

Vol. 17, No. 1
September 1980

The

DAFFODIL

JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

The Daffodil Journal

ISSN 0011-5290

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Vol. 17

Number 1

SEPTEMBER 1980

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

MRS. JOHN BOZIEVICH, *President*

6810 Hillmead Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034

MRS. ERNEST K. HARDISON, JR., *First Vice President*

1950 Chickering Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37215

QUENTIN E. ERLANDSON, *Second Vice President*

9 Burnbrae Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21204

MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, *Secretary*

7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, Del. 19803

WELLS KNIERIM, *Treasurer*

31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124

Executive Director — WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

Tyner, North Carolina 27980

(Tel. 919-221-8388)

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

THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September, and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., Tyner, N.C., 27980. Second class postage paid at Tyner, N.C., and additional mailing office. Subscription price (including membership) is \$7.50 per year, \$20.00 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.50.

Chairman of Publications
Mrs. Robert Cartwright
1216 Goodloe Dr.

Nashville, Tennessee 37215
(Tel. 615-373-0814)

Editor, Daffodil Journal
Mrs. Paul Gripshover
Rt. 3, 1206 Natchez Road
Franklin, Tennessee 37064
(Tel. 615-790-6202)

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS OCTOBER 15, 1980

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual.....	\$7.50 a year or \$20.00 for three years
	(Juniors, through 18 years of age, \$3.00 a year)
Family.....	\$10.00 a year for husband and wife,
	with one copy of the Journal, or \$27.50 for three years.
Individual Sustaining Member.....	\$10.00 a year
Individual Contributing Member.....	\$15.00 a year
Overseas Member.....	\$5.00 a year or \$12.50 for three years
	Individual Life Membership \$100.00

THE COVER PHOTO

is of Rio Dell 2YW-W (1980) raised by Bill Roese of Santa Maria, California. From Golden Aura × Daydream, it develops a white halo at the base of the cup and the inside of the cup reverses while the outside retains the lemon color of the perianth until the flower fades. In California in 1978 a three-stem entry won the ADS White, Gold, and Rose Ribbons. It was also shown in a winning Red-White-Blue entry at Descanso. (Roese photo.)

IN THIS ISSUE

<i>The 1980 Daffodil Shows</i>	<i>Mrs. Herman McKenzie</i>	3
<i>Bulletin Board</i>		21
<i>Daffodil Culture</i>	<i>Mrs. Merton S. Yerger</i>	23
<i>Bits and Pieces</i>		26
<i>The Throckmorton Year</i>		30
<i>Dr. Glenn Dooley</i>		30
<i>The Joys of Growing Miniature Daffodils</i>	<i>Frances Armstrong</i>	31
<i>ADS Board of Directors Meetings</i>		33
<i>Aaron N. Kanouse</i>		35
<i>Narcissus Hermani</i>	<i>Adrian Frylink</i>	37
<i>Christmas Gift</i>	<i>W. O. Ticknor</i>	40
<i>Sporting with a Sport</i>	<i>Venice Brink</i>	41
<i>A Motherless Child</i>	<i>Tom D. Throckmorton</i>	43
<i>Daffodil Diseases and Pests: VI</i>	<i>Theodore E. Snazelle, Ph.D.</i>	44
<i>Daffodils in England and Northern Ireland</i>	<i>Amy and Chuck Anthony</i>	52
<i>Here and There</i>		54
<i>Beginner's Corner</i>		55
<i>Two Blooms to a Poet—Two Sides to a Question</i>	<i>Meg Yerger</i>	56
<i>Two Daffodil Seasons Each Year</i>	<i>P. Phillips</i>	57
<i>Index to Volume 16</i>		61

THE 1980 DAFFODIL SHOWS

MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Jackson, Mississippi*

"It was a very good year," the refrain of a popular Sinatra ballad of yesteryear, is also an excellent description of the 1980 American Daffodil Society show season.

All of the 1980 ADS show reports were up-beat. From Chillicothe, an excellent mid-sized show, Elaine Dunn reported, "All of the flowers were exceptional this year." At Hampton, the 18th annual Tidewater Show, chairman Irene Christian commented, "The overall quality of the flowers in the show was superb." Typical of nearly every show on the 1980 calendar was Mrs. James Caldwell's report from Huntington, "A good daffodil year in this area, and the blooms were well above average."

More daffodils in more exhibits were entered in the thirty 1980 American Daffodil Society shows than in any earlier season in the twenty-five-year history of the ADS. 23,911 blooms were placed on show tables in 13,016 entries, by far the largest number ever in both categories.

The Hampton show, this year also the Mid-Atlantic Regional, was this season's largest with 2,198 blooms, and is the second-largest show ever in ADS records, trailing only the magnificent 1978 Columbus national convention show. New Zealander Phil Phillips said of the Tidewater gathering, "This was the most competitive show I've seen in five years of attending daffodil shows throughout the United States."

Of the thirty ADS shows, one-third had a thousand blooms or more, twice as many shows as usually achieve that number. The Gloucester show, always large, was second in 1980 with 1,708 blooms. Show chairman Ann Dischinger suggests a reason, and a happy result: "Our show, larger than in 1979, was a week later. We had many more daffodils in Divisions 3, 4, and 8; Division 9 was also well-represented."

At Columbus, third with 1,576 blooms, Ruth Pardue exulted over the large, well-filled show tables, "We had three Quinn entries and four entries in three-stems-of-twelve-cultivars." The other top ten shows were the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society Show in Nashville with 1,407 blooms, the national show in Memphis with 1,377, Indianapolis's 1,091, Atlanta's 1,072, Baltimore's 1,063, and Cincinnati's 999.

Daffodil folks usually worry about the weather, and usually they shouldn't. This year was no exception. At the early-season Southwest Regional Show in Dallas, Myra Bivins commented, "Despite adverse weather—14 degrees on March 1, 80 degrees two days later, with dusty 45 mph winds—our daffodils surprised us with their number and quality." The Silver Anniversary national convention show in Memphis triumphed over two days of twenty-degree weather March 1 and 2, and in Downingtown, Jane Batchelor noted, "The weather was too hot and our refrigerators not large enough, but everything looked okay at the end of the second day." At season's end, in Greenwich, Cathy Riley reported, "Ours was a small show, due to a vicious storm a few days before, but it was a beautiful one!"

Handy Hatfield, as he did in 1979, won ADS honors in four shows. This time he made a clean sweep: the four Gold Ribbons at the four Ohio shows. Handy judged at Dallas and attended the national convention show, both too early for his own daffodils. In Memphis he mapped out an ambitious plan for exhibiting in eight or maybe nine shows in one future season, an exhausting but achievable goal in the show-filled Midwest.

Daffodil growers do not have a provincial outlook. We always enjoy a west-to-east or east-to-west sharing of blooms at national conventions. This year the Rose Ribbon in Memphis went to Harold Koopowitz's beautiful California-bred seedling B472, Binkie × Ambergate, a lovely 2 Y-WWY. A tradition and a pleasure is the addition of the convention visitors from overseas to the national show judging panels; this year our English and Irish hybridizers were also able to judge at the Middle Tennessee show in Nashville a week later.

That was just the tip of the travelers' iceberg, for judges and exhibitors both foreign and home-grown. Phil Phillips, unlike his Irish and English counterparts, was not only half a globe but also half a year away from his own daffodils' blooming season. He was able to judge not only in Memphis, but also in Chapel Hill, Wilmington, Chambersburg, Cleveland, and Greenwich, sharing at each show and in ADS members' gardens his experiences in growing and in showing fine daffodils.

From Dallas and Hot Springs to the Minneapolis suburb of Chaska, from Greenwich to Nashville, from Bethesda to Cleveland and Columbus, from Chambersburg to Hampton, ADS members traveled to judge, and when their season permitted, to exhibit their own daffodils. As Cathy Riley said of the May 1 show in Greenwich, "It was great to see blues going to entries all the way from Nashville." Kathy Andersen judged at six shows ranging from Tennessee to Connecticut, entering blooms in three, as well as taking part in her home town show in Wilmington, winning many ADS honors with both standard and miniature daffodils.

One-fifth of all the 1980 ADS shows were held in a three-day period in mid-April. While Handy Hatfield won Golds and other awards in four shows and Louise Hardison took major ADS awards for collections in three shows, no exhibitor had a better three days in April than Mrs. Verne Trueblood. Entering both the Indiana Daffodil Growers' show in her home town of Scottsburg April 10 and the Kentucky State Show in Louisville April 12, Mrs. Trueblood won the Purple Ribbon, the Maroon Ribbon, the Red-White-and-Blue Ribbon, and the Green Ribbon in both shows, and added the Silver Ribbon and the White Ribbon in Scottsburg.

If daffodil seasons were named as the Chinese name their years, 1980 would be the Year of Segovia. This exquisite 3 W-Y was the undisputed queen of the miniatures, taking fourteen Miniature Golds and Whites in fifteen shows, and appearing in seven other winning Watrous and Lavender Ribbon collections.

The prize-winning standard daffodils of 1980 were three classic large-cups: the shimmering white Broomhill, an F.E. Board introduction, Nell Richardson's elegant Golden Aura, and the always-dependable Grant Mitsch reverse bicolor Daydream. Each won three or four Gold and/or White Ribbons and appeared in at least five other ADS-award winning collections.



Left, Golden Aura; right, Daydream. (Knierim photos)

One very special show of the 1980 season was the Southeast Regional in Atlanta. Mrs. Philip Campbell tells us about it. "Our show was a memorial to Mrs. W.S. (Mildred) Simms, who contributed much to the promotion, improvement and growing of daffodils in Georgia and in the Southeast. It was one of our most beautiful shows; she would have been proud of it. Her husband, Bill, brought two large vases of about ninety lovely daffodils from her garden for display."

THE QUINN MEDAL

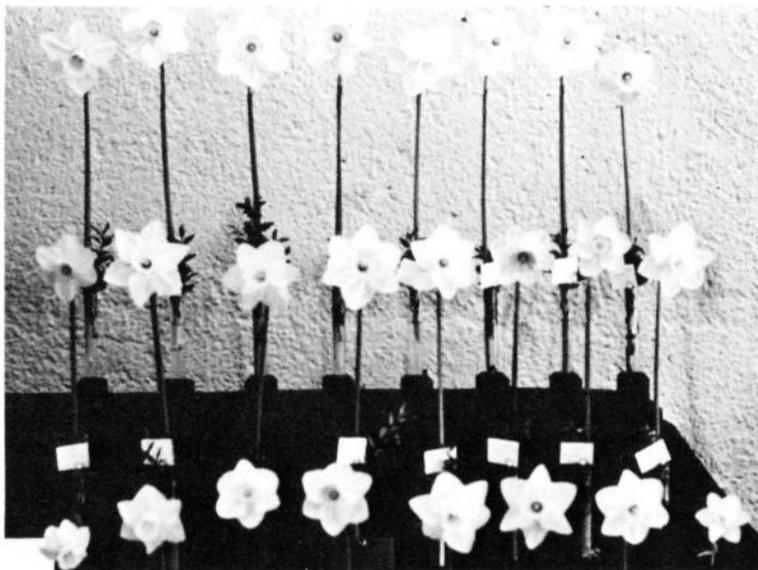
The Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal is given to a collection of 24 cultivars from no less than five divisions, with each stem scoring 90 points. Mrs. Chesterman Constantine won the Quinn medal at the Gloucester show.

The Quinn Ribbon is given to a previous winner of the Silver Medal. In 1980 shows, seven Quinn Ribbons were awarded: to Mrs. Paul Gripshover in Nashville, Dr. Ted Snazelle in Louisville, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen in Wilmington, Mrs. Harry Wilkie in Indianapolis, Mrs. R.L. Armstrong in Chambersburg, Mrs. John Bozievich in Baltimore, and Handy Hatfield in Columbus.

Mrs. Constantine's medal winning collection gave an impression of whites, as most of her flowers had white petals, with variety in the cup colors. Two flowers here were especially notable. According to show chairman Ann Dischinger, "Melbury, a 2 W-P, had excellent color and form; Cul Beag, a 3 W-R, was well-grown, large, and with much substance, an outstanding specimen." Among the other outstanding flowers in this collection were Delos, Lyrebird, Tangent, Broomhill, Merlin, Golden Aura, Easter Moon, and Panache.

Dr. Snazelle achieved the difficult: staging a Quinn without using a 5, 6, or 7. His collection focused on such lovely short-cups as Dell Chapel, Woodland Jewel, Green Linnnet, Purbeck, Jamestown, Ibberton, and Delightful, plus two Ballydorn seedlings.

Mrs. Gripshover's Quinn collection in Nashville, predominantly Division 2, focused on such striking red-cups as Shining Light, Arriba, Avenger, Border Chief, Signal Light, Dresden, and Craigywarren; whites Crenelet, Ben Hee, Desdemona, and Ave; and such pink beauties as Rainbow and Salmon Spray. Mrs. Andersen contrasted brilliant reds such as Loch Hope, Torridon, Loch Owskeich, Zambezi, Red Rum, Mattara, and Arndilly with such smooth whites as Pristine, Broomhill, Rashee, and Pitchroy.



Winning Quinn collection in Nashville.

Mrs. Armstrong's award-winning Quinn collection was built around such lovely pinks as Gracious Lady, also the Gold Ribbon winner, Arctic Char, Luscious, Highland Wedding, and Conval, and such delightful short-cups as Dell Chapel, Lollipop, Aircastle, Merlin, Greenfinch, and Eve Robertson's newly-named Limey Circle. Mrs. Wilkie's winning entry featured such charming small flowers as Jenny, Chickadee, Merry Bells, and Alpine, and an array of reliable older favorites as St. Keverne, Cantatrice, Border Chief, Nazareth, Preamble, and Falstaff, plus a lovely pair of pinks, Rainbow and Pink Isle.

