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The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

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

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## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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## THE COVER DRAWING

by Marie Bozievich, is of Delta Wings 6 W-P, bred by Brian Duncan.

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## THE 1977 ADS CONVENTION

By STAN BAIRD, *Blue Lake, California*

(*From the Pacific Region Newsletter, June 1977*)

The Northern California Daffodil Society hosted its first ADS Convention on March 17, 18, and 19 at the Union Square Holiday Inn in San Francisco, preceded by the usual worries about an inadequate number of blooms for the show and perhaps a small number of delegates. But with the usual help and support from our Southern California friends, it turned out to be a smashing success. Living some 300 miles from the center of pre-convention activity and having done relatively little in planning the convention, I think I can make such a statement without being accused

of immodesty. As usual the diversity of climates in California resulted in a very ample number of quality show blooms with the red cups and pink cups displaying very intense color. Mrs. Richardson worked another of her miracles by staging a magnificent display of blooms in remarkable good condition. The red cups displayed the fiery color we have come to expect of Irish-raised varieties, but perhaps the variety that intrigued the most viewers was a very round and exquisitely formed 3c, Snowcrest. Sid DuBose's display of pink seedlings and the display sent by Carncairn Daffodils also attracted their share of attention. By the time the late comers arrived, the number of delegates approached 130.

The convention officially opened Thursday evening with the annual members' meeting that featured an excellent slide show including slides taken by Wells Knierim at the World Daffodil Convention held in New Zealand. Even those of us who live in rhododendron country were astounded to learn that those trees the size of oaks covered with rose-red blooms were rhododendrons.

Friday and Saturday were devoted to garden tours, and what a varied and impressive collection of gardens awaited us on those tours! Friday's tour featured East Bay gardens and included a trip along Grizzly Peak Boulevard that had our out-of-state guests exclaiming at the sweeping views around every turn. The bus drivers obligingly stopped at one of the best viewpoints to allow everyone to get out and view that magnificent panorama at their leisure, and gave camera buffs the opportunity they had been waiting for. Nancy Wilson's Berkeley garden provided a lesson in the culture of miniature daffodils. Leo Brewer's naturalized hillside garden demonstrated how beautiful and carefree a naturalized daffodil planting can be. Richard Holmes' garden enchanted all with the artistry of its landscaping and the skillful combination of plants. The Bancroft garden with its vast and varied collection of succulents was a paradise for those who love succulents. Jack Romine lamented the uncooperative weather that had failed to bring many of his daffodils into peak bloom, but a varied and exotic collection of companion plantings amply compensated.

Saturday the tour buses headed down the peninsula, where each garden was so beautiful that we feared the ones to follow would be anticlimactic; but again, the gardens selected were so varied that each had more than its share of admirers. The MacBride garden was beautifully designed in the informal manner and included a small stream that flowed through the property. There were even daffodils by the swimming pool! The lunch at Borel's restaurant was memorable for the spectacular interior design, the sweeping view of the city and the bay beyond, and delicious food. After lunch, we visited the vast Filoli estate with formal gardens rivaling those of Europe. Special guides took us through the estate, identified the more exotic trees and plants, and told of the history of this spectacular garden at the center of which stands a stately Georgian mansion. Everyone was reluctant to leave this beautiful spot, but the next garden that awaited us was such a dramatic contrast that we were glad that we had adhered to our schedule. We entered the Starr Bruce garden by passing through the living room of the house. As I emerged from the wide sliding glass doors, I was momentarily struck dumb by the vista spread out before me. It was as if one had suddenly stepped from a busy city street into a pristine, virgin wilderness. Redwood trees towered overhead. Green moss carpeted the ground, and a

large pool caught the reflections and shadows—and over all an aura of peace and tranquility that belied the fact that this was a man-made garden, and not the product of many centuries of nature's handiwork. In another area of this garden, a Japanese garden featured the artful arrangement of water, rocks, and plants that could hardly be faulted. Particularly beautiful was a magnolia tree in full bloom that had been shaped in the bonsai manner.

After several free hours that gave delegates time for a second look at the show, or just plain relaxing, we assembled on the top floor of the hotel for the final banquet. Brian Duncan, one of the proprietors of Rathowen Daffodils, was the featured speaker. His wit and charm did not disappoint, nor did the beautiful collection of slides that accompanied his presentation.

I would be remiss if I did not pay tribute to Jack Romine, convention chairman, who seemed to be everywhere at once, and all of his staff of workers who made this convention such a memorable experience. It takes a lot of hard work to stage a convention that runs as smoothly as this one did, but I think all of those who helped with this convention feel it was fully worth the effort involved. Glee Robinson and Jack Romine each have a stack of "thank you" letters from appreciative delegates. Only 10 years ago the Northern California Daffodil Society did not even exist. The NCDS can be proud of this convention; the Pacific Region can take pride in its success; and some of those daffodil enthusiasts from Oregon and Washington can perhaps be inspired to create their own local societies that may ultimately host a convention in the northern portion of the Region.

*We are particularly glad to be able to reprint this fine account of the Convention, as the arrangements we thought we had made for an article for the June issue did not work out.*

## THE NEW CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

*By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, Tyner, North Carolina*

Early last year The Royal Horticultural Society asked daffodil groups around the world for suggestions regarding changes in the classification system. Dr. Tom Throckmorton devised a system that retains the main structure of the old system but allows for a full color description of each daffodil. His system was endorsed with minor changes by the American Daffodil Society and subsequently endorsed by the Australian Daffodil Society, the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group, and others.

A letter from Mr. John Cowell, Secretary, The Royal Horticultural Society, tells that the Council of the Society has adopted the American proposals for a revision of the classification system. This new system retains the 12 Divisions as heretofore defined (using Arabic, rather than Roman, numerals), but the Divisions will no longer be subdivided as before, by color in Div. 1-3, and by length of corona in Div. 5-7. Instead, a color code of six letters — W-white, G-green, Y-yellow, P-pink, O-orange, and R-red — is used to define the colors of the perianth and corona of each daffodil. One

or two letters may be used for the perianth color or colors, followed by a hyphen and one or three letters for the corona color or colors. In most cases one letter will be sufficient for the perianth color; three letters are required to describe the three zones of many coronas, especially in Div. 2 and 3. (See *The Daffodil Journal*, March 1973.)

Some examples of how the new system works for various well known daffodils:

Kingscourt 1 Y-Y	Tahiti 4 Y-YRR	Actaea 9 W-GRR
Effective 1 WY-Y	Cheerfulness 4 W-WYY	Dactyl 9 W-YYR
Festivity 2 W-Y	Beryl 6 Y-R	"Paper White" 10 W-W
Kilworth 2 W-GRR	Sweetness 7 Y-Y	<i>N. × odoros</i> 10 Y-Y
Daydream 2 YW-W	Suzy 7 Y-O	Colblanc 11 W-W
Lemonade 3 Y-Y	Matador 8 Y-R	Square Dancer 11 Y-Y
Rockall 3 W-R	Silver Chimes 8 W-W	Tiritomba 11 Y-O
	Martha Washington 8 W-O	

Like anything new, this system will have to be learned, but, unlike the metrics, it is built closely on what we already know and is simpler, more descriptive, and more logical than the old system. A newcomer to daffodils will find it much easier to grasp. As with any attempt to classify nature, it too will occasionally be inexact as to color and, to some degree, form, both of which are affected by climate, horticulture, and the eye of the beholder.

Some have expressed concern that the color code will be difficult to use in show schedules and the simple answer is that *it should not be used to define classes*. A note concerning changes in show schedules appears elsewhere in this issue.

The American Daffodil Society is publishing a book entitled "Daffodils — To Show and Grow" that will classify by the new system all daffodils that any of us are likely to grow. It will be available to members at a low price by the end of this year. This book is another fruit of the talent and devotion of Dr. Throckmorton and is an example of why he was awarded The Peter Barr Memorial Cup for doing "good work of some kind in connection with daffodils" by The Royal Horticultural Society.

## MORE TONED FLOWERS

(From *Pacific Region Newsletter* June 1977)

The first year that I started hybridizing I was intrigued with the idea of crossing a reversed bicolor with an all-red flower. What I had hoped at the time to achieve has now slipped my memory, but I don't think that I really thought that I would be able to produce a red-petalled white-cupped flower. Nevertheless, I made two crosses in quantity; one was Binkie × Ambergate and the other was Binkie × (Ambergate × Caracas). Five years later about half of the first cross had flowered and most of the latter as well. Only about two of the 30 flowers showed any trace of orange coloring in their petals and these two were otherwise undistinguished. One was a well contrasted reverse bicolor, while another was a smooth

all-white. The remainder were very interesting. They were all toned flowers, varying in the subtlety of their never-never jaundiced coloring. Some had goblet cups like Binkie but others had large flat cups. A few had soft brown-orange rims to their cups. The petals were well tailored, overlapping, and smooth. What was also surprising was the high quality of flowers in the cross. While it is unlikely that any of these will ever be registered only about five percent of the flowers could be rejected on grounds of rough perianths. Of course, the unusual weather this year may have contributed to their smoothness. It will be interesting to follow them next year to see what changes take place.

—HAROLD KOPOWITZ

## ENGLAND AND IRELAND REVISITED

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, *Bethesda, Maryland*

Walking into the RHS Exhibition Hall on a cold April morning is like entering the Pearly Gates. There awaits a paradise of daffodils of a size, color, and finish that is seldom achieved in the U.S.A. The dominating exhibits are the huge "trade" stands of the commercial growers, in which hundreds of vases, each containing a dozen or more stems of a single cultivar, are arranged in tiers against the walls. Each grower features his own introductions and there is real skill involved in arranging the vases to the best advantage. Everyone was hard at work when I arrived, but generously took time out to greet me and make me feel welcome.

The large and beautiful displays of Rathowen (Brian Duncan and Clarke Campbell), Carncairn (Kate and Robin Reade), and Mrs. Richardson were awarded Gold Medals, as was the smaller, but outstanding, group from John Lea. Young Lord Skelmersdale of Broadleigh Gardens had a most appealing display of miniature daffodils along with small rock-garden plants. Barbara Abel Smith put up a colorful display, very imaginatively arranged.

The dedication and hard work of the growers who come to London and put up those tremendous exhibits is remarkable. Months of labor precede the cutting, for a large percentage of the blooms are grown in pots in cool greenhouses, so that they will be at their peak at the time of the show. Those that are grown in beds outdoors are protected from the elements by every manner of means. And when they reach London they are groomed to perfection with the greatest of skill. The end product is something that must be seen to be believed — tall stems, large size, clean brilliant colors, flawless form and finish.

The competitive classes occupy the remainder of the hall. They are divided into three categories: Open (where anyone may exhibit), Amateur, and Novice. There are classes for single blooms and collections with many prestigious trophies offered, and the competition for these is very keen.

I was fortunate to be invited to "go around" with the judges, particularly to listen in on the discussion as they weighed the merits of the exhibits in the class for the Engleheart Cup. This trophy is awarded for the best collection of 12 daffodils raised by the exhibitor. The finest flowers are in contention here, and point scoring is always in order. The competition was very close, but in the end John Lea was declared the winner.

One of the flowers from Mr. Lea's exhibit, a marvelous specimen of *Inverpoll*, was selected as Best Flower in the Show. Mrs. Richardson's *Salmon Spray* was chosen Reserve Best Bloom. These two champions were splendid examples of how superculture can produce superblooms. Both have been in commerce for many years, but they outpointed the newer ones.

A delicious lunch was served in the dining room of the hall, and later I spent the remainder of the afternoon wandering around through the exhibits, taking pictures, making notes, and getting reacquainted with my overseas friends. There were other American visitors as well: Lib and Jack Capen and "Taz" Carrington, and from New Zealand, Peter Ramsey, who had helped John Lea set up his exhibit and loved every minute of it. (His skill at coaxing each flower into its best form almost matches that of Mr. Lea.)

Cultivars which I had not seen before and considered outstanding were:

- 3 W-WYO *Blithe Spirit* (Board)—Round white perianth, pale cup with broad band of pure orange.
- 2 W-W *Silver Mist* (Noton)—A super *Eastern Moon*.
- 3 Y-Y *Citronita* (Noton)—Unique flower with citron yellow perianth and expanded cup of deeper yellow. Form like *Aircastle*.
- 2 W-P *Margaret Clare* (Abel Smith)—Charming pink, delicate coloring.
- 5 W-W *Icicle* (Blanchard)—Absolutely exquisite miniature triandrus.
- 4 Y-ORR *Beauvallon* (Board)—Matchless show flower.
- 2 Y-Y *Golden Jewel* (Bloomer)—Shining gold throughout, heavy substance.
- 2 Y-Y *Golden Joy* (Bloomer)—Broad perianth of pure gold, ideal form.
- 1 Y-Y *Scoreline* (Duncan)—A quality trumpet in every way.
- 2 W-W *Crenelet* (Duncan)—Different and graceful. Broad perianth, fringed cup.
- 6 W-GPP *Lilac Charm* (Duncan)—A totally refined little flower with lilac-pink trumpet and green throat.
- 3 W-GYY *Pixie's Parlour* (Carncairn)—(Don't know how I missed this one before.) Perfectly formed, short strong neck, ruffled cup.
- 2 W-GPP *Cairndhu* (Carncairn)—Dainty proportions and gorgeous dark rose cup.
- 2 O-R *Fuego* (Carncairn)—Smooth, small flower which develops incendiary coloring, sunproof in Ireland.
- 2 Y-Y *Celtic Gold* (Rich.)—Magnificent substance, perfect form, smooth color.
- 4 W-O *Gay Kybo* (Rich.)—Precise double, very round and shapely.
- 2 W-WWP *Santa Rosa* (Rich.)—Very beautiful, banded pink cup.
- 3 W-W *Avignon* (Rich.)—Tidy, round flower with deep green heart.
- 2 W-WWP—*Balvenie* (Lea)—Exquisite rimmed pink cup.
- 2 Y-R *Loch Lundie* (Lea)—Another in a long line of superb red cups.
- 2 W-P *Glen Rothes* (Lea)—Very smooth pink bred from *Inverpoll*.
- 4 W-P *Elphin* (Lea)—A neat double of precise form and lovely color.
- 2 W-P *Dalmanach* (Lea)—Large flower of superb quality, luscious pink cup.
- 1 Y-O *Lea 1-32-68*—A definite trumpet, deep orange in color, with the broadest, most overlapping perianth imaginable.

At the end of the day a guard walked around the RHS hall with a watering can, wetting down the floors in order to create a moist atmosphere

overnight for the exhibits. And so continued the tender loving care bestowed on those beauties from the time of planting.

The show continued the next day and at closing time the flowers were sold to eager Londoners for 10 and 20 pence a bunch. I had been invited to Dunley Hall in Worcester to spend a few days with John and Betty Lea, and we drove up through the gathering dusk to their beautiful estate. The house, built in the mid-16th century, is a gem and 20th century comforts have been added unobtrusively. I sat in my bedroom, thinking about Elizabethan times and yet anxious for the next day to come so I could run outside and see the gardens.

