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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, <i>President</i>	Daffodil Corner, Rt. 1, Box 93A, Tyner, N.C. 27980
CHARLES H. ANTHONY, <i>First Vice President</i>	27 Gale Road, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002
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MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, <i>Secretary</i>	7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, Del. 19803
WELLS KNIERIM, <i>Treasurer</i>	31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124

For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors, and chairmen of committees see the roster of the Society published as a supplement to the September issue.

Executive Director — GEORGE S. LEE, Jr.

89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840 (Tel. 203-966-1740)

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

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Chairman of Publications

MRS. WILLIAM O. TICKNOR
Daffodil Corner, Rt. 1, Box 93A
Tyner, North Carolina 27980
(Tel. 919-221-8388)

Editor, Daffodil Journal

MRS. GEORGE D. WATROUS, JR.
5031 Reno Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
(Tel. 202-EM 3-4745)

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, 1978

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual	\$7.50 a year or \$20.00 for three years
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THE COVER PHOTOGRAPH

was made by Jim Andersen, as were Plates I and II illustrating his mother's article on daffodil stamps.

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1978 ADS CONVENTION

By MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Columbus, Ohio*

The 1978 National Convention of the ADS will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 27-29. Convention headquarters will be the Sheraton Hotel in downtown Columbus. For those flying in, limousine service is available from Port Columbus directly to the Sheraton.

Registration will be Thursday, April 27, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. in the hotel lobby.

Show exhibitors will be permitted to begin their entries on Wednesday evening, April 26, in the Saturn-Jupiter Room on the mezzanine and finish up Thursday morning. Entries will close at 11:00 a.m. Thursday, and the show will be open at approximately 3:30 p.m. During judging you may want to take a tour (on your own) of restored German Village. Hopefully, several gardens will be open for your pleasure, and there are interesting shops as well. My favorite is the bakery, which specializes in the German tortes and pastries — all guaranteed lo-cal, of course!

At 6:30 p.m. on Thursday evening, there will be a cash bar followed by dinner at 7:30 p.m. After dinner, we will have the annual members' meeting,

the presentation of show awards, and our own Mrs. John Capen will share her slides of Dutch, English, and Irish shows in 1977 with us.

Friday will be a day of workshops. You will be able to choose from such topics as poeticus daffodils, health and diseases, cyclamineus, miniatures, hybridizing, photographing daffodils and more. Of course, the show will be open all day for your viewing pleasure. Again we will have a cash bar at 6:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 7:30 p.m.

On Saturday, after a workshop on judging, we will depart at 11:00 a.m. to visit the educational garden at Whetstone Park which has been planted by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society and now contains approximately 1000 cultivars. Some cultivars date from the 1800's and some are the very newest introductions.

From Whetstone we go to two private gardens which feature daffodils along with other perennial plants, and which are interesting at any season of the year. One will showcase newer cultivars including Shadow, Quasar, Cool Flame, and a collection of pink cyclamineus including Cotinga, Foundling, and Lavender Lass. We will lunch here. The other garden features cultivars chosen both for garden value and exhibition qualities, along with a rock garden hillside.

At 7:00 p.m. will will gather for cocktails at the cash bar and go in for our banquet at 8:00 p.m. For our after-dinner program we will have a presentation by Lindsay Dettman, the well-known Australian breeder and owner of Ellimatta Daffodils.

Although the convention ends on Saturday evening, we hope to have Judging School I on Sunday. (Watch the March Journal for details.) We do urge you to make your hotel reservations as early as possible, as the hotel will guarantee us only 125 rooms. The overflow will be housed at a nearby hotel, just a short walk away across the Statehouse grounds.

We do hope that your visit to Columbus will prove to be enjoyable, educational, and entertaining, and that you will want to visit us again — soon!

HONORING GEORGE LEE

By CATHLEEN D. RILEY, *Greenwich, Connecticut*

The Board of Directors voted at the spring meeting to present George S. Lee, Jr., with a token of our gratitude for his many years of service to the ADS. What better way to honor George than with a plaque for his garden, a permanent expression of our love and esteem?

George's garden is truly a special place, a miniature botanical oasis. His "three big acres," crisscrossed with almost three-fourths of a mile of woodland paths featuring a boulder drift from an old river bed are planted with a renowned collection of azaleas, rhododendron, wildflowers, and daffodils. It is a prototype for the new interest in naturalistic or low maintenance gardening. Busloads come to marvel, garden clubs to take cuttings, and horticulturists to discuss. It rarely lacks a visitor.

Because George has willed his garden to the Garden Center of New Canaan, we felt it necessary to receive their approval of design and location of our plaque. We met with the President of the Center in May and chose a



granite boulder to the right of the entrance path, on the outskirts of the boulder drift looking up towards the house. The plaque measures 10 by 12 inches and is of statuary bronze with slightly buffed letters. It is there for all time in a garden for all seasons. Do plan a visit, ADS members are always most welcome.





DAFFODIL STAMPS THROUGH 1976

By KATHRYN S. ANDERSEN, *Wilmington, Delaware*

During the 1960's, Roberta C. Watrous wrote three articles dealing with daffodils on postage stamps (References 1, 2, 3). For at least three years I have been promising her that I would submit an update on the subject as soon as I could bring my own collection into line. A nice acquisition in San Francisco during the convention made me decide that the time had come to catalog all reported daffodil stamps and present the material at hand. I should be delighted to hear from any readers who have materials not listed below. (Look out for Liechtenstein #500 (1972), which I had in my daffodil stamp collection for years. It looks like an orange cup 2a or 3a but has sawny fernlike foliage hidden in its stylized design and is actually an anemone.)

My collection consists of 87 stamps depicting daffodils in clearly distinguishable form. Twenty-three of these stamps show daffodils in flower paintings and will not be further discussed here. The other 64 separate kinds (perforate and imperforate, surcharged, overprinted, minisheets, etc.) depict daffodils in 40 different designs from 29 countries and a British railway. Table I lists these stamps by Scott number. Those not pictured in Reference 1-3 are shown alphabetically by country in Plates I and II.

As Mrs. Watrous has explained, species daffodils are frequently pictured on the stamps of countries in which they occur naturally. Tazettas may be seen on stamps of such countries as Gibraltar, Iran, Israel, Japan, and Syria. Poets appear on the stamps of Andorra, Greece, Iraq, San Marino, Romania, and Switzerland.

The two 1966 stamps from Spanish Andorra are engraved and are perhaps the most realistic representations, except for the photographs from the Trucial States. In the 50-cts. stamp, three blooms of *N. pseudonarcissus* are finely engraved and splendidly placed against a closely hatched slate-blue and violet-blue background. Much of the 5-ptas. stamp is filled with three blooms and two buds of *N. poeticus* against a bright-green and slate-blue background, again closely hatched and beautifully shaded (At the slightest suggestion of heat, e.g., photo lights, these two stamps curl under immediately, making picture-taking very difficult.)

The 1974 stamp from French Andorra shows two good poets with ice-white perianths and red-rimmed yellow cups against a greenish-blue background. *N. stellaris*, a subspecies of *N. poeticus*, is attractively presented on a purple background in the 1972 Romanian stamp. Two white blooms with red-banded yellow cups and starlike perianth segments are presented from the front and in profile.

At times accuracy is secondary to the artist's concepts. A Russian series in 1971 deals with precious jewels. One stamp pictures a diamond brooch from the 18th century—three intricate daffodils, each having only five petals. A 1966 Bulgarian stamp, identified as *N. poeticus*, depicts three beautiful pale-yellow blooms with deeper yellow cups. It is a gorgeous stamp with gray background, green leaves, and chocolate brown numeral and bottom band. A white poet would not have been nearly so effective. The *N. poeticus* pictured on the 1970 Iraqi stamps have no red eye and appear a bit washed out for those who treasure poets. Artistically, the stamp is quite attractive. During the next five years, this stamp was overprinted and/or surcharged four times; it must have been a favorite. The artist who created the colorful 1973

Burundi blocks of four stamps also let his imagination wander. Each block of four stamps contains two flower stamps and two butterfly stamps with interlocking floral design. The air mail blocks of four are identical with the regular stamps except that the writing is in blue instead of white and the stamps are slightly larger. The daffodils are 2a's with widely flaring scarlet cups fading to yellow at the base and filled with metallic gold anthers. The 1974 Japanese stamp issued for New Years Day 1975 has a blue and white checkered background behind a metallic silver and gold tazetta bloom with shiny leaves, a copy of an ornamental nail cover from Katsura Palace.

In three of the stamps, daffodils contribute to the total design but are not of primary importance. The 4-s. Austrian stamp issued in 1974 for the International Garden Show in Vienna from April 18 to October 14 depicts an informal bouquet of spring and early summer flowers. The two orange cup 2b's are in the center of the design but are not outstanding. Two other stamps in the series feature vegetables and fruit. The 1958 semipostal Ifni stamp was issued in three different denominations with the surtax to aid victims of the Valencia flood. The design shows swallows and daffodils with arms of Valencia and Sidi Ifni. Once more the artist, designing from his imagination, has come forth with a five-petaled daffodil. Every year since 1947, Japan has issued a stamp or series of stamps to commemorate the National Athletic Meet. Between 1967 and 1971, flowers or flowering branches were included with the athlete. The 1968 stamp features a gymnast high over a bar in front of the Tojimbo Cliff and above a lovely three-headed orange-cup tazetta.

The 1973 Bangladesh stamp is perhaps the most poignant. It was issued in three denominations with the inscription "In memory of the martyrs of the liberation war." Before a black and dark tan background, a small solitary poet with two slender leaves emerges through a crumpled and disintegrating skull. Also conveying a message but in more prosaic fashion, the 1971 Gabon stamp advertises "Fleurs par Avion." A sleek four-engine plane flies over three large yellow daffodils, two with widely flanged trumpets and one with a doubled trumpet rather reminiscent of Hollandia. The bright-blue background sets off the bright yellow of the blooms but causes the rather wispy foliage and stems to disappear.

Several British railways have issued railway letter stamps during the past decade. In 1970, the Ravenglass & Eskdale Railway issued a stamp to commemorate the William Wordsworth bicentenary. This stamp depicts a British locomotive on one side and a trio of golden daffodils on the other. Another recent British stamp issued by Jersey in 1974 displays an informal bouquet of three large yellow trumpets with a bud and two purple Dutch iris and a bud against a pale-green background. Queen Elizabeth in silhouette looks out from the upper-right corner. Queen Elizabeth is also present, although rather faint in pale orange, on the 10-sh. Gibraltar stamp from the early 1960's. A beautiful Paper White (*N. papyraceus*) labled *N. niveus* stands out against a medium blue background. This tazetta is native to the region

One of the most beautiful renditions of a tazetta is that on the 1976 Japanese 60-y. stamp. A flower cluster with three open blooms and a bud rises amid soft green leaves before a darker green background. One of the yellow-cup blooms is shown in profile, one full front, and the third from the back. The sheath is an important part of the design, and shading of the blooms is effective. A gold-framed sheet of 100 of these stamps hangs in my living room. Another quite different tazetta appears on the 1973 Syrian stamp.



Here an orange-cup flower head with all blooms facing upward is shown against a brilliant red background. This stamp is one of a strip of five issued to commemorate the International Flower Show in Damascus. One tazetta that remains a mystery to me appears in a series of four flower stamps from Nepal. Although the Scott catalogues offer an explanation for most Nepalese issues, none is given for this block of four. Nepal, high in the Himalayan Mountains between India and Tibet, surely is not the native home of the attractive yellow-cup tazetta presented before a red curtain. Other stamps in the series include a vibrant red rhododendron in front of a snow-covered mountain (most logical), an orange African marigold with stylized black background, and a scraggly red poinsettia before a nondescript scene. Perhaps the artist longed for a warmer climate or was unfamiliar with other attractive native plant materials such as *Lilium nepalense*.

Photographs of daffodils appear on three stamps from the Trucial States. Two 1972 Sharjah stamps feature daffodils in arrangements. Each is a part of a series depicting arrangements of different kinds of flowers. The arrangements lack imagination and depth, but each contains an amazing number of daffodils. The stamp from Umm-Al-Qiwain shows three blooms of a 2b with red-rimmed yellow cups. The picture of these three blooms before the black background reminds me of those sometimes seen in bulb catalogues.

The stamp that prompted me to draw together these data is the very lovely 5F + 25c semipostal stamp issued by Luxembourg in December 1976. It is part of a series of five flower stamps with the surtax for various charitable organizations. This stamp of *N. pseudo-narcissus* depicts two handsome pale-yellow daffodils with darker trumpets and bright-green foliage against a pale-tan background. The perianth segments are slightly twisted. One of the blooms is almost full face, the other almost profile. The composition is most striking and the colors subtly attractive. Surely this rendition of the precursor of modern daffodils is one of my favorite from this group of stamps.

