arrived in about 4 or 5 weeks, which is a considerable improvement upon the minimum of about 10 to 12 that it takes uncut bulbs to develop. All proved to be fully double and bore extremely healthy foliage en masse.

My reference books suggested that this species would not prove sufficiently hardy in the British Isles to be grown outdoors, but, anxious as ever to prove the point to my personal satisfaction, I sited the flowered bulbs immediately in favorable quarters in the open ground. During the summer the foliage grew apace and eventually took the accepted course. There followed a particularly severe winter and that alas completed my fascinating excursion into the realms of the Chinese Jos Flower.

A POSTSHOW DAFFODIL SHOW

By SALLY HOHN, Staunton, Virginia

The daffodils sent by Mrs. Richardson for display at the Washington Daffodil Society show last April were delayed in transit, and did not reach Washington until the second day of the show. Among those coming to the show that day were two sisters from Staunton, Virginia, one a teacher at Mary Baldwin College. Because of their interest they were given many of the Richardson and other daffodils to take back to Staunton at show closing time. One of the sister wrote later to tell how the flowers were used and enjoyed.

We left the Washington show late Sunday afternoon with many of the blue ribbon winners (quite a few of Mrs. Armstrong's) and the beautiful Richardson display filling the back of the station wagon. People gathered around our car as we were loading up at the Arboretum, and we attracted a similar crowd at the restaurant on the way home. It was really the nicest kind of experience with "the public." It is also fun to brag and show off such extraordinary and cheerful flowers — especially if you have made it clear that you aren't the party responsible for their beauty.

The following afternoon the girls in Bonnie's spring flora class at Mary Baldwin divided all the blooms into groups by division and subdivision, made display cards, arranged the best Richardson daffodils in bottles with boxwood, and by adding a few others from the show were able to fill out a complete classification (Div. I-XI). They then transported it from the Science Center to the Library, the procession of girls bearing daffodils going in single file. Bonnie reports that it was charming to see the classification marching in

order. In the Library they set up a beautiful display. Much to our surprise it lasted about four days — remember, these flowers had been transported to the show and had seen some service there.

The flora class really benefitted from actually working with hundreds of blooms while learning the classification. Several of the girls drew beautiful pictures of the characteristic flowers in each division.

As for the display in the Library, it was a huge success, attracted many compliments, and was removed with regret. I don't think there were many flowers thrown away as *that* show was dismantled!

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

It is comforting to note that in the show reports some of the older varieties are among the winners. These may be recommended to a beginner. Most beginners are quite reluctant to pay much for a single bulb. Their interest can be developed to such an extent that they will want to buy more modern daffodils. Again, daffodil shows can do much to excite their interest. There is fun in getting a new grower started and to watch him develop his tastes.

Maurice Worden, of Mill Valley, California, has given us some additional information regarding his success in growing bulblets from split bulbs and scaled bulbs. He states that Benomyl is the greatest boon to daffodil culture. He mixes it with wetted vermiculite and places this mixture in 2-quart milk cartons. The sliced bulblets are planted in this mixture, and the cartons are buried in the garden with soil level with the surface. The bottoms of the cartons are cut out to allow the roots to penetrate downward. He is getting a great deal of satisfaction out of this bulblet multiplication.

Dave Karnstedt has written of how well some daffodils perform for him in Minnesota. The poets Actaea and Cantabile grow like weeds, and he has some bulblets from open-pollinated Tannahill. He has grown some tazettas outdoors. The plants usually start growth in October. Later the leaf tips are frozen down, but the plants are protected by a hay mulch and heavy snows. So far there have been no blooms for him.

Recently I had the pleasure of meeting and visiting with Venice Brink in Nashville, Illinois. This fine gentleman possesses a tremendous amount of daffodil knowledge. He believes that a goodly number of Edwin Powell's introductions found their way into some of the floral plantings in and around St. Louis. It would be a marvelous accomplishment if some grower with knowledge of the Powell introductions could make the numerous identifications. This early American hybridizer should be given recognition. This can best be done by planting his introductions in some selected floral garden.