The view from my window the next morning was enchanting. Great sweeps of lawn ended in tremendous drifts of daffodils, with giant old trees towering overhead. After breakfast I explored the various areas. There were perennial borders, formal and informal, tiny walled gardens, fruit trees and kitchen garden, masses of early bulbs with magnolias in full flower, rare and unusual shrubs and rock plants, coldframes, and a greenhouse full of exotic plants.

The beds for the show daffodils and seedlings are in a separate fenced area. At the gate, visitors must step through a metal tray containing a strong solution of formaldehyde as a precaution against eelworm infection. The ground here is sloping and the soil is very light and loamy. An elaborate system of cloth protection along the sides and over the tops of the beds protects the flowers from sunburn and windburn and any other weather damage as they come into bloom. There are even collapsible small greenhouses to hurry along the late ones. All flowers selected for exhibit are staked.

Mr. Lea says that the only fertilizer he uses is potash: sulphate of potash when planting and wood ashes in the spring. However, his black soil is rich with spent mushroom manure which is added when the ground is fallow or planted to other crops. He practices crop rotation and is a fanatic about good health (as are all the serious growers). He puts down straw in the paths between the beds, and waters overhead until the buds open, then fills the paths with water if moisture is necessary later on.

The quality of the flowers growing in these beds is matchless, as attested by Mr. Lea's successes at the highest level of competition. At the RHS Show in London he won a Gold Medal for his trade stand, the Engleheart Cup, Best Bloom in the Show, and finally Awards of Merit for Ben Hee, Torridon, and Ashmore (Blanchard). Later at the Daffodil Society Show in Solihull he put in only one entry, a group of 12 for the Bourne Cup, which he won, along with Best Bloom in Show and Best Seedling, both taken from that group of 12.

Just being at Dunley Hall was worth a trip across the Atlantic, but John and Betty Lea added to my pleasure by planning a drive to Wales and the famous gardens at Bodnant. It was a fascinating journey through the beautiful English countryside and into the Welsh towns with their unpronounceable names, through mountain valleys almost to the sea. There on a hillside, overlooking the valley and across to the higher mountains, were the magnificent gardens of Bodnant with their terraces, statuary, and formally landscaped pools; with the hidden glens, rushing stream and tumbling waterfalls; with the sunny meadows and shady paths, all abloom with daffodils and flowering trees and shrubs. The cold rainy weather

relented for a few hours while we explored these treasures and afterwards ate our picnic lunch on the hillside overlooking the gardens.

A picnic lunch in England, or Ireland, is not a casual, thrown-together affair. It begins with cocktails and hors d'oeuvres, and continues on to wine and all manner of transportable gourmet goodies, all served on a linen tablecloth spread on the grass. It comes out of a storybook wicker basket with an assist from two thermos flasks, one for cold potables and the other for hot soup. Bravo!

The next day we went to The Daffodil Society Show at Solihull, where I had been invited to assist with the judging. This show was held in a large marquee, or tent, and in many ways reminded me of our ADS shows, as it was primarily for amateurs and novices. There were many "challenge" classes, mainly collections. Sixteen cups or trophies and three medals, one silver and two bronze, were offered. Judging was done by panels of three judges and differed from ours mainly in the way point scoring was done. This was on a scale of five, by half-points, and close distinctions were difficult to measure. Our panel was in agreement most of the time, but when I disagreed on two occasions, my opinions were politely considered.

A jolly luncheon followed and then John drove me to the airport in Birmingham, and I was on my way to Ireland. First stop was Dublin, then a journey by train to Waterford. The Gracious Lady of Prospect House met me at the station and whisked me to her home. Jack and Lib Capen were also guests, and early next morning we were out in the daffodil beds. The plantings are much smaller than in previous years, but the superb quality of the bloom has not changed. Mrs. Richardson is indeed closing down the daffodil business. No new crosses have been made in the past seven years, and the last of the selected seedlings have been chosen. The valiant mistress of Prospect House has faced the inevitable: that qualified gardeners are no longer available and that Jack Goldsmith is reaching the end of his long and fruitful career. She said that no bulbs will be planted back this fall, but we can only hope that she will at least continue with the selected seedlings and newly-named ones.

There were some splendid seedlings from crosses of Camelot  $\times$  Golden Aura and also Camelot  $\times$  Daydream. We surely do not want to lose these, nor the beautiful pink cups still under number or the other fine ones. It was a nostalgic walk through the garden, and a sad one, because I remembered it as it had been some years before, when people were busy everywhere, and there was such an air of excitement and expectancy.

I returned to the house in a pensive mood to find that every room was glowing with daffodil bouquets, all the beautiful flower faces we have loved and cherished for so long. What a wonderful gift we have received from these gardens, and what a high standard has been set for all the raisers and growers who have followed! The conservatory connecting the living and dining rooms was filled with cinerarias in full bloom. To walk through that scented bower is an experience long remembered, and to be the guest of the first lady of daffodildom is another. Thank you, Nell.

The daffodil show at Ballymena was coming up soon, and I had been invited to judge and open the show, so I journeyed back to Dublin, where Robin Reade picked me up and brought me to Broughshane and Carncairn Lodge. This is Guy Wilson country, and every town has a familiar name. The road signs read like a daffodil catalogue, and one feels completely at home even before arriving.

Carncairn Lodge is a 17th century manor house, but it is also a working farm with cattle and horses and hens. There is a huge greenhouse where tomatoes are grown under glass, and there are extensive fields of other crops. The house has been in the family for generations and harks back to the time when there were many servants to run it, there being a butler's pantry and milk kitchen in addition to a roomy kitchen where the cooking was, and is, done. This was the favorite spot in the house for an effete American from Maryland because it was the warmest.

Robin Reade is a ball-of-fire and runs the farm with only part-time help, as well as running a business in Ballymena. The daffodil part of it is Kate's responsibility, but Robin is on hand, helping her at shows, etc. (He's a right good man at the bar before meals, too, and in the washing-up department afterwards.) During the winter, when things are slack, they both don their riding habits and join the hunt. Kate paints, as well, flowers and portraits and the lovely Irish landscape.

The daffodils at Carncairn are grown in rotation in the cow pastures, and come back to the same soil only every four years. They are extremely vigorous and bloom profusely. They have to do battle with the cold north winds, intermittent hail storms, and nightly frosts, but stand up to everything with only a few tatters. The flowers for the London show were grown in pots in the greenhouse. Daughter Patsy and son David helped set up the stand at the RHS hall, Patsy having come from Germany where her husband is stationed, and David from his University at Bristol. The following day Patsy and her dad had gone to Harrogate to set up another stand with flowers which Richard (the other son) was bringing down by ferry and car from Broughshane. That evening Kate followed them by train after dismantling the London exhibit with David's help. At Harrogate a gale blew down the tent where their exhibit was staged, and they blithely gathered up the flowers and restaged them outdoors in another spot. It takes real stamina to grow and show daffodils that way.

Of course, showing the flowers is only a part of it. All those thousands of bulbs must be dug, dried, cleaned, dipped and hot-water treated. Then the orders must be bagged, packed, and sent off to the customers. On rainy days, Kate sits at her desk all day, working on the records and correspondence. She must make the crosses and select the seedlings whenever weather permits. She often cuts promising seedlings and studies them inside, writing descriptions and measuring those she is planning to name.

Carncairn exhibited flowers in four daffodil shows in Northern Ireland as well as the two in England. They won many awards but treasure most the lovely silver trophy donated by Bill and Rosemary Roesse for American-bred daffodils grown in Ireland. It had a place of honor on the dining-room table while I was there.

Going over the seedling beds with Kate was exciting and rewarding. Some of these plants are from crosses made by Reg Wootton. None of these have been named as yet, but I made notes of many promising ones under number. Of Kate's own seedlings, two were tentatively named while I was there. Little Princess is a short-cupped cyclamineus with a lovely perianth of satin-smooth wide reflexed petals, and a coral rose cup. It was love at first sight for me. The other seedling, which she named Shane's Castle, is a late yellow trumpet. It is a very large flower on a tall stiff stem.

The perianth petals lie flat but are slightly reflexed, which lends an air of grace to the large flower. The color is clear and cool.

There are four white cups newly introduced from Carncairn which are excellent and which I hope will prove to be as healthy and sturdy in the U.S.A. as they are in Ireland. Innis Beg was recommended for trial at Wisley by the RHS Committee in London. Columbus is a sister seedling of Churchfield and is very prolific and strong. Tullygirvan opens with an unusual buff-colored cup which fades to white. It has very heavy substance and excellent form. And finally there is bewitching Creme de Menthe with its pleated and expanded cup centered in brilliant green.

The weather in Ballymena was anything but kind the day of the Spring Flower and Daffodil Show. First there was rain, soon to be followed by hail and snow. There had been great difficulty the evening before in setting up the show, as the lorry which was to transport the tables and other equipment from storage to the hall didn't show up when it should have, and there was a long delay in getting things under way. However, when everything finally arrived, everyone at the hall "turned to" and with a great commotion of activity got it all put together. A beehive would have been a sluggish place by comparison.

By judging time next morning all was ready and shipshape. I judged with John Shaw, who had been Guy Wilson's gardener, and Willie Toal, who had been a good friend of both Guy Wilson and Lionel Richardson. It was a great experience, and we found the quality of the flowers to be on a very high level. Many of the collections and single blooms could have been exhibited with pride (and probably prize, as well) in London. I expressed this opinion publicly when asked to say a few words to open the show officially, and was startled to read my words rather "hyped up" as headlines in the Ballymena newspapers the next day. The Spring Flower Show is an important event in Ballymena!

A group of 12 splendid blooms won The Guy Wilson Cup for Rathowen. This beautiful collection would have graced any show anywhere. A large, immaculate specimen of White Star from this collection was later selected as Best Flower in the Show.

Of all the new and beautiful flowers shown, I was most delighted by Delta Wings (Duncan), an entrancing 6 W-P with a slender, deep rose trumpet, flared and rolled back at the mouth, and a graceful swept-back perianth of smooth white petals. I am sure that there are very few bulbs in existence, but it will be worth waiting for.

Three days after the Ballymena show, Kate and I drove westward early in the morning to attend the Omagh show. The countryside was a feast for the eyes, green as could be in the morning light. The rolling hills and lush pastures were a picture of pastoral calm in contrast to the barricades in the towns. The main business sections of each town had been blocked to traffic to help prevent bombings during the present strife, and we made many detours. However, we arrived in plenty of time at the Technical College where the show was to be held. On our arrival Kate went to a workroom to stage her flowers while I was ushered into a dining room for coffee and scones. There I spent a delightful hour with Willie Toal, who was to be my judging partner again. He regaled me with stories of the "old days" at Prospect House and of the fabled rivalry between Guy Wilson and Lionel Richardson.

The quality of the flowers at Omagh was on a par with that of Ballymena, with many of the same superlative exhibitors. Judging was very close, and in the end the ribbons and trophies were rather evenly divided. Rathowen Daffodils again won Best Bloom, this time for Delta Wings, the flower which had excited me in Ballymena. Another notable flower from Rathowen was 2 Y-R Ulster Bank, very brilliant with deep gold perianth and flaming cup. 2 W-GPP Violetta (Duncan) has a very vivid cup, also, it being a deep rose-pink with violet overtones.

There were many fine flowers from Carcairn, especially 2 W-P Tynan. The rather straight cup is of clear true pink, and is set against an overlapping perianth of glistening white. 3 W-W Snow Magic was delightful.

Frank and Patricia Harrison from Ballydorn were there with a box full of green-eyed seedlings from Div. 3. Their 3 W-GYO Lancaster is a real winner. It is a large, smooth flower on a tall strong stem and has a fantastic progression of color in the cup. The center is deep green, then the cup becomes lime green, fading into lemon yellow, and is topped off with a narrow ruffled orange edge. Though it may sound garish, the colors are very harmonious, and are beautiful against the sparkling white perianth. 3 W-GYR Omaha was also brilliant and very good.

The show at Omagh was just the beginning of a delightful daffodil weekend. The Judges' Lunch, a very gay affair, was followed by the opening of the show, with (it seemed to me) the whole town present for the ceremonies. That evening the Daffodil Dinner, a truly convivial gathering, with Irish songs and laughter, climaxed the day. When I fell into bed in the wee hours, Brian Duncan and friends were still going strong.

The next day a trip to the Guy L. Wilson Daffodil Garden had been arranged. My hostesses for the day, Mrs. Parke, picked me up in the morning and drove me to Coleraine. She was very knowledgeable about the countryside through which we passed and told me much about its interesting history. As we passed through Londonderry and nearby villages, the scars of bombings and fires were all too evident, as were the barricades and high fences around potential targets. But the fields and hillsides were serene and ageless, a vivid green in the sunshine.

The Wilson memorial garden is on the grounds of the New University of Ulster, and after fortifying ourselves with the super picnic lunch my hostess had prepared, we strolled along the winding paths up and down, with closeups and long views of daffodils and companion plants, all well marked and beautifully landscaped. The daffodils are planted in clumps of 25-50 of a kind. They are not limited to Wilson cultivars, but most are of Irish breeding, and all were donated by Irish growers.

Mr. Willis, the director, guided us through the garden and later gave us a mini-tour of the University. The buildings are very contemporary and exciting, and the whole atmosphere is one of looking forward to the future. He showed us the laboratories of the Botany Department and explained the research they were conducting. The visit here reinforced my feeling that the people of North Ireland would just like to get on with the business of living their lives in peace and see an end to all animosities.

While in Omagh I stayed at the home of Brian and Betty Duncan, a warm and happy experience. It is a very different dwelling than the others I had visited, being new and up-to-the-minute. The posters on the doors of the children's bedrooms reminded me of my grandchildren, and the

children themselves are wonderful, so happy and interesting, and full of questions about America. The grounds are immaculate, very well planned, and loaded with interesting plants, all blooming their heads off. There is a great deal of variation in size and habit in the shrubs, and differences in leaf textures and colors all work together to produce a harmonious whole. One feels sure that it would be a beautiful garden at any time of the year.

There are daffodil beds at the back and side of the house, together with a greenhouse and a pony stable. New cultivars and selected seedlings are grown here, but most of the stocks of Rathowen Daffodils are grown at the farm of Brian's partner, Clarke Campbell. I had a glorious morning there, looking at seedling and named stocks, making notes and taking pictures. It was freezing cold and my nose was running like a faucet, but I hardly noticed those unimportant details. It seemed like no time at all until Clarke was bringing me in for a glass of sherry and Brian was picking us up to go home with him for lunch.

I often wondered during my visit how Brian could do it all—make the crosses, select the seedlings, cut and stage the flowers for all those shows, take care of his home grounds, be the concerned husband and father that he is—and hold down a full time job! Betty works full-time, also, teaching school, and she carries on with the household duties in a fabulous fashion. They are clearly a couple who know where they are going and who are living life to the fullest with their family and friends.