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1. Watrous, Roberta C. Daffodils on Postage Stamps. The 1962 American Daffodil Yearbook, p. 27-29. 1961.
2. Watrous, Roberta C. The Flowers that Bloom on Postage Stamps. The Daffodil Journal, Vol. III, p. 30-31, 37. Sept. 1966.
3. Watrous, Roberta C. The United States Post Office has Discovered Daffodils! The Daffodil Journal, Vol. 5, p. 137. March 1969.

DAFFODIL STAMPS

COUNTRY	SCOTT NO.	YEAR	REF.*	REMARKS
Afghanistan	542	1961	2	tazetta or poet
	546	1961	2	same as 542
	548a	1961		souv. sheet contains 546 (perf. & imperf.)
	B50	1962		542 surcharged in red "UNESCO + 25 PS"
	B51a	1962		548a surcharged as above (perf. & imperf.)
Andorra (Spanish)	58	1966	4	<i>N. pseudonarcissus</i>
	60	1966	4	<i>N. poeticus</i>

Andorra (French)	227	1973-4	4	poet (perf. & imperf.)
Austria	984	1974	4	red 2b in mixed bouquet
Bangladesh	39-41	1973	4	poet
Bulgaria	1559	1966	4	<i>N. poeticus</i> (all yellow!)
Burundi	437b	1973	4	red 2a, part of block of four
	C189b	1973	4	same as 437b
Gabon	C109	1971	4	trumpets and double (perf. & imperf.)
Gibraltar	159	1960-6	4	<i>N. niveus</i> (= <i>N. papyraceus</i>)
Greece	624	1958	1	<i>N. poeticus</i>
Hungary	B231	1963	2	red 1a or 2a (perf. & imperf.)
	B233a	1963		B231 in strip of 4 (perf. & imperf.)
	B233b	1963		B231 in minisheet (perf. & imperf.)
Ifni	B33-5	1958	4	1b or 2b (5 petals!)
Iran	1390-1	1966	2	<i>N. tazetta</i>
Iraq	527	1970	4	<i>N. poeticus</i> (no red in cup)
	533	1970		527 overprinted
	539	1970		527 overprinted
	621	1971		527 overprinted & surcharged
	726	1975		527 surcharged
Israel	85	1954	1	<i>N. tazetta</i>
	159	1959	1	<i>N. tazetta</i>
Japan	712	1961	1	<i>N. tazetta</i>
	970	1968	4	<i>N. tazetta</i>
	1198	1974	4	<i>N. tazetta</i>
	1198a	1974		souv. sheet of three 1198
	1245	1976	4	<i>N. tazetta</i>
Jersey	98	1974	4	yellow 1a's and iris
Luxembourg	301	1955	1	orange 2a's
	B309	1976	4	yellow 1a's
Macao	376	1953	1	<i>N. tazetta</i>
Nepal	225	1969	4	<i>N. tazetta</i>
Netherlands	B251	1953	1	yellow 1b's or 2b's
Poland	1286	1964	2	Fortune (orange 2a)
Ravenglass & Eskdale Railway	—	1970	4	yellow 1a's
Romania	1113	1956	4	yellow 1a
	2335	1972	4	<i>N. stellaris</i> (<i>N. poeticus</i> subsp.)
U.S.S.R.	3919	1971	4	diamond daffodils (5 petals)
San Marino	336	1953	1	<i>N. poeticus</i>
Sharjah	—	1972	4	1a's in arrangement
	—	1972	4	1a's and 1b's in arrangement
Switzerland	B159	1946	1	<i>N. poeticus</i>
	B340	1964	2	<i>N. pseudonarcissus</i> (red trumpet)
Syria	642	1973	4	Orange cup tazetta
Um-Al-Qiwain	—	—	4	2b's or 3b's, sheet of 16
United States	1366	1969	3	red 2a's in park planting

*Ref. 4 is the present article.

FUN, FOOD, FLOWERS, AND FRIENDLY PEOPLE

By BETTY AND BRIAN DUNCAN, *Northern Ireland*

Description of a trip through California and Oregon defies abbreviation but the title of this report just about sums up what amounted to the happiest holiday we could imagine. The excuse for the visit to California and Oregon was to attend the Annual Convention of the American Daffodil Society in San Francisco, but we lingered for a further two and a half weeks.

As there have been other reporters on the Convention itself, we will deal only briefly and generally with the great event. We were greatly impressed by the organization of the Convention which was an outstanding success in every way. Our congratulations and thanks go to Jack Romine and his team who worked like beavers to ensure the enjoyment and comfort of all. The program was full, but not crowded, thus leaving time for rest and "ceilidh" and to study the flowers in the show at leisure. The coach trips gave an opportunity to admire the unique setting of the Bay City from all sides. There were gardens large, small, wild, trim, sunny and arid, shady and damp, which displayed a range of plants including giant trees, minute mosses, magnificent magnolias, dazzling cacti and succulents in full flower — and, of course, daffodils old and new, some planted in neat rows, some in tidy groups, and some scattered with gay abandon in long grass. The visits seemed to be chosen with care to illustrate that in gardening "anything goes" and that whatever the individual whims of the gardener, daffodils are sufficiently adaptable to fit into the planting scheme.

It was again a pleasure to assist in judging the flowers at the show. We hope forgiveness will be granted for daring to touch some of the flowers and for any other transgressions of the ADS rules, which stewards may have been too kind to point out. It was good to find that Kitty Bloomer also liked to have a look at the back of the flowers during judging — a perverted trait which Louise Hardison remembered from Philadelphia with some legpulling amusement. As for the flowers, it was nice to see two of Willie Dunlop's flowers as the final contenders for Best Bloom: Ormeau grown by Bill Roes and Wedding Bell grown by Stan Baird, the latter gaining the votes that counted. The Carncairn Cup for Irish-raised varieties was also won by Stan Baird with a very nice group including the Best Bloom and the best Pink Isle we have seen for some time — yet another Dunlop flower. Sid du Bose had flowers of a very high standard and his Daydream, displaying a lovely green halo, was perfection. Other flowers specially noted were a poeticus seedling T-E-D 8 (Sid du Bose), and Jobi (Bonnie Bowers). Ormeau, Festivity, Celilo, and Audubon were much better throughout the show than we can grow them in the British Isles.

One of the other highlights of the Convention was the announcement of the presentation of the Peter Barr Cup to Dr. Tom Throckmorton for his work in connection with the classification of daffodils. As strong supporters of his proposed changes, it was good to be present as he received formal recognition from the hallowed Westminster Halls of the RHS. Our congratulations to Dr. Tom — never has the Cup been awarded more deservedly.

President Bill Ticknor is a no-nonsense type of chairman to be admired. He gets through the essential business in rapid time. He obviously has his finger on the ADS pulse, his homework done, he knows what is wanted for

the good of all, and with a nice blend of diplomacy and organized democracy, decisions are made with a minimum of public debate.

This convention confirmed impressions gained at Philadelphia; the same friendly atmosphere prevailed as like-minded people gathered from far and near to discuss their favorite flower, away from the pressure of business. ADS conventions are fun, and habit-forming.

During the remainder of our stay there was interest and a new experience around every corner and nearly always sunny weather and the vast and beautiful blue Pacific. To give a full report of the sights which impressed us throughout our travels would require much more space than even your persuasive, agreeable, and excellent editor, insatiable seeker of material that she is, would want. We will, therefore, try to restrict our remarks principally to impressions of daffodils and daffodil people and leave scenic description to others with the literary ability to do it justice. Just let us suggest that anyone who has not driven on Highway 101 or El Camino Real from Los Angeles to Portland ought not to leave this earth without doing so.

But there was much more besides a great variety of magnificent scenery, vegetation, wild life, and agriculture which kept minds alert and mourning the brevity of our stay. Our lasting memories will be of the wonderful friendly people who showed such kindness in entertaining us so lavishly. Firstly, we must thank Bill and Rosemary Roese, who were primarily responsible for our invitation to the Convention and who, we like to think, became our firm friends during our three weeks under their care. They drove us in their car, always on the scenic route, about 2,000 miles from San Francisco to Santa Maria and then from Los Angeles to Vancouver on the aforementioned Highway 101. There was never a dull mile, Rosie's smile never faded, and Bill's wit and humor progressively improved as we all got better acquainted. The conversation didn't often reach a high intellectual level, but as Bill would say, "we sure had a lot of fun."

Some day we hope to have an opportunity to repay Bill and Rosie in appropriate style. Other debts are owed to Marilyn Howe, our prettiest chauffeur, who took time off work to collect us at Santa Maria and deliver us to the home of Harold and Margaret Koopowitz in Irvine, a mileage involving more than the length of Ireland. On the way we called for lunch with Ken Dorwin in Santa Barbara. Memories of the visit include Ken's happy grin, daughter Ellen's quiet charm, a beautiful home with carved oriental front door and furniture, an elegantly prepared lunch, and gopher traps amongst magnificent ranunculus in the garden.

We hope the Koopowitz kids will forgive our intrusion — they were regularly boarded out as their parents entertained us. We shall long remember Charlton Heston and Deborah Kerr in a live performance at the wonderfully impressive Ahmanson Theatre, a magic day at Disneyland, a tour of the new University campus including glasshouses with lovely orchids and some of Harold's seedlings; more and yet more of Harold's seedlings at several distant points, frightening four- and five-lane freeways, and the Goodyear blimp, "Del Taco" Mexican food; lively debate between an old-fashioned Ulsterman and a liberal-minded American Kiwi lady on male chauvinism; youthful antics on a skateboard rink, and the most beautifully laid out Rodgers' garden center; blackeyed Suzie (*Thunbergia alata*) growing outside in Harold's garden; white egrets and American avocets in their marshland sanctuary; the absence of overhead cables in the aesthetically successful new town of Irvine, and a

particularly "Irish" advertisement for the sale of "Clean Dirt." And all the time there was talk of daffodils and regular visits to admire a Mitsch pink seedling D 17/30 which Harold was watching closely as it developed prior to cutting for the Descanso Show, where it eventually won the Gold Ribbon as Best in Show, to the obvious delight of its owner.

The Descanso Outdoor Show was the highlight of our visit to Southern California. To stage a show out of doors seemed to us to tempt providence to a degree which we in the British Isles would never dare. We hope our presence did not provide the sudden pre-judging gust which created such dismay amongst exhibitors as they surveyed the resultant mass of contorted, twisted, and intermingled flowers being beaten by wildly flapping plastic covers. The rush of exhibitors, judges, visitors, and officials to render first aid in the disaster area was so prompt and so effective that there were no really serious casualties and few if any reserves were brought into play. Thereafter the weather behaved and it was a pleasure to assist in judging a really excellent show containing many flowers of the highest standard. We now understand why Ormeau is so highly regarded in America. Though we grow the variety in quantity, we have never seen it in such good form as it seemed to appear everywhere in California and Oregon. It was Reserve Best Bloom in San Francisco and was one of the contenders at Descanso. Other flowers to impress were Tangent, Amber Glow, Cool Crystal, and Snow Gem. Sid du Bose has many excellent well-grown flowers and was perhaps the most successful exhibitor. Bill Roesse showed the reserve best bloom, a very perfect little *Estrella* × *Merlin* seedling.

The information "pagoda," with beautifully designed pedestals (Gerard Wayne's imaginative work) illustrated the enthusiasm of the Southern California Daffodil Society members and their desire to influence flower-loving visitors to the Descanso Gardens to join their ranks. As the day progressed through lunch in Hospitality House, afternoon Mexican tequila, cheese, and biscuits in Jay and Faye Pengra's home, and evening meal from Faye's menu of delicious Mexican dishes prepared by members, our admiration for the capacity of our new-found American friends to enjoy themselves and make visitors welcome almost changed to envy.

Next day was spent quietly reliving experiences of our visit to Southern California, viewing the framework of the new Roesse home, and helping to make numerous crosses amongst Bill's daffodils. I don't know if Bill approved of many of my "crazy cross" ideas, but he gave me a free hand and I hope he will be rewarded with some nice seedlings in five years' time.

The journey to Oregon was a scenic delight and we will never forget the awe-inspiring redwoods constantly reminding us of our insignificance. To walk amongst them is a humbling experience. In the still shadowy quiet, voices drop to near whispers, softly trodden steps seem obligatory, and intuitive thought creeps over all in the presence of these historic giants.