Handy Hatfield's Quinn entry contained striking new flowers, such as the smaller Foundling and Saberwing, and the larger Shadow, High Repute, Dailmanach, Golden Ranger, Birchill, Torridon, and Euphony.

Mrs. Bozievich's Quinn Ribbon came for a collection of lovely short-cups such as Lancaster, Silken Sails, Dr. Hugh, Angel, Purbeck, Palmyra, Gransha, Merlin, and those rare short-cup self-yellows, Bill Pannill's New Penny and Dr. Tom Throckmorton's Johnnie Walker.

THE WATROUS MEDAL

Winning a Watrous medal seems to create more emotion in the recipient than almost any other award, especially when it is a Gold Watrous Medal, awarded to the winner at the national convention. Bill and Laura Lee Ticknor were the overjoyed winners in Memphis, staging a charming group of tiny daffodils which included Jumblye, Minnow, Quince, Sundial, Picoblanco, *N. bulbocodium obesus*, *N. b. tenuifolius*, *N. b. filifolius*, *N. fernandesii*, *N. scaberulus*, *N. cyclamineus*, and *N. triandrus pulchellus*.

The Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal is awarded only at national shows for a collection of 12 miniature daffodils representing at least three divisions. The Silver Watrous medal is awarded at all other ADS shows. In 1980, in addition to the Ticknors' Gold Medal, Silver Watrous Medals were awarded to first-time winners Mrs. John Bates in Nashville and Mrs. William Mackinney in Wilmington. The Watrous Ribbon, given to those who have previously won a Watrous Medal, went to Harold Koopowitz in Corona del Mar, Mrs. A.G. Brooks at the Tidewater Show in Hampton, and to Mrs. Goethe Link at two shows, Scottsburg and Indianapolis.

Minnow was the most valuable miniature for staging a 1980 Watrous entry, appearing in six of the seven successful collections. Mite, Snipe, Jumblye, and Sundial appeared in four; Picoblanco, Xit, Quince, *N. watieri*, *N. scaberulus*, and *N. cyclamineus* were used in three collections.

For her first-time Watrous winner, Mrs. Bates chose Mary Plumstead, Flyaway, Curlylocks, Pixie, Pango, Xit, Minnow, Sundial, Hawera, *N. rupicola*, *N. juncifolius*, and *N. cyclamineus*. Mrs. Mackinney's medal winner included Tiny Tot, Segovia, Gypsy Queen, Tosca, Kenellis, Snipe, Xit, Sundial, Minnow, Quince, *N. watieri*, and *N. scaberulus*.

Koopowitz had an outstanding miniature seedling of his own in his ribbon winner, TZ6-1, *N. bulbocodium romieuxii* × 2W-P. He was the only one to use Tete-a-Tete, April Tears, and *N. triandrus albus*. Mrs. Brooks' entry included *N. jonquilla minor*, *N. macleayi*, Small Talk and Cyclataz. Mrs. Link's two entries featured Petit Buerre, Atom, Bagatelle, Mustard Seed, and her own seedling 173, a 5Y-Y.

THE BRONZE RIBBON

The Bronze Ribbon is offered only at regional shows and is awarded to a successful collection of twelve cultivars, three stems each. In 1980 there were three Bronze winners: Bill Pannill at the Mid-Atlantic Regional in Hampton, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen at Wilmington, and Richard Ezell at the New England Regional in Greenwich.

Bill Pannill's Bronze winner drew much critical acclaim from show visitors, who termed his selection of numbered seedlings and his own registered daffodils most outstanding. He grouped Irvington, New Penny, Rim Ride, all short-cups; Highlite, an unusual 2 Y-PPY; and trumpets Apostle and the white Mountain Dew, which won the show's Gold Ribbon, with six of his seedlings.

Both Kathy Andersen's and Richard Ezell's Bronze Ribbon winners showed a definite Irish influence. Kathy used six of the Richardson cultivars, Celtic Gold, Avenger, Viking, Rockall, Fiji, Cairngorm, Corofin, and Mexico, plus Willie Dunlop's Ormeau; while Richard selected Richardson cultivars Green Linnet, Camelot, Rameses, Amber Light, Tudor Minstrel, Lemonade, and Hotspur, plus Guy Wilson's Stainless, Slieveboy, and Tobernavreen, and Dunlop's Irish Splendor.

THE GOLD AND WHITE RIBBONS

Each daffodil season offers us its own delightful surprises. Nowhere is this seen more clearly than in the cultivars which, for one particular day, in one particular show, are chosen better than all of the best. Large or small, early, mid-season or late, the tallest of 3's or the smallest cyclamineus or triandrus, as old as the 1952 Richardson Golden Rapture or as new as a clone of an Evans seedling, as close to home as the orange-cupped Nantucket which took top honors in the seacoast town for which it was named or as far from home as the Australian trumpet Jobi which won top honors in Cincinnati—these are the daffodils which won the Gold Ribbon for the best bloom in the show and the White Ribbon for the best vase of three matching blooms.

Five cultivars were winners in more than one show. Willet won the White both at Corona del Mar and in Memphis. Angel won the White in Atlanta and in Greenwich and the Gold at Plymouth Meeting. Broomhill won the Gold in Princess Anne, Chillicothe, and Columbus, and the White at Cincinnati. Daydream won the Gold at one of our new shows, in Hiram, Georgia, and the White in Gloucester and in Columbus. Golden Aura took both the Gold and White at Nashville and the White in Chillicothe.

Six ADS members won in more than one show. Gerard Wayne won the White Ribbon at Corona del Mar and the Gold at LaCanada. Mrs. Marvin Andersen won the White in Wilmington and the Gold at Plymouth Meeting. Mrs. David Frey won the Gold both in Scottsburg and in Chaska. Bill Pannill won the Gold in Gloucester and both the Gold and the White in Hampton. Mrs. Ernest Hardison won both Gold and White in Nashville and also in Washington. Handy Hatfield won an unprecedented four Golds, in Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Columbus, and Cleveland.

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

SHOWS

Southern California
Early Show, Corona
del Mar; 385; 3/8
Southern California
Daffodil Society,
LaCanada; 652; 3/15

Southwest Regional,
Dallas, Texas; 503;
3/21

Pacific Regional,
Oakland, California;
403; 3/22

Rural Beauty Garden
Club, Hiram, Georgia;
382; 3/26

Silver Anniversary
National Convention
Show, Memphis,
Tennessee;
1,377; 3/27

Fortuna Garden Club,
Fortuna, California;
467; 3/29

North Carolina State,
Chapel Hill; 536;4/2

Southeast Regional,
Atlanta, Ga.; 1,072;
4/3

Mid-Atlantic Regional,
Tidewater Daffodil
Society, Hampton,
Virginia; 2,198;4/5

Tennessee State,
Middle Tenn. Daffodil
Society; Nashville; 1,417;
4/5

Indiana Daffodil
Growers, Scottsburg;
428; 4/10

Council of Garden
Clubs, Huntington
West Va.; 416; 4/12

Southern Regional,
Louisville, Kentucky;
567; 4/12

Somerset County Garden
Club, Princess Anne,
Maryland; 483; 4/12

WINNING CULTIVARS

Audubon G

Willet W
Tangent G
Stratosphere W

Greenlet G
Jetfire W

Chiloquin G
Ave W

Daydream G

Peace Pipe W

Achduart G
Willet W

Quetzal G
Troupial W

Lynx G

Bethany W

Evans V10, clone 1,
2 W-W G
Angel W

Mountain Dew G
Sdlg. G7/55 (Easter
Moon × Silken Sails)W

Golden Aura G
Golden Aura W

Surfside G
Charter W

Sdlg. #43/4 (Easter
Moon × Panache) G
Bee Mabley W

Woodland Splendor G
Easter Moon W

Broomhill G

Harmony Bells W

EXHIBITORS

Lori Brandt/Owen
Bjornstad
Gerard Wayne
Gerard Wayne
Bill Hesse

Mrs. Jesse Cox
H.R. Hensel

Ben Hager
Sid DuBose

Mr. and Mrs. Jack
Yarbrough
Mr. and Mrs. Jack
Yarbrough
Miss Leslie Anderson
Kevin McKenzie

Betty Teasley
Jay Pengra

Mr. and Mrs. W.O.
Ticknor
Mr. and Mrs. W.O.
Ticknor
Otis Etheredge

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice
Abercrombie
Bill Pannill
Bill Pannill

Mrs. Ernest Hardison
Mrs. Ernest Hardison

Mrs. David Frey
Mrs. Verne Trueblood

Mrs. Clifford E. Fitzwater

Mrs. Clifford E. Fitzwater
Mrs. Luther Wilson
Miss Julie Coley

Mrs. N. Thomas
Whittington, Jr.
Miss Martha Simpkins

SHOWS

Washington Daffodil Society, Washington, D.C.; 754/ 4/12

Garden Club of Gloucester, Va.; 1,708; 4/12

Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society, Cincinnati; 999; 4/16

Northeast Regional, Wilmington, Delaware; 645; 4/18

Midwest Regional, Indianapolis, Indiana; 1091; 4/19

Adena Daffodil Society, Chillicothe, Ohio; 835; 4/22

Chambersburg Garden Club, Chambersburg, Pa.; 616; 4/22

Maryland Daffodil Society, Baltimore; 1,063; 4/23

Pennsylvania State, Plymouth Meeting; 776; 4/25

New Jersey Daffodil Society, Princeton; 648; 4/26

Garden Class, Downingtown, Pa.; 329; 4/23

Central Ohio Daffodil Society; Columbus; 1,576; 4/26

Nantucket Garden Club, Nantucket, Mass.; 211; 4/30

Western Reserve Daffodil Society, Cleveland, Ohio; 424; 4/29

Greenwich Daffodil Society, Greenwich, Conn.; 730/ 5/1

Daffodil Society of Minnesota, Chaska; 170; 5/10

WINNING CULTIVARS

Shadow G
Drumboe W

River Queen G
Daydream W

Jobi G
Broomhill W

Verona G
Cairngorm W

White Charm G
Golden Rapture W

Broomhill G
Golden Aura W

Gracious Lady G
Rameses W

Delcare G
Top Notch W

Angel G
Signal Light W

Rockall G
Eland W

Artillery G
Butterscotch W

Broomhill G
Daydream W

Nantucket G

Shining Light G
Festivity W

Pure Joy G
Angel W

Sweet Music G
Pewee W

EXHIBITORS

Mrs. Ernest Hardison
Mrs. Ernest Hardison

Bill Pannill
Fred G. Pollard
Handy Hatfield
Mrs. Stuart H. Jacobs

Mrs. Robert Weeks
Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen

Mrs. James Liggett
Mrs. Robert N. Sulgrove, II

Handy Hatfield
Mrs. David Gill

Mrs. R. L. Armstrong
Mrs. Owen W. Hartmann

Mrs. John Bozievich
Mrs. John Bozievich

Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen
Mrs. Alma Bender

Richard Kersten
Mrs. Bassett Winmill

Mrs. W.G. Carpenter
Mrs. W.G. Carpenter
Handy Hatfield
Miss Lura Emig

Mrs. Donald Williams

Handy Hatfield
Lillian Hafeley

Mrs. Clark Randt
Mrs. Helen Farley

Mrs. David Frey
Mrs. David Frey

THE MAROON RIBBON

The Maroon Ribbon is awarded to a collection of five different reverse bicolor daffodils. In 1980 it was awarded at fifteen ADS shows. Thirty-five named cultivars and half a dozen seedlings were used in the winning entries. Daydream and Rushlight appeared in seven entries, Honeybird in six, and Bethany and Charter in four.

Mrs. John Bozievich staged a unique entry in Baltimore which included Grand Prospect, Cloud Nine, Drumnabreeze, New Day, and Pannill seedling PL/66/8. Mrs. Helen Farley's entry in Greenwich included Avalon, Teal, Grand Prospect, Daydream, and Rushlight. Another charming entry was Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yarbrough's selection of Pipit, High Note, Green Gold, Chiloquin, and Verdin in the Atlanta Show.

Mrs. Ernest Hardison won three times, in Memphis, Nashville, and Washington. Mrs. Verne Trueblood won in Scottsburg and in Louisville; Mrs. James Liggett won the Maroon Ribbon both in Columbus and in Cleveland. Other winners of this award included Mrs. Raymond Lewis at Hampton, Mrs. E.T. Cato in Princess Anne, Bill Pannill in Gloucester, and Mrs. Lawrence Billau in Downingtown.

THE RED-WHITE-AND-BLUE RIBBON

The Red-White-and-Blue Ribbon is awarded to a collection of five American-bred daffodils. More than eighty different named cultivars appeared in the twenty-three winning collections; these showed a predominantly Oregon influence.

A growing trend in Red-White-and-Blue competition is the use of the entrant's own numbered seedlings and newly-registered cultivars.

Bill Pannill won this award twice, in Gloucester and at Hampton. He used his own Imprint and Homestead in both entries; and his River Queen, High Tea, Full Fashion, Chromacolor, Javelin, and Rim Ride once.

Harold Koopowitz won the Red-White-and-Blue in LaCanada with a group of his own seedlings, including his Rose Ribbon Winner, 676-1, *Dinkie* × *cyclamineus*. Dr. Bill Bender's award winner in Chambersburg included two of his own hybridizing plus three POPS seedlings.

Mrs. James W. Riley had an attractive entry in Greenwich which included Amberglow, Olathe, Pure Joy, Widgeon, and Pitta. Mrs. Neil Macneale made a graceful grouping at Huntington with Merry Bells, Ivy League, Inauguration, Water Music, and White Caps. Handy Hatfield's excellent award winner in Chillicothe included Quasar, Pink Easter, Resplendent, Greenlet, and Chapeau.

Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison won the Red-White-and-Blue in three shows: in Nashville, in Washington, and at the national convention show in Memphis. Mrs. Verne Trueblood won the award both in Scottsburg and in Louisville. Other winners included Mrs. David Gill, Columbus; Mrs. W.G. Carpenter, Downingtown; Miss Sallie Anderson, Princeton; Mrs. Marvin Andersen, Plymouth Meeting; Mrs. John Bozievich, Baltimore; Mrs. Robert Weeks, Wilmington; Mrs. George F. Parsons, Princess Anne; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yarbrough, Atlanta; Mrs. Robert Walker, Chapel Hill; Stan Baird, Fortuna; and Gerard Wayne, Corona del Mar.

THE GREEN RIBBON

The Green Ribbon is awarded to a collection of twelve stems of different cultivars from at least four divisions. This was a popular category in 1980, with more than twice as many award winners as in 1979.

Mrs. Jay Dee Atkins's well-staged Green Ribbon winner at the national show in Memphis showed great substance and excellent pose; it included Golden Aura, Festivity, Front Royal, Audubon, Rushlight, Yosemite, Falstaff, Frostkist, Shining Light, White Caps, Daydream, and Niveth.

Mrs. Neil Macneale's winner in Indianapolis focused on bright cups of pink, red, and orange: Kimmeridge, Rio Rouge, Golden Amber, Kitten, Penpol, Topkapi, Tudor Minstrel, Suede, Downpatrick, Canisp, Perimeter, and Graduation. Mrs. William Pardue's excellent Green Ribbon collection in Chillicothe included Resplendent, Perky, Arish Mell, Canisp, Olathe, Strines, Bushtit, Broomhill, Killdeer, Rameses, Joyous, and Loch Hope.

Many favorable comments were received about Handy Hatfield's entry in Cleveland which included Shining Light, Misty Glen, Symphonette, Moonfire, Emily, Chilouquin, Beige Beauty, Birchill, Cold Overton, Star Trek, Irish Light, and Saberwing; and about Mrs. John Bozievich's Baltimore winner, which featured Angel, Modulux, Danes Balk, Broomhill, Heart Throb, Loch Stac, Badanloch, Lipstick Pink, Earthlight, Fiji, April Love, and a Ballydorn seedling.

Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Ticknor won the Green Ribbon in Chapel Hill with a charming collection from both sides of the equator. Featured here were Highfield Beauty, Bogside, Rathowen Gold, Ellanne, Lynx, Exotic Pink, Trumpet Call, Loch Owskeich, Snow Dream, Redeem, and Isobel Chaplin.

What does Meg Yerger enter when it's too early for poets? Visitors to the Princess Anne show found the answer in her entry of Jet Set, Rowallane, Chloe, Waxwing, Celtic Song, Oneonta, Peaceful, Hiawassee, Rashee, Park Royal, Gossamer, and one lone poet, Helen Link's 1975 introduction Phebe.

At Gloucester Bill Pannill won the Green Ribbon with Rhine Wine, praised as one of the very best flowers in this large show, and eleven of his numbered seedlings. His winner at the Tidewater Show in Hampton included Indian Maid, Golden Falcon, Rim Ride, and nine numbered seedlings which included four trumpets and four pink cups.

Other winners of the Green Ribbon in 1980 included Gerard Wayne at Corona del Mar, Harold Koopowitz in LaCanada, Dr. Ted Snazelle in Nashville, Mrs. John Bozievich in Washington, Mrs. Harry Wilkie in Cincinnati, Mrs. Robert Weeks in Wilmington, Mrs. Alma Bender in Chambersburg, Richard Ezell at Plymouth Meeting, and Mrs. Verne Trueblood both in Scottsburg and at Indianapolis.

THE PURPLE RIBBON

The winners of the Purple Ribbon can rightly take great pride in this award, as it always has much competition. It may be awarded to any five-stemmed collection of standard daffodils designated as eligible by the show schedule, except those for which other ADS awards are given.

While the Maroon Ribbon entries, and to some extent the Red-White-and-Blue entries, draw from the same basic group of flowers, the Purple Ribbon has possibilities limited only by the imagination of the schedule-maker and entry-maker. Winners may be grouped by color, by RHS division, by originator, or even by date of origin. Since long-cups predominate in the Data Bank, they also tend to dominate in Purple Ribbon winners, but with many possible sub-divisions.

Small flowers can be winners in the Purple Ribbon category, and the cyclamineus, with its grace and charm, is always well-represented. In 1980, five cyclamineus entries took top honors, including Mrs. H.E. Stanford's enchanting group at the national show which included Beryl, White Caps, Charity May, Andalusia, and Swift, the winner of both the Fowlds and the Lee awards. Harold Koopowitz had an attractive winner with five of his own cyclamineus seedlings. Four had Beryl as one parent; one was the Rose Ribbon winner.

Others who won the Purple Ribbon with seedlings included Bill Pannill, taking the honor at Hampton with Mountain Dew, Golden Chord, Golden Falcon, Apostle, and sdlg. 64/19C, all trumpets; Mrs. Clifford E. Fitzwater in Huntington with Panache and four of her white seedlings which have Panache as a parent; and Dr. Bill Bender, in Chambersburg.

Two charming collections of short-cups won the Purple Ribbon. Mrs. Robert Weeks in Wilmington staged Glenwherry, Ballysillan, Dreamcastle, Achduart, and Green Linnet; Mrs. John Bozievich at the WDS show won with Kimmeridge, New Penny, Ariel, Doubtful, and Park Springs.

Mrs. C.R. Bivin in Dallas had the only jonquil winner of the Purple Ribbon, choosing Bell Song, Chat, Cherie, Finch, and Circuit. The only reverse bicolor winner of this award was staged by Mrs. Lawrence Billau in Downingtown and featured Entrancement, Spellbinder, Lunar Sea, Honeybird, and Binkie.

Five superb whites always make a strong Purple Ribbon entry. Mrs. William Baird won in Columbus with Silent Valley, Churchman, Angel, Canisp, and White Star; Gerard Wayne was the winner in La Canada with Broomhill, Panache, Pristine, Vigil, and April Love.



Mrs. Baird's Purple Ribbon Winner in Columbus.

Two attractive pink-cupped groups won the Purple Ribbon. Mrs. Merton Yerger selected Celtic Song, Rose Royale, Rosedew, Tangent, and Passionale for her entry at Princess Anne, and Richard Spotts was the victor in Fortuna with Propriety, Milestone, Blaris, Salome, and Saucy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yarbrough won both in Hiram and in Atlanta; Mrs. Verne Trueblood won both in Scottsburg and in Louisville. Other Purple Ribbon winners included Mrs. Waller Harrison in Chapel Hill, Mrs. Ernest Hardison in Nashville, Mrs. R.L. Armstrong in Gloucester, Mrs. Harry Wilkie in Cincinnati, Mrs. James Liggett in Indianapolis, Nancy Gill in Chillicothe, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen in Plymouth Meeting, Livingston Watrous in Nantucket, Wells Knierim in Cleveland, and Helen Farley in Greenwich.

THE MINIATURES

"All the miniatures were crowd favorites; it was unbelievable that we could have so many!" commented Miss Leslie Anderson, show chairman for the early-season national convention show in Memphis. In the small, first-time show in Hiram, Georgia, Betty Drafall commented, "Segovia was a favorite, as well as other miniatures. The public from this area hadn't seen many of the miniatures; quite a few plan to grow some of them in the coming season."

These echoes of enchantment with the smallest daffodils came from all across the country. On the West Coast miniatures are always popular, and this year potted miniatures were frequently displayed. Lavender Ribbons, Miniature Whites and Golds, and Miniature Rose Ribbons were awarded at all four shows.

Back East, the same theme continued. In Huntington, "The miniatures were much admired, as always;" in Indianapolis, "For the non-growers, all the miniatures were favorites, especially *N. scaberulus*;" in Cleveland, "Miniatures are always popular;" and in Nantucket, "The miniatures were the show-stoppers this year." At the Wilmington show, Bill Pannill's miniature 6 W-W Junior Miss, in a special exhibit, was one of the favorite flowers.

Mrs. James Liggett won the Miniature White Ribbon, which is given to the best three stems of one cultivar or species, in Indianapolis and in Columbus, and the Miniature Gold Ribbon, awarded to the best miniature bloom in the show, also in Columbus.

Four exhibitors were double winners. On the West Coast, Jay Pengra won the Miniature Gold in LaCanada and the Miniature White in Fortuna, both with Segovia, and Kathy Leonardi won the Miniature Gold in Fortuna and in Oakland. Mrs. R.L. Armstrong won the Miniature White in Hampton, and both the Miniature Gold and White in Chambersburg. Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Ticknor won the Miniature White in Memphis and both the Miniature Gold and White in Chapel Hill.

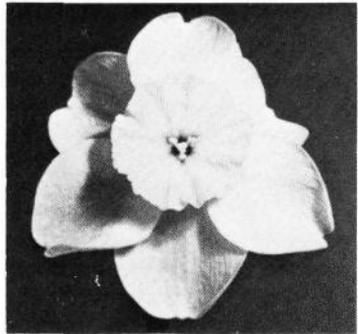
The winning flowers were; (1-Miniature Gold Ribbon, and 3-Miniature White Ribbon):

SEGOVIA, Division 3

Dave Karnstedt, Chaska 1
Wallace Windus, Plymouth Meeting 3
Quentin Erlandson, Baltimore 1
Mrs. Howard Junk, Chillicothe 1
Mrs. William E. Baird, Indianapolis 1
Jay Pengra, La Canada 1
Jay Pengra, Fortuna 3
Sid DuBose, Oakland 3
Mrs. Robert Gibson, Hiram 1, 3
Mrs. Johannes Krahrmer, Wilmington 3
Donald S. King, Gloucester 1
Mrs. Merton Yerger, Princess Anne 1
David Cook, Atlanta 1

XIT, Division 3

Mrs. George Mott, Greenwich 1
Mrs. Elisha Hanson, Washington 3
Mrs. Luther Wilson, Louisville 3
Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Ticknor, Chapel Hill
1
David Cook, Atlanta 3
Maida L. Ham, Huntington 1



Segovia (Knierim photo)

CLARE, Division 7

Mrs. James Liggett, Cleveland 1
Mrs. R.L. Armstrong, Chambersburg 3
Kathy Leonardi, Fortuna 1

N. triandrus albus, Division 10
Mrs. Charles Reis, Nantucket 1
Mrs. Walter Clough, Princeton 1
Wallace Windus, Plymouth Meeting 1

SUNDIAL, Division 7
Mrs. T.C. Holyoke, Chillicothe 3
Mrs. E.J. Adams, Huntington 3

SNIFE, Division 6
Handy Hatfield, Cincinnati 3
Fred G. Pollard, Gloucester 3
Mrs. R.L. Armstrong, Hampton 3

CHIT CHAT, Division 7
Bill Hesse, LaCanada 3
Costanza Tedesco, Nashville 1

Other Miniature Gold Ribbon winners were:

N. scaberulus: Mrs. Neil Macneale, Cincinnati
Flyaway, Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., Washington
Demure, Mrs. James Liggett, Columbus
Stafford, Mrs. R.L. Armstrong, Chambersburg
N. rupicola: Miss Elizabeth Ann Bicknell, Louisville
N. cyclamineus: Mrs. Lester Belter, Hampton
Picoblanco: Harold Koopowitz, Corona del Mar
Sun Disc: Mrs. John Warmerdam
N. juncifolius: Kathy Leonardi, Oakland
Bagatelle: Mrs. Johannes Krahmer, Memphis
Pledge: Mrs. Goethe Link, Scottsburg

Other Miniature White Ribbon winners were:

Hawera: Mrs. David Spitz, Cleveland
Halingy, Mrs. James Liggett, Indianapolis
Minnow: Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Ticknor, Chapel Hill
Quince: Mrs. George Mott, Greenwich
Rikki: Mrs. James Liggett, Columbus
Yellow Xit: Mrs. Roland Larrison, Princeton
April Tears: Mrs. John Payne Robinson, Baltimore
N. bulbocodium conspicuus: Mrs. George F. Parsons, Princess Anne
Canaliculatus: Dr. Ted Snazelle, Nashville
Jumblie: Marta Wayne, Corona del Mar
Tête-a-Tête: Virginia Wolff, Scottsburg
N. bulbocodium filifolius: Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Ticknor, Memphis

THE LAVENDER RIBBON

Sixteen exhibitors staged eighteen successful Lavender Ribbon entries featuring more than forty different small cultivars. Two ADS members were double winners, both on the West Coast. Jay Pengra won at Corona del Mar and at LaCanada, using Hawera, Minnow, Pixie's Sister, and *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* at both. Nancy Wilson won in Oakland and in Fortuna, using ten different cultivars.

Minnow and Segovia were used in seven Lavender Ribbon winners, Xit and *N.b. conspicuus* in five, and Hawera in four. Fourteen of the award winners used at least one species miniature.

Jay Dee Atkins's Lavender Ribbon winner in Atlanta was outstanding, according to the show chairman, Mrs. Philip Campbell. It included Hawera, Segovia, Minnow, Xit, and Paula Cottell. In Washington, Mary Pamplin noted that Mrs. George C. Watrous's Lavender winner was a crowd pleaser; it included her registered cultivar Flyaway and four of her numbered seedlings. Mrs. Marvin Andersen had a striking Lavender award winner at the national show in Memphis which included Snipe, Candlepower, Opening Bid, Bagatelle, and Sprite.