Rathowen Daffodils has featured the introductions of Tom Bloomer and, more recently, those of Brian Duncan. One of the most successful of Mr. Bloomer's crosses, Rashee  $\times$  Empress of Ireland, resulted in a bevy of beautiful white trumpets, Silent Valley, White Majesty, White Empress, and White Star, along with several bicolor trumpets of elegant form and cool coloring. Now the progeny of another Bloomer cross, Camelot  $\times$  Arctic Gold, are making an appearance. Golden Joy and Golden Jewel have already been mentioned and 1 Y-Y Midas Touch is equally good. There are other selected siblings which are borderline 1's and 2's. Brian's unlikely cross of Joybell  $\times$  Empress of Ireland has resulted in some fine flowers which fall into several different divisions. 2 Y-GYY Joyland is very distinct, with long cup and a touch of green, and 1 W-Y Form Master is an excellent bicolor. His delightful cyclamineus hybrids Lilac Charm and Lavender Lass have been winning prizes, and he has others up his sleeves. I especially liked a sweet little white one with a pink band on the cup. For those interested in new poets, Brian has Poet's Way and Poet's Wings to offer.

On May 8, the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group gathered in Rowallane for a last "Hail and Farewell" to the daffodil season. A picnic lunch was followed by an informal daffodil show staged against the grey stuccoed walls of the courtyard. Everyone was relaxed and happy, and we enjoyed a stroll through the extensive gardens of the estate. Many family groups from the town were enjoying the gardens and the lovely day along with us, and they stopped by to see the daffodil show. Ballydorn and Rathowen had set up noncompetitive exhibits, mostly seedlings, and these attracted much attention.

From Rowallane I went home with Frank and Patricia Harrison for a visit to Ballydorn. Their charming home is situated on a hill overlooking beautiful Strangford Lough. Little green islands stud the blue waters,

sailboats rock gently at anchor, and the ruin of an old castle broods over the scene. Large expanses of glass bring this lovely view into the rooms of the house, where warm hospitality and blazing fires brighten even the rainiest of days.

In the library here I became acquainted with some of the exotic wines and other spirits that the Harrisons had brought home from their travels in many lands. Strange concoctions made "Happy Hour" an adventure, and dinner was a real event, too, as Patricia is a superb cook and really spoiled us.

The daffodil growing at Ballydorn has been curtailed in recent years and now most of the beds have been given over to the growing of seedlings and numbered selections. Frank is very keen on flowers with vivid green eyes, and among the numbered seedlings are some startling beauties. All have been selected for great round perianths of heavy substance and whiteness of petal, and sturdy growth is considered very important. Because of the lateness of the season there were not many cultivars blooming in Div. 1 and 2, but the magnificent seedlings in Div. 3 were a show in themselves.

One evening we went for a drive along the shores of the lake. It is so quiet and peaceful here with the green hills and sparkling waters, and as we drove down the lanes, past the ancient farms and rustic villages, everyone waved to Frank and bid us good evening.

It was time for me to return to England, and inasmuch as there were difficulties in flying out of Belfast, Frank suggested that I take the night boat to Liverpool and go from there on the connecting fast train to London. It was a choice that I can heartily recommend, with a delightful dinner, a good berth, and breakfast on board. A bus takes one directly from the boat to the train station and there are no difficulties with luggage.

In London I changed to a suburban train to go to the village of Letty Green for a short visit with Barbara Abel Smith. A call the previous evening had ascertained that she still had flowers in bloom, particularly the yellow petaled pink cups which I was anxious to see. This color combination seems to have turned up all over the world at the same time, in different daffodil growing areas. It appears, though, that Milestone (Mitsch) was the forerunner, at least the first to be named.

There were some lovely ones at Letty Green, and also other noteworthy seedlings. A luscious pink cup which definitely measured as Div. 3 took my attention as did several all-yellow flowers with short ruffled cups and deep green centers. A cross of Stainless  $\times$  Jewel Song had produced a crystalline flower with pure pink cup rimmed in rose-red. The ADS members who saw Barbara's flowers in Philadelphia will remember 2 Y-Y Emily, 2 W-Y Clumber, 2 Y-W Grand Prospect, 2 W-P Pink Panther, and 2 W-W Tutankhamun. These were all shown in her exhibit in London, looking even better than before.

Next morning I returned to London for a day of shopping and finally the flight home. My mind was a jumble of memories of people and shows and gardens, but my heart was tuned in to just one message. To all my Irish and English hosts and hostesses and the other beautiful people: a million thank-yous! You were all so generous in every way. Watch out for a stampede of Americans in spring 1979 to see your lovely gardens and to taste your matchless hospitality.

## THOUGHTS ON MOVING

By BETTY D. DARDEN, *Newsoms, Virginia*

Last winter I decided to move. My husband had died, and most of the children have gone. I was weary of fighting the cold north wind with old-fashioned space heaters. Our yard is a jungle. Daffodils are planted as our fancy struck us at the moment.

I bought a lovely two-acre lot. The daffodils would look so much better if I could organize them. Did I say organize? I've never been organized in my life. Last week I found a daffodil map in my recipe file next to Quiche Lorraine. I had made Quiche Lorraine the day we planted those daffodils.

During the winter I studied house plans. It would be fun to start over, to live in the Twentieth Century. No more back-breaking stairs, antiquated electricity, and frozen pipes.

Suddenly in March the daffodils opened. The yard was a blaze of color overnight. I had forgotten we had so many. I had never viewed them with the idea of moving.

Each planting of daffodils had a special significance. Against the front fence are the February Golds that were moved 30 years ago from my first garden.

Under the dining room window is dear little Jenny, a Mother's Day present from my children. She never multiplies, but each year she is faithful about blooming. Close by are the white bulbocodiums that bloom at Thanksgiving.

I'll never forget the heartbreaking morning at the height of the season when we looked out the window and saw every lovely daffodil lying on the ground frozen to a mush.

Another morning at sunrise I cut flowers for the Gloucester show. I came to Verona—a memorable sight. I dropped to my knees to look more closely. Out loud I said, "You are the most beautiful thing I have ever seen." The Judges thought so too. It won Best Bloom of the Show. I could move Verona to a new home, but it would never be the same.

I remember the year I waited for Romance to bloom. It was as lovely as I had anticipated. There are lots of them now. In the same bed with Romance are the show flowers that our friendly resident ghost stepped on. His wry sense of humor is exasperating. He plants van Sions in the most unlikely places.

Twenty years ago my youngest child was born almost in the middle of a daffodil bed. We named him John—short for jonquil. John is a man now. He mows the grass around the daffodils, and he is careful about leaving the foliage until it is dead.

I have a mental picture of my gentle Mother walking in the yard on her last visit to us. It was the first year we had bought bulbs, and we were so proud of them.

Spring before last, four gorgeous peacocks visited our yard every day when the daffodils were in bloom. Who could forget the sight of those majestic birds strolling among the flowers? Daffodils and peacocks are certainly two of Nature's most magnificent creations. A new yard couldn't provide this memory.

I'll never forget the tramp who joined my husband Richard in the side

yard one Sunday morning to admire the daffodils. I was amused when I saw them from the window—two lonely men admiring the beauty of Nature. We had bought some rather expensive bulbs, and Richard was conscious of their cost. Personally, I can't equate beauty with price. Richard was in his glory pointing out the "valuable" flowers to the tramp. When we returned from our drive that afternoon, we discovered the tramp armed with bucket and spade digging up the "valuable" daffodils by their roots. When he saw us he ran with his bucket of Fort Knox.

Under the mighty trees in the side yard we naturalized some jonquilla from seed collected from our own flowers. Two violent hurricanes felled the trees but the jonquilla are still there. I could never move all those flowers. They are too deeply rooted in the soil—as I am.

Often I walk by myself in the yard to meditate. Perhaps I am by myself, but I am never alone.

How can I leave this yard? My children and grandchildren took their first steps here. It's precious soil. The footprints of the great and the near great of the daffodil world are here. How many sunrises and sunsets and rainbows have I seen from the daffodil beds? I always call it "my rainbow." I refuse to live in the past, but, as Shakespeare said, "What's past is prologue."

So when the North wind blows, I will wrap up. I'll pretend not to mind the long stairs or the inconveniences of the house. The yard is a jungle, but an interesting one. I can't bring myself to walk away from it, or my wonderful neighbors, or our friendly resident ghost.

## MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

There must be something about islands that stimulates daffodil activities. New Zealand is unbelievable in its daffodil accomplishments. Its World Convention let Americans and others know what Kiwi daffodil growers could do and how beautiful their country is.

Now a piece of an island is preparing to demonstrate its beauty and the daffodil-growing talent of its people. Brian Duncan, proprietor of Rathowen Daffodils and future winner of the Engleheart Cup, is preparing a World Convention in Northern Ireland in April of 1979. Save your pennies and from time to time stuff a dollar or two in the piggy bank as Brian and his Northern Ireland Daffodil Group are preparing a tour that no one should miss. Tentative plans that are firming up rapidly include visiting the London show, the Midlands show, Northern Ireland Daffodil shows, magnificent gardens and the bulb farms of John Lea, Carncairn (Robin and Kate Reade), Ballydorn (Sir Frank and Lady Harrison), and, to be sure, Rathowen Gardens itself.

Our President, Bill Ticknor, is leaving the environs of our Nation's Capital to settle within 10 miles of the Dismal Swamp where the bear and the alligator play. Edenton was the first capital of the colony of North Carolina and was explored by Raleigh and his men when the first Elizabeth was Queen. Pirate Teach, old Blackbeard himself, may have planted doubloons where Bill and Laura Lee will plant golden daffodils.

An item by the Seed Broker in the June Journal stated that Jim O'More of New Zealand sent 11½ pounds of open pollinated seed to this country. Since the Seed Broker and the Editor never make mistakes we must blame some gremlin. It should have been 15 ounces, still an enormous amount of seeds. Even New Zealand bees, who make delicious honey, under the exacting tutelage of the celebrated Mr. O'More couldn't pollinate enough daffodils in one season to produce that many seeds.

Discolored foliage on a highly prized daffodil causes a sinking of the heart because, if it is virus, there is nothing to do but discard the plant, bulb and all. There is no point nor fairness in blaming it on the source of your bulbs because it is extremely unlikely that any professional grower has sent you an infected bulb. The viruses are already nearby in a myriad of host plants and aphids are the villains who carry it to the plant. Control of aphids by insecticides is nearly impossible as they are born, multiply, and transmit the virus before the insecticide can take effect. However, it seems that aphids take violent objection to aluminium foil strips as the aluminium reflects ultra violet rays from the sky and the aphids promptly change course. An aluminium strip mulch covering 50% or more of the soil seems to be an effective deterrent. This experimentation has been carried on by USDA's Agricultural Research Service at Beltsville and has proven quite successful with squash and gladiolus.

In the state of South Australia there lives a daffodil lover, the Reverend Eric Philpott. Reverend Philpott has been growing daffodils since goodness knows when and has been engaged in plant breeding for the past 40 years. He has raised quite a number of excellent daffodils, not enough of which are grown in this country. Heir Apparent 1 Y-Y, Pink Ki 2 W-P, Dorothy Ford 2 W-W, and Polar Imp 3 W-W are grown here and are fine daffodils. To quote the Reverend: "Having reached the octogenarian stage, we are unable to cope with manually operated earth moving implements (to wit, the fork and the spade) and our operations are gradually coming to a full stop."

Having cut back so drastically because of his age, the Reverend now grows a stock of bulbs just sufficient to make two entries in the Royal Adelaide Show. One is for 36 varieties, 3 blooms each; and one is for 18 varieties, 3 blooms each. He has won first prize in these 2 classes for the past 25 consecutive years.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

Several of the area daffodil growers were apprehensive about the effects of the past severe winter on their daffodils. Reports that the soil was frozen as much as four feet deep were rather common. As a general rule, the soil temperatures seldom get below 20°F, even in areas of severe winter. Once a daffodil is well rooted there is little danger that it will not survive a winter. However, there are some daffodils such as the tazettas that are not very well adapted to the colder climates.

Some of the robins have surveyed the growth and behavior of the tazetta daffodils. Apparently Silver Chimes is the most popular one. It is a seedling from Grand Monarque × *N. triandrus louseleurii*. Tazetta daffodils are not

very popular with daffodil growers. The lack of availability and the lack of new introductions do not allow much in the way of their promotion. This lack of new introductions can be traced to the fact that most of the tazetta hybrids are sterile, so hybridizers have little to work with. There are, however, some opportunities for hybridization among the growers in the more southern climates, and it is hoped that a renewed activity can be encouraged among them.

Of the 21 tazettas that I grow, Matador is the only one that has produced seed. Both Matador and Golden Dawn came from open-pollinated *Admiration*, so the pollen parent is unknown. So far as I am concerned, there has been no evidence of Golden Dawn setting seed. Unfortunately, the parentage for many of the commonly grown tazetta hybrids is lacking in the ADS Data Bank. Cragford is a seedling of *Glorious* and an unknown pollen parent. Finally, *Chinita* is a seedling of *Chaucer 9* and *Jaune à Merveille 8*. This latter has fertile pollen. It has also been reported that *Silver Chimes* has been a successful seed parent for some of the New Zealand hybridizers.

Our survey revealed that in southern California, southern Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, and northern Florida tazetta daffodils grew like weeds. In those areas there can be active hybridizing. Farther north in southern Missouri, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and most of Virginia, they can grow well for the most part. I am not too familiar with the Pacific Coastal Region, but it is logical that tazettas should grow exceptionally well in those areas where daffodils are at their very best. Finally, in the far north such as Minnesota, the Dakotas, and northern New England, there would be a great challenge in growing tazettas.

In the colder climates it is logical to believe that tazetta growth will be tested by the season. Early ones will be more subject to frost and cold bits of weather that often come along. Again, there will be variation depending on the individual cultivar, especially those with non-tazetta parentage.

Seasons come and seasons go; there are no two exactly alike. In my garden the daffodils were three weeks late in beginning their blooming season, and this season ended at about the usual time. A warm rain came during the second week-end of March. Did you ever notice how rapidly a daffodil will grow following such a rain? It seems to me that a growth of three to four inches came overnight. The leaves were barely visible at this time. Three weeks later many were in bloom. Water, and warm water at that, becomes very essential to daffodil growth, but there must also be good drainage.

I would like to encourage the addition of new daffodils each year to a planting. I would like to encourage the growth of seedlings. There are many nice seedlings growing in my garden that would be suitable for garden and landscape planting. I would like to encourage youngsters in growing daffodils. Give them a space so that they can have their own. I would like to encourage more men to grow daffodils. I would like to have more exhibitors participating in daffodil shows. A large show will do much to promote this beautiful flower. I would like to have more shows each season. And finally, I would like to have more interest and increased membership in the robins. It would be great to have reports from areas that are not normally represented now. There are general and regional robins, robins for men and women, and robins for miniatures and for hybridizers. Come and join with us!



## HOW IT WAS MADE

The ADS trophy for the New Zealand Daffodil Society was entirely handcrafted of heavy sterling silver. In designing it I was anxious to make something unique and distinctive. The hexagon shape was decided upon because the daffodil flower is six-sided, and the daffodil portraits are of American-bred cultivars from Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 5, 6, 7.

Each 3" × 5" panel was cut separately from sheet silver and the 3" sides were filed to a 60° angle. They were then completely covered with etching ground, an asphalt preparation which resists acid. The drawings had been made in advance and were transferred to the panels by scratching through the etching ground to expose the silver. The panels were then immersed in a solution of nitric acid which ate away the silver where it was exposed. After the panels had been etched and cleaned, they were soldered together to form the sides of the trophy. An acetylene torch was used to heat the silver to 1420°F (red hot), which is the melting point of the silver solder. Excess solder was then filed away and the seams smoothed with various grades of emory paper.