At the end of the journey was a stay in the comfortable guest house at Mount Angel Abbey, St. Benedict. Our host, Father Athanasius Buchholz, having assured us that the foundations of the establishment would withstand the visitation of two Scottish Presbyterians and two Baptists, had a well-arranged itinerary for us in which visits to the Mitsch daffodils figured prominently. Even the weather was beautiful, most unlike what we had been led to expect in Oregon, and the Mitsch daffodils were magnificent. What a thrill to meet the great man! Having been too late in joining the daffodil fraternity

to meet Guy Wilson and Lionel Richardson, it was worth traveling halfway round the world to meet the surviving member of the three greatest raisers of our century. Mr. Mitsch is so modest it is doubtful if he realizes the tremendous contribution he has made to the development of daffodils. His fields are full of beautiful seedlings, and though he would admit that perhaps he keeps too many, I think this is in the very nature of flower breeders, who love their flowers so much at it is difficult, if not impossible, to be sufficiently ruthless. Mr. Mitsch's reputation in creating exciting novelties in the triandrus, cyclamineus, and jonquilla divisions is well known, and these creations are likely to remain his greatest contribution. Even so, it was a surprise to find how really good many of them were. If we were to pick one flower as a variety to survive the test of time, it would be Jetfire. We predict that it will be grown by the tens of tons before the end of this century. It has the same free flowering and rapid bulb increasing habits as Tête-a-Tête; it is exceptionally durable and sunproof and the colors of orange and gold match many of the best Division 2 Y-R flowers. Plant habit is ideal, stems in sturdy proportion, and the flowers of good exhibition form. For exhibitors it has the fault of being too early for most shows but this is an advantage for garden display purposes. We just couldn't resist the temptation to order some more bulbs though we already have the variety. If it can be persuaded to produce seed or viable pollen, it might be a useful parent for breeding quality red trumpets. Others to impress were Prefix, Barlow, and especially Rival, which is perhaps unrivalled as a yellow cyclamineus hybrid; Swallow was a reversed flower in the same division. Piculet, Eland, and Stratosphere are also flowers of almost faultless quality.

Mr. Mitsch's pinks and reverse bicolors have also rightfully received world acclaim. The former are just about unbeatable for color, and seedlings in the pipeline indicate that perianths to match are now being applied. The reverse bicolors keep getting better with cleaner, sharper contrast, but with Daydream on the scene for so long the improvement is not so dramatic; however the groundwork for a deep gold perianth with pure white trumpet or crown has been done — perhaps that ideal rests amongst the thousands of two- or three-year-old Mitsch seedlings?

Flowers already mentioned were as expected. The surprise was to find such quality amongst seedlings of other types for which Mr. Mitsch has not yet really made a name. It was a salutary experience to find an all-yellow Division 2 flower at least as good as Golden Joy or Golden Jewel, but no surprise to find that Camelot was also involved in its breeding. Also JJ/59 (Seedling × Queenscourt) was a white trumpet of sufficient merit to cause a few mind's-eye comparisons with Ulster's best. Pink trumpets are on the way, JJ/11 (Rima × C. E. Radcliff) having about the smoothest perianth of any pink in the fields. Then, there was a seedling stock, since named Resplendent, which drew us back to see it again and again. It is a 2 Y-R raised from (Narvik × California Gold) × Flaming Meteor. The stock was a mass of tall strong-stemmed flowers of a quality and form which reminded us of John Lea's Loch Hope, though perhaps the color is not quite so vivid. Through three days of bright sunshine there was no sign of burning. We liked it, we wanted it, and we hope to have a few bulbs for autumn planting, though Mr. Mitsch warned that it had never been so good in previous years. One of our great interests was to see Cotinga, the new pink cyclamineus hybrid. It just about obliged by opening, but it did not have a chance to

develop to maturity. It did, however, develop sufficiently to show great promise and distinctiveness and we hope that someday we may have the opportunity of using its pollen on Lilac Charm and Delta Wings, etc. Several other very small seedling stocks of similar type were noted with interest, another reminder that new breaks seem to occur concurrently throughout the world, even though hybridists achieve these breaks by very separate and individual approaches. Pink doubles and pink cyclamineus flowers are now almost commonplace — if expensive — novelties.

To do justice to the Mitsch flowers would require more time, space and accurate notes. Let it just be said that if envy be a sin, then the life, achievements and example of Grant and Amy Mitsch provides much sinning material.

So to our next call, following a drive along part of the beautiful Columbia River gorge with stops at the magnificent and spectacular Wahkeena and Multnomah Falls, names already well known to daffodil fanciers throughout the world as names of flowers raised by our new hosts, Murray and Estella Evans. Though the weather was beautiful during our short stay, spring had not quite arrived at the Evans' hilltop home and there was hardly a daffodil to be seen. But with such company, such cuisine, such an outlook, and such teeming wildlife, who needs daffodils? Before our visit to America, correspondents and acquaintances had prepared us well for meeting Murray and Estella. We almost felt we knew them before we met at the Convention in San Francisco. Murray modestly refers to himself as a country hick; he is about the best-read country hick you'll find, and has a greater awareness of what's going on around the world than many a city slicker. He's a bit of a philosopher and is rich in potent, amusing, and quotable comments which hit the heart of the subject under debate. We were glad to have Bill and Rosemary still with us as neither of us was capable of fully appreciating the finer details of the fantastic range of fishing tackle, flies, rods, hooks, reels, lines, etc., all apparently collected and assembled for the purpose of stalking steelhead, which we gathered is the *Rolls Royce of fish in Oregon*.

If, as indeed it was, eating was a feature of our trip, then the Thanksgiving dinner which Estella prepared in our honor was the meal to cap all meals: turkey with special stuffing, sweet potatoes, scalloped potatoes au gratin, with salad of avocado, lettuce, artichoke, radish, onion, celery, beet, sprouts, mushrooms, etc., followed by Estella's pumpkin pie, a new and delicious experience.

One never knows where a step will lead and certainly when we planted our first daffodils shortly after our marriage in 1959, we little thought that they would open the gates to undreamed-of tours and a host of new friends. With thanks to daffodils, and to all those kind people who helped make our trip so memorable, we close our account with the hope that we have an opportunity to return hospitality in Ulster and that we may someday return to the Pacific coast.

TIPS FOR POINT SCORING DAFFODILS

STEM 10%, POSE 10%, SIZE 10%

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

Earlier articles in this series are: Condition 20% (March 1976); Substance and Texture 15% (September 1976); Form 20% (December 1976); Color 15% (March 1977).

STEM 10%

The stem of a daffodil may be compared to a telephone pole. It carries the essential elements. Eighty percent of the points allocated in the scale of points applies to the bloom(s).

The stem should be strong enough to support the flower head. It should be relatively straight, but not so stiff that it is artificial in appearance. The length of the stem should be in proportion to the size of the bloom(s).

The color of the stem may be judged under the color of the entire specimen, or, if the judge wishes, he or she may consider it under stem. It should be a healthy green; however, some cultivars have light-green stems. For example, *Estrellita 6a* has a chartreuse stem which is normal for that cultivar and therefore should not be penalized.

Factors such as bruised areas, cuts, or brown spots on the stem may be penalized under either condition or stem. Things that the judge should consider when judging stem are: length and diameter of stem in proportion to size of flower, straightness, and sturdiness. A slight twisting of stem is not objectionable, but any stem that has the longitudinal ridges twisted around the stem should be penalized according to the severity of the defect.

The stem should be well proportioned. Some cultivars have a stem that is very large in diameter at the ground and tapers rapidly to a small diameter at the neck. This type of stem is usually very stiff in appearance and apt to be too short in proportion to size of flower head.

As only 10 points are allocated to stem, the judge should be careful not to penalize too severely for a stem that is slightly twisted, somewhat short, or that has slight weakness. A 2-point penalty is one-fifth the total points for stem.

Foliage is not judged with a specimen. If it is used it should be of the same general type as that plant from which the specimens came, especially when species and some cultivars in Divisions V, VI, and VII are exhibited. Foliage should not be cut from exhibition plants.

The use of daffodil foliage in a show is entirely the decision of the show management. The ADS does not advocate or prohibit its use, but for the sake of bulb conservation thought should be given to its use. Other plant foliage such as yew or boxwood clippings are plentiful and make excellent wedging material.

POSE 10%

Pose may be defined as "to put or set in place, or given a position." The correct pose for a daffodil depends upon the division to which it belongs, and in some divisions upon the normal pose for that particular cultivar. Pose is inherited from the parents, and often may be an aid in identifying cultivars.

The judge should expect to find blooms from Divisions I, II, III, IV (one bloom to the stem), and IX holding their heads approximately at a right angle, or in other words "looking the judge in the eye." Often certain cultivars

will droop their heads until mature and then straighten up. Festivity 2b usually hangs its head slightly; however, it is an exceptionally good flower in spite of that small defect. Scapes with long necks are more apt to droop than those with short, stout necks.

Divisions V, VI, and VII are composed of garden hybrids. In order to be classified in a certain division the hybrid should have characteristics of one parent species dominant; however, since the genes from both parents are present, characteristics of both parents may show up to some extent. The originator must choose in which division to place the hybrid with a knowledge of the characteristics of the parents.

In Division V the judge may expect to find the flower heads more or less drooping. This is characteristic of *N. triandrus*. The majority of the cultivars have more than one bloom to the stem. There are a few single flowered, such as Jehol 5a, and the more recent introduction Whisper 5a. Both have quite large flowers with a pose somewhat less than a right angle. Since Whisper came from Orange Glory 6a × Dawn 5b and carries characteristics of both parents, it could have been placed in either Div. V or VI.

Scapes from Division VI may have the pose of *Narcissus cyclamineus* clearly evident, which is somewhat less than a right angle or perhaps better described as hanging their heads, but as in Division V, not all cultivars measure up to the species in pose; therefore, the correct pose for the cultivar is based on the normal pose for that particular cultivar rather than a set pose for the division. Bushtit 6a holds its head high while Jetfire 6a hangs its head. Flyaway 6a is an excellent example of an interspecies cross with the result of multiple flowers, a characteristic of *Narcissus jonquilla*. *Narcissus cyclamineus* is clearly evident in the form of the florets, and the name gives a very suitable description of the upward pose of the individual florets.

Scapes from Division VII may carry single or multiple blooms. The single flowered scapes, for example Dainty Miss 7b and Shah 7a, hold their heads high. Multiple flowered scapes, however, may have blooms which assume various poses; some florets are held high while others may droop, for example Pipit 7b.

Scapes from Division VIII are multiple flowered. They may be dome shaped with many florets in various poses. Some scapes may have only a few florets which face in one direction. The judge should consider the pose of the individual florets as well as that of the entire scape. The overall pose should be a pleasing, graceful combination of many different poses. Although grace does not receive any points on the scale for judging (except miniatures), it ought to be considered when judging multiple flowered scapes. The position of the flowers as well as the voids should produce a pleasing pattern in which each flower can be seen to the best advantage. Often manipulation of the individual florets may improve their pose on the stem. Pose may also affect the balance of multi-flowered scapes.

When considering pose the judge should remember a constant factor which applies to all 12 divisions: long, thin necks which twist or hold the blooms in ungainly positions should be penalized. Since pose receives 10 points on the judging scale a scape with less than perfect pose should not be penalized too heavily. Two points would be equal to one-fifth the allotted points.

The judge should study as many cultivars as possible in order to know the normal pose for a particular cultivar, especially in Divisions V, VI, and VII.

Since hybridizing has given us many interspecies crosses as well as second generation hybrids pose is one of the more difficult qualities to access.

SIZE 10%

The size of a daffodil flower scape is a difficult quality for any judge to assess. Many factors must be considered, and unless the judge is very sure the specimen is an extremely small flower for the cultivar, he or she should penalize it with caution.

Weather and soil conditions are factors in producing sizable show flowers, as are mineral elements, disease-free bulbs, and the use of certain fertilizers. The judge should be aware that over-fertilization can produce blooms so large that they are coarse and floppy. The ideal scape is one that shows a good overall culture by its firm substance, smooth texture, clean clear color, and normal size for the cultivar.

It is difficult for the judge to ascertain the normal size for a seedling on the show bench. As seedlings are shown under number, the judge may not know the parentage of a seedling unless advised by the exhibitor who is kind enough to include the information on the entry tag. If the judge is familiar with the parents, he or she may have some idea about size; however, the judge should take into consideration the possibility of the dominant gene factor for size when species are used as parents.

Daffodils grown in areas where the temperature and moisture are ideal for their culture are much larger than those grown in drier, warmer areas. For instance, flowers grown in Oklahoma and Texas will be considerably smaller than those grown in Oregon. The judge should not penalize too severely for the size of the flower if the other qualities are good. Judges should always look over the entire show before starting to judge; then they can have some idea of the general quality of what is grown in that area.