Other winners of this award were Mrs. John Payne Robinson in Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Ticknor in Chapel Hill, Mrs. Joe Talbot in Nashville, Mrs. Neil Macneale in Scottsburg, Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks in Gloucester, Wallace Windus in Wilmington, Mrs. William E. Baird in Indianapolis, Mrs. R.L. Armstrong in Chambersburg, Mrs. David Gill in Columbus, Mrs. James Liggett in Cleveland, and Mrs. Adrian Farley in Greenwich.

THE SILVER RIBBON

The exhibitor who earns the greatest number of blue ribbons in the horticultural section of an ADS show is awarded the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Ernest Hardison was this year's top winner with 39 blue ribbons in Nashville; she also won the Silver Ribbon at the national show in Memphis with 11.

Three other ADS members were double winners. Jay Pengra won the Silver Ribbon in Corona del Mar with 11 and at LaCanada with 18. Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen won twice, in Plymouth Meeting with 14 and in Wilmington with 15. Mrs. Betty Beery took the Silver Ribbon in Cincinnati with 15 and in Chillicothe with 16.

The roster of Silver Ribbon winners for 1980 also includes: Mrs. R.L. Armstrong in Chambersburg and Mrs. John Bozievich in Washington with 22; Mrs. Helen Farley, Greenwich, Mrs. James Liggett, Columbus, and Bill Pannill, Hampton, with 21; Mrs. Verne Trueblood, Scottsburg, and Mrs. W.G. Carpenter, Downingtown, 20; Wells Knierim, Cleveland, 18; Mrs. David Frey, Indianapolis, Fred G. Pollard, Gloucester, and Mrs. Luther Wilson, Louisville, 17; Christine Kemp, Fortuna, 16; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yarbrough, Atlanta, Mrs. C.R. Bivin, Dallas, and Mrs. Roland Larrison 15; Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Ticknor, Chapel Hill 14; Mrs. John Payne Robinson, Baltimore, and Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Princess Anne, 13; Julius Wadekamper, Chaska, and Sid DuBose, Oakland, 12; Mrs. Robert Gibson, Hiram, 11; Mrs. Curtis R. Davis, Huntington 10; and Livingston Watrous, Nantucket, 7.

THE JUNIOR AWARD

Martha Marie McElroy of Hernando, Mississippi, age 10, won a Junior Award at an ADS show for the fourth year in a row. This one came at the national convention show in Memphis for the short-cup Kimmeridge. Other Junior winners at Memphis were Rebecca Scott, who won the special Junior Sweepstakes award, and Kevin McKenzie, who won the ADS White Ribbon with three blooms of Willet.

On the West Coast, Marta Wayne won the Junior Award with Jenny at LaCanada and the Miniature White Ribbon with Jumblie at Corona del Mar. Nathan Wilson won the Junior Award with the old but still show-worthy white/red short-cup Glenwherry both in Oakland and in Fortuna.

Bobby Beasley won the Junior Award in Texas for the second straight year, this time with Tresamble. Pueblo was a Junior Award winner for Tracie Lynn Campbell in Atlanta, and Shining Light took top honors for seven-year-old Gretchen Snazelle in Nashville. Sherri Bozay won with Sweetness in Huntington, Carmen Thornton with Tye in Louisville, and Heidi Stegmeier with Actaea in Columbus.

THE ROSE RIBBON

In the June, 1972, *Daffodil Journal*, Marion G. Taylor, writing of the recent Portland convention, noted, "For the first time, the Gold Carey E. Quinn award was given to a collection consisting entirely of seedlings; those raised by William G. Pannill, of Martinsville, Virginia . . . from the collection a 1b won the Gold Ribbon . . . Mr. Pannill also won the Rose Ribbon for the best seedling in the class for standard type seedlings."

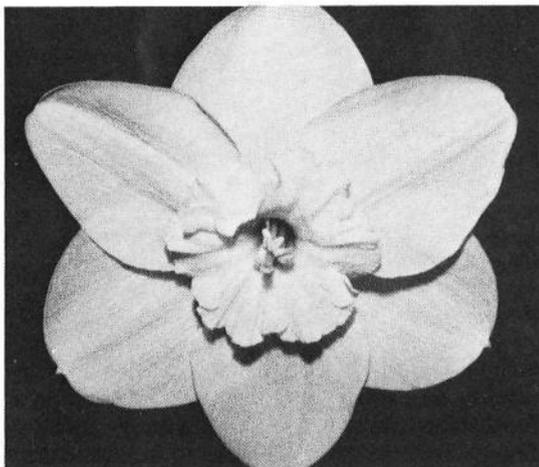
That was just eight short years ago, but light-years away in terms of American hybridizing. Now it would be worth banner headlines if Bill Pannill ever used anything in an entry except his own registered cultivars and newest numbered seedlings.

Nor is he the only one. Dr. Bill Bender, up in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and both Harold Koopowitz and Sid DuBose out on the West Coast often stage, and win, large collection class entries consisting entirely of their own seedlings.

Koopowitz won the Rose Ribbon at the national convention show with B472, a 2 Y-WWY Binkie × Ambergate seedling. Earlier he had won the Rose both at Corona del Mar and at LaCanada with E676-1, a 6 W-W, Binkie × *cyclamineus* cross. At LaCanada this daffodil was selected the best Division 6 flower in the show and appeared in the winning Red-White-and-Blue collection. According to show chairman Jay Pengra, some visitors at Corona del Mar liked Koopowitz's C472-3, a strongly reversed Beryl op, even better.

Visitors at the Tidewater show in Hampton, this year's largest, considered Bill Pannill's selections of his seedlings and registered daffodils among the most outstanding of the more than two thousand daffodils on display. Pannill won the Rose Ribbon at Hampton with 144, a 1 W-P, Empress of Ireland × Accent. At Gloucester he earned the Rose Ribbon with 64/36C, a 3 W-YR Corofin × Hotspur seedling.

Columbus show chairman Ruth Pardue stated, "Dr. Bill Bender's seedlings were exquisite, especially the Rose Ribbon winner 70/1/N7/L, Lemonade × (Binkie × Aircastle), a 2 Y-Y, and his 76/80/F1 Milan × Cantabile." Dr. Bender also won the Rose Ribbon in Chambersburg with 75/59, a 2 Y-P POPS flower.



Bender seedling. [Lemonade
× (Binkie × Aircastle)]

Meanwhile out on the West Coast, the Rose Ribbon at Oakland was won by Sid DuBose's D86-7, a 2 W-P, Rose Royale × Evans N58-2. Another of his seedlings, T-E-D 3, probably Cantabile × Smyrna, was listed among the crowd favorites.

Mr. and Mrs. W.O. Ticknor won the Rose Ribbon in Chapel Hill with Tuggle seedling 65/10/2. Mrs. Luther Wilson repeated as the winner at the Kentucky State Show, this year with W-P/24, a short-cup.

In Rose Ribbon competition, as in everything else, we find specialists. Mrs. Merton Yerger's name has become synonymous with poet daffodils; this year Meg won the Rose Ribbon at two shows with poet seedlings which were acclaimed as among the loveliest of the flowers in each show. At Princess Anne the poet winner was 74B2, a 9 W-GYO, a Powell poet × Milan. The winner in Wilmington was her 75-1-3, Quetzal op.

Mrs. Clifford E. Fitzwater has been striving for green-eyed daffodils for years; in the quest she has produced emerald eyes and also some beautiful white flowers. One of these was the 1980 Rose Ribbon winner in Huntington, 43/4, a 2 W-W, Easter Moon × Panache. Mrs. Fitzwater also won the Gold Ribbon with this flower, and the White Ribbon with her own registered cultivar, Bee Mabley, a 3 W-YYO. According to the show chairman, Mrs. James Caldwell, these were the flowers which created the greatest interest among judges and ADS members in attendance.

The Rose Ribbon classes saw some new names listed as winners. Barrie Kridler won in Dallas with 0516-072, a 1 Y-Y Kingscourt × Unsurpassable. Otis Etheredge took the Rose Ribbon in Atlanta with H31/1, Fairy Tale × a Top Secret seedling. Dr. Ted Snazelle won in Nashville with 79/1/3, 1 W-Y Wahkeena × Festivity. William Gould, Jr., was the winner in Washington with 69/12, a 2 W-P Coral Ribbon × Rose Royale.

In that same June 1972 *Journal* article, Mrs. Taylor added, "Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., won the new Miniature Rose Ribbon for one of her seedlings." Roberta is still winning Miniature Rose Ribbons. In Washington her winning entry was 665, a 7 W-W Snipe × *N. jonquilla*. The miniature champion in the Wilmington show was a Watrous Delegate × *N. jonquilla* seedling.

Bill Pannill has also discovered the pleasures of hybridizing miniature daffodils. He won the Miniature Rose Ribbon at the national show in Memphis with C34/4, Mite × *calcicola*, and in Hampton with G20A, a 6 Y-Y, Jenny × *N. jonquilla*.

Harold Koopowitz also combines Rose and Miniature Rose Ribbons in his award collection. At the Corona del Mar show he won the Miniature Rose with T76-1, a 12 W-W, *N. bulbocodium romieuxii* × 2 W-P.

At the LaCanada show, Ed Zinkowski won the Miniature Rose Ribbon for the second straight year, this time with 80 D-1, a 2 Y-W Daydream × *N. jonquilla*. The winner of this award in Oakland was Jack Romine's graceful 5 W-W, 80-1, Quick Step × *N. triandrus*.

A newcomer to miniature hybridizing, Mrs. R.L. Hatcher, won the Miniature Rose Ribbon at the Atlanta show with M/10, a 2 Y-Y.

THE ARTISTIC CLASSES

This year, four of every five ADS shows included flower arrangements featuring daffodils; but the total number decreased from last year's high of 731 to 569 in 1980. Some of the shows did not judge arrangements competitively, but instead used them to add beauty to the show, often staging them near the entrances, as was done at the national convention show.

WHAT FLOWERS WERE FAVORITES?

In this year of bountiful, beautiful show tables, elegant older flowers, and spectacular new ones, it's a temptation to say, "All of them were!"

Why do we go to such lengths to invite non-growers to our daffodil shows, putting posters in windows and articles in newspapers? The members of the Rural Beauty Garden Club in Hiram, Georgia, sponsoring their first small ADS show, already know the answer to that question. "The viewing public from this area hadn't seen many of the reds, pinks, and miniatures," explained show chairman Betty Drafall. "Our show created interest, and quite a few plan to grow some of them for coming seasons."

These new growers and showers weren't the only ones who liked the pinks and the reds. These bright blooms were crowd-pleasers all over the nation throughout the spring of 1980. Jetfire, Coral Ribbon, and Red Idol were the favorites in Hiram, Georgia. Velvet Robe and Merlin were cited as most outstanding in Indianapolis; Tonga and Loch Hope were top choices in Corona del Mar; Arbar was a favorite in Princeton; and Red Hot was "the most noticed flower" in Cleveland. From Nantucket, Mrs. Earle MacAusland said, "All the pinks were good, but especially Rubythroat." Mrs. Francis Harrigan, reporting from Plymouth Meeting, said, "The pink classes were well-filled and made a beautiful spot on the show table." Gracious Lady was not only a Gold Ribbon winner at Chambersburg but won the Richardson Trophy as the best pink at Greenwich.

There are all sorts of ways to attract new growers. Louisville's large Kentucky State show was staged in a shopping mall, drawing casual visitors as well as serious horticulturists. "Most people wanted to know where they could buy or order bulbs," said Helen Dean, "and the Kentucky Daffodil Society recruited five new members."

Sometimes it's the media which needs the most educating. The photographer sent to cover the national convention looked as if he would have felt more at home with a Memphis State football game or a five-car smash-up on the Interstate. He looked around the purposeful chaos in the last minutes before the judging began, and then, pushing aside water bottles and wet boxwood to find a resting place for his equipment, he asked wearily, "Do you folks do this every year?"

Indeed we do! For all sorts of reasons: we like daffodils, we like daffodil folks, and we keep coming back to see the new daffodils.

Many of the very newest cultivars were crowd-pleasers in 1980. Grant Mitsch's 1978 jonquil Canary was a top choice at LaCanada, and Vigilante, 1977, "took honors as the best white over stiff competition." Blushing Beauty was a favorite in Dallas, Red Hot in Cleveland, Gin and Lime at Princeton, Stylish in Wilmington, and Cophetua in Chillicothe. Pure Joy was chosen the best American-bred daffodil in both the Nashville and Columbus shows, and of Green Gold it was said at Plymouth Meeting, "As last year, this daffodil was a winner because of its coloring."

One exciting aspect of any medium or large daffodil show is the commercial exhibit. At Fortuna, chairman Ferne Garbutt reported, "An excellent exhibit from Grant Mitsch and the Havens received much attention. Of course their newer pinks caused much excitement!" At a show such as the convention show in Memphis, the commercial exhibits are so extensive that amateur photographers and diligent note-takers would study the exhibits into the early morning hours if no one set a closing time.

One interesting comment was overheard near these exhibits. Two ADS members were browsing, commenting, making note of cultivars they liked. They stopped in front of the Mitsch species hybrids, and after much scrutiny, one of them said, "I'm not really sure I like Surfside. I think it's too big for a cyclamineus." Another visitor, who had been standing there silently, leaned over and commented wryly, "Don't worry. It won't look like that in your garden."

But we want daffodils to look in our own gardens the way they do in the shows. Maybe that's the secret of these older flowers which keep appearing not only on the awards tables but also on the "top favorites" lists down to the second and third generation after they were introduced.