Next the hexagon-shaped bottom was cut out with a jewelers saw from a sheet of very heavy silver. It was annealed several times and hammered to be slightly convex in the center. It was then soldered onto the sides. Because of the large size of the piece it was impossible for me to get it hot enough with just one torch and I enlisted the help of two friends so that three torches could be used at once.

The base sections were sawed out, filed and emoried, then hammered into a curved shape. A heavy silver wire was soldered along the bottom

to strengthen them further. The base was then soldered onto the bottom of the trophy (again with three torches). After these seams had been filed and smoothed, the whole trophy was gone over for scratches, then polished. The inside was done with fine steel wool for a matte finish, and the outside was high-polished.

The daffodils pictured on the panels are Nampa, Daydream, and Air-castle on the outside, and Petrel, Surfside, and Bell Song inside.

—MARIE BOZIEVICH

## ABOUT BILL PANNILL, KITTY BLOOMER, AND THALIA

*(From the Middle Atlantic Region Newsletter, June 1977)*

Although not an ADS show (having been a well established show before the ADS was born) the Garden Club of Virginia's 43rd Annual Daffodil Show held in Roanoke this year involved many of our members. Bill Pannill won Best-in-Show with his own Rim Ride, also received the Horticulture Sweepstakes, and silver cups for the best pink collection, best white collection, best reverse bicolor collection, and best red cup collection. In addition, he was awarded a new, very handsome perpetual trophy given in honor of Katherine Leadbeater Bloomer (yes, our own Kitty) for the best collection in the show. Mrs. J. Robert Walker was awarded two coveted challenge bowls, the Harris and the Beirne, the first for three stems of 12 cultivars; the second, for three stems of six whites. And just to keep all the horticultural awards in the ADS family, Mrs. R. P. Moore, Jr. won the Carr Cup for her collection of five miniatures, while Mrs. F. Paul Turner, Jr. was Runner-Up in Horticultural Sweepstakes. I wish all of you could have seen the two-column 10-inch picture of Rim Ride and Bill in the Roanoke Times. No father ever looked upon his offspring with more pride.

The judges for this show were graciously entertained at lunch in the home of Mrs. Wm. B. Bagbey, nee Leila Cocke, a great-granddaughter of Charles S. Cocke, founder of Hollins College. She casually mentioned to some of us that the reason she grew so many of the graceful cultivar Thalia is that family legend says that it was named after her cousin, Miss Thalia S. Haywood (1868-1944), who for many years taught Botany at Hollins. Having remembered Miss "Tee" from my own Hollins days, I was fascinated and asked for details. It seems that Miss Haywood did some work in botany for the Tait Seed Co. of Norfolk, not for pay but just for the love of it, and they honored her in this manner. Thalia was introduced by Van Waveren in 1916. Was Tait Seed Co. connected in some way with Van Waveren? In any event I would like to think this tale is true, for I fondly recall Miss "Tee," who, although retired before I went to Hollins, still lived on campus and lovingly tended the peonies she had planted around the Science Hall and supplied great arrangements of them for the reception rooms in Main Hall every May. I can think of no one more deserving of having a lovely flower named for her.

—FRANCES ARMSTRONG

## POET TREASURE FROM TASMANIA

By MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

General interest in daffodils in Tasmania, as in mainland Australia, is almost exclusively in Divisions 1-4. A regular judge for Australian shows writes that he has not ever "seen a poet on the bench." How exciting it is then for a poetic collector to see even one Tasmanian-raised poet such as Greenholm listed in a catalogue!

On opening, the poet Greenholm has a lovely coral pink band around a slightly cupped disc of palest chartreuse. Such a distinctive reward makes the two-year wait, necessary when daffodil bulbs have been acquired from Down Under, seem like no time at all. The bulbs arrived in Maryland in spring 1975, only a week after being airmailed from Tasmania, and they were at once planted deep in a tree-shaded part of the garden and mulched thick with peat moss. The mulch was removed before Christmas, and in the spring of 1976 the foliage appeared and ripened in due course. In April 1977, just 2 years after planting, three blooms appeared with strong stems, good color, and substance quite ready to "be seen on the bench."

Greenholm was raised from Milan with pollen from C. E. Radcliff's Moina, which was raised from Mystic X Pink 'un. It is not listed in the R H S International Register of Daffodil Names; few hybridizers Down Under register their daffodils because they are amateurs and raise flowers only for their own pleasure. Even so, Greenholm has been listed as a poet in a couple of Australian catalogues. It is referred to as one of the newer varieties.

Very few poets were raised in Tasmania between 1910 and 1930, although many older varieties are to be found in driveways and about the ruins of uninhabited houses, just as they are in America. Evidently there, as here, the poets do well in uncultivated ground. The trouble is to identify them, and in catalogues most poets are referred to as "mixed."

After the 1930's, C. E. Radcliff of Hobart, Tasmania, raised Avoca, which was registered for him by his son. Another Tasmanian, Stephen Bisdée of Bagdad, registered half a dozen poets between 1939 and 1956, but most of them were for his own enjoyment around his home in the country and probably were not widely distributed. K. J. Heazlewood, the raiser of Greenholm, also has his daffodils nearby for his own pleasure. He now grows them all in a century-old orchard near his house. He enjoys "recurvus" and something else they call "Pheasant's Eye" there and raises his own poet seedlings with the familiar plaint: "Really I cannot distinguish them from their parents."

(Note: Bulbs brought from halfway around the world may not always become adjusted to the different hemisphere and climate as quickly as implied in this article. It may well take five years for them to become acclimatized. M.Y.)

## MINIATURES

By W. J. TOAL, Northern Ireland

From Northern Ireland Daffodil Group Newsletter, March 1977

From time to time we all need something different to make gardening interesting and those who have hitherto confined their attention almost entirely to the stately aristocrats of the great narcissus family can find a new interest in the cultivation of their miniature relations. These are the little species which have accompanied our progress for countless generations. These tiny wildings have no reputation of stateliness to preserve and they do not have to stand erect living up to all that is said about them in books and catalogues, but how delightful are their elfin charms and how ingenious of them to be so flexible, bending instead of breaking under the rough breath of a gale or beneath the weight of snow. When you come under the spell of their delicate enchantment, and, with intimate care, create the conditions which suit them, then you will reap a rich reward for your labours. Not all the dwarfs have the same requirements. The natural habitat of many is the mountains of Spain and Portugal, at altitudes up to 5,000 feet, while some flourish on the scree of the eastern face of Gibraltar. Although frost leaves them unblemished, good drainage is essential for their success. Only in one respect is failure usually encountered and that is if standing moisture occurs at the roots. Others thrive in the damp meadows of Portugal and should therefore, be planted in cool moist situations. All of them share with their larger relatives the need for ample time to develop their root systems. In the garden these endearing little miniatures can be used in countless ways. Most are ideal rockery subjects, all are charming in little groups in quiet sheltered pockets and corners anywhere, but perhaps they are seen at their best when grown in pots or pans on the staging of a cold greenhouse, where they will not get splashed by inclement weather, and where their delicate beauty can be appreciated at eye level.

The most delicate and rewarding of all the miniature narcissi is without doubt the charming *N. watieri*. It is a perfect miniature little white jonquil, the perianth being perfectly flat and about one inch wide, while the crown is also flat with a bright green eye. It sends up narrow linear leaves, bright green in colour and about six inches long, and a flowering stem about the same length. This little treasure comes from the Atlas Mountains and so dislikes our wet winters. Do try it in a pot or a pan, in a mixture of good loam and coarse sand and afford it some winter protection so that its pygmy charms can be better appreciated.

*N. rupicola* is a slightly smaller golden yellow counterpart of *watieri* and equally desirable if only for its delicious fragrance. Another scented charmer among the jonquils is *N. juncifolius*, whose short trumpeted clear yellow flowers are carried 2-3 or more on stems about six inches high. It is a lovely little plant for a pan in the greenhouse but also growing well enough in a sheltered pocket in the border, while not the least of its virtues is its lateness of flowering. On the other hand one of the earliest flowering miniatures is *N. asturiensis*, the baby of the lot, a true little "trumpeter in gold" with a frilled corona opening often in February and only two or three inches in height. It is a delightful little dwarf for a

raised and sheltered pocket in the rock garden, as is also its slightly larger companion *N. minor*. It is probably best described as a little bicolor as the trumpet is usually slightly darker than the pale yellow perianth segments. It grows about six inches high and generally flowers about the end of March. Both are perfectly hardy out of doors provided that they have ample drainage and a certain amount of shelter from the coldest winds.

Among the wistful triandrus species none are more beautiful than *N. triandrus albus*, more often called "Angel's Tears." This graceful species was discovered by the late Peter Barr in north-west Spain. Although it is the personification of daintiness there is nothing heavenly about his choice of a common name. It was named after a youth called Angelo whom he employed, but the story is too long to relate here. Its milk white drooping bell-like flowers are carried two or three on stems seldom exceeding eight inches in height. Unfortunately it is not a very vigorous grower. *N. triandrus aurantiacus* is one of the first to open, and one of the loveliest but unfortunately it is still hard to come by. Its rich gold flowers dangling fuchsia-like, two or three on a stem, glow with imprisoned sunshine and form a striking contrast to the milky-white of *N. t. albus*. Good drainage and a sheltered position are desirable for all the triandrus daffodils and unless these can be secured it is best to grow them in a frame or greenhouse for all are worthy of the care they need.

Among the earliest of all the dwarf narcissi to flower are the varieties of *N. bulbocodium* from the Atlas Mountains of North Africa and Algeria. These delightful dwarf species are aptly named the hoop-petticoat daffodil and they blow a little bugle rather than a trumpet, with only wispy segments and grassy foliage. Most forms of *N. bulbocodium* are well known, but mention should be made of the little-known variety *Tenuifolius*. It is of dwarfer stature than the type and has short linear leaves. The colour is bright golden yellow, and the flowers are of good size and are held well above the leaves which are narrow, long and semi-prostrate. Those who have never grown the sulphury yellow hoop petticoat daffodil, *N. bulbocodium citrinus*, with its dainty flowers, small and tight-waisted, springing out into a crinoline, on six-inch stems, should try their hand with it, and the same can be said of its golden yellow counterpart *bulbocodium conspicuus*. The bulbocodiums do not like to be too dry and they seem to thrive best in a sandy peaty mixture that is a little on the moist side.

In similar situations the exquisite little *N. cyclamineus* will find the fulfillment of all its needs. What a distinctive and curious flower this is, with its long narrow trumpet looking down to the ground from which it springs and its sharply reflexed perianth laid back like the ears of a frightened rabbit. Its green leaves in their brightness as striking as the yellow flowers in theirs, seeding itself freely, as it does, it delights the eye and ministers to the pride which is every gardener's heritage.

Those I have mentioned are the true species and if their mention arouses some little enthusiasm for these what may be termed the garden cinderellas of the great Narcissus family I shall feel amply repaid, for they are capable of giving so much pleasure that I would like to pass it on.

But perhaps the most endearing of all the miniatures are the many enchanting hybrids that have resulted from crosses between these species and the trumpets and other large flowered daffodils. They are an exciting and

wonderful race of garden hybrids which every lover of the dwarfs will not rest until he has included them in this collection, but more about them at a later date.

## GOOD NEWS FOR DIVISION 6

By NANCY R. WILSON, Berkeley, California

One of the benefits of being on the Clean-up Committee is being able to bring home daffodil bouquets. My husband, Jerry, brought home Grant Mitsch's Div. 6 display from the San Francisco Convention. Our friends and neighbors enjoyed them very much. Some of these early cyclamineus hybrids are in your gardens and some will be available from the Daffodil Haven Catalog.

I am a miniature enthusiast and was taken by Atom (Wee Bee X *N. cyclamineus*), the smallest flower in the group. Atom was one of three 1977 introductions. It is 6 in. high, a clear yellow, with a distinct flower of excellent form and balance. The perianth segments are strongly reflexed and the trumpet is long and flanged. Zip, 11 in., a sister to Atom, is a similar yellow with a tint of green in the flat, starlike perianth. It has a small, flared, graceful trumpet.

Bard, 14 in., was the third new one. It is a second-generation Mitylene X *cyclamineus*. Its clear yellow perianth segments are smooth and slightly reflexed. The trumpet is a deeper yellow with a flared, frilled edge.

Bonus, (1973) 13 in. (Cibola X *cyclamineus*), was the largest flower in the group. It is 13 in. tall and a clear, pure yellow with heavy substance. The perianth is moderately wide and reflexed. The trumpet is wide and flaring. Prefix, her sister, (1969) 14 in., has a deep yellow flared trumpet with a reflexed perianth. The flower is smaller than Bard.

Dik Dik, (1971) 13 in., Jet Fire (1969) 10 in., and A52/5 are all from ((Market Merry X Carbineer) X Armada) X *cyclamineus*. These three were the most intense in coloration. Jet Fire has a very rich coloring, the perianth is reflexed and a very deep yellow. The trumpet is a bright red-orange. Dik Dik has a flat, dark yellow perianth and a shorter, wide orange trumpet. A 52/5 was Eileen Frey's seedling. She is Grant's daughter. It has a reflexed perianth and an interesting plump, orange trumpet with light orange shading giving it a unique effect.

Ibis, (1974) 12 in., and Swift (1973) 15 in. are from Trousseau X *cyclamineus*. Ibis has a white, starry, flatter perianth and a narrow light yellow trumpet. Swift is larger and sturdier appearing. The trumpet is pale yellow and the perianth whiter than Ibis.

Chickadee, (1961) 10 in., is the palest of all. A Rubra X *cyclamineus* cross, the shorter, orange trumpet is set off by a soft yellow, reflexed perianth.

These cyclamineus hybrids were lovely. Grant Mitsch's work is broadening the scope of cyclamineus hybrids for everyone's enjoyment. The display helped our convention to be a grand success.

## FROM THE SEED BROKER'S MAIL

*Among the many letters requesting seed were two of special interest. From Mrs. Alfred L. Lorraine, Richmond, Va.:*

An optimistic—foolish might be more appropriate—82-year-old daffodil lover, still young at heart, would very much like to partake of the generous seed-sharing from Down Under.

I have just converted an asparagus bed that fed the pine mice instead of me into a well prepared bed for extra daffodils, so I will have a good place to plant and care for the bonanza of seed that I even hope to see bloom some day.

Because my premises are mostly of deciduous trees the daffodils grow in a naturalized planting, but I do have an area that I call my educational section where many come to learn—also, one which contains bulbs from Ireland, England, Holland, Australia, New Zealand—and, of course, our own U.S.A. (from Grant Mitsch and The Daffodil Mart).

In 1967 I ordered the bulb offer from Mr. Phillips. Tho they arrived in April I was able to summer them successfully and as advised by him planted them in September. Lochin 1c and Sicily 2b dried up, but, all the other 14 have been blooming in my "International Bed" ever since. Their texture and substance, in my opinion, is the most perfect, and they are beautiful!

Beauty-wise, Laetitia, which Mr. Heath, Sr., sent me many years ago, is tops among the tazettas. Sad that it seems to have disappeared from the market. Not even The Daffodil Mart can furnish it now.