Midge Ilgenfritz, of Mamaroneck, New York, wrote about an educational exhibit in one of their shows. She took one division such as Division 3. This was broken down into the respective classes, and selected daffodils were staged in each class. This would be difficult to accomplish for a 3d class. Another possibility is an exhibit of various health problems affecting daffodils. An exhibit of seedlings staged along with their parents is an interesting educational display. Midge reported a seedling from Mabel Taylor × Camellia that was a lovely pink double.

Some growers including myself report that their plantings are becoming

more and more crowded. From time to time there has been a suggestion that we turned our gardens on edge and plant on both sides. Perhaps this was what Cathy Riley had in mind when she reported changing the horizontal rows to vertical rows. Perhaps she has a hillside available for her daffodils. Anyway, rows arranged vertically are more subject to soil erosion than horizontal ones.

The demands for miniatures far exceed the available supply. Miniatures have a way of intriguing any grower. Our new member in Downingtown, Pennsylvania, Jane Batchelor, gave us a list of the miniatures she grows. Her list is fantastic, but she does indicate that some few barely hold their own. Her recent misfortune was an invasion of the daffodil fly. Every grower must be aware at all times that such a creature will infect a daffodil planting. Therefore an immediate attack must be made on it. Chlordane dust is most effective. Another grower has complained about nematodes. The daffodil nematode is a difficult problem to control. The usual garden nematode can be controlled by marigold plantings during the summer.

Nancy Wilson, of Berkeley, California, always gives us some exciting information on daffodils whose names are strange to most of us. *N. tazetta panizianus* is a small Paper White that grows some 8 inches tall. It is not on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures. In areas suitable for it, it is found in many rows in old garden plantings and attracts much attention with its delightful blooms. She reports that her mother grows several daffodils from seeds in pots. Her prize one is *N. hedreanthus*. Her seven little bulbs grew 2½ inches high. One gave a split corona, most blooms set seed.

Consistently, throughout the several Robins, there is an expression of disappointment that the Rose Ribbons for standard and miniature seedlings have been eliminated from the shows. While most seedlings may not rate such a high award, the local hybridizers would like to see every incentive given them. A good seedling display in our shows will do much to stimulate interest.

Why not join one of the several Robins? There are vacancies that would be most valuable for those growing daffodils in many areas. There are several states that do not have any representatives. Let us fill those gaps!

A TISKET, A TASKET — IT'S A MAY BASKET

My first introduction to Poet daffodils was when I was a very small girl in a Kansas town. It was a custom to create fancy May baskets and fill them with flowers. We went out on the eve of May first and hung these baskets on the door knobs of our best friends calling out "May Basket". Mother's garden contributed sweetheart roses, lilacs, lilies of the valley, bleeding hearts and *Narcissus poeticus*, all such delightful fragrant flowers. The nostalgic Poets have remained favorites throughout the years.

—MRS. WILLIAM HUMPHREY

PHOTOGRAPHS, ANYONE?

Our member, Mrs. Richard G. Willard, has written a book on gardening, and her publisher is looking for illustrations. She has asked for the help of ADS members in finding black-and-white photographs of *N. asturiensis*, *N. viridiflorus*, and of Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans, preferably associated with their daffodils. Please send what you have directly to Mrs. Willard. (199 Griswold Road, Wethersfield, Conn. 06109)

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1975

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, Registration Chairman

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations for 1975 are: Evans, Murray W.; Corbett, Oreg.: Big John, Cataract, Chelan, Chorale, Dividend, Nehalem, Parfait, Plaza, Replete, Satsuma, Suede, Vermilion. Fowlds, Matthew (by Grant Mitsch): Heidi (temp. name), Tiny Tot.

Havens, Elise (by Grant Mitsch): Dawn Blush, Graduation, Lime Chiffon, Water Music.

Link, Mrs. Goethe; Brooklyn, Ind.: Lucy Jane, Phebe, Sheilah.

Mitsch, Grant; Canby, Oreg.: At Dawning, Atom, Barbet, Cherry Spot, Cockatoo, Dotterel, Green Gold, High Repute, Hummingbird, Impresario, Lapwing, Limpkin, Lyrebird, Pastel Gem, Peaceful, Phantom, Plover, Ptarmigan, Rhea, Space Ship, Symphonette, Teal, Tigard, Toucan, Tropic Isle, Widgeon, Wood Nymph.

Simmons, Mrs. H. H.; Seattle, Wash.: Mount Baker.