Only three daffodils appeared twice on lists from thirty show chairmen. These were the 2 W-Y Festivity (1954), the 3 W-W Angel (1960), and the 3 W-YYP Audubon (1965). But these three are newcomers compared to some of the crowd pleasers this season. The report from Chillicothe commented on a "Cantatrice bloom in the Purple Ribbon winner which was very large and beautiful." Cantatrice was introduced in 1936. Woodvale (1947) and White Lion (1949) were listed as two of the favorites at Princess Anne. Tamino (1939) and Tannhauser (1950) were among those the public liked best in Dallas. The chairman at Chaska mentioned "one of the best Spellbinders I've ever seen" as a crowd favorite. Spellbinder was introduced in 1944. At Oakland, Silver Chimes (1916) attracted much comment "because of the large bunches of florets, up to 13 per stem, and of good size."

1980 was a very good year for Division 3 flowers. Achduart, the Gold Medal winner, and Kimmeridge were crowd favorites in Memphis; Park Springs was much admired at Chapel Hill and in Barbara Abel Smith's convention exhibit. Merlin was a top choice in Indianapolis and Gowo at Chillicothe, as were Silken Sails in Princeton and Olathe in Dallas. Angel was noted in Atlanta and Princess Anne for its sparkling beauty. An outstanding bloom of Audubon in a Quinn entry at Hampton was singled out, and another one won at Corona del Mar over many other fine daffodils.

What makes a crowd favorite? Maybe one way to tell is to look at the comments on show reports from Scottsburg and LaCanada. Daffodil growers from this small Indiana town and this mid-sized Los Angeles suburb don't choose the same cultivars; it's their reasons for choosing that are important.

Mrs. Verne Trueblood listed the four favorites in Scottsburg: "Charter—size, color contrast and such a neat flower; Damson—very old yet outstanding in color and substance; Water Music—looked regal in its class; good substance and form; Surfside—Gold Ribbon winner, neat, clean, heavy substance." Jay Pengra, choosing favorites at LaCanada, commented: "One of the best Peace Pipes I've ever seen was runner-up to a nicely presented Tangent of great substance. Vigilante took top honors as the best white. Strongly-reversed Canary won a special award; Ives showed rich color. Smooth vigorous Stratosphere was recommended to all growers. Blue ribbon winner Bell Song reported to have vigor."

What do Damson (1925) and Water Music (1975), have in common, or species hybrids such as Bell Song and Surfside and Canary have in common with such regal trumpets as Peace Pipe and Vigilante?

Their color is excellent, their substance is heavy, and in the garden they are what Mrs. Nell Richardson called "good doers." They do what they are supposed to do, and in this spring of 1980, they did just a little bit better than their best. That's what makes them the favorites of this season.

BULLETIN BOARD

DUES PAYMENT

Many of our members have a delightful habit of paying their dues in advance. Only a few stay in arrears until they receive a final notice. Quite a number of our members, without bidding, send in checks for three-year memberships every year or so and are paid up for nearly the next decade. There have been at least two instances where honored long time members, through a series of misadventures, found themselves with drop-out notices which was very embarrassing to them and to the Executive Director. They both scotched this by sending in checks for \$100 for Life Memberships.

Since there is some misunderstanding about ADS dues policy, a review might be worthwhile. Memberships, either one year or three years, can begin at any quarter of the year—not just with January. One month before a membership expires a dues notice is mailed out. If this is not answered a reminder is put in the next *Journal*, which is actually a bonus *Journal* to a wayward member. If this is not answered by the time of the next *Journal* mailing a Final Notice post card is mailed and that is it. Each of the three notices gets a fair share of responses. One Final Notice card was returned with a note saying "Goodbye." A few months later we received a letter from the lady saying, "I just can't stand it. Please renew my membership." A membership card is only sent upon request. All dues payments as well as all money matters, either payments or bills, should be sent to the Executive Director.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK—JULY

Affairs of the Society are moving along apace. Two new daffodil display gardens will be planted this fall, one at the River Farm headquarters of the American Horticultural Society in Mt. Vernon, Virginia; and the other at Riverside Gardens in Wheaton, Maryland, a fine horticultural center sponsored and funded by the Maryland, National Capital Park and Planning Commission. There are plans for more, in other regions.

Along with many other plant societies, the ADS will participate in Exhibition 50, a celebration to mark the 50th anniversary year of the National Council of State Garden Clubs. The setting for this exhibition will be the beautiful headquarters building of the Organization of American States in Washington D. C. Our exhibit will document the achievement of Dr. Tom Throckmorton in setting up the Daffodil Data Bank and in inventing the Color-coding Classification System. Phil Phillips will send us some daffodil blooms from New Zealand to illustrate our exhibit.

A new edition of *Daffodils to Show and Grow* will be printed this fall. A new committee has under consideration ADS awards for cultivars as they grow in gardens and another hard-working committee is preparing the material for a new *Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*, to be published in 1981.

To top all this off, I have news from Bill Ticknor that we have twenty new members from Japan! This gives us 31 Japanese members—more than any other foreign country and more than in 30 of our own states. Come on, all you good Americans, Dutch, Irish, and Englishmen, and Kiwis, we can't let Japan get ahead of us like that!

Lifting daffodil bulbs has been a real joy this summer, with super increase and big, firm bulbs. Thank you, Mr. Weatherman, for all those showers in April and May. Now if you will just arrange clear weather for September and October, when we will be planting again, all will be well.

JUDGING SCHOOLS

Daffodil Judging School Course II will be held in May, 1981, in Minnesota. Contact Julius Wadekamper, 10078 154th Avenue, Elk River, Minnesota 55320, for information.

Daffodil Judging School Course III will be held April 13, 1981, in Richmond, Virginia. Contact Mrs. Lester P. Belter, Rte. 2 Box 217A, Mechanicsville, Virginia 23111, for information. Instructors are Mrs. Howard Bloomer, Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, and William G. Pannill.

No requests for approval for Course I in a new series of schools have been sent to the ADS Schools Chairman as yet. Any group of ADS members who would like to hold the series of three courses in its area may ask the Regional Vice-President to appoint a Local School Chairman with the approval of the National Chairman and the ADS President. Experience indicates that for a successful series there should usually be a nucleus of ten students to start with. Advertising the school in the Regional Newsletter as well as the *Journal*; making announcements to garden groups and Horticultural Societies, whose members may well join ADS as a result, may gain additional students. ADS makes no provision for financing such schools but can offer advice on a probable fee to be charged for registration. Instructors must be approved by both the ADS President and the Judging Schools Chairman. The required approvals should be requested before December, 1980, for schools planned for Spring 1981.

—MRS. MERTON S. YERGER, *Judging Schools Chairman*

POST CONVENTION TOUR TO OREGON IN 1981

Some of our members have expressed a wish to tour California and Oregon by bus after the Newport Beach Convention in 1981.

The escorted tour would be seven or eight days starting from Newport Beach and concluding in Portland, Oregon.

We will tour the beautiful Pacific Coast to Monterey/Carmel, then cross the San Joaquin Valley to Yosemite National Park. We would then drive to the California wine country and finally fly to Portland, where we will visit Grant Mitch.

If you would be interested in further information, please send a self addressed, stamped envelope by November 1, 1980, to: Ms. Marilyn Howe, 11831 Juniette Street, Culver City, California 90230. Phone: (213) 827-3229 - after 6:00 P.M. or during weekends.

ADS AWARDS INFORMATION

1981 Daffodil Show information should be sent to the Awards Chairman by October 10 for inclusion in the December issue of *The Daffodil Journal*. The information needed includes: name of sponsoring organization, date of show, type of show, city in which it is to be held, location of show, and name of person to be contacted for information with address. This is to be sent to: Mrs. Phil M. Lee, 6415 Bresslyn Rd., Nashville, Tennessee 37205.

Reminder: ALL schedules MUST be approved by the ADS Awards Chairman BEFORE having them printed. TWO copies of the schedule are to be sent. The corrected one will be returned to you for printing. After the printing has been done, one copy is to be sent to the Awards Chairman.

AWARD AMENDMENT

The Maroon Ribbon description has been changed to read: The Maroon Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society, Inc., will be offered for a collection of five standard reverse bicolor daffodils, any division or divisions. (Perianth colored, corona paler than perianth.)

NOTICE OF ADS BOARD MEETING

The Indiana Daffodil Society will sponsor the autumn meeting of the ADS Board of Directors on September 26 and 27 at the Sheraton West Hotel in Indianapolis. Details have been mailed to members of the Board.

DAFFODILS 1980

The delightful RHS publication, *Daffodils 1980*, has the Executive Director perplexed! Due to the weak dollar and high British printing costs, the publication has gone up sharply in price. At this writing the exact cost to ADS is unknown and a price to members cannot be set. Following the experience of the last two years it is doubtful that copies of the book will be received in this country until mid-December. Therefore a notice will be put in the December *Journal* as to the new price and the book's contents. Since the price is rising there will *not* be an automatic mailing to regular customers. All members will have to request the book.

DAFFODILS TO SHOW AND GROW

Three years ago when we were becoming desperate for a new classified list of daffodil names, Dr. Tom Throckmorton and the Society brought forth a new publication—complete with the new revised classification system. Fifteen hundred copies were printed and all fifteen hundred have been sold.

There is a constant ongoing demand for this book and, besides, it is now out of date by three years. At the fall meeting in 1979, the Board of Directors determined that a new and current edition should be published in 1980.

While daffodil people from all over the world will contribute to this publication, it is essentially an epic effort on the part of Dr. Tom Throckmorton and his wife, Jean. Mary Cartwright, ADS Chairman of Publications, will oversee its publication.

For those not acquainted with *Daffodils to Show and Grow*, it describes and classifies the 5,000 or so daffodils that members are likely to see or to read about. It not only describes color and form but names the raiser, date of introduction, gives season of bloom, and so on. A new feature of this edition, a contribution of Mary Lou Gripshover, will be a list of hybridizers and their nationality.

The price for this new edition is \$4.00. It will be mailed out late this fall in rotation as orders come in. Those who send in their checks early will not only be the first to receive copies but they will help the Society in meeting the printing bill.

—W. O. TICKNOR, *Executive Director*

DAFFODIL CULTURE

(from the outline for Judging School II)

MRS. MERTON S. YERGER, *Judging Schools Chairman*

The requirements for growing exhibition daffodils are: good soil, adequate moisture, fertilization, good drainage, cool growing conditions, and plenty of sunshine. New bulbs should be ordered early and it is best to prepare the planting area in early summer so as to allow the soil to settle before the bulbs are put in. Advice of the local County Agent or Agricultural Extension Service should be obtained for unusual situations. Good cultural practice involves:

SOIL PREPARATION

1. Good drainage by situation such as hillside or slope; otherwise prepare raised beds.
2. Good drainage by soil texture with the help of proper additives such as:
 - a. Sand
 - b. Peat moss — light application to heavy soils, heavy application to light soils.
 - c. Gypsum if needed to improve soil texture. (Does not alter pH. Adds some calcium.)
 - d. Give soil thorough digging 12" to 18" deep, as deep digging encourages root penetration.
 - e. Mix fertilizer through entire area but it does not need to go 18" deep.
 - (1) No fresh manure should be used EVER — material added should meet local needs.
 - (2) Processed manures are permissible if bed is allowed to weather a few weeks, but is not particularly desirable in warm areas.
 - (3) Use low nitrogen fertilizer, 3-10-6 at the rate of 3 pounds per 100 sq. ft. Use half that rate for 0-20-20.
 - f. Soil reaction should be slightly acid and should be brought to that degree by means recommended locally.

PROPER PLANTING

1. Depth will depend on size of bulb, kind of soil, and whether bulb increase is desired.
 - a. Shallow planting encourages bulb increase.
 - b. Average depth for large bulbs is 6" to 8" deep from base of bulb to top of ground.
 - c. Plant more shallowly in clay soil.
 - d. Water newly planted bulbs thoroughly.
2. Space about 6" to 9" apart, with bulbs of the same cultivar in a clump pattern.
3. Time of planting should be as early as received in cool climates, and as soon as soil cools off in warm climates, to permit maximum root growth before cold weather.
4. Some bulbs do well in a naturalized situation. Naturalizing may be done in sod, orchards and fields, thin woods.
 - a. Make hole with crow bar, broad spade or mattock. Drop in handful of sand and bonemeal mixture, replace sod or fill hole with sand if crow bar is used.
 - b. Leave foliage on plant until mature.
5. Planting location is best in full sun in moderate climates. In hot dry climates half shade is best, except that red cups need broken shade or temporary shade to prevent fading. Planting under evergreens or trees with heavy surface roots should be avoided.
6. Mulching
 - a. In warm climates may be applied at blooming time to keep flowers clean.
 - b. In cold climates may be applied in late fall or early winter to prevent deep freezing and thawing; also helps keep flowers clean.
 - c. Mulch may be ground corncobs, pine needles, etc. — whatever is clean and available in the area.

FERTILIZATION OF ESTABLISHED PLANTINGS

1. No one fertilizer is properly tailored for all soils. A low nitrogen fertilizer customarily used for root crops - 3% Nitrogen, 10% Phosphorus and 6% Potash, used at the rate of 3 pounds per 100 sq. ft. is a safe fertilizer even though it may not be the perfect one for your soil. (The perfect fertilizer should be determined by soil test.)
2. When the above fertilizer is to be used as a top dressing, it is best applied in three applications — one in the fall, one at spring emergence, one at flowering.
 - a. Watch leaf color and growth to see that leaves are not too dark a green or too tall and limp. (Stop fertilization if these symptoms appear.)
 - b. Excess Nitrogen contributes to basal rot, and also encourages foliage at the expense of flowering.
 - c. Calcium nitrite solution (2 tbsp. to a gallon of water) may be watered onto the plants, just as buds begin to emerge, to intensify color.