Miniatures are especially difficult to judge for size. Some cultivars seem to be small in some areas and about standard in other areas. For instance, Pango 8 W-Y and Marionette 2 Y-YYR if fertilized and given good care can be too large for the miniature section in our area. When placed in a collection they look much too large when compared with the small, dainty miniatures. As they are on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures they must be judged; however, they might be left out of collections, and smaller specimens used that are more in keeping with those that are definitely small. Uniformity is not essential for miniature collections where each specimen is a different named cultivar or species, but an overly large flower does not add grace to the collection.

DAFFODILS IN THE VIRGINIA GOVERNOR'S MANSION

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

When Spring is only a promise, daffodils come to the Mansion, sometimes even before the end of January with a few tiny *N. asturiensis*. Next come Bambi, Little Gem, *N. calcicola*, *N. bulbocodium romieuxii*, *bulbocodium nivalis*, etc., depending on the weather. Among the earliest of the standards to herald the coming of spring are Estrellita, Cornet, and Satellite. I especially like Estrellita (6a Mitsch 1954) because it comes so early and holds its own for a long time in garden and house. It lends itself so well for use inside either alone or with other flowers: the stem is straight, strong, thin, and tall; the medium-size blooms are large enough to make a good showing, yet small enough to use anywhere. The Cornet when planted in a sunny sheltered place comes very early, and, it too, keeps well. This pale yellow cyclamineus is a very smooth large flower on a short stem. I use it often. It multiples well, whereas Satellite does not for me.

Some of the very loveliest of all the tiny miniature daffodils have been featured here in March and through the first part of April: Tanagra, Rosaline Murphy, Snipe, Stella Turk, *N. rupicola*, *N. watieri* (this one always steals the show), Flomay, *N. triandrus aurantiacus*, Hawera, etc. Prolific Pixie's Sister, Baby Moon, and the lovely fragrant minute Kidling bring the miniature season to a close while some of the latest poets, Vireo, and Reprive linger a little longer until *N. biflorus* (the old "Twin Sisters") closes the daffodil season at April's end or early in May, depending on the weather. I always refrigerate a few of the latest ones for an added interest in arrangements when the daffodil season is supposedly over. They do keep well if cut as soon as opened.

Daffodils, "everybody's flower," have been used here for approximately five months of the year, starting with Paper White and Soleil d'Or from the florist after Thanksgiving and continuing through Christmas. Yellow trumpets arrive after Christmas followed by a red-cup that looks somewhat like Fortune. Florist daffodils have been used until the earliest ones from the garden bring a very special ray of sunshine. Garden daffodils have been used extensively and abundantly in this Mansion because they have been readily available in quantities for a long period of time. I recall the late Carey Quinn when he spoke to my garden club here in Richmond many years ago saying that "anybody, but anybody, can have daffodils for two months, and if one makes a special effort it can be extended to three months." I do make that special effort. The daffodils come in so many sizes, forms, colors, etc., that they lend themselves to most situations whether used alone or with other flowers and foliage.

I recall last April a formal dinner honoring the justices of the Supreme Court of Virginia. There were many lovely flowers all over the Mansion, including daffodils. A very small arrangement of perhaps 20 to 25 Kidling and buds with its own foliage and bits of rabbit's foot fern in a footed silver salt cellar drew more attention, comments, and inquiries than all the others put together. It was the men who seemed most intrigued and wanted to know where to get them. Needless to say, some bulbs were promised and delivered in September since I had a great quantity of Kidling.

I recall a formal reception in February honoring the legislators and their wives. Some of the earliest small daffodils were featured in the epergnettes of the candelabra on the dining room table: Little Gem, Small Talk, *N. calciola*, Little Beauty, *N. bulbocodium romieuxii*, *bulbocodium nivalis*, etc. With these I used bits of small fern, species crocus (they stay open in a lighted room), eranthis and foliage, snowdrops, blue Siberian scilla, bits of pale yellow forced forsythia, and a tiny red species tulip that a friend brought me from Turkey some years back. This, too, was the topic of much conversation and admired greatly. I find it most fun to use the unusual and the unexpected. And where else can you get them except from your own yard!

At other times, tiny miniature daffodil blossoms were found floating in finger bowls at formal dinners. At times they were seen displayed in tiny old pill bottles set in dark green wood blocks with each daffodil labeled properly. These were usually placed on a chest in the entrance hall where visitors could enjoy them at their own pace. This I have done also with miniature roses. I have found very useful for displaying daffodils effectively, both small and large, the small squatty (holds much water) with-a-small-neck "Sure Thing" bottle from the beauty shop. The bottles were set deep (with only the neck showing) in a "just-the-right-size" wooden block, then the whole thing was sprayed green with the hard-to-get Design Master. Small clippings of dwarf English box were used. You can make this look like a clump of daffodils growing in a garden or however you wish. This block is also good for carrying specimens to your garden club or to display your collection. It makes a nice gift filled with flowers to take to someone in a hospital. One friend even complained that while in the hospital some doctors came, admired the daffodils and their names, and then left forgetting to attend to her.

I recall several years ago a distinguished visitor to the Mansion from Switzerland and how happy she was to see the miniature daffodils displayed especially for her. She remarked that she had not seen any since she left home and that this was the greatest treat of all for her. She knew some of these daffodils, and, to me, that was a great thrill.

When the first garden daffodil arrive, be they large or small, a couple or a dozen, I usually use them alone "for to better to see them." Placed in some unexpected or in some prominent place, they are always found and enjoyed. I recall one early spring I cut my first five *Estrellitas* (it snowed that night) and placed them into a five-tubed crystal contemporary container with some of the yellowish greenish *liriope* foliage (no extra daffodil foliage was available in the garden so early in the season). These daffodils were the center of attraction at the Coffee. So little to do that brings so much enjoyment to so many! Of course, the snow outside made these daffodils much more outstanding.

Another time, a mass of Silver Chimes in a silver bowl with candytuft and some greenery on the dining table brought special praises from luncheon guests. The white flowering peach that blooms with the daffodils and which can be forced earlier is especially lovely with daffodils. It will start flowering the third year from seed. Once you have it, you will not do without it! My first peach seedling was brought to me many years ago when I lived in Roanoke by a gentle little lady from her home in South Carolina. Every year I have dozens of this peach seedling coming up all over my garden where the squirrels bury the seed after eating the peach.

A large mass arrangement of daffodils in all their glory from the palest

yellows into golds, red-cups, all-whites, whites with yellow cups, whites with red cups in varying sizes and forms in a large old brass bowl used with daffodil foliage, fern, new growth of forsythia, pussy willow, boxwood, or whatever was available at the time seemed to say a very special cheery welcome to those who came. This was usually seen in the entrance hall during the daffodil season. Toward the end of the daffodil season the pale blue willow amsonia enhances the daffodils in arrangements. Some blue flowers were often used in the dining room arrangement to pick up the blue in the hand-embroidered Virginia Seal on the chairs. A touch of red was used when feasible for the same reason.

Twenty years ago a friend gave me my start of willow amsonia which she found growing wild in a ravine on her farm. I have divided it many times and have shared it with many people. This willow-leaf amsonia is a native wild flower of Virginia named for an 18th century Virginia physician, Charles Amson (Taylor Encyclopedia of Gardening). It seems to have disappeared in the wild but is grown in cultivation. This amsonia, which has terminal clusters of pale blue flowers, belongs to the dogbane family, Apocynaceae. "The Greek name is based on the superstition that the plants of this family are poisonous to dogs" (The Book of Wild Flowers, published by the National Geographic Society, 1924).

Mrs. Mills E. Godwin, Jr., speaks about the daffodils used in the Mansion in her book "Living in a Legacy, Virginia's Executive Mansion" which was released in November.

(Polly Brooks has arranged the flowers, mostly from her garden, during both Godwin administrations, 1966-70 and 1974-78.)

THE REVISED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION

A preliminary account, based on a letter from Mr. John Cowell, RHS Secretary, was published in the September issue of the Journal (p. 5-6). This included the essentials of the new plan, and a number of examples. In the RHS publication "Daffodils 1977" the revisions are given in full with explanatory comments by H. A. Kingdom. We quote below the official version of the new, revised system of daffodil classification.

1. The classification of a daffodil cultivar shall be based on the description and measurements submitted by the person registering the variety, or shall be the classification submitted by such person.

2. Colours applicable to the description of daffodil cultivars are abbreviated as follows:

W	white or whitish
G	green
Y	yellow
P	pink
O	orange
R	red

3. For purposes of description, the daffodil flower shall be divided into perianth and corona.

4. The perianth shall be described by the letter or letters of the colour code most appropriate.

5. The corona shall be divided into three zones: an eye-zone, a mid-zone, and the edge or rim. Suitable coded colour descriptions shall describe these three zones, beginning with the eye-zone and extending to the rim.

6. The letter or letters of the colour code most accurately describing the perianth shall follow the division designation.

7. The letters of the colour code most accurately describing the zones of the corona shall then follow, from the eye-zone to the rim separated from the perianth letters by a hyphen. In Division 4, the letters of the colour code most accurately describing the admixture of petals and petaloids replacing the corona shall follow in proper order, using 3, 2, or 1 colour codes as appropriate.

8. If the corona is substantially of a single colour, a single letter of the colour code shall describe it.

Using these basic requirements, daffodils may be classified as follows:

DIVISION 1: TRUMPET DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; trumpet or corona as long or longer than the perianth segments.

DIVISION 2: LONG-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; cup or corona more than one-third, but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.

DIVISION 3: SHORT-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; cup or corona not more than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

DIVISION 4: DOUBLE DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Double flowers.

DIVISION 5: TRIANDRUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of *Narcissus triandrus* predominant.

DIVISION 6: CYCLAMINEUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of *Narcissus cyclamineus* predominant.

DIVISION 7: JONQUILLA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of *Narcissus jonquilla* group predominant.

DIVISION 8: TAZETTA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of the *Narcissus tazetta* group predominant.

DIVISION 9: POETICUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of the *Narcissus poeticus* group predominant.

DIVISION 10: SPECIES AND WILD FORMS AND WILD HYBRIDS

All species and wild or reputedly wild forms and hybrids. Double forms of these varieties are included.

DIVISION 11: SPLIT-CORONA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Corona split for at least one-third of its length.

DIVISION 12: MISCELLANEOUS DAFFODILS

All daffodils not falling into any one of the foregoing Divisions.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, P.O. Box 97, Princess Anne, Maryland 21853, has accepted appointment as Schools Chairman in the place of Mrs. Goethe Link of Indiana. Helen Link served long and well in that important position and will advise Meg Yerger and assist her during the transition period.

Our transatlantic daffodil friends and allies are planning a World Daffodil Convention for April 1979. Brian Duncan of Rathowen Gardens is the inventive force behind it and represents the Northern Ireland portion of the Convention and tour. John Lea represents that of Great Britain and Matthew Zandbergen that of the Netherlands. Preliminary plans promise a fascinating opportunity to see daffodils and other things of beauty in those countries. Details as to events and costs will appear in a later Journal. Meanwhile begin a diligent savings of pennies and dollars. "Peter Barr, here we come!"

The American Daffodil Society has two awards that it can make each year if there are suitable candidates. The President of ADS is the non-voting Chairman of the Honors Committee. The committee members are the three most recent past presidents of ADS. The Gold Medal of the Society is awarded to an individual who has outstandingly served *the Daffodil*. The Silver Medal is awarded to an individual who has served *our Society* exceptionally well.

Any member may send a nomination for either award to the President. The nomination must include a full, detailed justification.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

There is widespread misunderstanding of our offer to supply mailing labels. Every quarter we receive a set of labels which is used for mailing your *Daffodil Journal*. At the same time we order a second set which is kept on hand to satisfy regional requests for addressed labels which in most cases are used for mailing newsletters, although they may be used for any other purpose. The important limitation is that we receive only a single extra set each quarter — usually late in the months of November, February, May, and August. Regional vice presidents may call for their sets at any time, but the closer they coincide to time of receipt or shortly thereafter, the less work is involved in bringing them up to date. Requests for mailing labels by members other than the regional vice president should first be cleared with the latter to assure that labels will be on hand for mailing a newsletter which may be in prospect and should have priority. If not needed for that purpose the rule is first come first served, always remembering that only a single set will be available each quarter.