Throckmorton, Tom D.; Des Moines, Iowa: Champagne Magnum, Cherry Bounce, Ghost Dancer, Lalique, Late Snow, Lilac Shadows, The Benson, Winged Easter.



REGISTRATIONS

Measurements given are: height (H.); diameter of flower (F.); length of perianth segments (P. segs.); length of corona, (C. lgth.); diameter of corona (C. diam.). Color code will follow class, when given.

At Dawning (Mitsch) 1b PP; early midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm.; pale pink shading to cream base, medium size pink trumpet, very neat tailored form. C38/1. (Radiation \times Rima).

Atom (Mitsch) 6a YYY; early; H. 17 cm.; F. 40 mm.; P. segs. 16 mm., deep yellow; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 14 mm.; deep yellow. Perianth strongly reflexed, trumpet has nicely frilled rolled flange. C47/2 (Wee Bee \times *N. cyclamineus*)

Barbet (Mitsch) 2b PPP; late midseason; H. 33 cm.; F. 85 mm.; P. segs. white; C. lgth. 37 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., deep clear rose pink, perhaps the deepest in color, considering it is neither orange or red. G36/1 (A5/8 (Caro Nome \times Accent) \times A34/10 (Precedent \times Carita))

Big John (Evans) 1d WY; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 125 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., sulphur yellow; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., white, narrow yellow rim. L-50 (Daydream \times Bethany)

Cataract (Evans) 1c WW; early midseason; H. 47 cm.; F. 120 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., white. M-90 (Sdlg. (Zero \times Kanchenjunga) \times Vigil)

- Champagne Magnum (Throckmorton) 2b GYY; late midseason; H. 53 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; green eye with remaining corona tinted greenish yellow. Looks like a taller Green Island with shorter, broader cup. T/56/3/1 (Easter Moon × Irish Coffee)
- Chelan (Evans) 2d YW; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 92 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., sulphur yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 37 mm., white. Resembles Daydream, but taller, faces up better, perianth lighter shade of yellow. H 16 (Daydream × Bethany)
- Cherry Bounce (Throckmorton) 3b RRR; late midseason; H. 46 cm.; P. segs. 37 mm.; white; C. lgth. 10 mm., cherry red. A very round flower with true cherry red small cup. T/65/2/8 (Gossamer × Aircastle)
- Cherry Spot (Mitsch) 3b OOO; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 102 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white with yellow halo at base of segments; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., vivid orange red. Perianth whiter than either parent. F 138/4 (Artillery × Avenger)
- Chorale (Evans) 3b YR; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., yellow, edged red. H-53 (Falaise × Actaea)
- Cockatoo (Mitsch) 2b LLL; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 125 mm.; P. segs. 52 mm., milk white; C. lgth. 43 mm.; C. diam. 53 mm., very pale lemon. A very large flower borne on tall strong stems. Good poise and substance for such a large flower. B 18/1 (Empress of Ireland × White Prince)
- Dawn Blush (Havens) 2b PPP; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 51 mm., white; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam., pink; one of the truest pinks with flared bowl-shaped crown. F E J 8/5 (Precedent × Carita)
- Dividend (Evans) 1a YY; late midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., yellow. F-266/8 (Lunar Sea × Bethany)
- Dotteral (Mitsch) 2d WWL; late midseason; H. 54 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 39 mm., clear light lemon; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 36 mm., lemon fading to white except for narrow frill of lemon. A very round smooth flower with perianth segments slightly incurved. F 136/2 (Aircastle × Daydream)
- Ghost Dancer (Throckmorton) 3b YOY; late; H. 47 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm., green-yellow eye with a broad band of deep orange and a glittering rim of yellow-gold. Resembles Foxfire. T/68/19/2 (Old Satin × Green Howard)
- Graduation (Havens) 2b WWP; midseason; H. 33 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam., white shading to pink near rim. Very white perianth and flower of trumpet character although not by measurement. E6-1/1 (Empress of Ireland × Accent)
- Green Gold (Mitsch) 2d YYY; late midseason; H. 47 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 32 mm., very soft luminous greenish yellow; C. lgth. 50 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., same color as perianth becoming paler. Resembles Top Notch but a greener yellow and larger flower. It makes consistently perfectly formed flowers. B 36/14 (Playboy × Daydream)
- Heidi (Fowlds) (name will be changed) 7b YYY; late; H. 23 cm.; F. 26 mm.; P. segs. 8 mm., clear yellow; C. lgth. 3 mm.; C. diam. 10 mm., yellow. Resembles Pixie but with more vigor and a prolific bloomer. (*N. juncifolius* × *N. jonquilla*)