SPECIAL CULTURE FOR MINIATURE DAFFODILS

The culture of miniature daffodils differs from the standard cultivars in that the bulbs are not as large; therefore not planted as deeply. A well drained soil is important. The depth of planting depends on the size of the bulb; very small bulbs should be planted about two inches deep. The larger ones should be about three or four inches deep. Usually this will position the bulb so the soil covering is about two and a half times the height of the bulb. The very small bulbs are best grown in plastic or hardware cloth baskets sunk in the ground, which can be lifted to sift out the bulbs when they are divided. More frequent division is desirable for species and cultivars which tend to go quickly to leaves and bear no flowers. Some cultivars produce their foliage in the fall and are not likely to survive the winter unless covered with a loose mulch of salt hay or excelsior.

Miniatures should be fed sparingly, especially the species which often come from rocky hillsides where drainage is excellent. A little super-phosphate or fireplace ashes, as a source of potash, and some humus is usually sufficient. Most cultivars, except cyclamineus which prefers damp shade will be the better for a good baking in hot dry soil in summer, except in warm climates where they will probably benefit from some shading.

The cultivars are likely to be more dependable than the species and other wild forms which may vary considerably in their requirements. Some are more tender than others and will need mulching or coldframe protection in cold climates. If mulching is desired it is best to avoid plant materials because of root competition. Pebbles, chicken grit, pine bark are good.

Some of the species have a tendency to die out after a few years. In nature some species reproduce from seed rather than from offsets so are not long lasting in the garden. However, most seed readily and when the seed is scattered those that find the growing conditions to their liking may do very well.

BITS AND PIECES

(from the Northeast Region Newsletter, Spring, 1980)

On the table where I'm typing this sits a poinsettia, its "blooms" as bright a red as when it came into the house before Christmas. Last winter in the same spot a *Paphiopedilum* orchid held its curious "lady-slipper" bloom up to our view for six weeks or more. Soon I shall replace that poinsettia (I never cared much for in the first place) with daffodil blooms—blooms which will last four or five days at the most. Ay, there's the rub!

Over the years I've tried commercial products alleged to prolong the life of cut flowers. I've added sugar to the water; I've added aspirin. I couldn't see an hour's longer life resulting from any of these. Now along comes a new chemical preparation from France, said to "double, triple, or even quadruple the life of cut flowers." Called *Sevaflor*, it is described in the current issue of *Garden*, published by the New York Botanical Garden, and I find it impressive that *Sevaflor* is being sold by this prestigious institution. Who's game for testing it? \$2.25 will buy it from: *Garden Magazine*, NY Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458.

I would not be so greedy as to ask *Sevaflor* to quadruple the length of time I can have a bouquet of Festivity on my table—if it would give me eight days instead of four, I'd be overjoyed. Still, I am a skeptic.

—RICHARD EZELL, *Chambersburg, Pennsylvania*

Vol. 12, No. 6 of the *Avant Gardener* says that another aid to prolonging cut flower life is being investigated at the USDA Postharvest Physiology Laboratory, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center. Researchers added ethylene inhibitors to a commonly used preservative solution.

It almost doubled the life of carnations, chrysanthemums and snapdragons, and gave slight increases in longevity of irises, daffodils, and roses.

TWIN SCALING—OR WHAT ELSE IS NEW?

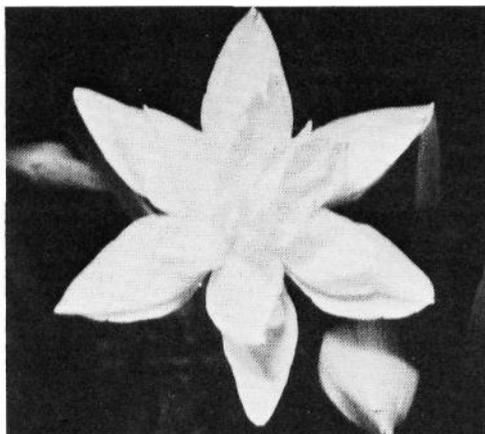
While browsing through Matthew Zandbergen's extensive library in early May, I ran across an old copy of *The Dutch Gardener* containing an article by Henry van Oosten, translated into English in 1711, entitled "To Get Plenty of Offsets of Hyacinths." As was the English practice at that time, the letter "S" is represented in the old fashion resembling our letter "F" which I use in this transcript, although not strictly accurate. Those who have recently been introduced to the process of twin scaling may find this article of interest.

Chapter XLIII

Although Hyacinths are not very prone to give Plenty of Offsets, you may force them to it. This will seem very Strange to many, but Experience teaches the Truth of it. Take a great Bulb of a Hyacinth, cut it with a pen-knife into the third Coat, yet not with the Heart of the Plant, and this in four Parts to the Bottom of the Bulb, where the Offsets come out; and by this way you will have the next Year four instead of one Bulb. I have never heard that the Bulb of any other Flower would do the like, though I believe the Narcissus is of the same Nature.

—CHUCK ANTHONY, *Bloomfield, Connecticut*

EYSTETTENSIS



Eystettensis (Anthony photo)

Eystettensis is a charming, pale lemon miniature double. It is probably a cross between a triandrus and a double trumpet, possibly Van Sion. It is a star-shaped bloom and in its ideal form the petals and sepals are layered perfectly, becoming smaller and smaller toward the center. It increases by bulb offset only.

Mr. VonGemmingen grew it in his garden in Eystetten, Holland, in the early sixteen hundreds and hence its name. It is also known as Queen Anne's double for Queen Anne of Austria (not to be confused

with Queen Anne's double jonquil). It is sometimes sold as *N. capax plenus*.

It will grow in either full sun or a semi-shady spot. It blooms early enough so that it does not blast as do the other miniature doubles I grow, viz. Penrebar and Kehelland.

—AMY COLE ANTHONY, *Bloomfield, Connecticut*
AN INNOVATION

There has been much discussion and some controversy about whether judges should make entries in shows they are judging.

At its 1980 show the Delaware Daffodil Society introduced what could be a solution to this dilemma—they created a Judges' Section. Judges were invited to make up to three entries of different cultivars in one bloom and three bloom classes and an unlimited number of entries in seedling classes. These entries were then judged by a panel of D.D.S. judges.

The advantages of such a category are many:

1. No judge has to "stand back." If you have ever judged a class with perhaps only one entry and had a judge on your panel stand back, you know how disconcerting this can be.

2. It gives the Judges' Chairman more flexibility. Often it is necessary, at the last moment, to change judging assignments.

3. If many judges participate it affords an opportunity to see blooms from other areas with different growing conditions and blooming period. Many judges are excellent growers so this portion of the show could have some exceptionally outstanding material.

4. Student Judges would have no hesitancy entering a section created especially for judges. This would assist them in acquiring ribbons for their accreditation.

The Delaware Daffodil Society gave a special award for the best bloom in the Section.

There may be some disadvantages to having a section devoted exclusively to visiting judges; however, the judges who entered blooms this year in the D.D.S. Show had only praise for the innovation. The Show Committee has unanimously agreed to include it in the schedule for '81.

—JOY MACKINNEY, *West Chester, Pennsylvania*

SHOW SUGGESTIONS

1. If you have storage problems for your permanent supplies, maybe someone has a storage shed or empty stable with flooring that is dry.
2. Colored paper may be bought in large rolls and cut to the desired length. When show is over, it may be sold to be used for wrapping paper.
3. Colored flat sheets may be found on sale and be bought in quantity. These have the advantage of being washable and re-usable.
4. Storage boxes may be used, covered, as steps to better display entries. Flowers show to better advantage when staggered in height. Be a scavenger. Check local stores for give-aways. Boxes should be fairly substantial if heavy containers are used.
5. Have a separate table for main award winners. These may be displayed with the awards each won.
6. Step up the Best Flower in the Show by covering any box with appropriate material. Show off the Best!
7. Have classes for people who grow less than 75 (or whatever number you choose) cultivars. Many who grow only a few are hesitant to compete with people who grow large numbers.
8. Have a collection class for those who have NEVER won a Blue ribbon in a collection class in your show.
9. Everyone has at least one "What's it"—most of us have several! Have a separate table where these "What's its" can be brought and identified by other exhibitors. Set a limit per person unless you're trying to fill up a warehouse.
10. If time and Judge-power permit, have the "What's its" judged . . . not to be counted for ADS awards. A little encouragement is all some people need to become valued exhibitors.

If anyone has some tid-bit to add to this, please send to Mrs. Phil M. Lee, 6415 Bresslyn Rd., Nashville, Tennessee 37205. If enough ideas come in, another list may be printed.

DAFFODIL CONSULTANT?

The American Rose Society and each of its local chapters have designated Consulting Rosarians who receive a certificate of recognition and may purchase an attachment for their Rose Society pin. The appointment is made for three years in recognition "of special knowledge of roses and rose culture and for enthusiastically fostering the aims and purposes of the Society through furnishing assistance to its members whenever possible."

Their names are printed in show schedules and furnished to extension offices.

I am of the opinion that the American Daffodil Society should consider the establishment of Daffodil Consultants to provide recognition to certain members and make information for newer members and prospective members more easily available.

Richard Ezell has given me his permission to use a quote of his from the Northeast Region newsletter. It was this statement by him which led me to consider submitting this article.

One of our newer members asked me recently about inclusion of a name for "information" regarding each show. "What sort of information might we want from them?" Good question. These contact people are listed chiefly in order to supply, upon request, a copy of the Show Schedule, and this document will answer most questions you might have:

awards, rules, special conditions, and entry times. But they will happily answer other questions as well, such as supplying detailed directions for reaching the show location, for those unfamiliar with the area. Additionally, all those above are experienced daffodil growers and showers, and will be glad to offer advice and suggestions to novices. Give them a try.

I would be interested in knowing how the members of the American Daffodil Society feel about the suggestion of establishing the position of Daffodil Consultant.

—DR. JOHN L. TARVER, JR., *Hampton, Virginia*

THE ANGEL'S TEARS

Narcissus triandrus is a lovely miniature daffodil because of its reflexing perianth and blooms which grow in clusters on stems about six inches in height. It has a common name of Angel's Tears. The ones that I have are creamy white (*albus*) but there are yellow ones, too. The seed heads are left after the blossoms fade for the seeds to fall and naturalize. Of course to increase the drift, small bulbs can be bought and planted in early September. Plant them in a sheltered place in order to protect these small plants from early frosts and freezes. During late April these little daffodils certainly announce that spring is on the way.

I wonder if all know where the name Angel's Tears originated? Bernard Alfieri says in *Amateur Gardening* that Mr. Peter Barr of England was on a bulb collecting trip. A bag containing the *N. triandrus albus* was left at one of the stopping places by a boy named Angelo. Mr. Barr sent Angelo back for the bag of bulbs and he cried so bitterly that Mr. Barr christened the bulbs Angel's Tears.

—MRS. RALPH CANNON, *Chicago, Illinois*

(From *Matthew Zandbergen* by way of *Roberta Watrous* comes this undated letter written by the son of Peter Barr with a slightly different twist to the story.)

To the Editor of *The Gardener's Chronicle*:

Dear Sir,

Will you allow me to comment on a statement made in your issue of May 5th with regard to the origin of the name of Angel's Tears given to *Narcissus triandrus albus*. It does not agree with story told by Peter Barr himself. Somewhere about the early spring of 1888 he was traveling through the northwestern provinces of Spain accompanied only by a young Spanish lad, whose Christian name was Angel and who had been taught a little English by a Cornish mine inspector living near Ponferrada called Nancarrow. The latter gentleman and his wife had started a Sunday school in the village where they were living, and Angel had formerly been one of their pupils. On one occasion while among the mountains Peter [Barr] spied what looked like a white *triandrus* some distance up a rather steep slope and sent Angel up to collect some bulbs. The going was rough, and the sun strong, so that by the time Angel returned with the bulbs, he was both weary and cross and commenced to cry. Peter Barr then labeled this bag of bulbs (which turned out to be *triandrus*) Angel's Tears. When they bloomed the following year they were found to be of a stronger growing type of *triandrus albus* than that found in Portugal. The one who was always very helpful to Peter Barr when he was traveling in Portugal was the late Alfred Tait (Baron de Soutellinho) at whose house in 1887 he was a guest for some time. The late "Baron," as he was called, was a great enthusiast and had a garden of all sorts of rare plants in Oporto. He was the first to rediscover *Narcissus cyclamineus* after it had been lost sight of for two or three hundred years.

Peter R. Barr.

DAFFODIL JOURNAL WINS AWARD

At the national convention of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., held May 11-14 in Oklahoma City, the ADS was presented the Award of Merit for "excellence in horticulture education" for the four issues during 1979 of the *Daffodil Journal*.

Mrs. Vernon Kelley, President of the Tennessee Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., accepted the award and has forwarded the certificate to me. It is my hope that all who contributed articles to the *Journal* in 1979 will share in the satisfaction of contributing to the success of the *Journal*.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

THE THROCKMORTON YEAR

From a purely biased daffodil point of view, every year is Dr. Throckmorton's year. He continues to hybridize his "toned" cultivars. He keeps the *Data Bank* current by the addition of the many newly registered cultivars. Your *Journal* comes to you with names and addresses by the computer under his direction in Des Moines.

His work has been recognized by The Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain. This Society is the international registration authority for daffodils and was the first central registration place of these cultivars.

Several years ago the RHS presented the Peter Barr Memorial Cup to Dr. Throckmorton. Many other organizations have acknowledged the value of his work in color classification with suitable tributes.

In March of this year the American Daffodil Society honored him with the Gold Medal of the Society. This is not an annual presentation of the Society but given for an outstanding contribution.

This was followed a month later by the Garden Club of America's Distinguished Service Medal given for "his dedication to the genus *Narcissus*." Only two other daffodil specialists, Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson and Mr. Grant Mitsch, have been so recognized by the Garden Club of America.

DR. GLENN DOOLEY

Dr. Glenn Dooley, who had been chairman of Round Robins for twenty years, died on May 29 at the age of 75.