* * * * *

The changes in the classification which were recently adopted force us to withdraw, at least temporarily, our offer of educational kits and the leaflet for holding a small daffodil show. The *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names 1960-1975* is now out of print and will not be reprinted. It has been replaced by *Daffodils — To Show and Grow* which is now in stock at the office for \$3.50.

REGISTRATION FORM

ADS Convention, April 27-29, 1978

Sheraton Hotel, downtown Columbus, Ohio 43215

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Christian or nickname _____

Registration fee: before April 6\$65.00

after April 6\$75.00

Registration includes: April 27, National Show, annual meeting, dinner;
April 28, workshops, dinner; April 29, workshop, bus tour, lunch, dinner.

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes _____; No _____

Optional, on your own (so we may plan):

Golf _____; German Village tour April 27 _____

Please make check payable to: Grace Baird, Treasurer, and mail to Mrs.
Hubert Bourne, Registrar, 1052 Shadyhill Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43221
(Tel. 614-457-4526)

HOTEL RESERVATION

Sheraton Hotel, 50 N. Third St., Columbus, Ohio

(Tel. 614-228-6060)

American Daffodil Society, April 27-29, 1978

Please submit by March 26, 1978.

\$32.00 Single () \$40.00 Double () \$83.00 Suite ()

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 Sheraton Hotel at the above address with a deposit for the first night's lodging in order to protect accommodations.

Copies of *Daffodils 1977* are now in stock and may be ordered from the office for \$4.25. The increased price hardly needs explaining.

* * * * *

Copies of Peter Barr's *Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre* are again in stock. Discovery of a small cache of copies among the mountain of cartons which constitutes the literary assets of the ADS enables us to list it once more for \$1.50, postage paid. Enjoy a look at the daffodil world of nearly a century ago when *Empress* was considered "a very large flower of great substance."

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

The Society will soon make available to members a membership pin with clutch back that will make it useful as either a tie tack or jacket ornament. Accent is the American bred daffodil used in the design of a full-face bloom with stylized foliage against a brown field. Designer Marie Bozievich is responsible for the art work. Price of the pin and how it can be ordered will be announced in a future issue of the *Journal*.

The 1979 Convention will be in Boston, Massachusetts, May 3-5.

ATTENTION SHOW COMMITTEES, EXHIBITORS, AND JUDGES

COLOR CODING OPTIONAL FOR 1978 — At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors, the members voted not to require the use of color codes on show entry tags during the 1978 daffodil show season, but agreed that any show committee desirous of implementing the whole new color code classification system would be at liberty to do so. Each schedule should state in a prominent place that the Official Color Code System will be required or that it will not be required. When not required, entry tags will carry the usual information except the RHS Division *number only* will be given, i.e., RHS Div. 2.

"Daffodils — To Show and Grow" and the full "ADS Data Bank" will be used to determine the correct official color code classification. In the event a worthy specimen of an older cultivar appears in a show and is unlisted in either of these publications, the RHS Register (Green Book) will be consulted.

As an educational measure, knowledgeable exhibitors are encouraged to add the color code letters to the Division number even though they are not required in their show.

SEEDLINGS — The Rose and Miniature Rose Ribbons will be included in each show's packet of awards. Any schedule writer wishing to include a separate section for seedlings may do so. However, judges are reminded that these awards should be given to the best standard and miniature (candidate) seedlings shown by the originator, regardless of whether they are in a class for seedlings or in a regular class.

— MILDRED H. SIMMS, *Awards Committee Chairman*

JUDGING SCHOOLS

Course I, Columbus, Ohio, April 30; Chairman, Mrs. Alfred E. Hanenrat, 266 Floyd Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45415

Course III, Atlanta, Ga., March 16; Rich's auditorium, 45 Broad St.; Chairman, Mrs. Maurice C. Abercrombie, Rte 1, Box 331, Palmetto, Ga. 30368

MINIATURES — PROGRESS REPORT

In the months since the June issue of the Journal, almost everyone in the ADS who grows miniatures has been heard from. Thanks to the efforts of many, many interested members, new ground rules are being hammered out, and these will be published in the March Journal. At this time we have not heard from all the regions; it was felt that the new rules should reflect a true consensus from all over the country.

In the meanwhile, we can report that five new names have been added to the Approved Miniature List. These are: Chit Chat 7 Y-Y, Cricket 7 Y-Y, Skelmersdale Gold 1 Y-Y, Sprite 2 W-W, and Tiny Tot 1 Y-Y. Judges, please take note of these additions, and update your list now, while you have this Journal on hand.

At this time we should like to remind 1978 show chairmen of the importance of having qualified miniature growers assigned to judge miniature classes. Also, we feel that student judges should be asked to join those panels to begin to familiarize themselves with the miniature list.

Since the new ground rules will not be in print before some shows will take place in the spring of 1978, all exhibitors and judges shall be guided by the long-standing criteria for miniatures as published on page 25 of the Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils.

It will be another year before changes in the Approved List of miniatures will be published. We would very much appreciate hearing from those who grow Gambas, Atom, Likely Lad, Pledge, Sir Echo, Hailstorm, or any other small daffodil which might be considered for addition to the Approved List.

— PEGGY MACNEALE, *Chairman, Committee on Miniatures*

DAFFODIL SHOW DATES FOR 1978

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 4-5 — Santa Barbara, Calif. — by ADS members in the Central Coast Area at the Santa Barbara Museum of National History; information: Jay Pengra, 954 St. Katherine Dr., Flintridge, Calif. 91103.

March 11-12 — Oakland, Calif. — by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Gardens, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: Maurice Worden, 133 Peralta Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. 94941.

March 17-18 — Hernando, Miss. — State Show by the Garden Study Club at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Rd.; information: Miss Judy Taggard, Rte. 3, Box 280-A, Hernando, 38632.

March 18 — Camden, Ark. — State Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society; location to be announced later; information: Mrs. Volta Anders, Sr., 1628 Maul Rd., N.W., Camden, 71801.

- March 18—Fayetteville, Ga. — by the Fayette Garden Club at the Fayetteville Masonic Hall; information: Mrs. Philip E. Campbell, Rte. 3, Fayetteville, 30214.
- March 18-19 — La Cañada, Calif. — Pacific Regional Show by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Dr.; information: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 17992 Norton St., Irvine, Calif. 92715.
- March 21 — Dallas, Texas — State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Womans Club on Park Lane; information: Mrs. James K. Kerr, 3920 Cobblestone Dr., Dallas, 75229.
- March 23-24 — Atlanta, Ga. — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society and the Atlanta Garden Center and its affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, 45 Broad St.; information: Mrs. Jeanne Lynch, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, 30302.
- March 25-26 — Chapel Hill, N.C. — by the Garden Club Council of Chapel Hill-Carrboro in the Totten Building at the North Carolina Botanical Garden; information: Mrs. E. K. Wilson, 1413 Poinsett Dr., Chapel Hill, 27514.
- March 25-26 — Memphis, Tenn. — Southern Regional Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at Goldsmith Civic Garden Center; information: Mrs. Glenn R. Millar, Jr., Germantown, Tenn. 38038.
- April 1 — Princess Anne, Md — by the Somerset Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank; information: Mrs. Richard Hall, 110 Linden St., Princess Anne, 21853.
- April 1-2 — Fortuna, Calif. — by the Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Morning Club House, 608 Main St.; information: Mrs. Betty B. Allison, Rte. 1, Box 612, Fortuna, 95540.
- April 1-2 — Gloucester, Va. — by the Garden Club of Gloucester at the Intermediate School on Route 17; information: Mrs. David Peebles, Ordinary, Va. 23131.
- April 1-2 — Nashville, Tenn. — State Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Cheekwood; information: Dr. Theodore E. Snazelle, 540 Tobyllynn Dr., Nashville, 37211.

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

- April 7-8 — Atlanta, Ga. (Mrs. J. W. Swafford)
- April 8-9 — Newport News, Va.
- April 8-9 — Huntington, W. Va. (Mrs. Curtis R. Davis)
- April 12 — Roanoke, Va. (Garden Club of Virginia show)
- April 14 — Chillicothe, Ohio (Goldie B. Vernia)
- April 14-15 — Plymouth Meeting, Pa.
- April 15-16 — Washington, D.C.
- April 18-19 — Chambersburg, Pa.
- April 18-19 — Cincinnati, Ohio (Mrs. Neil Macneale)
- April 20 — Long Island, N.Y. (Mrs. Joseph J. Lambert)
- April 20 — Princeton, N.J. (Mrs. Donald V. Reed, Jr.)
- April 21 — Wilmington, Del.
- April 23 — Nantucket, Mass. (Mrs. Earle MacAusland)
- April 27-28-29 — Columbus, Ohio — National Show (Mrs. William Pardue)
- May 2-3 — Cleveland, Ohio (Wells Knierim)

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM FOR 1977

By JANE MOORE, *Poquoson, Virginia*

This 20th annual Symposium of the American Daffodil Society marks another change in the style of daffodil evaluation. On October 18, 1975 the ADS Board of Directors passed the motion "that the Symposium Committee rather than taking an every-member poll, be requested to prepare a report based on a poll of Accredited Judges and other highly qualified people as to their judgment by color code of each RHS division for show cultivars for both standards and miniatures". In conducting this poll it has been my intent to bring to the attention of all ADS members some of the newer varieties with exhibition qualities as well as the older varieties which have stood the tests for years. A prerequisite for this report should be *The American Daffodil Society Symposium: History*, by Elizabeth T. Capen, *The Daffodil Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 4, June 1976, p. 167-169. I also recommend that you compare the symposium poll for 1976 in the same issue with this 1977 report.

Early this year questionnaires were sent to 347 ADS members, including all accredited and student judges, requesting their choice of the three best "exhibition-type" varieties in each of several breakdowns of Divisions 1 through 3. Twenty-eight percent of those solicited participated in the poll and an additional six percent responded but were unable to participate this year. All nine regions are represented by reporters in 26 states.

I am grateful to all of you who have responded. Your letters and comments have been wonderful and I've enjoyed each one. Most of you have agreed that this has been a great spring for Division 3. If the Symposium, in its present form or otherwise, is continued I'm counting on each of you who participated this year and anyone else who will volunteer to test some of the newer varieties and to report on the good ones.

A number of you suggested that we break down the red, orange, and yellow cups further by listing the banded cups separately. Perhaps we can do this in the future as there are so many good cultivars in the classes which would be affected. In cases where there were good recommendations for some newer varieties which didn't score enough points for the list I'm including them as Novelties. This tabulation uses the scoring system used by Harry Tuggle 10 years ago, i.e. five points for a first choice, three points for a second choice, and one point for a third choice. The theoretical perfect score for the 1977 tabulation is 480.

Div. 1 — Deep yellow perianth and trumpet (1 Y-Y)

1. Arctic Gold	216	6. Inca Gold	45
2. Carrickbeg	71	7. Slieveboy	31
3. Viking	67	Strathkanaird	31
4. Golden Rapture	55	9. Aurum	20
5. Kingscourt	53	Ulster Prince	20

NOVELTIES: Kiwanis, Knockstacken.

Div. 1 — Pale yellow perianth and trumpet (1 Y-Y)

1. Moonshot	122	6. Hunter's Moon	34
2. Moonmist	119	7. Honeymoon	29
3. Luna Moth	49	8. Lemon Meringue	25
4. Grape Fruit	41	9. Inver	22
5. Moonstruck	37		

NOVELTY: Arawannah.

Div. 1 — White perianth and yellow trumpet (1 W-Y)

1. Prologue	172	5. Ivy League	66
2. Descanso	101	6. Downpatrick	63
3. Preamble	76	7. Ballygarvey	58
4. Trousseau	68	8. Peace Pipe	34

NOVELTIES: Cool Harmony, Sumptuous.

Div. 1 — White perianth and pink trumpet (1 W-P)

1. Rima	258	2. Patricia Reynolds	92
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NOVELTY: Boudoir.

Div. 1 — White perianth and trumpet (1 W-W)

1. Cantatrice	116	5. Vigil	95
2. Celilo	108	6. Rashee	78
3. Panache	105	7. Queenscourt	47
4. Empress of Ireland	97	8. Ulster Queen	28

NOVELTIES: White Satin, White Star.

Div. 1 — Reverse bicolor

1. Honeybird (Y-W)	239	5. Dawn Light (Y-W)	49
2. Lunar Sea (Y-W)	140	Nampa (Y-W)	49
3. Chiloquin (Y-W)	65	7. Rich Reward (Y-W)	46
4. Entrancement (Y-W)	55	8. Spellbinder (Y-W)	37
		9. Gin and Lime (Y-GWW)	21

NOVELTIES: Lime Chiffon (Y-GWW), Sun 'n Snow (Y-W).