- High Repute (Mitsch) 2b PPP; late midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 46 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 53 mm., salmon pink slightly suffused orange. Very rounded flowers with nearly flat crown. B37/11 (Precedent \times Accent)
- Hummingbird (Mitsch) 6a YYY; early; H. 20 cm.; F. 60 mm.; P. segs. 25 mm., clear deep yellow; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 15 mm., clear deep yellow, a quite distinct cyclamineus hybrid, having the characteristic reflexing of this class but unique from other small hybrids. F O 15/2 ((A52/R100/4 \times *N. cyclamineus*) \times ?)
- Impresario (Mitsch) 2d WWY; early midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., pale lemon deepening with age; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., pale lemon, fading to white with good rim. Resembles Halolight but better form. Perianth reflexes slightly. F 88/2 (W 12/1 \times Salem)
- Late Snow (Throckmorton) 3c GWW; late; H. 54 cm.; F. 10 cm.; P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 9 mm., green eyed white; small cupped, broader petaled Bryher with crystalline firm substance, shorter neck, better poise, flat perianth. (Old Satin \times Bryher)
- Lalique (Throckmorton) 3a GYY; late midseason; H. 52 cm.; P. segs. 42 mm., pale beige yellow; C. lgth. 13 mm., opens glistening white with yellow cup and rapidly goes thru greenish beige coloration of Aircastle or Beige Beauty and ultimately becomes a true 3d with beige perianth and white cup. T/65/2/1 (Gossamer \times Aircastle)
- Lapwing (Mitsch) 5b YYY; midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 80 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 32 mm., lemon yellow. Resembles Tuesday's Child, usually one but sometimes two blooms per stem. Much substance. CO11/1 (Silver Bells \times ?)
- Lilac Shadows (Throckmorton) 2b PPP; late midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 8.2 cm.; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm., lilac. A sister seedling of Ecu with true lilac colored cup which does not fade. T/67/7/4 (Easter Moon \times Rose Caprice)
- Lime Chiffon (Havens) 1d WWW; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., ivory with green cast; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., pale ivory, slight green cast. Flared, ruffled, and fringed crown, quite green. E 64-6/1 (Daydream \times Empress of Ireland)
- Limpkin (Mitsch) 2b YWY; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 102 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., ivory white, very rounded; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., ivory, narrow gold rim, sometimes with white area next to rim. Resembles Aircastle, with slightly larger cup; does not take on as much beige color as it ages. Individual segments sometimes slightly incurved. A beautiful rounded flower, looks but does not measure, like a 3b. D21/2 (Aircastle \times Homage)
- Lucy Jane (Link) 9 GYR; late; H. 34.5 cm.; F. 73 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 6 mm.; C. diam. 20 mm., pod green 061 (H.C.C.), Canary 2/2, brick red 016. Resembles Sea Green, fringed cup, better form, flat overlapping perianth, thick heavy substance, smooth texture with sheen, rather short neck and strong stiff stem. 1962/1 (Milan \times Sea Green)
- Lyrebird (Mitsch) 3d WWG; late midseason; H. 46 cm.; F. 93 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., pale lemon, reflexed; C. lgth. 13 mm.; C. diam. 36 mm., lemon, becoming white, gray center. A unique flower with well formed reflexed perianth and saucer-shaped crown that becomes almost white. H123/3 (Irish Coffee \times Richardson 3d seedling)