He was retired from Western Kentucky University, where he had been a chemistry professor for 28 years. A charter member of the ADS, he was appointed a judge to serve until sufficient accredited judges were trained through the schools. He was interested in hybridizing and was primarily concerned with the health and vigor of the seedlings.

A member of several professional societies, he was a member of the Kentucky Daffodil Society and the Kentucky Gladiolus Society which he had organized.

His hobbies included photographing county courthouses and researching the Dooley family genealogy.

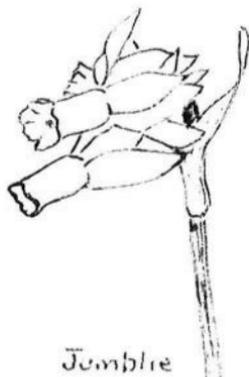
To his wife and family we extend our sincere sympathy.

THE JOYS OF GROWING MINIATURE DAFFODILS

FRANCES ARMSTRONG, *Covington, Virginia*

(From the Newsletter of the Middle Atlantic Region, February, 1980)

While in other fields I have never been inspired to collect or to admire little things particularly, I must admit to being thoroughly enchanted by the small daffodils.



Jumble

The reasons for this love affair are many. Surely the premier one would be that a goodly number of them bloom early in the spring, far ahead of their larger counterparts, a very important attribute in our highland climate. I fondly recall in the cold blustery March when our younger daughter was married her bridesmaids' excitement on discovering the golden yellow blooms of Wee Bee, Tête-a-Tête, Cyclataz, Mite, and Jumble flouting snow flurries and wind in the two southern corners outside our living room windows. They did not know such treasures exist. How often do we hear that remark at shows and displays!

At the other end of spring, strangely enough, the "minnies" are the last of the daffodils. In most seasons Baby Star and Baby Moon bloom freely throughout the month of May.

The miniatures' undemanding space requirements endear them to me in this region of shale and hard clay soil which needs an inordinate amount of preparation. Just tuck them away in unused corners, around shrubs, or in front of the larger daffodils and they thrive happily in ground prepared to one spade's depth or, for the very small bulbs, in clay pots and berry baskets buried with a little gravel thrown underneath for drainage.

Then aside from season and space I love them for their intrinsic grace and charm. The pristine perfection of Xit, the graceful pale yellow bells of April Tears, and the jaunty deep gold blooms of Quince would soften the heart of the meanest Scrooge.

Perhaps the biggest difficulty in growing miniatures is their acquisition. Over a quarter of the ones on our ADS Approved List of Miniatures are currently unobtainable from any commercial source. However, the bright side of the coin is that most of the prolific, easily grown ones are readily available. So, for the uninitiated, begin by providing yourself with some of the easily obtained yellow trumpets: Wee Bee, Small Talk, Bagatelle, Little Gem, and Piccolo. Bicolor Little Beauty is available as is Rupert, a better flower but very slow to increase. W.P. Milner, a 1 W-W, is also available but, while good for garden decoration, will rarely win a ribbon in a show if that is your desire.

Really good Division 2 miniatures have either not been bred or are unobtainable. Marionette is a gross flower on a short stem; Mustard Seed is preferable but also large flowered. Tweeny always blasts for me. I am unfamiliar with the other three in this division.

The third division little ones are better. Segovia has near perfect blooms on tall stems and increases quickly. Yellow Xit, much like Segovia, and beautiful white Xit are widely and well grown in the Chesapeake Bay area. Paula

Cottell multiplies rapidly but is rather large. Picoblanco, a nice little 3 W-W, succumbed to rot the first season but I hope to try it again.

The wee doubles are a problem, being extremely sensitive to wide temperature fluctuations which abound here in the mountains. Even with protection the buds fail to open properly if at all.

The triandrus division flowers are truly among the loveliest. Of the fourteen triandrus hybrids on our miniature list two are readily obtainable, two can be had from one source each, the remainder I could not find listed anywhere; indeed, it is questionable that some of them still exist at all. April Tears and Hawera, plentiful and inexpensive, are both ethereal. Alas, they have the unfortunate habit here of thriving and multiplying for many years; then suddenly one spring, nothing. This has been a great frustration for these lovely hanging bell triandrus hold me completely in their charm. Mary Plumstead is similar to the above two but grows less freely. Frosty Morn, a larger white cultivar, has grown and increased well here but to my knowledge was not listed anywhere last year. Cobweb, an even larger one with a flatter corona, cheerfully flaunts its rather gross bloom while the daintier ones languish.

Raindrop, an Alec Gray origination which he subsequently lost, I understand survives in this country only through the growing expertise of Betty Darden and her generosity in sharing it with others. It is absolutely captivating when exhibited in eastern shows but is not available commercially.



It is in the sixth and seventh divisions that the miniatures really star. The cyclamineus are my favorites for their abundant bloom so early in the season which comes through frost and snow unscathed. Tête-a-Tête, Mite, Jetage, Jumble, and Quince along with the trumpets Wee Bee and Little Gem are my golden harbingers of spring. Little white Snipe with its long nose has increased happily here for many years; apparently it does not do well in warmer climates or even in the British Isles as only one grower has it for sale and that one for a hefty price. In addition to cool weather I believe it prefers an

acid soil as the largest blooms come from bulbs planted between azaleas.

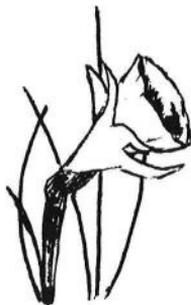
The jonquil division bulges with miniatures. They mostly fall into two types: the small multi-flowered ones resembling *N. jonquilla* such as Baby Moon, Baby Star, Pixie, Pixie's Sister, Chit Chat, etc., and the larger ones, often single flowered, Sundial, Sun Disc, Bobbysoxer, Stafford, Rikki, Clare, etc. That is not to say that they are completely similar; they vary in size, color, and time of bloom, but many are quite alike. On the distinctive side, Sea Gift has longer cups than other miniature jonquils but is rather rough. Flomay is a delightful wee jonquil with a pink cup. Most jonquils are easily grown.

In Division 8, Cyclataz has thrived and multiplied in our garden but has not been listed in recent years by any commercial grower that I can find. Pango survives but does not multiply. Minnow is pure joy with its dainty cluster of blossoms. It increases rapidly and is easily obtained. Halingy is not hardy here but is charming in the Tidewater area.

Of the miniature species and wild hybrids (Division 10) most seem to prefer a warmer climate than found in the mountains. *N. jonquilla* grows well but not with the abandon with which it performs in eastern Virginia and the

South. On the whole I believe the species should be left to the experts and those willing to grow them from seed. Many of them are being depleted in their natural habitat as they are collected for commercial trade.

For those willing to go to a bit of trouble, forcing the miniature daffodils in pots for winter bloom inside the house is quite rewarding. The small pots require little room and may be placed in a refrigerator for four to six weeks for their cold period. Gradually bringing them into light and warmth will force the bud at which time they need sunlight to bloom. Daily spraying is beneficial.



N. bulbocodium

and Charles H. Mueller (33 in 1977, my latest price list). The Washington Society Bulb Order offered 24 miniature species and hybrids in 1979. Others who may list a dozen or so are Murray W. Evans, Mary Mattison van Schaik (handles Gerritsen's introductions and a few others), Michael Jefferson-Brown, and Grant E. Mitsch Novelty Daffodils. All the above addresses may be found on page 35 of the 1979 Roster.

The early blooming cultivars do best. I have often forced extra bulbs of Wee Bee and Tête-a-Tête with excellent results. This past winter I was fortunate to receive two bulbs of *N. bulbocodium monophyllum foliosus* from a friend. Our January was brightened with three beautiful and unusual white blooms. Having no bees around to pollinate I took a brush to the anthers and stigma and am now nursing a fat seed pod with great anticipation. This experience has made me want to acquire some of the other tender bulbocodiums for growing in pots next winter.

The best sources for miniatures are The Daffodil Mart (67 listed in 1979), Broadleigh Gardens (42 listed in 1979),

ADS BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS, MARCH 27-29, 1980

(Abridged from the report of the Secretary)

Forty-eight directors were present.

Mrs. Hardison paid tribute to Mrs. Simms. (See June *Journal*)

The Treasurer, Mr. Knierim, reported the Society to be in "good financial shape."

Regional reports were received from all nine regions. Ms. Howe stated that the 1981 Convention would be held at the Newport Inn in Newport Beach, California, on March 26, 27, and 28.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

AWARDS: Mrs. Lee has written or revised and printed several procedures and forms. A Red-White-Blue Ribbon was sent to Omagh, Northern Ireland, for presentation at their show.

CLASSIFICATION: Mrs. Anthony stated that changes in the color code were published in the December, 1979, *Journal*.

DATA BANK: The *Data Bank* will be updated in August. The symbol "V" will be introduced into the *Data Bank* to alert judges to those daffodils which are variable in color. This symbol would not be part of the color coding.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL: Mrs. Gripshover said that enough material has been received to continue a 64-page *Journal*. She thanked Mr. Knierim for his willingness to supply pictures to enhance articles. The committee is evaluating the results of sending the March issue without an envelope.

HEALTH AND CULTURE: Mr. Wheeler reported no requests for help since the fall meeting. JUDGES: Mrs. Barnes reported an anticipated increase in the number of judges for the coming year.

LIBRARY: Mrs. Bloomer mentioned a gift from Jan deGraaff and suggested that it be applied towards binding our Journals and Yearbooks. She will bring estimates to the fall meeting. An Alec Gray book has been added to the library. Dr. Throckmorton announced that he had been given Mr. J.M. deNavarro's five stud books. These will be placed in the library.

MEMBERSHIP: Mrs. Thompson stated that we now have 1449 members.

MINIATURES: Mrs. Macneale reported that her committee is working toward a slide collection of all miniatures. The committee favors de-listing several miniatures. October will be the deadline for comments on the list.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Since January 1, Mrs. Stanford has received 17 requests for slides. The primer series is still the most popular. She has purchased four carousel mailers. Mr. Knierim has contributed 265 new slides which she has used to update existing sets.

PUBLICATIONS: Mrs. Pardue reported that the committee has continued to assist the Editor of the *Journal*.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Mrs. Perry has written to eight bulb dealers in this country who handle Dutch bulbs requesting that they use the proper terminology in their catalogues. Favorable responses were received from five. In correspondence with the *American Horticulturist*, she found that they would welcome articles by ADS members.

REGISTRATION: Mrs. Anderson will deliver her report at the Fall Board Meeting.

SCHOOLS: Mrs. Yerger announced a number of schools. She reviewed progress in revising the *Handbook*.

SHOW REPORTER: Mrs. McKenzie indicated that Mrs. Lee has been most helpful in providing material for the Show Report.

SYMPOSIUM: Mrs. Moore thanked last year's reporters and the editor for making the symposium report successful.

TEST GARDENS: Mr. Thompson presented a brief overview of the various test gardens in Arkansas, Minnesota, and Clemson, South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Mr. Ticknor stated that the Society is healthy financially and holding its own on membership. Basic income is fixed and costs continue to rise sharply. A sizeable part of the work involves sale of daffodil publications and items. The net profits are a noticeable part of ADS income. Mr. & Mrs. Ticknor handle over 3,000 pieces of incoming mail in a year.

NEW BUSINESS: None.

OLD BUSINESS:

BOOK TITLE: Dr. Throckmorton moved to revert to the old title of *Daffodils to Show and Grow*. Motion carried.

RULES FOR AWARDING GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS: Mr. Anthony has not been able to find the original written guidelines for awarding of the Gold and Silver Medals. He has information for the Gold Medal award. The Silver is for outstanding and unusual contribution to the Society. He urged that rules be accepted and recorded. Mr. Pannill moved to re-adopt the rules. Mrs. Anthony seconded. Mrs. Hardison noted that the Silver Medal was limited to members of ADS. Motion carried. Mrs. Bloomer suggested that the information be put out where it can be available to the membership. In answer to a question, Mr. Anthony said that if more than one nominee is deemed to be worthy, the name of the one not chosen can be deferred to another year without need for resubmission.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Mr. Anthony called the meeting to order. The amendment to Article III, Section I, of the By-Laws as printed in the March *Journal* was approved.

Mrs. Millar, Convention Chairman and President of the Memphis Botanic Garden, announced that Mrs. Hardison had sent over 1,000 bulbs from her own garden to the Botanic Garden. She presented Mrs. Hardison with an honorary lifetime membership in the Botanic Garden Association.

Mr. Anthony presented the Silver Medal to Mrs. John Bozievich and the Gold Medal to Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton.

Mrs. Bourne, Nominating Committee Chairman, proposed the slate of officers which was unanimously approved. (See June *Journal* for list.)

Mr. Anthony turned the gavel over to Mrs. Bozievich. The meeting adjourned and was followed by an address by Mr. John Lea of England.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, MARCH 29.

Forty-five directors were present.

Mrs. Bourne proposed the appointment of the Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Director, and Associate Executive Director.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Mrs. Bozievich stated that the By-Laws designated the Executive Committee be composed of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and four other persons appointed by the President. She appointed the First and Second Vice Presidents plus Dr. Throckmorton and Mr. Roesé.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Mrs. Bozievich proposed the following individuals to serve on the Nominating Committee: Chairman, Mrs. Wynant Dean; Mr. Maurice T. Worden; Mrs. Helen Farley; Mrs. Jesse Cox; and Mrs. M. Abercrombie.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN: Mrs. Bozievich announced the appointments of committee chairmen. (See June *Journal* for list.)

NEW BUSINESS:

NEW CLASSIFIED LIST: Mr. Ticknor said that he will meet with John Lea and Dr. Throckmorton to consider a new list. Mr. Ticknor will recommend to the representative societies that they publish a joint list. If we cannot work out details with the RHS by this fall, we would publish the list alone. It was moved to copyright the book.