Div. 2 — Deep yellow perianth and cup (2 Y-Y)

1. Butterscotch	135	6. Sunlit Hours	39
2. Ormeau	113	7. Scio	30
3. Galway	94	8. Patrician	29
4. Golden Aura	89	9. Monument	26
5. Camelot	79		

NOVELTY: Strines.

Div. 2 — Pale yellow perianth and cup (2 Y-Y)

1. Lemnos	78	4. Top Notch	44
Oneonta	78	5. Protege	25
3. Euphony	62	6. Buckskin	22

NOVELTIES: Eggshell, Fawnglo, Ginger.

Div. 2 — Yellow perianth, red or orange in cup

1. Vulcan (Y-O)	111	5. Shining Light (Y-ORR) . .	40
2. Falstaff (Y-R)	92	6. Chemawa (Y-OOY)	34
3. Ceylon (Y-O)	85	7. Ambergate (Y-R)	27
4. Flaming Meteor (Y-R) . . .	61		

NOVELTIES: Bold Lad (Y-O), Caracas (Y-R), Fiery Flame (Y-R), Loch Garvie (Y-O), Loch Hope (Y-R), Loch Owskeich (Y-O), Rialto (Y-R).

Div. 2 — White perianth, yellow in cup, no red or orange

1. Festivity (W-Y)	265	6. Jolly Roger (W-Y)	31
2. Chapeau (W-Y)	103	7. Tudor Minstrel (W-Y) . . .	28
3. My Love (W-Y)	78	8. Green Island (W-GWY) . .	22
4. Wahkeena (W-Y)	66	9. Gold Crown (W-Y)	20
5. Old Satin (W-Y)	52		

NOVELTIES: April Charm (W-WWY), May Queen(W-GYY), Profile (W-Y).

Div. 2 — White perianth, red or orange in cup

1. Avenger (W-R)	88	6. Showboat (W-YYO)	39
2. Arbar (W-O)	75	7. Irish Rover (W-OOY) . . .	32
3. Rameses (W-R)	73	8. Hotspur (W-R)	19
4. Kilworth (W-GRR)	47	9. Royal Coachman (W-GYO)	17
5. Daviot (W-OOY)	46	10. Peaceful (W-OOY)	15

NOVELTIES: Arapaho (W-OOY), Borrobol (W-R), Cool Flame (W-R), Don Carlos (W-R), Irish Love (W-YYO).

Div. 2 — White perianth, pink in cup

1. Accent (W-P)	172	8. Tangent (W-P)	28
2. Precedent (W-YPP)	68	9. Canby (W-P)	27
3. Foxfire (W-GWP)	56	10. Romance (W-P)	26
4. Rose Royale (W-P)	45	11. Marcola (W-P)	19
5. Coral Light (W-WWP) . . .	32	12. Lilac Delight (W-P) . . .	16
Passionale (W-P)	32	13. Saucy (W-P)	15
7. Rainbow (W-WWP)	30		

NOVELTIES: High Repute (W-P), Just So (W-P), Pink Flare (W-P), Vocation (W-P).

Div. 2 — White perianth and cup

1. Canisp (W-W)	107	6. Broomhill (W-W)	49
2. Ave (W-W)	78	7. Stainless (W-W)	47
3. Easter Moon (W-GWW) . . .	74	8. Yosemite (W-W)	34
4. Inverpolly (W-W)	56	9. Sleveen (W-W)	32
5. Wedding Gift (W-W)	54		

NOVELTIES: Churchfield (W-W), Churchman (W-GWW), Fastidious (W-W), First Frost (W-W), Misty Glen (W-W), Snowdean (W-W).

Div. 2 — Reverse bicolor

1. Daydream (Y-W)	276	5. Amberglow (Y-W)	37
2. Bethany (Y-W)	112	6. Pastorale (Y-WWY)	33
3. Binkie (Y-W)	63	7. Charter (Y-W)	32
4. Rushlight (Y-W)	58	Chelan (Y-W)	32

NOVELTY: Suede (Y-W).

Div. 3 — Yellow perianth and cup

1. Beige Beauty (Y-Y)	148	3. Skookum (Y-Y)	37
2. Lemonade (Y-Y)	94	4. Silver Howard (Y-Y)	22

NOVELTY: Lalique (Y-GYY).

Div. 3 — Yellow perianth, red or orange in cup

1. Irish Coffee (Y-YYO)	153	7. Ballysillan (Y-R)	40
2. Ardour (Y-R)	114	8. Altruist (Y-ORR)	30
3. Sunapee (Y-YYR)	105	9. Chungking (Y-R)	25
4. Perimeter (Y-YYR)	92	10. Therm (Y-R)	21
5. Jezebel (Y-R)	55	11. Circlet (Y-YYR)	19
6. Achduart (Y-R)	43		

NOVELTY: Dimity (Y-O).

Div. 3 — White perianth, yellow in cup, no red or orange

1. Aircastle (W-Y)	209	5. Impala (W-GYY)	36
2. Eminent (W-GYY)	117	6. Grace Note (W-GGY)	31
3. Silken Sails (W-WWY)	66	7. Delightful (W-GYY)	21
4. Tranquil Morn (W-WYY)	56		

NOVELTIES: Coolgreany (W-GYY), Goldeneye (W-Y), Green Hills (W-GGY), Kiskadee (W-YYW), Lollipop (W-Y), Silver Leopard (W-WWY).

Div. 3 — White perianth, red or orange in cup

1. Rockall (W-R)	134	6. Limerick (W-R)	28
2. Snow Gem (W-R)	104	7. Enniskillen (W-R)	24
3. Merlin (W-YYR)	74	8. Leonora (W-RRY)	23
4. Corofin (W-YYR)	67	9. Coloratura (W-WWO)	21
5. Ariel (W-OOY)	46	10. Matapan (W-R)	20

NOVELTIES: Cul Beag (W-R), Dress Circle (W-YYR), Green Jacket (W-YYR), Green Linnet (W-GGO), Purbeck (W-YYO), Vermilion (W-OOY), Woodland Star (W-R), Woodland Beauty (W-R).

Div. 3 — White perianth, pink in cup

1. Audubon (W-YYP)	255	3. Caro Nome (W-WPP)	81
2. Gossamer (W-YYP)	104		

Div. 3 — White perianth and cup

1. Verona (W-W)	149	7. Achnasheen (W-W)	35
2. Cool Crystal (W-GWW)	83	Dallas (W-GWW)	35
3. Angel (W-GWW)	62	9. Dream Castle (W-W)	31
4. Chinese White (W-GWW)	58	10. April Clouds (W-W)	30
5. Crystal River (W-W)	49	11. Lovable (W-W)	26
6. Green Quest (W-GWW)	41		

NOVELTIES: Duchess of Abercorn (W-GWW), Jade (W-GWW), Portstewart (W-W), Snowcrest (W-GWW), Snow Magic (W-W), Valediction (W-GWW), Vernie (W-W).

Div. 3 — Reverse bicolor

1. Moonfire (Y-W)	14
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HERE AND THERE

Newsletters have been received from the Middle Atlantic, Pacific, and Southeast Regions, and from the Central Ohio Daffodil Society. The Middle Atlantic Region has since held a most enjoyable fall meeting in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Glee Robinson, Vice President, Pacific Region, visited the ADS daffodil trial garden at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum after the middle of June last summer, and found daffodil foliage but no blooms. Several articles in this issue of the newsletter will be reprinted now or later in the Journal. The Southeast Region welcomes the Ticknors and looks forward to their participation in Regional activities.

The Central Ohio CODS Corner reminds members of an article in the March 1968 Journal regarding import charges on daffodil bulbs not identified as "Narcissus" bulbs — bulbs labeled as daffodils may be erroneously charged at a higher rate than if labeled "Narcissus." Custom charges and additional postage may be refunded if this is called to the attention of the U.S. Customs office at the point of entry of the bulbs.

The cover of the Iowa Methodist Medical Center News, Summer 1977, shows Dr. Tom Throckmorton among his daffodils in Des Moines. The explanatory article tells of Dr. Tom's use of the Medical Center computer in compiling the information on which the newly accepted color-coding system is based, and of the awards this year of the ADS Silver Medal and the RHS Peter Barr Cup. While Dr. Tom is the third American to be awarded the Peter Barr cup, he is the first to have it actually sent to him. Photographs of the cup, a large silver trophy, ornamented both inside and out with daffodil portraits, were shown to ADS Board members at the fall Board of Directors meeting in October.

Under the Headline "New Residents Overflowing with Daffodils" the Chowan Herald of Chowan County, North Carolina, devoted nearly half a page on September 15 to an article about the Ticknors and their daffodil bulbs, interests, and activities, illustrated by a photograph showing them standing under some of the 6,535 daffodil bulbs hanging in mesh bags from the rafters of their barn, waiting to be planted in their new home. Increased interest in daffodils in Chowan County is expected.

THE ENGLISH SEASON, 1977

By G. W. TARRY, *Wirrall, Cheshire, England*

The normal pattern of weather in England is a variable mixture of short periods of warm and cold, wet and dry, with frequent and rapid changes. During 1976 this pattern was broken by a long hot, dry summer when all records were broken for heat and drought and water stocks were reduced to levels which brought severe restrictions and the prospects of a long term water economy. When the break came at the beginning of September, conditions went to the other extreme with prolonged rainy periods which, by March 1977, more than made up for the summer deficiency. A few nights with frost at New Year gave a hint of a hard winter, which never developed, and by mid-March plant growth suggested an early spring was imminent. Unfortunately spring never came, the cold wet weather continued, accompanied by frequent high winds, and many flowers growing in the open never reached their full potential so that successful exhibitors relied heavily on pot grown blooms.

After the usual early local society shows, the RHS competition opened the main season on 29th March. More growers had rather fewer flowers than usual, but we had a most satisfactory display of cultivars which are at their best early in the season. The collection of 12 seedlings was won by John Lea, with his *Torridon* taking "Reserve Best Bloom." The remaining flowers were mainly his recent introductions, but these were rather overshadowed by a fine example of *Glenfarclas*, his red trumpet which has yet to be released. The other major class, the Devonshire Cup, was won by John Blanchard with a combination of well known exhibition cultivars and his own seedlings. One of the latter, *Bryanston, 2a*, fully justified the honor of "Best Bloom."

The single bloom classes were dominated by well established cultivars, which confirmed that it is no longer necessary to buy expensive novelties each year to grow winning blooms. *Viking*, *Newcastle*, *Empress of Ireland*, *Balalaika*, *Galway*, *Daydream*, *Perimeter*, *Rockall*, and *Verona* all added to their long lists of honors and must now be in the collection of every serious grower.

For a number of reasons the RHS Daffodil Show was one week later than in recent years and with major shows in the North and Midlands of the country in the same week several growers found their enthusiasm and resources stretched to the limit. The mass displays of the bulb suppliers provide a most impressive setting in the RHS Hall in London, but most keen exhibitors give priority to a close examination of the blooms on the competitive benches. Pride of place goes to the Engleheart Cup for 12 seedlings where John Lea outclassed his six rivals with an outstanding collection which was dominated by *Inverpolla*, "Best Bloom in Show." This example was very large and of the highest possible quality, but its one weakness is a tendency to flower very late in the season. Other good blooms were *Loch Lundie*, *Rubh Mor*, *Balvenie*, and *Loch Assnyt* but really there was no weak link in the whole 12. In second place, Mrs. Richardson's flowers had matched Mr. Lea's for most of the way, and might well have won at many recent shows, but two or three flowers were just marginally short of the exceptional standard of the winner. Her *Salmon Spray* fully merited the "Reserve Best Bloom," while on the form shows *Celtic Gold*, *Golden Ranger*, and *Gracious Lady* were added to the list of future requirements of many growers.

The single bloom classes were particularly competitive with 20 or more flowers in several classes. As at the competition, established cultivars took more honors, but we did note a few novelties — Cristobel, White Stag, Gin and Lime, Loch Lundie, Grand Prospect, Snowcrest, and Beauvallon — which may eventually be equally popular in due time. It requires much careful work to secure the prizes for most points in single bloom classes, and these were well deserved by Mrs. Richardson and Alfred Bradshaw, but we must not overlook the important contribution to the show from the numerous growers who stage the majority of these flowers for little recognition.

The height of ambition for more amateurs is the Richardson Trophy for 12 blooms from four divisions. Seven challengers staged their best against the holder, Tony Noton, but the trophy was retained with a set of flowers grown to the very highest standard. As usual Mr. Noton combined the best of established moderately priced cultivars — Empress of Ireland, Golden Rapture, and Vulcan — with some of the latest novelties including his own seedlings Barnsdale Wood and Citronita, the latter marking a clear advance in the progress towards a self-yellow small cupped flower. The closest challenges came from Alfred Bradshaw, who has made a rapid advance to the top ranks, and Tony Kingdom, one of our most experienced exhibitors, both with very good collections.