Having fulfilled several specific projects over the past 25 years the one I am working on now is to save the garden variety lovelies that are fast disappearing from the catalogues. Tho not show flowers they do beautify the landscape with their grace and charm and proclaim to all who pass that spring has come.

The June 1977 Daffodil Journal is full of interest—as are all the others. It is a very high class and informative publication. Best wishes for yourself and your daffodils.

*And from Francis C. Galos, Lancaster, N.Y.:*

Thank you for your seeds in the past; enclosed find stamps for daffodil seed.

The first year, three years ago, you sent 100 Culpepper seed; out of these seed I have 86 bulbs by actual count, in the third year.

Last year I reported that seed planted the fall before germinated poorly—not so, they germinated very well, but not in the spring as expected, but rather in the fall. I brought the container into the greenhouse till January, when they went dormant. I buried the pot in a protected area under snow; this spring they came up 100%.

This year, same thing, very few came; I believe they will do the same, but this time I got them directly in a well prepared bed.

My wife has a sister in Seattle, Washington, and I planned this year's trip west to take in the Daffodil Festival and of course—by appointment—visited Murray Evans and the Mitsches.

At Murray's we all saw his planting and met his wife. Murray picked

an armload of his best as a gift for us. My in-laws and friends were amazed at the varieties. Surprising how many people feel that daffodils are yellow or white, period!

At the Mitsches' I saw a 7-inch white with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch pink saucer  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick (No. 34-1), and a reverse bicolor with a deep yellow perianth fully 5 inches in diameter and a pure white straight pipe-like trumpet with frilled yellow edge—very clean looking. Grant said they would not be introduced for 5 years. In the garage they had beautiful arrangements of many varieties. One named Chamois, a tan color, was a standout.

Once again, thank you for seed in the past.

## DISQUALIFY VERSUS ELIMINATE

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

There seems to be some question among judges concerning the process of disqualification and elimination in daffodil shows. Perhaps a study of the meaning of the two words and how they are applied in judging will clarify their use. The word "disqualify" means to bar from competition. The word "eliminate" means to set aside as unimportant.

A judge cannot disqualify an exhibit. When an entry is placed on the show table it becomes an exhibit and must be judged; however, the judges may eliminate the exhibit by setting it aside because it does not fit the class in some way. The judge has no right to open the entry tag, hunt up the exhibitor, and tell him or her to remove the exhibit. Judges must judge what is in front of them. Only the classification or entry committee may bar an entry.

The judges use the process of elimination to solve the problem. Entries in any plant society show are expected to be morphologically perfect. All the parts of the specimen must be present. If a multiple-flowered scape that has one bloom with five perianth segments is discovered in a class, that exhibit may be eliminated from the competition because of its morphological imperfection. Rarely would such an exhibit need to be point scored. Students taking the schools should not be asked to judge such a specimen, but if one should appear to be point scored, then enough points should be removed to prevent the specimen from winning an award. Points may be removed on form, pose, and size, as all would be affected. The same is true when other parts of a flower are missing. A horse with three legs would hardly be eligible for a race.

Any entry having a morphological imperfection should be disqualified (barred) by a committee before it reaches the show table. When the exhibitor is responsible for correct naming, classification, and placing, he or she is also responsible for checking the morphological perfection of the specimen. If the exhibitor does not notice an imperfection, and if there is no entry or classification committee to disqualify the entry, then the judges eliminate the exhibit, or set it aside as unimportant. This is judging by the process of elimination.

# BULLETIN BOARD

## THE NEW CLASSIFICATION AND SHOW SCHEDULES

The new classification will require that several changes be made in writing the 1978 ADS show schedules. First of all, Division numbers hereafter will be written in Arabic, rather than Roman, numerals. Next, all a, b, c, and d subdivision indicators must be removed. (If using a "mark-up" of last season's schedule as a preliminary schedule, just cross these out.)

Color code letters are not to be used anywhere in schedules for the time being. The required colors should continue to be spelled out in class descriptions, for example: "Division 3—Class 13 White perianth, orange or red in cup."

Then, in Divisions 5, 6, and 7, there will no longer be a distinction made between *long* and *short cupped* varieties; color alone will be the dividing factor. The following class descriptions are suggested for dividing these three divisions:

### DIVISION 5—Triandrus Hybrids

Yellow perianth and cup  
White perianth, colored cup  
White perianth and cup

### DIVISION 7—Jonquilla Hybrids

Yellow perianth and cup  
Yellow perianth, orange or red in cup  
Yellow perianth, white cup  
White perianth, colored cup  
White perianth and cup

### DIVISION 6—Cyclamineus Hybrids

Yellow perianth and cup  
Yellow perianth, orange or red in cup

White perianth, yellow cup  
White perianth, pink in cup  
White perianth and cup

Divisions 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 will remain the same as before.

—MILDRED H. SIMMS  
*Chairman, Awards Committee*

## ATTENTION 1977 SHOW CHAIRMEN

If your show schedules included a class for Intermediate daffodils, please write and tell me the number of entries in the class and also send a list of the varieties acceptable in the class. In the Washington Daffodil Society show we had only two entries. I am attributing this to the weird season we had this year, and possibly to the fact that the idea of an Intermediate class has only recently been revived in WDS. Hopefully, publication of a suggested list of eligible varieties and their availability will encourage enthusiasm for exhibiting in the class for Intermediates.

It is possible that a resurgence of interest in Intermediate daffodils will stimulate interest on the part of the commercial growers of bulbs. Maybe they will offer varieties to supplement Brent Heath's excellent list.

I am still eager to hear your thoughts on a separate section for Intermediate daffodils in flower show schedules. Please continue to send them to me. They are both interesting and helpful.

—MRS. LEROY F. MEYER  
7416 Livingston Road, Oxon Hill, Md. 20021

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

Anyone who can spare a bulb of the following (or who knows where it may be purchased) please write directly to the person seeking it. Send requests for future listings to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

#### CULTIVAR:

- 1a King of the North
- 2b Buncrana
  - Hugh Dettmann
  - Luscious
  - Pink Sprite
  - Powder Pink
  - Statue
- 2c Dew-pond
- 3c Wings of Song
- 4 Samantha
- 2c Dover Cliffs
- 3c Angel

#### DESIRED BY:

V. M. Davenport  
Burna, Ky. 42028

Mrs. James Liggett  
4126 Winfield Rd.  
Columbus, Ohio 43220

Any trumpets or tazettas for a planting at Medford Leas in New Jersey.

Mrs. Lester M. Ilgenfritz  
1011 Greacen Point Road  
Mamaroneck, New York 10543

## HERE AND THERE

Newsletters have been received from the Middle Atlantic, New England, Midwest, and Pacific Regions, and from the Central Ohio and Washington Daffodil Societies. Much of the space is devoted to reports on shows in the areas concerned. The Middle Atlantic Region is planning a fall meeting in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on October 15. Amy Anthony reviews catalogues for her New England readers. A group of ADS members from New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania met at Tyler Arboretum, Lima, Pennsylvania, on April 30 for a Northeast Regional meeting. It was suggested that the Delaware and New Jersey Daffodil Societies and any other interested persons join forces with the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society in putting an educational display featuring daffodils in the 1978 Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show. The Pacific Region letter includes several articles by Harold Koopowitz, Gerard H. Wayne, and Stan Baird.

CODS, the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, is making plans for our convention in Columbus, April 27-29. Possibly ADS Judging School I will be offered. The Washington Daffodil Society had the privilege of being the first

group to be officially informed that the new classification system is in effect, due to cooperation between ADS President Ticknor and WDS Secretary and Editor Ms. Susan B. Ticknor.

The Beautification Committee of Prince George's County, Maryland, has recently proclaimed ". . . that the Bradford pear tree is the official County tree, that the Glenn Dale Azalea is named the County's flowering shrub, and the daffodil is officially deemed the County flower, and that citizens are urged to consider these beautiful plants when planting season is upon us." The daffodil was selected because of its popularity in local gardens since Colonial times. The pear and the azalea were developed in U.S. Department of Agriculture facilities in the County. The late B. Y. Morrison, who developed the Glenn Dale azaleas, is remembered by many ADS members for his interest in, and promotion of, fine daffodils.

## EXPERIMENT STATION REPORT

The 21st Annual Report (1975) from the Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station at Camborne in Cornwall, England, covered various crops studied at the institution. The crop of interest to ADS members is of course the genus *Narcissus*.

Unfortunately, most of the research reported on dealt with the commercial aspects of the crop, and most of the reported results of experimental work are not pertinent to home garden daffodil growing. However, two studies pertained to matters affecting our own amateur daffodil activities.

First of interest was research done to determine the increase in bulb weight resulting when all blooms are removed immediately after fading. Two cultivars, Fortune and Golden Harvest, were used in the work, which covered two flowering seasons. When Fortune was harvested after the second year of growth, untopped plants had a bulb weight increase of 55%, whereas those from which the faded blooms had been removed had a bulb weight increase of 87%. At digging time bulbs of Golden Harvest that had their blooms left on showed a weight increase of 98%, but those that had had the faded flowers removed increased in weight 135%.

In view of the foregoing, it appears desirable for the Society's members to remove faded blooms unless they want the open-pollinated seeds or unless they are doing daffodil breeding.

Using the same two cultivars, the research workers examined another phase of daffodil growing—the picking of the blooms. The study showed that rapid picking significantly reduced bulb increase for cultivar Fortune but had no significant effect on Golden Harvest. The term "rapid picking" refers to fast or careless picking practices that bend, partially break, or break leaves of the plant.

Fortune is a daffodil whose leaves are easily broken at the base, and rapid or careless picking was found to break enough leaves to reduce bulb increase to a measurable degree. Golden Harvest, which has tougher leaf bases, did not suffer a similar reduction in bulb increase when subjected to the rough or rapid picking.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

## DOUBLE DAFFODILS

By K. J. HEAZLEWOOD

(From the Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter)

All early raisers, writers and exhibitors had one thing in common: they all despised double daffodils. In Barr's catalogue of 1884, doubles were listed under the heading of "monstrosities." The only double anyone had any time for was the one brought to England by Van Sion in 1620. As it was known all over England, many people thought it was indigenous to Britain. This double also became known as Wilmer's daffodil because a florist named Wilmer was the first to distribute the bulbs, giving them his own name. On some catalogues it is listed as *Telamonious plenus*. This old daffodil is found throughout Tasmania today, flowering happily in grass, particularly around the sites of early homesteads. It is found in two forms. In one, the trumpet only is filled with petaloids; in the other, the whole flower is fully double. In a book called "Narcissus in the Antipodes," published in New Zealand in 1902, the writer says of this old double, "It has every virtue except rarity and dearness."

Until 1950 double daffodils were listed in Division 10 in the daffodil classification, but in the 1950 revision, they were transferred to Division 4. I think being listed almost at the end of the classification had something to do with their unpopularity. In the old RHS Year Books about shows held in Britain, Australia, and New Zealand in 1914-1920, quite often there was no mention of double daffodils at all. To quote Barr in 1901: "no one in modern times has added a double to existing ancient forms." He went on to describe what he called the old varieties with such names as Bacon and Eggs, Butter and Eggs, and Codlins and Cream. Later these varieties became known as Lemon Phoenix, Sulphur Phoenix, and Orange Phoenix. These old timers are still growing and flowering in the grass beside my garden. Some years ago, I thought I would move a few to my present daffodil beds and cultivate them to see if they showed any improvement, but those left untouched in the grass did much better.

One of the failings of the old varieties, and of some of the more recently raised cultivars, is the weakness of the flower stalk. After heavy rain, the flowers lie flat on the ground and stay there. If they are growing in the grass, the flowers are still clean, but in cultivated beds they are a mess.

One of the first raisers of double daffodils, as we now know them, was William Copeland. He said that he had tried to raise doubles because no one else did, and because they were not popular. He believed that someday the tide would turn and that people would love them. He became a most successful breeder, and many doubles of his raising are still seen. In 1908, he registered Royal Sovereign, a white, cream, and yellow; Mrs. Wm. Copeland, a pure white, still found on the show bench; and, undoubtedly his best creation, Mary Copeland, a creamy white and red. Mrs. Backhouse at about the same time, raised double reds and yellows.

Some daffodils have given us doubles by sporting. Golden Ducat is a large, well formed early double yellow from King Alfred. Camellia, a sport from Emperor, is, as the name suggests, like a yellow camellia. In the tazetta sections, Cheerfulness, Erlicheer, and Yellow Cheerfulness are

sports. In 1914, the RHS Year Book mentioned the appearance of a new type of double, named Llinos, along with Mary Copeland and Royal Sovereign, but it was not until 1940 that the tide began to turn. In 1934, Mr. Lionel Richardson of Ireland found a seed on Mary Copeland. From the seed saved he raised Falaise, a red and white double, which proved to be fertile when mated with several varieties of different colors. In 1946 came Gay Time, which has superseded Falaise as a parent for doubles. Also bred from Falaise came Double Event, white and yellow; Hawaii, a red and yellow; Fiji, all yellow; and Acropolis, red and white, probably the best double with Falaise as a parent. From Gay Time came Gay Challenger, one of the best doubles yet seen—also Gay Song and Gay Record. Each year new doubles are produced by Mrs. Richardson, including pink doubles. Mr. Lea of England also catalogues pink doubles at high prices. In 1972, for the first time, a double, Acropolis, was included in Mrs. Richardson's winning entry in the Engleheart Cup. Looking through old catalogues, I cannot find any mention of an Australian-raised double, except in Tasmania, one of the reasons being that doubles do not grow well in warm climates, and mainland exhibitors and growers have depended upon importation. My visits to mainland shows have shown me how little interest there is in Division 4, and when reading reports of mainland shows in old newspaper cuttings, I found no classes at all for doubles. In Tasmania there was and is more interest in doubles. The first to come under notice were two raised by the late W. Jackson—Blodfier and Doette. Then came Eleanor May, raised by H. Reeve; this one was a sure winner until the Richardson doubles from Ireland made their appearance. By today's standards Eleanor May, a creamy white and orange red, was not a really good flower. It had a very long neck and often a greenish tone in the petals. Flowers of this cultivar exhibited today are not nearly as good as they were when Eleanor May was first introduced. Arthur Roblin raised a very good yellow and red, named Erica Jean, a formal flower on a strong stalk. This flower seems to have disappeared. H. Mott also raised a very nice white double, which I still have.

In the quest for pink daffodils the late W. Jackson, Jr., of Dover, led the way from a semi-double pink named Lawali. He produced several pink doubles, the best being Chimeon, a large flower with a good admixture of pink in the center. Other good pinks of his raising are Rose Duet and Maslyn. It is pleasing to record that since Mr. Jackson's death, Mrs. Jackson is continuing the daffodil breeding.

One of the deepest colored pink doubles that I have was given to me by the late Arthur Roblin. In this flower, the full-length trumpet is filled with deep pink petaloids, without any white mixture. Unfortunately the perianth is poor and the stem is short, but sometimes there is a stigma and sometimes pollen. I have called this flower Roblin 4. From its pollen I have raised quite a number of pink doubles, but none have so far the deep color of the pollen parent.

In breeding doubles I have not had any success using Falaise, but from Gay Time, a Falaise seedling, I have raised quite a few seedlings of good form and color, and early flowering. My garden is a late one, and the newer imported doubles like Gay Challenger and Gay Song miss all our early shows. Most of the imported doubles flower late, and the tendency seems to be raise still later ones.