- Mount Baker (Simmons) 2b YYY; late; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam., yellow. D.W.69 (Duke of Windsor × ?)
- Nehalem (Evans) 3b GWY; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., green, white, yellow; G-40 (Carolina × (Rubra × Otranto) × Marshfire)
- Parfait (Evans) 4 WWP; early midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs., 45 mm.; white; C. white and pink; L-43/3 (Pink Chiffon × Accent)
- Pastel Gem (Mitsch) 2a YPP; midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 94 mm.; P. segs., 40 mm.; pale lemon; C. lgth. 29 mm.; C. diam. 39 mm., lemon suffused with pink; unique coloring. F25/3 (Leonaine × Daydream)
- Peaceful (Mitsch) 2b OOO; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 94 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., milk white; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 27 mm., orange with yellow rim. Resembles Blarney, with deeper corona. V1/1 (Artist's Model × Blarney's Daughter)
- Phantom (Mitsch) 11 PPP; early midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., ivory white; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 72 mm., pale pink. Unusual split corona both in color and form. D7/2 (Accent × Q97/2)
- Phebe (Link) 9 GYO; late; H. 32.5 cm.; F. 62 mm.; P. segs. 28 mm., white; C. lgth. 5 mm.; C. diam. 18 mm., eye cypress green 59 (H.C.C.), amber yellow 505, rim burnt orange 014. Resembles Sidelight, with larger cup, more brilliantly colored, very fringed on rim, heavy substance, good stiff neck, texture smooth with sheen. 1962/2 (Sidelight × Sea Green)
- Plaza (Evans) 2d YW; midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., lemon yellow; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., white; I-22 (Bethany × (Binkie × 1d sdlg.))
- Plover (Mitsch) 2 b PPP; late midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., white, very rounded; C. lgth. 26 mm.; C. diam. 48 mm., soft apricot pink, saucer shaped. Resembles High Repute, but taller, cup not as large and appears to be a faster increaser. F33/20 (Precedent × Carita)
- Ptarmigan (Mitsch) 2d WWY; midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 76 mm.; P. segs. 34 mm., glowing lemon yellow; C. lgth. 28 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., lemon, fading to nearly white; resembles Daydream, but much smaller, its only jonquilla characteristic. D32/1 (Daydream × *N. jonquilla*)
- Replete (Evans) 4 WWP; early midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; corona white and pink. L-43/1 (Pink Chiffon × Accent)
- Rhea (Mitsch) 2b PPP; late midseason; H. 44 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., white; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., clear pink. Resembles Flamingo, with a broader perianth and is more vigorous and a faster propagator. X45/4 (Accent × Flamingo)
- Satsuma (Evans) 1a YYP; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 42 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., yellow, turns pinkish buff. K-39/1 (Daydream × New Era)
- Sheilah (Link) 9 GYR; late; H. 31 cm.; F. 75 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 4mm.; C. diam. 16 mm., cypress green 59 (H.C.C.), yellow dresden 64, burnt orange 014 rim. Resembles Thomas Hardy, but larger, better coloring, smoother texture, heavy substance with sheen. Good stiff stem. 2157 (Tannahill × Thomas Hardy)
- Space Ship (Mitsch) 2b WP; late midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., milk white, very overlapping; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam., 70 mm.,