The Bowles Cup provides the most impressive spectacle on the benches as it requires 15 vases with three blooms of one cultivar in each, a demand beyond the reach of many amateur growers. Tony Noton also retained this trophy with most of his flowers in the same cultivars as for the Richardson Cup, but his three rivals provided the judges with their biggest task in this class for some years.

At the close of the show we moved 200 miles north to Harrogate, where we found very little evidence of spring but plenty of enthusiasm and a fine display of flowers which had been pot grown under glass. The northern expert in this art is Wilson Stewart from County Durham, who outclassed the opposition with first prizes in eight collection classes. The outstanding feature of the show, and Stewart's exhibits in particular, was the quality of the all-white flowers, with Cantatrice, Empress of Ireland, Ben Hee, Desdemona, and Easter Moon in their finest form.

As usual at this show, the judges selected champion blooms from the main subdivisions, where worthy, and awarded honors to Armagh, Preamble, Empress of Ireland, Gin and Lime, Irish Light, Tudor Minstrel, Passionale, Rockall, and Papua, with the supreme honor of Grand Champion going to the faultless Empress of Ireland grown by one of our less experienced exhibitors, Dennis Watson of Leeds. This shown is held mainly in tented accommodation in a most attractive public garden setting, but the weather conditions, already cold, wet, and windy for the opening, deteriorated steadily during the day and the collapse of a number of tents in a nighttime gale brought to a premature end a fine display of flowers.

The busy week was concluded by our own Daffodil Society's show on the Saturday and Sunday, and although a role call of exhibitors showed that no fewer than ten stalwarts were missing, both the quality and quantity of flowers matched the best levels of recent years.

The show's main attraction for the home grower is the Bourne Cup, the Society's counterpart of the RHS Engleheart Cup. This was retained by John Lea with a collection similar in quality to that in London, with another out-

standing bloom of Inverpolly a clear winner of the "Best Bloom in Show" award. He also took the "Best Seedling" award with 1-25-68, another 2c, but very different in form to Inverpolly, and included a very fine example of his pink double, Elphin, which has rarely been seen at the shows.

To most members of the Society, the Board Silver Medal is a prime objective, and the requirement of three blooms each of three cultivars from three divisions to the necessary standard, provides a severe test. Showing considerable stamina and judgment after his successes at Harrogate two days earlier, Wilson Stewart added this medal to his successes for the season with vases of Golden Rapture, Snowhill, and Rockall. The full range of single bloom classes were less competitive than in many recent years, as many more growers had opted for the collection classes, and while the standard of the winners was good, there was no serious candidate for "Best Bloom in Show." Avenger, Tudor Minstrel, Altruist, and Langford Grove were the best of the winners, while Wilson Stewart demonstrated the extent of his flowers and his energy by taking the award for the most successful exhibitor of single blooms.

With six trophies in the Open Section there is scope for all tastes, and we congratulated Alfred Bradshaw on his success in five of these against keen competition. The premier trophy, the Cartwright Cup for 12 blooms in commerce, was won with a fine range of blooms with Grand Prospect, Park Spring, and Loch Assynt in good form, but like most other exhibits in the class, his collection lacked balance owing to the absence of flowers from Division 1. In the remaining cup class there is little doubt that the Leamington, which calls for six flowers with red coronas, took pride of place. In recent years the quality of available cultivars has improved considerably and it is now possible to stage blooms with smooth and clear perianths and brightly colored, well formed cups and this year Bunclody, Hotspur, and Rockall were outstanding.

There is a long standing tradition of keen rivalry in the amateur classes, and this year there were close contests for all the amateur's trophies. The de Navarro Cup requires 12 vases of three blooms, and it is many years since we had four such fine entries competing for this award. The winner was Horace Goodwin and his faultless middle row of Tonga, Danes Balk, Altruist, and Rose Royale was most impressive. Another equally fine set of flowers won the Wootton Cup (12 blooms) for Clive Postles with Torridon, Ben Hee, and Heart's Desire catching the eye, while I was successful in the Norfolk Cup (12 blooms, price limit 50p) with Vulcan, Easter Moon, and Merlin taking the extra point or two that ensured success.

The Inter Society Competition attracted six entries from a wide area, and the Richmond (Yorkshire) Society, whose members had travelled 150 miles, fully merited their success. Another society, Leeds Paxton, secured the award for best bloom by an amateur with an outstanding example of Aircastle in true 3b colors, a condition not always found in this lovely flower.

As there was no suitable show early in May to accommodate a late competition, this brought the show season to a close although several growers reported that their late flowering cultivars were still in their full glory as late as mid-May.

DOWN-UNDER DAFFODILS DOUBLE DELIGHT

By WILLIAM A. BENDER, *Chambersburg, Pennsylvania*

When I planted replacement roses this spring I included a variety new for me named Double Delight. It indeed lives up to its name when in overcast days the bud is nearly white with petals narrowly edged with bright red but as it opens most of the petal surface later exposed to the sunshine becomes bright red. Would that I had a daffodil of similar coloring whose cup color intensified with exposure to the sun!

My experience with planting daffodil bulbs from Down Under proved to be a double delight in a different manner. The first delight was not planned for but was recognized as an opportunity and exploited; the second delight was a serendipity that I think is worth reporting.

Because of a previous loss in surface transport of bulbs from New Zealand I had asked Phil Phillips to send my package of bulbs Air Mail. It arrived in good condition about mid-February. My garden had snow cover from Christmas to about mid-February but then the surface thawed. We had had a dry January (1.75 in.) and a dry February (.75 in.) so I decided to take up a 4' x 8' block of lawn and planted the bulbs just before March 1. Out of 21 cultivars planted 14 put forth foliage and bloomed; seven bloomed in June, six in July and one (Unique) bloomed the end of August. Seven did not appear this year, but from previous experience I expect they will be OK next season.

My first delight then was having daffodils bloom in my garden every month in the past year. When I returned home from the World Daffodil Convention in New Zealand in October 1976 there were several scapes of "Delos" tazettas blooming in boxes in my greenhouse (down two years). Because of different amounts of available moisture other plants of the same seedling population bloomed during November, December, and January. In late February the early varieties along the south wall of my greenhouse started my outdoor blooming season which covered March, April, and May. Then the newcomers from New Zealand bloomed June, July, and August and again three or four scapes of "Delos" completed September, which I had missed seeing last year.

The second delight was the nice clean, healthy foliage put out by the New Zealand bulbs that bloomed this year. In previous experience with acclimatizing bulbs from Down Under, in which they were held out of the ground until late October planting, the foliage appearing the following spring often was deformed or streaked so badly that my first inclination was to rogue the whole lot.

It has been postulated by the Dutch that some cultivars of daffodils may live quite successfully with one virus but may show symptoms if infected with more than that. In humans the body defenses inactivate a virus (making a satisfactory recovery) but the body does not entirely clear itself of the virus particles, so that under stress some of the virus diseases ("cold sores", Mono, a number of the Coxsackie group B, etc.) may flare up with classical symptoms without any possible source of reinfection from the environment. "It wonders me" (as my farmer would say) whether daffodils that are apparently healthy at home down-under may under the stress of acclimatization here flare up a virus they've been living with successfully at home. Bulbs being acclimatized in the reverse direction could be equally at risk. If this does

happen can aphids transfer the virus to clean stock and further, how many years should such plants be isolated? Such questions cannot easily be answered so that the growth of clean healthy looking foliage this first summer generated more "delight" than the color or form of the flowers themselves.

Not every year could I plant down-under bulbs immediately as I did this year but it would be worth preparing a bed in the fall anticipating arrival in February and to me it was certainly worth the 16% that Air Mail added to the cost of the bulbs.

"DAFFODILS 1977"

The annual publication of the Royal Horticultural Society was made available at the recent Board of Directors Meeting of the American Daffodil Society. A most welcome article by H. A. Kingdom gives the background for the revised system of classification endorsed by the RHS, with tribute to Dr. Tom Throckmorton and his computerized daffodil data bank. The system is explained clearly. The beauty of the revised classification is that the divisions remain virtually unchanged but subdivisions disappear, color coding replacing them.

John W. Blanchard's tribute to the daffodil as a plant which can thrive and survive under great climatic difficulties is applicable to our own experience this past year of drought and temperature extremes.

The story of Col. E. Meadows' search for unusual daffodils in the Pyrenees to find that his white-rimmed poeticus — but read it yourself for the conclusion. This is a fine story for armchair botanists.

I bow to David Lloyd's fascination for double daffodils, and with his account of the history of the development of this division I might even overcome my aversion to it.

Lord Skelmersdale's satisfaction with and directions for pot culture will meet the need of many daffodil growers who do not have a garden as such. His comments on the different treatments required by miniature species according to how they grow in the wild should prove helpful to some who complain of their poor luck with miniatures, whether grown in pots or in the open.

Pot and bowl culture is also discussed by H. A. Kingdom, with accounts of performance of varieties at Wisley Trials 1974-1977. S. C. Melville's discussion of Narcissus Basal Rot and its Control gives a new approach to this problem.

For travelers, Peter Ramsay's account of the World Daffodil Convention in New Zealand, 1976, brings memories back to ADS visitors, to whom recognition is given by Mr. Ramsay, and an American view of shows and daffodils in England and Northern Ireland in the spring of 1976 is given by our then-President, William H. Roese.

The descriptions of the RHS Daffodil Competition, RHS Daffodil Show, the Daffodil Society's Show, Harrogate, and shows in Northern Ireland are valuable because they detail the winning cultivars and attendant events. Our own Marie Bozievich is accorded recognition as "guest of honour" and judge at Ballymena and Omagh.

The request for varieties of Guy L. Wilson daffodils for the Memorial Garden at the new University of Ulster should be of interest to many older members of the ADS who have these bulbs in their gardens and remember

Mr. Wilson when he was a guest at the first convention of the ADS in Washington, 1956.

There is a note on page 64 that Dr. Tom Throckmorton was awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Cup, perhaps the highest award in the daffodil world.

The publication concluded with the 1977 Narcissus awards after trials at Wisley and at Vincent Square. There is added a folder of newly registered daffodil names.

The ADS office has a supply of copies for sale at \$4.25 per copy.

— VIRGINIA PERRY

OBJECTIVITY IN JUDGING

By GERARD H. WAYNE, *Beverly Hills, California*

(From the Pacific Region Newsletter)

Having received my judge's credentials only last year, I know how much I have to learn. Winning the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal last year made me even more acutely aware of how much I have to learn. However, during this first year as an accredited judge, and during the prior two seasons as a student judge, I have observed and learned a great deal.

At least two veteran judges, for whom I have the utmost respect, have said to me on more than one occasion, "You know, most of the judges are prejudiced." They were referring, of course, to partiality toward certain divisions, cultivars, forms, and colors. I have personally witnessed evidence of this "prejudice" or "partiality" on several occasions.

Objectivity is obviously not an easy attitude for any of us to maintain, whether judging flowers, dogs, horses, or what have you. Indeed, it is only human to be subjective. It is my opinion, however, that if objectivity is not maintained, then fairness and credibility are sacrificed. Whether or not a flower is representative of the judge's personal taste should be irrelevant in the formulation of the judge's decision. It should always be remembered that we are judging against perfection.

Like everyone else, I too have personal preferences in daffodils, art, music, etc. However, when I listen to a Bach fugue, even though I much prefer the works of most other classical composers, I must recognize and commend the genius of Bach in what he succeeded in accomplishing. There are some very valuable masterpieces in oil that I would not hang in my home. Nevertheless, I have forced myself to observe and appreciate the genius of those artists in what they have created, regardless of whether or not their works are representative of my personal taste.

Objectivity is not easy. It is quite difficult. This is particularly true when you are also competing on the show bench, and perhaps hybridizing as well. I must constantly remind myself to be objective. Perhaps many other judges also do the same. Perhaps, prior to the start of judging, the Show Chairman and/or the Judging Chairman should remind the judges to be objective, to temporarily abandon personal preferences, and to remember that we are judging against perfection.

Finally, let us try to remember how our tastes change. I know mine have, and they will continue to do so. Perhaps it is part of our learning process as

well. The very fact that our tastes do change makes it of paramount importance that we try to remain objective. For example, would we have voted today for the same bloom we voted for three years ago that won a blue ribbon? Hopefully we will never have to ask ourselves that question — if we maintain our objectivity in judging.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

The robins present excellent daffodil information. An invitation is extended to all growers to come and join a robin. There are ones for the poeticus daffodil, miniature daffodil, hybridizing, general robins for men, general robins for all, as well as some regional robins. There have been a few requests for a robin on intermediate daffodils, and a flight can be organized if there is sufficient interest.