From Mary Copeland and Pirandello I raised one of my most successful doubles, *Glowing Red*, an early red and white of good form and very successful on the show bench. Using *Glowing Red* as a pollen and seed parent I have produced some nice doubles, mainly red and yellow and early. *Gay Time* crossed with the old *Royal Sovereign* and Mrs. Wm. Copeland has produced some nice whites and yellows. For double yellows, my most successful parent has been *Golden Castle*, a deep yellow semi-double raised in Holland.

Another hybridizer in Tasmania is Harold Cross, who exhibited some very good doubles of his own raising at the last Launceston Show.

Nearly all the doubles now seen on our show benches are from imported bulbs, mainly from the Richardson collection, but importing bulbs has almost come to end because of the excessively high import charges, so in the future our new doubles will be Tasmanian raised.

### POSTSCRIPT

Meg Yerger has learned, in a letter from Mr. Heazlewood, that while the Jacksons were attending the World Daffodil Conference in New Zealand last September "vandals visited their garden and did a deal of damage and stole most of their doubles." She adds: "Those of us who were there enjoyed seeing Mrs. Jackson and the young David Jacksons as well as their Tasmanian blooms of such color and substance. A good many of the ADS members had met Mrs. Jackson before, when she and her husband attended an ADS convention in Portland, Oregon. Upon checking the Jackson's catalogue I see they had a great many of the important Richardson doubles, as well as quantities of their own raising, particularly pinks." Isabel and Victor Watts, who visited Tasmania (and saw the Jacksons) on their way home to Arkansas from New Zealand, wrote "All their daffodils were gone by then. (*Really*, some were *gone*. Several hundred were dug up and taken while they were at Lower Hutt!)"

## AN EARLY SPRING VISIT

By MARION TAYLOR, *Old Lyme, Connecticut*

Polly Brooks' series of articles on miniatures has been copied by me for use as a reference book on the subject. The first article, which was in the December 1970 Journal, entitled "The Joy of Growing Miniature Daffodils" was rather general. In September and December 1972 and in the four issues of 1973 she discussed in detail six different divisions. These articles have excellent descriptions of the flowers and advice on how to differentiate between the hybrids which are so similar. There is also a wealth of information on cultural practices and on how the various ones have behaved for her.

I was in Richmond in early spring and called Polly, whom I had never met, asking if I might visit her garden. She is a very busy person. One of her responsibilities is doing all the flowers for the Governor's Mansion, and I was indeed fortunate to find her with a free morning. What a delight

to meet her and to see her garden, sparkling with bright yellow blooms beneath beautiful double flowering white peach trees.

Polly likes the early daffodils and the smaller types best of all. Her knowledge of them is encyclopedic. Not too many labels were in evidence, but she knew every one of them, pointing out their characteristics, their origins, and many interesting facts. As she wrote, she believes there are two strains Tête-a-Tête. These she showed me, and they are notably different, one much smoother than the other, with a neat perianth. The other's trumpet was crinkled at the rim, and its perianth was a bit unkempt with no overlapping petals. Her Pango No. 1 (that is the first one she bought), which she says is different from those we usually see on the show bench to-day, was not in bloom so I did not see it, but I was able to see other flowers I did not know. Lobularis was one, also *N. cantabricus* and *N. bulbocodium romieuxii*. There were large clumps of Cornet (not a miniature but one of her early favorites), Cyclataz, Mite, Kibitzer, The Little Gentlemen, and Little Beauty. When she has to divide clumps she shares the bulbs with friends. Last year she planted bulbs at her daughter's new house. We drove over to see these. They were thriving in their new home along with a handsome year-old grandson.

Polly wrote in her first article that "one of the greatest joys in life comes from sharing, and sharing miniature daffodils (both blooms and bulbs) is a very special kind of joy." I would add that sharing her enthusiasm for growing them and sharing her vast knowledge of them has given members of ADS a very special kind of joy.

## THE NARCISSUS FLY

By P. PHILLIPS, Otorohanga, New Zealand

*This article was written for the 1977 Annual Reports of the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand and sent to us by the author. He has approached the problem as called for by New Zealand conditions, and differing conditions here may not make all his suggestions applicable in the United States.*

In many areas the narcissus fly is still one of the major problems that daffodil growers have to cope with. In spite of the use of chemicals that were considered to be effective, this pest has not been reduced to a satisfactory level of control. With the use of a pre-planting dip of 1% Aldrin it should have been possible to practically eliminate the narcissus fly altogether, but this has not eventuated. The presence of even a few untreated bulbs, the raising of seedlings, which are not effectively treated in their pre-flowering stages and the presence of other host bulbs of the Amaryllis family has allowed the pest to survive in most daffodil collections. Now that Aldrin and Dieldrin are no longer available, other methods of control will have to be adopted. New chemicals are being tried, but until these are proved reliable and become readily available other methods of control will have to be employed.

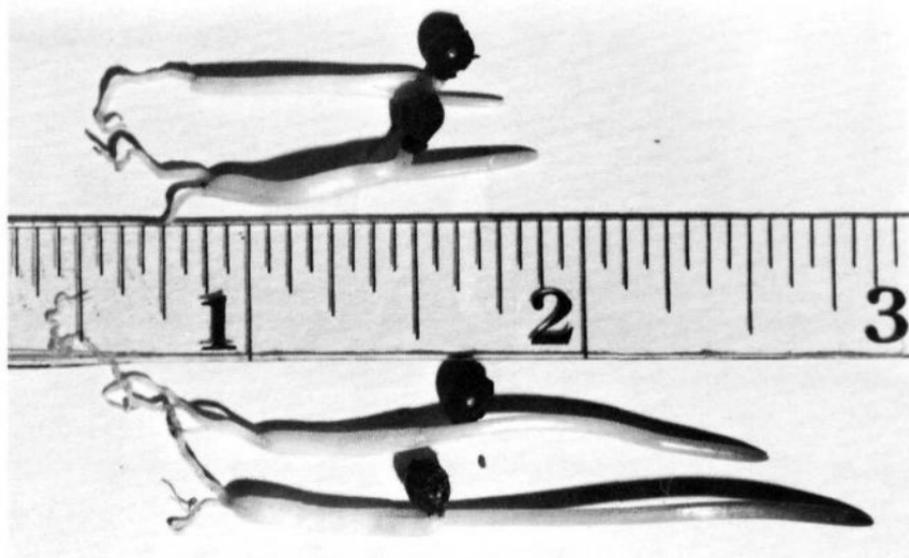
In the U.S.A. the use of Chlordane crystals placed at the base of the bulb at planting time has not proved 100% effective in the control of the fly. A more satisfactory method would be the dipping of the bulbs for 20 minutes in a 1% solution of Chlordane and Benlate, or the placing of the crystals at the neck of the bulb rather than at the base.

The regular use of hot water treatment to all stocks before planting is a big help in controlling this pest but does not prevent infection of the bulbs in the subsequent growing season. Young seedlings not of flowering size should be treated as soon as possible after lifting to destroy any maggots before they eat out the whole of the bulb tissue and reduce the seedling to a brown mass inside the apparently sound bulb. Early lifting, before the flies commence egg laying, is also an advantage. Cultivation to effectively close any cavities left by dying foliage, and thus denying access to the bulbs is also worth while. These cultivations should take place over a period from the senescence of the earliest to the latest cultivars and should be frequently carried out.

A fly net can be made from three feet of 12-gauge fencing wire, a circle of nylon mosquito or curtain net 18 inches in diameter, and a three-foot length of half-inch dowelling. Bend the wire into a 10-inch in diameter circle with three inches at each end poking outwards and bind these firmly into grooves cut on each side at one end of the dowelling. Sew the nylon net onto the wire frame and the net is completed. The flies are on the wing the time that the apple trees are in blossom until after all daffodil foliage has died down and the writer has even caught one at planting time. With this net the flies can be easily caught on a sunny day. Listen for the highpitched buzz and wait until the fly settles, then bring the net down smartly on top of it. The fly will endeavor to escape upwards into the fold of the net and as they have no bite or sting they can easily be dispatched in the folds of the net by a squeeze between the finger and thumb. The writer caught 25 flies in two hours on a bright calm day in December and on subsequent days the catch was reduced to three or four a day, with the total at 36. As each female fly is capable of depositing 40 eggs, the time spent is well worth while, is great fun, and gives one a great deal of satisfaction.

The small narcissus fly is a more difficult problem, but frequent cultivation, a close inspection of bulbs at lifting time, washing, dipping in formalin solution, and hot water treatment are all as equally effective against this pest. This fly lays up to 20 eggs at the neck of the bulbs, and when hatched into maggots they soon destroy the entire bulb. Any infected bulbs should be placed into a container with Jeyes' Fluid, or formalin at 2% strength. This container should always be at hand while lifting is in progress.

Those who are fortunate to be free of these pests should be particularly careful with any new stock that they introduce, from whatever source. Hot water treatment is essential if stocks are to be kept clean and free from this and other pests.



### “FISHHOOK” GERMINATION

In a letter in a round robin a member wrote of the peculiar “fishhook” method of the germination of a daffodil seed. As I wanted to see just what this was, I planted daffodil seeds in fine sand that would wash through a kitchen colander. When the seeds germinated, and some of the shoots were as much as 2 inches tall, the seeds were washed out of the sand and examined. Four were selected for photographing.

It is apparent that when the daffodil seed germinates, it sends down a dropper shoot or sprout. These dropper shoots measure about  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in the photograph, but others were as short as  $\frac{1}{2}$  or as long as  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Then a tiny base plate is formed. The true root grows out of this and continues on downward. The leaf shoot starts growing up inside the dropper shoot and eventually emerges from the ground. The tiny new bulb continues to grow on the base plate until the growing season is over. The dropper shoot, which now surrounds the new bulb, dries up and the old seed drops off when the bulb is dug.

—GEORGE E. MORRILL

## PATRICIA REYNOLDS

*From a letter to Father Bede Reynolds, O.B.E., Westminster Abbey, Mission City, British Columbia, Canada, from Willis H. Wheeler:*

In the June 1974 issue of *The Daffodil Journal* I wrote on "An Early Daffodil Conference," held on March 16, 1940 at the University of California in Berkeley. Among the participants in that conference were Professor Sydney B. Mitchell, the chairman, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon L. Reynolds, whom I first met at that time.

At least 20 years later I wrote a story about the Patricia Reynolds Trophy that became available for awarding at the Southern California Daffodil Show held in Descanso Gardens.

On March 31, 1977 I accepted an invitation to serve as a judge at the Georgia Daffodil Society's show in Atlanta. Heavy rainstorms during the 24 hours before the show had damaged many of the blooms, but some of the exhibitors had anticipated what was to come and had cut a lot of flowers before the storm struck. So, in spite of the storm the members staged a good show.

When the judging was ended and the best blooms were on the table for the final choice the judges chose daffodil cultivar Patricia Reynolds as show champion. The flower was a stately 1b with a fine smooth white perianth and a light pink trumpet. It was shown by Mrs. Robert J. Mrak of Snellville, Georgia. While it was the first time I had seen that flower, bred from *Le Voleur X Pucelle* by Kenyon Reynolds, it immediately took my thoughts back to that daffodil conference in Berkeley in 1940.

I thought you might like to know of the success of your daffodil. If it meets with your approval I will submit the story as a short article for *The Daffodil Journal*.

*Following are excerpts from Father Bede's letter in response:*

How it does delight me to know that my Patricia Reynolds, first bloomed in 1940 and named for my wife in 1963, has won favor as far away as Georgia!

Your comment about the weather before the show made me chuckle. I was just reading in Grant Mtisch's beautiful Golden Jubilee Catalogue, that some cultivars are greatly affected by weather and climatic conditions. My Patricia Reynolds is one that does her best when the weather is moist and cloudy. Just before this last Easter, I picked two of them in bud and placed them on the grave of Patricia Reynolds in the crypt at Westminster Abbey. They opened out as the most beautiful pinks I have seen in a long while. The rest of the bed of that flower bloomed in the sun with no pink showing.

Now, at age 85, my activities are limited to one little bed of selected seedlings. The rest are scattered all over the landscape at Westminster Abbey, where they are cherished by our Brother Maurus, O.S.B., a Hollander who really loves plants and flowers.

## 1977 SHOW REPORTS

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, Jackson, Mississippi

It's an ill wind indeed that blows no one good. "We were so pleased with the flowers after such a terrible winter," exclaimed Katherine Pickett, chairman of the Gloucester Show, largest in all the nation with 1,501 blooms. "They appeared to be the only thing that benefited from such cold!"

Thermometers plunged, schoolchildren reveled in unexpected holidays, housewives agonized over utility bills, and the Florida fruit crops froze. But daffodils came through with flying colors.

"The colors were more intense than any of us had ever seen," Mrs. Pickett continued, "and the quality of bloom superior." The emphasis was on color, from North to South. From Plymouth Meeting: "This year the color of the pinks was outstanding; the red-cups attracted great attention." From Nantucket: "Teal was the outstanding reverse bicolor, with coloring very intense. All whites and pinks were admired, and the vivid cups were outstanding due to our cool spring." From Atlanta: "Cool Flame, Arctic Char, and Tyee were noted for pink coloring; Little Echo's powder-puff cup with reddish throat was a tremendous hit."

Despite the snow along the East Coast, the cold in the South, and the equally unexpected drought and early warm spring in the West, 21,077 daffodil blooms were brought to 32 shows. Only the Southern Illinois show at Eldorado on April 15 and the Cleveland show on April 30 had to cancel because of weather, both reporting very early seasons.

But shows in the South, Southeast, Midwest, and along the Middle Atlantic hit peak dates. Nashville reported that 1977 was unique, "the first time we have ever had full classes both in Division I and Division IX."

Down south, the Memphis Show on March 19 had 880 blooms, and the Hernando show followed the next weekend with 884. The flush of bloom had moved north and east by April 2, with Gloucester's largest-in-'77 show, Nashville's 1,353 blooms, and the next weekend, 1,003 daffodils at Hampton. By April 16 the colors were at their peak in Washington, with 1,128 blooms, and at Dayton, showing 1,220, followed by Columbus a week later with 1,385.

In most seasons, the National Show comes past the mid-point of the daffodil year. In 1977, only the first-ever Santa Barbara show with its late-February date and the Texas State Show on March 11 preceded the Convention Show March 17 at the Holiday Inn-Union Square in San Francisco. The National Show was sponsored by the Northern California Daffodil Society, with Mrs. Robert L. Dunn serving as show chairman.

Sid DuBose, of Stockton, California, was the most successful entrant at the National Show. He captured the Silver Ribbon with 15 blues, the White Ribbon with Ormeau, the Red, White, and Blue ribbon with Beige Beauty, Festivity, Yosemite, Chapeau, and Ivy League, the Maroon Ribbon with Daydream, Lunar Sea, Charter, Binkie, and Pipit, the Matthew Fowlds Silver Medal for the cyclamineus hybrid Kildeer, and the Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal with a collection which included *NN. bulbocodium obesus*, *triandrus albus*, *bulbocodium*, *scaberulus*, *cyclamineus*, Jumblye, Hawera, Tête-a-Tête, Sundial, Minnow, and Picoblanco.