- deep salmon rose, very large bowl shape, the deepest pink to have this bowl shape. F67/2 (A34 (Precedent × Carita) × V 38/1 (Radiation × Coral Star))
- Suede (Evans) registered in 1972 as a 2a. Due to its performance in other parts of the country it is now being re-registered as a 2d. Suede 2d; mid-season; H. 36 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 38 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., buff pink turning white. H-16/1 (Daydream × Bethany)
- Symphonette (Mitsch) 2a YYY; late midseason; H. 52 cm.; F. 103 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., soft lemon with white halo; C. lgth. 32 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm.; soft lemon, narrow corona. Resembles Top Notch. B36/31 (Playboy × Daydream)
- Teal (Mitsch) 1d WWW; early midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs., 44 mm., golden lemon, iridescent; C. lgth. 45 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., white. The perianth is deeper in color than in most reverse bicolors. F76/1 (Handcross × Salem)
- The Benson (Throckmorton) 2a YYY; late midseason; H. 48 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 16 mm., darker yellow. T66/3/6 (Easter Moon × Irish Coffee)
- Tigard (Mitsch) 2b OOO; midseason; H. 44 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., brilliant orange red. Resembles Arbar. Rapid increaser. V25/1 (Kilworth × Signal light)
- Tiny Tot (Fowlds) 1a YYY; early; H. 9 cm.; F. 35 mm.; P. segs. 16 mm., clear yellow. Resembles Small Talk, but paler and more uniform. Narrow but flat star-like perianth. F268/2 (Sdlg × Sdlg of *N. cyclamineus* × *N. asturiensis*)
- Toucan (Mitsch) 2a RRR; early midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 110 mm., P. segs. 51 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 52 mm., brilliant orange red, the deepest red large cup seen here. Well formed deep golden perianth reflexes somewhat. Very striking. H74/5 (A4/1 (Armanda × Paricutin) × Falstaff)
- Tropic Isle (Mitsch) 4 WP; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. white with salmon pink and ivory petals interspersed, short neck, strong stem. E21/3 (Pink Chiffon × Accent)
- Vermilion (Evans) 3 b OY; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 120 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., salmon orange, yellow rim. I-19/1 (Artist's Model × Marshfire)
- Water Music (Havens) 2d WWW; early midseason; H. 33 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 49 mm., soft pale lemon; C. lgth. 45 mm.; C. diam. 48 mm., soft lemon, turning white as it ages. Very tall stems, well formed pale lemon flowers which slowly reverse. FEJ6/1 (Nazareth × Butterscotch)
- Widgeon (Mitsch) 2a PPY; midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., soft buff toned lemon; C. lgth., 33 mm.; C. diam. 43 mm., pale lemon overlaid pink. Good sized smooth flower and quite unlike any other pink and yellow. H01/1 (Daydream × ?)
- Winged Easter (Throckmorton) 2c GWW; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; P. segs. 36 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., green eye with evanescent tints of opalescent pink becoming white. T65/28 (Easter Moon × Waxwing)
- Wood Nymph (Mitsch) 5b WWW; late; H. 28 cm.; F. 72 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., ivory; C. lgth. 18 mm.; C. diam. 23 mm., ivory, goblet shape. Resembles the species, from 2 triandrus hybrids. D50/1 (Honey Bells × Silver Bells)

N. RUPICOLA AND N. JUNCIFOLIUS

Members continue to complain that they order these two species, but seem to receive *N. rupicola* in both cases. A recent look at one prominent wholesaler's catalog throws some light on this. *N. juncifolius* is described as follows: "juncifolius, has always solitary small rich yellow flowers, smaller than a jonquil, with a flattish little crown. Erect glaucous leaves. March flowering. Height 4 inches."

This description fits *rupicola* rather than *juncifolius*. *N. juncifolius* has dark green leaves, not glaucous, may have more than one floret, and its cup is usually more than 1/2 the length of the perianth segments and not flat. Other differences between these species were noted in the September 1972 issue of the Journal, page 11.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

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PUTTING IT BRIEFLY

I have enjoyed many interesting articles on Daffs in *The Daff Jour*. Daffs as I understand it are really Narks and there are many Daff types such as Trumps and Pos, Cycs and Tris, and lovely Jonks and Tazzes. There are some little ones called Bulbos, although, really, all of them are bulbs.

Trump Daffs have long cors, longer than their pers. Cycs do too, but their pers are trying to get away from their cors. Pos have short cors. Cors and pers come out alright on Jonks and Tris, but Tria have nodding flors and Jonks don't. Jonks are generally yel, except for little Wat.

Hybs have jumbled the chromes of all these Nark vars and have produced Daffs with all kinds of pers and cors and flors including lovely bics.

I hope I have my nom and defs correct on Narks.

—WIL TIC

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(Act of August 12, 1970; Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code.)

Date of Filing: October 1, 1975. DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly at 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840 with general business offices of the publisher at the same address. The name and address of the Publisher is American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840; Editor, Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., 5031 Reno Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; Chairman of Publications, Mrs. William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

Owner of the publication is American Daffodil Society, Inc. There are no bondholders, stockholders, or mortgagees.

Total number of copies printed (average for preceding 12 months), 1,600; paid circulation, 1,467; sales through agents or dealers, none; free distribution, 75, total number of copies distributed, 1,542. Total number of copies printed (single issue nearest to filing date), 1,550; paid circulation, 1,413; sales through agents or dealers, none; free distribution, 75; total number of copies distributed, 1,488. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

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The Daffodil Handbook, 1966	Paper Cover \$3.40 — Cloth \$ 4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	15.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1957/8, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 13-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	2.00
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence	2.50
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	3.00 ea.
1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
1969, 1970	4.25 ea.
1971	5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report	2.00
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RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (*used copies, as available*):

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

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