Miniature daffodils are a major interest to daffodil growers. They are intriguing because they are something of a challenge to grow. Dorothy and Marion Tuthill reported that a clump of *N. asturiensis* planted under a maple tree in their garden in Rye, New York, has been blooming each year for 20 years. Several miniature daffodils planted under pine trees gave Sue Robinson, White Stone, Virginia, a marvelous display of blooms as well as a good increase in bulbs. The pine tree location suggests an acid soil as well as shade. In my garden Tête-a-Tête, Mite, and Jumblie all grow out in the open. I would not ask for better success in their bloom. I planted 10 bulbs of *N. cyclamineus* out in the same location. All disappeared during the winter. At an earlier date, some few bulbs were planted near the house in a shaded area and in a tight clay soil; they have bloomed and persisted for at least four or five years.

Nancy Wilson, Berkeley, California, continues to amaze us with her successes with miniatures. However, she does have a problem now with the effects of the drought on these daffodils. We hope she can give us a report later.

Some exhibitors complained that flowers cut during dry, hot weather did not keep long, although the stems were placed immediately in water. We do know that those left growing will not remain open very long under those conditions.

Our new member, Mrs. John Manfredi, of Amherst, Massachusetts, is a librarian. She stages displays of daffodils in the library. She labels each one and places them in a display so that the public can view them. This reminds me that Elizabeth Rand, of Garner, North Carolina, has been arranging such displays in her local library for the past several seasons. Such displays do much to attract the attention of the general public.

Rosalie Dillard, of Gurdon, Arkansas, reported that the past season was an excellent one for double daffodils. Her garden has attracted the attention of the town people for several years. She uses her surplus flowers in bouquets for hospitals, banks, churches, and elsewhere.

Gerry Schwartz in Burlington, Wisconsin, is just getting started in growing daffodils. He is a very fortunate youngster in that he can look ahead to many, many years of enjoying daffodils. He wrote that Tête-a-Tête, Little Beauty, and Bridal Crown grow exceedingly well for him.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Some Spring 1977 Satisfactions

I was overwhelmed this year by the number of exceptional seedling blooms from a large lot of Mr. Culpepper's seeds. This was mostly their fourth year of bloom, but the first year when the weather really gave them a chance. I hope to do some selecting here this next spring in Div. 1-2, and even a few 3's. These came from about four of his crosses and some mixed seed of 1 Y-Y's.

I got five lots of Mr. Wheeler's seedling bulbs last fall. Bill Ticknor thought they were rather small, but I had one quite large flower from Empress of Ireland \times Pucelle. It was a 2c on the creamy side with a lot of green in the cup (2 W-GWW?), of very fine form. I wonder what it will be like later. I have had some seedlings which changed tremendously from the maiden bloom. I had one which opened with a very reddish perianth and a pink crown that reversed. I registered it the third year as New Vista, although it had changed somewhat. Then I thought it had died. I could not find it, but I kept on planting the bulbs I dug where it should have been, and separating those I knew were not it. I finally recognized it again—not a bad 2 Y-P, but the depth of color was no longer there and it does not seem to be a very good doer, although in its latest location it has improved and this last spring was fairly good.

— VENICE BRINK

Inter-Generic Crosses?

Does anyone know of any successful or attempted crosses between *Narcissus* and any other member of the Amaryllis family? If so, will you please send me information about it? (5031 Reno Road, Washington, D.C. 20008)

— ROBERTA C. WATROUS

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—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1977

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, Registration Chairman

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations for 1977 are:
Brink, Venice; Nashville, Ill.: Okaw, Wake Up.
Brown, Opal; Milton-Freewater, Ore.: Coral Gable, Orange Halo.
Evans, Murray W.; Corbett, Ore.: Brandy, Canape, Fettle, Gigole, Lingerie,
Mohawk, Pyrite, Quasar, Serape, Shadow, Tillamook, Yellowtail.
Hatch, Miles B.; Sumner, Wash.: Hoodspout.
Heath, Brent; North, Va.: Arach Inverse, Dorothy Heath, Edward Heath.
Morrill, George; Oregon City, Ore.: Buffawn, Fruit Cup, Snow Storm.
Pannill, William; Martinsville, Va.: Junior Miss, Lara, Durango, Mary Baldwin, Monticello, River Queen, Well Worth.
Throckmorton, Tom; Des Moines, Iowa: Flight, Johnnie Walker, Once In A While, Red Carpet, Silk Stocking, Star Wish, State Fair, Wedding Band, Whoa.

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.

Arach Inverse (Mitsch-Heath) 2 Y-GWY; H. 33 cm.; F. 85 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., lemon yellow; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., white with chartreuse throat, frilled serrated yellow edge; B 6-1 (Daydream × Lunar Sea).



Brandy (Evans) 2 Y-Y midseason; H. 42 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm.; yellow beige at maturity; C. lgth. 23 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., yellow beige, deeper than perianth. K-27 (Green Island × 2b sdlg.).
Buffawn (Morrill) 7Y-YOY; midseason; H. 51 cm.; F. 75 mm.; P. segs. 32 mm., yellow, orange, amber; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., yellow, orange lemon. 55-5-6 Possibly (Tunis × *N. jonquilla*).
Canape (Evans) 2 W-Y; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., white, creamy at maturity; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., primrose yellow, peachy buff at maturity. J-51 (2b sdlg. × (Duke of Windsor × Lady Kesteven)).
Coral Gable (Brown) 2 W-P; early; H. 44 cm.; F. 91 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 26 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., marigold orange outside, chinese coral inside, eye pattern poppy red. 67-27-1 (Carita × Accent).
Dorothy Heath (Mitsch - Heath) 2 W-Y; H. 40 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 33 mm.; C. diam. 33 mm., opens orange yellow, fades to light apricot. Y 36-3 ((Mabel Taylor × Interim) × Rima).
Durango (Pannill) 6 W-W; early; H. 21 cm.; F. 75 mm.; P. segs. 32 mm., white; C. lgth. 29 mm.; C. diam. 22 mm., white. 64/68 (Jenny × Empress of Ireland).

- Edward Heath (Mitsch - Heath) 2 W-P; H. 45 cm.; C. diam. 50 mm., outer edge heavily ruffled salmon, inner corona pink, eye rosy pink; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm. A 34-8 (Precedent × Carita).
- Fettle (Evans) 1 Y-Y midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., primrose beige; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., yellow. L-22 ((Binkie × Daydream) × Protege).
- Flight (Throckmorton) 2 Y-GWW; late; H. 48 cm.; F. 86 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., white; C. lgth. 13 mm.; C. diam. 31 mm., greenish eye, very white cup. T/66/3/2 (Easter Moon × Irish Coffee).
- Fruit Cup (Morrill) 7 W-Y; late; H. 33 cm.; F. 55 mm.; P. segs. 22 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 22 mm., light yellow, slightly fragrant; two-flowered. 61-1-1 (Green Island × *N. juncifolius*).
- Gigole (Evans) 2 Y-Y; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 36 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., yellow. J-45 (Aircastle × Protege).
- Hoodport (Hatch) 11 W-W; midseason; H. 35 cm.; F. 85 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 75 mm., pale yellow fading to white. Sport of Mt. Hood with deeply split corona.
- Johnnie Walker (Throckmorton) 3 Y-Y; late; H. 51 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., deep "toned" yellow. T/66/12/6 (Aircastle × Irish Coffee).
- Junior Miss (Pannill) 6 W-W; early midseason; H. 14 cm.; F. 22 mm.; P. segs. 10 mm., white; C. lgth. 8 mm.; C. diam. 5 mm., white. G 20 (Jenny × *N. jonquilla*).
- Lara (Pannill) 2 W-O; H. 45 cm.; late midseason; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., orange. 64/106B (Roimond × Corsair).
- Lingerie (Evans) 4 W-WYY; midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. inner segs. yellow. L-42/2 (Falaise × ((*Sylvia O'Neill* × Chinese White) × Dawnlight)).
- Mary Baldwin (Pannill) 3 W-W; late; H. 43 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 46 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm.; white; green eye. (Syracuse × Verona).
- Mohawk (Evans) 2 W-Y; midseason; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm.; white; C. lgth. 28 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., yellow. K-38/2 (2b sdlg. × Accent).
- Monticello (Pannill) 1 W-Y; H. 46 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 44 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., yellow; B 28/1 (Ballygarvey × Preamble).
- Okaw (Brink) 3 W-GYR; H. 32 cm.; late midseason; F. 35 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 16 mm.; C. diam. 31 mm., green eye, greenish yellow corona, red wire rim. Parentage unknown. 62-30.
- Once In A While (Throckmorton) 2 W-GPP; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., white; C. lgth. 38 mm.; C. diam. 33 mm., green eye, apple blossom pink cup of near trumpet dimensions. T/65/1/2 (Carita × Salome).
- Orange Halo (Brown) 2 W-YYR; midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 48 mm., cream; C. lgth. 16 mm.; C. yellow with orange band on saucer shaped cup. 67-42-1 (Autowin × Talana).
- Pyrite (Evans) 2 W-GYY; midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., yellow. I-19 (Artist's Model × Marshfire).

- Quasar (Evans) 2 W-PRR; midseason; H. 34 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 37 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., pink throat, outer portion red. M-49 (Cordial × Precedent).
- Red Carpet (Throckmorton) 3 W-GRR; late midseason; H. 52 cm.; F. 91 mm.; P. segs. 36 mm., white; C. lgth. 11 mm.; C. diam. 31 mm., luminous green eye, deepest possible red cup. T/66/24/7 (Kilworth × Russet).
- River Queen (Pannill) 2 W-W; early midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 33 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., white. D 11 C (Easter Moon × Vigil).
- Serape (Evans) 3 Y-YYO; midseason; H. 36 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., yellow orange with red margin. M-55 (Aircastle × Showboat).
- Shadow (Evans) 2 W-GWW; midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 37 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., white, green throat and base. N-72 (Desdemona × Knockbane).
- Silk Stocking (Throckmorton) 3 Y-GWY; late midseason; H. 55 cm.; F. 102 mm.; P. segs. 46 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 13 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., greenish eye, white cup and yellow rim. T/65/2/4. (Gossamer × Aircastle).
- Snow Storm (Morrill) 7 W-W; H. 56 cm.; F. 64 mm.; P. segs. 27 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 26 mm., white, fragrant, one or two flowered. 66-5-1 (Bithynia × *N. jonquilla*).
- Star Wish (Throckmorton) 3 W-GYR; late midseason; H. 55 cm.; F. 87 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm.; C. diam. 29 mm., green eye, green-yellow cup, bright red rim. T/67/24/8 (Old Satin × Altruist).
- State Fair (Throckmorton) 3 Y-GYR; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., toned yellow; C. lgth. 11 mm.; C. diam. 36 mm., deep green eye, bright lemon yellow cup with a sharp red rim. T/67/24/6 (Old Satin × Altruist).
- Tillamook (Evans) 2 W-O; midseason; H. 39 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., orange. L-29 (2 W-Y sdlg. × Accent).
- Wake Up (Brink) 2 Y-Y; early; H. 36 cm.; F. 41 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., deep orange yellow, turns golden; C. lgth. 35 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., deep orange yellow, turns golden, near trumpet lgth. 59-60 (Garden Princess, open pollinated).
- Wedding Band (Throckmorton) 3 Y-WWY; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 33 mm., yellow with lighter shaded edges; C. lgth. 11 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., dead white except for a golden band which matches the perianth color. T/66/12/6 (Aircastle × Chinese White).
- Well Worth (Pannill) 7 Y-Y; late; H. 30 cm.; F. 75 mm.; P. segs. 33 mm., beige; C. lgth. 13 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., beige. G 17 (Aircastle × *N. jonquilla*).
- Whoa (Throckmorton) 2 W-GYO; late midseason; H. 56 cm.; F. 115 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 16 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., green eye with a green-yellow cup and a bright orange rim. T/66/24/3 (Kilworth × Russet).
- Yellowtail (Evans) 2 W-Y; midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 98 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., yellow. K-17 ((Glenmanus × Rosemarie sdlg.) × (Trousseau × Pink of Dawn)).

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PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974	2.25
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966	Paper Cover, \$3.40; Cloth 4.90
E. A. Bowles & his Garden, by Mea Allan	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	\$15.00; with binder 17.50
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