Mrs. Marvin Andersen won the Miniature White Ribbon with Tosca and the Lavender Ribbon with Gypsy Queen, Tête-a-Tête, Snipe, Wee Bee, and Candlepower. Nancy Wilson was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for a bloom of Mite.

Dr. Stan Baird was the first recipient of the Carncain Cup, offered annually by Mr. and Mrs. Robin Reade, for a collection of five standard daffodils bred in Ireland. For his entry, Dr. Baird chose Pink Isle, Arctic Gold, Home Fires, Wedding Bell, and Rose Royale. Wedding Bell also captured the Gold Ribbon for Dr. Baird.

Ten Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal (or Ribbon) collections of 24 cultivars from no less than five divisions were winners, nine of these by ADS members who won this award for the first time. Richard T. Ezell at Plymouth Meeting won the only Quinn Ribbon, given to a previous winner of the Quinn medal.

Those who won Quinn medals included Mrs. Wayne Anderson at Memphis, Mr. Victor Watts at Conway, Mrs. Christine Kemp at Fortuna, Sid DuBose at LaCanada, Mrs. J. W. Swafford at Atlanta, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mackinney at Wilmington, Mrs. William Baird at Dayton, Mrs. Wells Knierim at Columbus, and Mrs. Quentin Erlandson at Baltimore.

Mrs. Anderson's collection, mostly the earlier trumpets and large-cups, included Fintona, Golden Rapture, Golden Aura, Loch Owskeich, and Joybell. In Mr. Watts' collection were Audubon, Butterscotch, Chartwell, Inca Gold, Matador, and Vigil. Mrs. Kemp's entry ranged from impressive bicolors such as Rich Reward to the lovely jonquils Pipit and Pretty Miss. Very striking in Mr. DuBose's grouping were Acropolis, Churchfield, Arish Mell, Panache, and the new Tutankhamun.

Mrs. Swafford's collection of impressive new blooms represented seven divisions and included Sunapee, Achduart, Yosemite, Inverpolly, and Stourbridge. The MacKinneys' outstanding exhibit featured Broomhill, Loch Stac, Rainbow, and Hotspur. Pretty Miss, Rose Royale, and Canisp received the greatest acclaim from the public in Mrs. Baird's medal winner. Among Mrs. Erlandson's striking group were Stainless, Old Satin, Royal Coachman, and Tuesday's Child. Glenside was a crowd-pleaser in Mrs. Knierim's collection, as were blooms of Foundling, Misty Glen, and Ariel.

In Mr. Ezell's Quinn Ribbon winner, his 2a Shining Light with its red cup attracted great attention, as did Euphony, Verona, Arish Mell, and the Lea seedling 1-31-64.

The Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal for a collection of 12 miniatures representing at least three divisions was awarded to Mrs. W. Bright Hunter at Nashville and Mrs. Charles G. Rice at Worcester. The Watrous Ribbon, awarded to those who have won a Watrous medal in previous shows, went to Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong at Hampton, Mrs. Goethe Link at Indianapolis, and Mrs. James Liggett at Columbus.

Four of the five successful Watrous entries featured Tête-a-Tête and Mite; three of them included Jumblie, Snipe, and Xit.

Mrs. Hunter's dozen miniatures at the Southern Regional Show in Nashville also included *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, Frosty Morn, Halingy, *N. juncifolius*, Little Gem, Kidling, and W. P. Milner. At the New England Regional in Worcester, the winning entry for Mrs. Rice also showed Bebop, Quince, Picoblanco, Rikki, Lintie, Hawera, Pango, *N. triandrus albus*, and Bobbysoxer.

Mrs. Armstrong staged also Quince, Gipsy Queen, Sundial, Bagatelle, Small Talk, Minnow, and Jetage to win the Watrous Ribbon at the Tide-water Virginia show at Hampton. Mrs. Link's ribbon winner at Indianapolis at the Midwest Regional included Minnow, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. rupicola*, Stafford, Flyaway, The Little Gentleman, Quince, and Yellow Xit. Mrs. Liggett at the Central Ohio show added Demure, Rikki, Clare, Bebop, Stafford, Quince, Segovia, Paula Cottell, and Canaliculatus.

The Bronze Ribbon is offered at regional shows only for 12 cultivars, three stems each. In 1977 there were three winners at the six regional shows. Mrs. Goethe Link had the winning collection at the Midwest Regional with Viking, Bushtit, Kingsworthy, Carrickbeg, Euphony, Karamudli, Tangent, Empress of Ireland, Flaminaire, Charter, Montego, and Rockall. At the Washington Daffodil Society Show involving 54 other cooperating clubs, Mrs. John Bozievich staged a winning entry which included Romance, Silken Sails, Suede, Panache, Perky, Drumtullagh, Prologue, Lysander, Privateer, Golden Aura, Amber Light, and Greenfinch. At the New England Regional, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony had a winner with Leonora, Fiorella, Daviot, Gaytime, Revelry, Finch, Highland Wedding, Dallas, Red Rim, Yellow Cheerfulness, Piculet, and Silver Leopard, with this last bloom also winning the Gold Ribbon.

1977 seems to indicate that a truly good daffodil, a classic, a "good doer," is good everywhere, literally coast to coast. Dependable old favorites were winners across the nation of the Gold Ribbon for the best daffodil in the show, and the White Ribbon for the best three stems of the same cultivar. Daydream won the White at Gloucester and Chillicothe, and the Gold at Chambersburg. Ceylon won the White at Santa Barbara and at Memphis, Caro Nome the Gold at Fortuna and at Nashville, Arctic Gold the White at Chapel Hill and the Gold at Chillicothe, and Merlin the White at Baltimore and at Greenwich.

Two were winners of the Gold Ribbon in two shows: Harold Koopowitz at Santa Barbara and at La Canada, and Mrs. George Parsons at Princess Anne and at Gloucester. There were also two who won the White Ribbon at a pair of shows: William Roesse at Santa Barbara and La Canada, and Mrs. Goethe Link at Indianapolis and at Dayton.

Winners are listed here with the name and place of the show, number of entries in each, and the date on which the show opened. (Gold-G and White-W)

SHOWS	WINNING CULTIVARS	EXHIBITORS
Santa Barbara, Calif., 160; 2/26	Orange Queen G Ceylon W	Harold Koopowitz William Roesse
Texas State, Dallas; Dallas, 670; 3/11	Golden Rapture G Petit Four W	Mrs. C. R. Bivin Mrs. Jesse Cox
National Convention, San Francisco, Calif.; 295; 3/17	Wedding Bell G Ormeau W	Dr. Stan Baird Sid DuBose
Tennessee State, Memphis 880; 3/19	Pink Pearl G Ceylon W	Mrs. M. L. Scott Mrs. E. B. Entrikin
Arkansas State, Conway, 440; 3/26	Acropolis G Irish Coffee W	Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr. Mrs. William Mayes
Fayette Garden Club, Fayetteville, Ga. 522; 3/26	Stourbridge G Rubra W	Mrs. J. W. Swafford Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie

SHOWS	WINNING CULTIVARS	EXHIBITORS
Chapel Hill Garden Council, Chapel Hill, N.C. 720; 3/26	Strathkanaird G Arctic Gold W	Mrs. Robert Walker Dr. John Tarver
Fortuna Garden Club, Fortuna, California, 430; 3/26	Caro Nome G Jenny W	Mrs. Christine Kemp Nathan Kemp
Mississippi State, Hernando 884; 3/26	Verger G Tullyglass W	Mrs. John Payne Miss Leslie Anderson
Southern California, La Canada 505; 3/26	Mitsch D 17/30 G Amberglow W	Harold Koopowitz William Roese
Southeast Regional, Atlanta, Ga. 778; 3/31	Patricia Reynolds G Simms sdlg. G40-8, (Inca Gold × Nampa) W	Mrs. Robert J. Mrak
Somerset Garden Club, Princess Anne, Md., 350; 4/2	Yosemite G Erlicheer W	Mrs. W. S. Simms Mrs. George Parsons Miss Martha Simpkins
Garden Club of Gloucester, Gloucester, Va. 1,501; 4/2	Broomhill G Daydream W	Mrs. George Parsons Mrs. Chesterman Constantine
Southern Regional Nashville, Tennessee 1,353; 4/2	Caro Nome G Vigil W	Mrs. Glenn Miller Mrs. Ernest Hardison
Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society, Hampton, Va. 1,003; 4/9	Pannill sdlg. D11C (Easter Moon × Vigil) G Canisp W	Bill Pannill
Midwest Regional, Indianapolis, Indiana 770; 4/14	Euphony G Viking W	Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong
Adena Daffodil Society, Chillicothe, Ohio 557; 4/14	Arctic Gold G Daydream W	Mrs. Robert Mann Feld Mrs. Goethe Link
Delaware State Wilmington 865; 4/15	Vulcan G Bluebird W	Mr. and Mrs. Michael Berry
Kentucky State, Frankfort 771; 4/16	Silken Sails G	Mr. and Mrs. Michael Berry
Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society, Dayton 1,221; 4/16	Stratosphere W Duchess of Abercorn G	Mrs. M. V. Andersen Mrs. R. H. Weeks
Washington Daffodil Society, D.C. 1,128; 4/16	Link sdlg. 70-1 (Festivity × cyclamineus) W Evans sdlg. 0-15 G	Mrs. Gilbert Cunningham
Chambersburg Garden Club, Chambersburg, Pa. 429; 4/19	Eminent W	Mrs. Luther Wilson Mrs. James Liggett Mrs. Goethe Link
Maryland State Show, Baltimore 678; 4/21	Daydream G Green Linnet W	Mrs. Howard Bloomer Mrs. John Payne Robinson
Long Island Daffodil Show, Islip, N.Y. 291; 4/20	Chiloquin G Merlin W	Mrs. Owen Hartman Mrs. Owen Hartman
New Jersey Daffodil Society, Princeton 543; 4/21	Yes Please G Rockall W	Mrs. Quentin Erlandson Mrs. Frederick J. Viele Mrs. Charles B. Sculley Mrs. Charles B. Sculley
	Stainless G	Mrs. John Strassenburgh

SHOWS	WINNING CULTIVARS	EXHIBITORS
Northeast Regional, Plymouth Meeting, Pa. 627; 4/22	Festivity G Red Rim W	Richard T. Ezell Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond
Harford County Garden Club, Bel Air, Md. 159; 4/23	Sea Green G Sea Green W	Mrs. John D. Worthington Mrs. John D. Worthington
Central Ohio Daffodil Society, Columbus 1,385; 4/23	Foxfire G Old Satin W	Mrs. James Liggett Mrs. William Baird
Nantucket Garden Club, Nantucket, Mass. 239; 4/27	Pure Joy G	Mrs. Earle MacAusland
Garden Class, Women's Club, Dowingtown, Pa. 355; 4/27	Silent Glow G Pastorale W	Michael Magut Mrs. Lawrence Billau
Connecticut State, Greenwich 786; 4/28	Rich Reward G Merlin W	Mrs. George Mott Mrs. George Mott
New England Regional and Massachusetts State, Worcester 582; 5/4	Silver Leopard G Palmyra W	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony Mrs. Helen Farley

The Maroon Ribbon for five different reverse bicolor daffodils was awarded at 12 ADS shows this season. Daydream appeared in eight of these, Bethany in six, Pipit and Rushlight each in four.

Mrs. Helen Farley at Greenwich staged an impressive collection of Mitsch's newest reverse bicolors, including High Note, Green Gold, Rich Reward, Chiloquin, and Pipit. Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie at Hernando had a unique all-jonquil winner; four from Mitsch—Chat, Pipit, Dickcissel, and Verdin—plus Eve Robertson's seedling No. 5.

A crowd-pleaser at Hampton was Bill Pannill's Maroon Ribbon entry which included his own seedlings PJ 14 (Daydream × (Binkie × Content)), H22A (Camelot × Daydream), B36 (Bethany × Lemon Doric), I48 (Burnished Gold × Daydream), and P018A (Daydream × (Green Island × Accent)).

Sid DuBose won the Maroon Ribbon twice, at the National Show and at La Canada, using Daydream, Charter, and Pipit twice, and Lunar Sea, Bethany, Chiloquin, and Binkie once each.

Other Maroon winners were Mrs. Charles Cosner at Memphis, with an outstanding bloom of Suede, Mrs. Paul Gripshover at Columbus with striking blooms of Coral Light and Coral Ribbon, David Cook at Atlanta and Mrs. George Parsons at Gloucester, both of whom included Drumawillan, Mrs. Ernest Hardison at Nashville, Mrs. J. F. Gehret at Wilmington, and Mrs. James Liggett at Dayton.

The Purple Ribbon may be awarded by the show committee to any five-stemmed collection of standard daffodils specified on the schedule, with the exception of the two collections for which other ADS ribbons are offered. The awards in 1977 went to seven collections of large-cups, five of whites, four each of small-cups and cyclamineus hybrids, three of doubles, and two of pinks.

Mrs. James W. Riley won the Purple Ribbon at Worcester with an im-

pressive and unique collection of white perianths with colored cups: Corofin, Irish Rover, Bullseye, Silver Leopard, and Festivity.

Bill Pannill won at Hampton with five of his own large-cup seedlings: J309 ((Easter Moon  $\times$  Vigil)  $\times$  Vigil), 66/20A (Kilfinnan  $\times$  Daydream), D11C (Easter Moon  $\times$  Vigil), which also won the Gold Ribbon, H22A (Camelot  $\times$  Daydream), and 65/22 (Accent  $\times$  Rose Royale).

Mrs. E. B. Entrikin won the Purple Ribbon in two shows, Memphis and Hernando, both times with large-cup entries, and using Festivity in both. Mrs. William Pardue's group at Columbus featured Charter and Bethany. Other large-cup Purple Ribbon entries were those of Mrs. J. W. Swafford at Fayetteville, Mrs. Owen Hartman in Chambersburg, and Mrs. Thomas W. Smith in Baltimore. Precedent appeared in two of these three collections.

Five Purple Ribbon winners were all-white. Mrs. George Parsons' collection at Gloucester was impressive, including Broomhill, Glenshesk, Desdemona, Yosemite, and Celilo. Mrs. Helen Farley at Greenwich staged Inverpolly, Crystal River, Rippling Waters, Fastidious, and Angel. Mrs. Charles Anthony's group at Princeton included Erinvale, Colblanc, Faro, Silver Chimes, and Ave.

At Long Island, Mrs. Stanley Carrington used Easter Moon, Empress of Ireland, Kanchenjunga, Ave, and Cantatrice to win the Purple Ribbon, while Sid DuBose's winning entry at La Canada included Sleveen, Glenbush, White Prince, Panache, and Verona.

Small-cup collections winning the Purple Ribbon were those of Dr. Glenn Dooley at Frankfort, Mrs. W. L. Wiley at Chapel Hill, Mrs. William R. MacKinney at Plymouth Meeting and Michael A. Magut at Downingtown. Verona and Rockall appeared twice.

Four cyclamineus hybrid groups won the Purple Ribbon. These were staged by Mrs. Goethe Link at Indianapolis, Mrs. M. V. Andersen at Wilmington, Wells Knierim at Dayton, and Mrs. Harold E. Stanford at Nashville. Two striking new cyclamineus hybrids which appeared in two of these entries were Surfside and Foundling.

Mrs. John Bozievich had an eye-catching collection of doubles which won the Purple Ribbon at Washington, including Tonga, Candida, Acropolis, Fiji, and Takoradi. Other winning doubles entries were those of Mrs. W. S. Simms in Atlanta and Mrs. Charles Dillard at Conway. Most colorful in these two were Golden Castle, Tahiti, and Hawaii.

Mrs. Earle MacAusland at Nantucket used Salmon Trout, Accent, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Widgeon, and Salome to win a Purple Ribbon, Dr. Stan Baird's all-pink winner at Fortuna was made up of Recital, Pink Isle, Luscious, Doss Cowie, and Caro Nome. The only triandrus Purple winner was Mrs. C. R. Bivins' grouping of Thalia, Tresamble, Shot Silk, Liberty Bells, and Stoke at Dallas.

The Red, White, and Blue Ribbon winners, 25 in all, from San Francisco to Belfast, used Oregon-born and Oregon-bred daffodils in great quantity. But the diversity of these entries testifies to the myriad successful creative efforts of Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans. Seventy-four different cultivars were used in these 25 winning entries.

Festivity appeared six times, and eight other cultivars—Chapeau, Daydream, Cool Crystal, Eland, Yosemite, Coral Ribbon, Precedent, and Emment—were each used in three winning collections.

There were three double winners. Mrs. Morris Lee Scott took the Red, White, and Blue at Memphis and at Hernando, Mrs. John Payne Robinson at Hampton and at Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony at Princeton and at Worcester.

Other Red-White-Blue Ribbon winners included Sid DuBose at San Francisco, Mrs. J. W. Swafford at Fayetteville, Dr. Stan Baird at Fortuna, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie at Atlanta, Mrs. George Parsons at Princess Anne, Mrs P. R. Moore at Gloucester, Mrs. Ernest Hardison at Nashville, Mrs. Goethe Link at Indianapolis, Mrs. M. V. Andersen at Wilmington, Mrs. Luther Wilson at Frankfort, Mrs. Harry Wilkie at Dayton, Richard T. Ezell at Chambersburg, Mrs. W. R. Mackinney at Plymouth Meeting, Michael A. Magut at Downington, and Mrs. Helen Farley at Greenwich.

A native California collection won the Red-White-Blue Ribbon at the Southern California show at La Canada. Bill Roesé staged five of his own seedlings: 66/5/1 (Orion × Limerick), 70/3, a pink double, 71/3/1 (Arctic Gold × Daydream), 71/3/5 (Arctic Gold × Daydream), and 66/1 (Estrella × Merlin). Two from this entry, 71/3/1, a luminous golden lemon with a long narrow cup paler inside and a white halo at the base of the perianth, and 66/1, with an exceptionally white rounded perianth with a very small frilled cup having a distinct wide red margin, were contenders for the Gold Ribbon.

Bringing a bit of Oregon to the Old Country, the Robin H. Reades won the William Roesé Cup and a Red-White-Blue Ribbon at the Belfast, Northern Ireland, show with Flaming Meteor, Multnomah, Wahkeena, Chapeau, and Daydream. The Reades won another Red, White, and Blue

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The Green Ribbon is awarded to a collection of 12 stems each from at least four divisions. Appropriately for a year in which the National Convention opened on St. Patrick's Day, the Green Ribbon classes were truly a touch of Old Ireland. In the 10 winning entries, eight used six or more daffodils of Irish origin in making up their Green Ribbon collections. Richard T. Ezell's winning entry at Plymouth Meeting included nine Irish-bred daffodils: Stainless, Circllet, Lorenzo, Whitehead, Shantallow, Chinese White, Royal Regiment, Downpatrick, and Amber Light.

Mrs. James W. Riley at Greenwich and Mrs. William Pardue at Columbus each used eight Irish daffodils in their Green Ribbon winners. Mrs. Riley chose Irish Mist, Ariel, Tonga, Rainbow, Rose Royale, Ringmaster, Vulcan, and Petra. Mrs. Pardue selected Corofin, Downpatrick, Hotspur, Royal Oak, Ormeau, Easter Moon, Pinza, and Rockall.

Mrs. Richard Harwood at Hernando included Drumboe, Salmon Spray, Daviot, Hotspur, Kingscourt, and Rose Royale in her Green Ribbon entry; Mrs. Reginald Vance at Gloucester chose Avenger, Ormeau, Tudor Minstrel, Arbar, Rockall, and Gin and Lime; while Mrs. Goethe Link at Indianapolis selected Churchman, Rainbow, Montego, Viking, Golden Aura, and Rockall.

Such Irish-bred flowers as Kingscourt, Salmon Spray, Hotspur, Misty Glen, and Fiji were used by Mrs. M. V. Andersen at Wilmington; and Mrs. Owen Hartman at Chambersburg selected Downpatrick, Rose Royale, Avenger, Stainless, Camelot, and Glenwherry for Green Ribbons.

Only Mrs. Fred L. Bradley at Memphis with such Mitsch blossoms as Cream Cloud, Gossamer, and Luna Moth, and Mrs. Neil Macneale at Dayton, who featured Wahkeena, Cool Crystal, and Pastorage, gave an American look to the Green Ribbon classes.

The Miniature Gold Ribbon is awarded to the best miniature bloom in the show, and the Miniature White Ribbon is given to the best three stems of one miniature cultivar or species. David Cook won the Miniature Gold at Fayetteville and at Atlanta, as well as the Miniature White in Atlanta. Michael Magut won the Miniature Gold at Princeton and Downingtown, and Mrs. Robert Cartwright duplicated this feat at Memphis

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and at Nashville. Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong took Miniature White Ribbons at Washington and at Hampton, and Mrs. M. V. Andersen won Miniature Whites at San Francisco and at Wilmington. The winners were: (Miniature Gold Ribbon-1, and Miniature White-3).

#### Xit

David Cook, 1, Fayetteville  
 David Cook, 3, Atlanta  
 Sid duBose, 1, La Canada  
 Mrs. P. R. Moore, 3, Gloucester  
 Mrs. James Liggett, 1, Dayton  
 Mrs. Owen Hartman, 3, Chambersburg  
 Mr. F. J. Viele, 3, Baltimore  
 Michael Magut, 1, Princeton

#### Tête-a-Tête

Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, 1, Dallas  
 Miss Martha Simpkins, 3, Princess Anne  
 Mrs. Howard Junk, 1, 3, Chillecothe  
 Mrs. Wellington Wells, 1, Santa Barbara  
 Mrs. William Roese, 3, Santa Barbara

#### Demure

Mrs. Robert Cartwright, 1, Nashville  
 Quentin Erlandson, 1, Baltimore  
 Mrs. Wm. R. McKinney, 3, Plymouth Meeting

#### Hawera

Kevin McKenzie, 3, Hernando  
 Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie, 3, Fayetteville  
 Mrs. Calvin Hosmer, 3, Worcester  
*N. triandrus albus*  
 Mrs. J. E. Kraemer, 1, Wilmington  
 Mrs. William Hoffman, 1, Long Island

#### Segovia

Mrs. Robert Cartwright, 1, Memphis  
 David Cook, 1, Atlanta  
 Mrs. Alex Taylor, 3, Nashville  
 Mrs. M. V. Andersen, 3, Wilmington  
 Mrs. James Liggett, 3, Dayton  
*N. bulbocodium (various)*  
 Mrs. Charles Dillard, 1, Conway  
 Reb Lappi, 3, Chapel Hill  
 Mrs. Christine Kemp, 3, Fortuna  
 Mrs. Harris Rankin, 3, Frankfort Mite

Nancy Wilson, 1, San Francisco  
 Ann Olsen, 1, Fortuna  
 Mrs. E. T. Cato, 1, Princess Anne Sundial

Mrs. Bert Boozman, 3, Conway  
 Maxine Johnson, 3, La Canada  
 Richard Ezell, 1, Chambersburg Flyaway

Mrs. Goethe Link, 1, Indianapolis  
 Mrs. Luther Wilson, 1, Frankfort Pango

Mrs. George Doak, 1, Chapel Hill  
 Frank R. Yazenski, 1, Gloucester Stafford

Mrs. William Baird, 1, Columbus  
 Franklin D. Seney, 1, Hampton

Other Miniature Gold Ribbon winners were:

Watrous seedling 661-2 (Mitzzy  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus*): Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., Washington

Little Gem: Mrs. Harold Evans, Nantucket

Bobbysoxer: Michael Magut, Downingtown

Other Miniature White Ribbon winners were:

Tosca: Mrs. M. V. Andersen, San Francisco

*N. jonquilla*: Mrs. Bert Pouncey, Jr., Memphis

Frosty Morn: Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong, Hampton

Bebop: Mrs. William Baird, Columbus

Quince: Mrs. Goethe Link, Indianapolis

Forty-six different miniatures were used in the 19 winning Lavender Ribbon collections of five stems each, staged by 19 different entrants. The various *N. bulbocodium* were included in seven collections, and four miniature hybrids—Jumblie, Sundial, Segovia, and Xit—were used in five groups.

Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., had an outstanding Lavender Ribbon winner at the Washington Daffodil Society show which included *N. bulbocodium* Tenuifolius and four of her own lovely tiny seedlings: 661-2 (Mitzzy  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus*), 668-1 (Lady Bee  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus*), 648-5

(Seville  $\times$  *N. rupicola*), and 679 ((Wee Bee  $\times$  self)  $\times$  *N. poeticus* Praecox).

Other winners of this ribbon, in addition to Mrs. Andersen's blue ribbon entry at the National Show, were Mrs. Charles Cosner at Memphis, Mrs. Charles Dillard at Conway, Mrs. Christine Kemp at Fortuna, Mrs. Wayne Anderson at Hernando, Sid DuBose at La Canada, David Cook in Atlanta, Mrs. Merton Yerger at Princess Anne, Mrs. John Payne Robinson at Gloucester, Mrs. Joe H. Talbot III at Nashville, Mrs. Frank C. Christian at Hampton, Mrs. Hubert Bourne at Columbus, Mrs. Goethe Link at Indianapolis, Mrs. Luther Wilson at Frankfort, Mrs. Harold Bourne at Dayton, Wallace Windus at Plymouth Meeting, Mrs. Elbert A. Conrad at Greenwich, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony at Worcester.

Quinn Medal winners of 1997 will probably come from the southeastern quarter of the United States if this season's Junior Award results and youthful winners of other ribbons are to be taken as an indicator. Fifth-grader Rebecca Scott, age 11, not only won the Junior Award at Memphis with Magic Dawn but also the Silver Ribbon with 12 blues. At Hernando, Martha Marie McElroy won the Junior Award with Ormeau and eight-year-old Kevin McKenzie won the Miniature White Ribbon with Hawera. Another eight-year-old, Steven Simms, Jr., captured the Junior Award at Atlanta with Ambergate, Blaine Snazelle took this award in Nashville with Chiloquin, and in Fayetteville, Georgia, Sherri Knowles won with Actaea.

Sally Bourne won the Junior Award twice, in Dayton with Aircastle and in Columbus with Quetzal. Other Junior Awards went to Sally Andersen in Wilmington with Chickadee and to Nathan Wilson in Fortuna with Beryl; Nathan also won the White Ribbon with Jenny.

The Silver Ribbon is given at each of the ADS shows to the exhibitor who has won the most blue ribbons in the horticultural section. This year Mrs. James Liggett's 41 blue ribbons at Columbus led the entire list. Two were double Silver Ribbon winners; Sid DuBose with 15 both at San Francisco and at La Canada, and Dr. John Tarver with 16 at Hampton and 12 at Chapel Hill.

Other Silver Ribbon winners included Mrs. Ernest Hardison, 30, at Nashville; Mrs. K. C. Ketchside, 27, Conway; Mrs. M. V. Andersen, 22, Wilmington; Mrs. Goethe Link, 21, Indianapolis; Mrs. W. S. Simms, 20, Atlanta; Mrs. Lawrence Billau, 19, Downingtown; Mrs. Charles Bender, 18, Chambersburg; Mrs. Stanley Carrington and Mrs. Charles B. Scully, both with 17 at Long Island; Mrs. Merton Yerger, 15, Princess Anne; Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas at Frankfort and Mrs. George Mott at Greenwich with 14; Mrs. Harry Wilkie at Dayton and Mrs. Morris Lee Scott at Hernando with 13; Mrs. C. R. Bivin at Dallas and Miss Rebecca Scott at Memphis each with 12; Charles Coley at Fayetteville, Mrs. Christine Kemp at Fortuna, Frank R. Yazenski at Gloucester, Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong at Washington (a tie with the Ticknors decided by counting red ribbons won), and Mrs. William R. Mackinney at Plymouth Meeting each with 11; Mrs. Wyman Rutledge at Chillicothe, Michael Magut at Princeton, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony at Worcester with 10 each; Mrs. Quentin Erlandson, 9, Baltimore; and Mrs. Earle MacAusland at Nantucket and Jay Pengra at Santa Barbara with 8 each.

Interest in seedlings is growing and they receive much attention from visitors to ADS shows, even when there is no special section for them. Five of the Gold Ribbon winners in 1977 were seedlings. The comment from Chapel Hill is typical, "There were always crowds standing before Bill Panill's seedlings, asking questions, and some just awe-struck by such sheer perfection."

Across the continent, at La Canada, another Bill exhibited seedlings which were a very important part of the show. Bill Roesse's own creations competed for Best in Show; another visitor favorite at La Canada was Sid DuBose's immense pink B56-18 (Portal  $\times$  Accent).

From Atlanta, the comment was, "Eve Robertson's whiter-than-white seedlings from Broomhill  $\times$  Angel, Misty Glen, Dallas, and *N. triandrus* were a tremendous hit." At the Washington Daffodil Society Show, Stephen Haycock's big smooth seedling poet won him the WDS Powell Cup, but he caused even more comment with his smooth reverse bicolor cyclamineus seedling from Jenny.

A noteworthy educational exhibit at Princeton was a series of photographs of Jack Gerritsen's split coronas, assembled by Mrs. John Capen and her daughter, Mrs. Susie Stutts, which drew much attention to Division 11.

Daffodil lovers all, ADS members tend to believe that horticulture is (almost) all that there is to a show. But the number of artistic arrangements in these ADS shows is growing. The largest number, 62, were staged at Fortuna; more than 40 arrangements were displayed at Chambersburg, Downingtown, Gloucester and Chillicothe. Perhaps the increasing number of artistic arrangements using daffodils is the way to bridge the gap between the ADS devotee willing to spend \$100 for one bulb and the average garden club member who throws up her hands in horror at "all those different classes and divisions, with all those names."

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## BULLETIN

The Daffodil Society of Greater Kansas City has been forced to disband and has decided to turn over its show material to a deserving group whose show is still in the coke bottle state. The material is described as "dozens and dozens of several sized tubes, from miniatures on up with green wooden bases. In front of the tube hole is a slanting slot in which we inserted the exhibitors' tags. We liked this idea very much; the tags in a uniform and easily read position." Anyone wishing to take advantage of this generous offer should get in touch with Mrs. Robert F. Johnson, 2537 West 89th Street, Leawood, Kansas, 66206 and be prepared to assume transportation charges.

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