MILDRED SIMMS MEMORIAL: Mr. Knierim moved that the ADS present \$500 to the American Cancer Society in the name of Mildred Simms. Motion carried.

DAFFODILS FOR LANDSCAPING: Mrs. Bozievich suggested setting up a committee to bring to the Board suggestions for the evaluation of daffodils for landscaping purposes. Motion carried.

PROPOSED 1981 PUBLICATION OF REVISED HANDBOOK ON JUDGING: Mrs. Yerger presented the proposed changes from the committee. The following definition of the Maroon Ribbon was approved: "The Maroon Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society, Inc., will be offered for a collection of five standard reverse bicolor daffodils, any division or divisions. (Perianth colored, corona paler than perianth.)" Much discussion was held concerning the chapter on Judges and Judging regarding the requirement of five shows judged and five blue ribbons won. Mr. Phillips moved to return the matter to the committee for further consideration and to delay publication of new requirements. The old rules will again be in effect.

NATIONAL SHOW RULES: Concern was voiced that there were no explicit rules for the uniform running of National Shows, i.e., the use of student judges, selection of best in show, etc. Mrs. Lee's committee will consider the matter.

NEW DIRECTOR FOR SOUTHEAST REGION: Mrs. John B. Veach will fill Mrs. Ticknor's unexpired term.

AARON N. KANOUSE

Aaron N. Kanouse, owner and operator of the Floravista Gardens for over 50 years, died May 28 at the age of 78.

Daffodil lovers know Mr. Kanouse as the hybridizer of the split-coronas Square Dancer, Party Dress, Two-Step, and Lemon Ice, as well as the pink double Coral Strand, the yellow trumpet Inca Gold, pink-rimmed Coral Light, and others.

Mr. Kanouse also operated the Floravista Rock Shop, was an avid rock hound, and traveled throughout the West prospecting for gemstones. He was an officer in several rock clubs.

Our gardens have been enriched by his flowers, and we extend our sympathy to his family.

Annual Membership
—\$10.00—

AN INVITATION TO JOIN
American Camellia Society

Annual Membership
—\$10.00—

Membership entitles you to four issues of THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL. Each issue has 32 to 40 pages of interesting articles, news and photographs, advertisements related to camellias and growers of camellias, and usually a four-color reproduction of a new variety.

Each December, members receive the handsome cloth bound AMERICAN CAMELLIA YEARBOOK of some 255 pages, containing the latest information on both greenhouse and outdoor culture, breeding, disease control, history, arrangements, descriptions of gardens and other articles of interest. There are several full color plates of new varieties in addition to numerous photographs illustrating the articles.

The American Camellia Society will welcome you to its program of mutual pleasure and interest.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY P.O. Box 1217 • Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

Our 7-acre garden and headquarters building are open to visitors the year-round—FREE.

PEONIES, Queen of Flowers

Spectacular beauty, fragrant endurance unlimited, practically a permanent perennial. Excellent for use in landscape as an accent plant during blooming season, foliage decorative until hard frosts. Peonies—a permanent investment—will bloom for years.

Join the American Peony Society

Dues \$7.50, paid annually. Bulletin published quarterly.

Send for list of publications



AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

250 INTERLACHEN RD., HOPKINS, MINN. 55343

Does Your Garden Color End Too Soon?

Join the NATIONAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY

and enjoy colorful blooms until frost.

Your membership includes 5 issues of The
CHRYSANTHEMUM. Also free BEGINNER'S HANDBOOK.

Annual dues \$7.50 Write to:

B. L. MARKHAM

2612 Beverly Blvd. SW
ROANOKE, VA 24015

HEMEROCALLIS (Daylilies)

Enjoy this wonderful flower when your daffodil season is finished. Its long bloom season will greatly expand your garden enjoyment.

Constant improvements in color, size, form and habits insure rapid growth of interest in this fine plant.

Four colorful journals a year filled with informative data on varieties, culture, performance and progress. Many Round Robins open to participation.

ONLY \$7.50 PER YEAR

Join THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

Joan D. Senior, Secretary DeQueen, Arkansas 71832



NARCISSUS HERMANI

ADRIAN FRYLINK, *Babylon, New York*

In 1866 my Grandfather Adrianus Frylink founded what was to become the firm of A. Frylink & Zonen in Sassenheim, The Netherlands. It is still family owned and operated.

He was soon noted for his success in breeding new varieties of hyacinths and tulips, but it was not until the turn of the century that he introduced his first daffodil seedlings.

Upon Grandfather's retirement in 1902 his two sons, my Father Adrianus, Jr., and my Uncle Herman continued the business. My Father took charge of sales, while my Uncle assumed the management of the nurseries. They invested in the new red-cupped daffodils of British hybridizers and were among the first to import a stock of the new 'giant Trumpet' King Alfred from England. From my boyhood days in Holland I recall the names of Whitewell, Brilliancy, Albatross, Cossack, Will Scarlett, Firebrand, Argent, Croesus, Red Chief, Red Beacon, Macebearer, Bernardino, Horace, Homer, Great Warley, and Lady Moore that were grown in greater or smaller quantities and, among many others, used in hybridizing.

Mr. Vis had brought out his hybrids between *N. tazetta* and *N. poeticus*, but they lacked the early forcing quality of the Paperwhite grown from bulbs imported from France and Italy. With the objective in mind to produce an early-flowering, bunch-flowered daffodil that could withstand the rigors of the Dutch winter, crosses were made between Maria Magdalena De Graaff, a white and cream Leedsii that usually had two flowers to a stem, and Scilly White, a tazetta found naturalized in the southwest corner of England and on the Scilly Isles. This brought a series of fine seedlings, the best of which, L'Immaculee, became a prominent early forcing variety well into the thirties when the advent of cold storage treatment made it obsolete.

It was believed that a brilliant scarlet and a deep pink trumpet variety were somewhere in the distant future. Many serious hybridizers were trying for them because it was thought the beginning was there in the form of the little bicolor Apricot. Short of stem, small in size, with a poorly shaped perianth and a soft primrose trumpet that turned pale apricot towards the end of the flowering period, its only redeeming factor was an almost overpowering sweet violet-like fragrance. The so-called apricot color was only perceptible when the light was just right, an hour or so before sunset, and then only to those who were blessed with plenty of imagination. It was used in hundreds of combinations with all sorts of red cups, both as seed and pollen parent, without ever showing any encouraging results.

One of my Uncle's especially rewarding crosses was between Katherine Spurrell, a Leedsii originated by Mr. Leeds, and poeticus Glory from Mr. Jan Segers and later renamed Glory of Lisse. The hybrids were noted for their intense white, thick, and substantial perianths, elegantly shaped crinkled cups, strong, tall stems, and excellent bearing. Among others, Expectation, Frylink, White Whirl, and Annie van der Zelm were the most outstanding.

In the early spring of 1919 I began my apprenticeship with the firm in order to gain practical experience before entering the School of Horticulture later that year. Under my Uncle's direction an extended and revised hybridization program was set up that not only entailed daffodils, but also included hyacinths, tulips, gladioli, montbretias, and dahlias. In retrospect I imagine he added the latter three to carry me over the long period of waiting for

results from daffodil, tulip, and hyacinth crosses, because glads and montbretias bloom the second year from seed and spring sown dahlias bloom later that summer.

In an attempt to improve the size and substance of individual blooms of many poetaz varieties it was decided to use the Katherine Spurrell \times Glory of Lisse hybrids as seed parents and a selection of poetaz as pollen parents. Accordingly, in the spring of 1920 White Whirl, Expectation, Annie van der Zelm, Frylink, and two un-named seedlings received pollen from poetaz White's Hybrid, Majestic, Klondyke, Admiration, Aspasia, Laurens Koster, Scarlet Gem, Elvira, and L'Immaculee. Only one of these crosses produced a large seedpod. Unfortunately, at harvest time the name of the pollen parent on the label had become illegible and the cross was entered in the studbook as Expectation \times poetaz. Like all other seedlings they spent their first two years growing in flats in a coldframe, then a two year stint in beds in the open field, and finally in regular row beds in the nursery where they were dug up every summer.

A few flowers showed in 1925. By 1926 the whole group of 37 distinct hybrids flowered. They were truly outstanding. Strong, tall stems carried three or four individual blooms with an average diameter of three inches. The perianths were all smooth, thick, and very white and the expanded cups a medley of golden yellow, deep orange, and intense red. The following year they were all named and introduced to the trade at the weekly show of the Royal Bulbgrowers' Society in Haarlem, where Martha Washington received the coveted Award of Merit; and Father called the new strain Narcissus Hermani, in honor of his brother who had passed away in 1924.

The late twenties were an era of great prosperity in the Dutch bulb industry and many growers were eager to invest large sums of money in new varieties. My Father had no trouble in finding a buyer for a 50% interest in the seedlings at the unheard of price of the equivalent of ten thousand times the average hourly wage rate in Holland at that time. The terms were cash and it was agreed that my Father was to continue to grow the entire collection for another three years, at the end of which it was expected there would be sufficient increase so that each variety could be shared by weight on an equal basis. In 1929 speculation in new varieties had reached such heights that he again sold half interest in his remaining half to another grower for the equivalent of ten thousand man hours in cash and delivery of the bulbs three years from then.

After my graduation from the School of Horticulture, dark clouds appeared on the horizon in the form of the notorious Quarantine #37 which prohibited the free importation of daffodils into the United States, effective January 1, 1926. In the years following World War I, America had become an ever-increasing market for novelty daffodils; and after long deliberations we decided to move the production and part of our stocks to the south shore of Long Island in the village of Babylon, New York, which has been my home ever since. The heavy responsibilities of this new enterprise kept me from going to Holland and seeing many of my seedlings. It was not until 1935 that we imported under 'special permit' a few varieties of Hermani's and the following spring I first saw the results of a cross I had made sixteen years before. They received the highest awards at the daffodil shows of the Horticultural Society of New York, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, and in the show sponsored by Rockefeller Center in New York that year. Encouraged by this and the enthusiastic reception by the public as well as the trade, I imported all 37 varieties in the fall of 1936.

For the next two years I subjected the Hermani's to extensive tests in the greenhouses, but much to my distress they did not respond to cold storage treatment for early forcing, nor to regular storage for forcing later in the winter. In addition, they proved of no value in hybridization, being sterile as seed—as well as pollen—parents.

Quarantine #37 was repealed in 1939, but the real shock of facing foreign competition was eased by World War II which prevented any imports from reaching our shores for another five years.

We lost many of our highly skilled younger men to the Armed Services and to factories producing war materiel here on Long Island. The large private estates, our principal customers, were closing down all over the country due to increased taxation and lack of experienced help. To continue growing acres upon acres of hundreds of varieties of new daffodils in the face of strong foreign competition as soon as the war ended had become infeasible. I decided to get out while a good opportunity presented itself in the form of two of the leading mailorder seedhouses which, with the aid of a series of excellent colored plates, sold all our novelties over a period of three years. It was the end of an era.

Most of the Hermani stocks in Holland disappeared during the war years and the buyers who invested in the original 50% and 25% of the stocks in 1928 and 1929 have long since gone out of business. Albany and Martha Washington are still being grown in small quantities and there may even be some Corona, which in my opinion is the outstanding show flower of all 37 Hermanis.

POSTSCRIPT

I want to thank the members of the American Daffodil Society who have corresponded with me over the years for their encouragement in getting me to put these reminiscences down on paper.

But enough of the past—the future is far more important.

I have followed the work of the Society since its inception and am pleased with its many accomplishments.

I would like to see more emphasis given to breeding good garden flowers that are sunproof and disease resistant, rather than to the ultra-refinement of a show specimen.

I would like more breeding for fragrance, much of which has been lost in hybridizing over the years. What has happened to the heady fragrance of the little jonquils, the perfume of the poets and the old bicolor trumpet Vanilla?

I would like to see a lot of people start working on late-flowering strains that would prolong the daffodil season a few more weeks. We need yellows and oranges and reds to go with *poeticus recurvus* and the few others that bloom at that time.

And, finally, picture the plight of the little lady who comes to a daffodil show to select "a few jonquils for her yard." She is immediately confronted by the Committee on Education, waving the Classification of Daffodils and shouting that a Daffodil and a Narcissus is the same thing, but a jonquil.....They scare the daylight out of a prospective member who, if she is my kind of a lady says "...with this" and goes home. I suggest that the Classification be used at Daffodil Shows not as an educational tool, but rather as a guideline for the more advanced fancier. The American Daffodil Society has a bright future with a membership of people who love the daffodil for what it is—the noblest, the brightest, and most diversified harbinger of spring.

CHRISTMAS GIFT

WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Tyner, North Carolina*

The "Christmas Gift" notice of last year was so successful that it will be offered again. One result was that the Executive Director himself received a Christmas Gift from John Hunter of New Zealand. It is a charming reprint of collected illustrations of bulbous flowers and the gardening advice of Henry Budden who was an artist, a printer, a nurseryman, and a lover of daffodils at the turn of the century. Perhaps more about this book later.

It won't be long until Christmas, and spouses and friends can be pleased with books on daffodils or with our ADS pin. Our pin is a beautiful piece of work—of Accent—by Marie Bozievich, our president, and can be bought as a tie tac, a pin back, or a ring back for \$7.50.

The *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbooks* are the time-honored annual accounts of British shows and growers and, to a degree, of daffodil interests around the world. Until 1972 it was a sizable bound book. In 1972 publication was begun of a smaller paperback book with the title, *Daffodils* and the year. Following are the yearbooks presently available as of the date of this *Journal* and their price until further notice.

RHS DAFFODIL AND TULIP YEARBOOKS

(none before 1946)			1959	1	8.00
1946	10	\$5.00	1960	2	8.00
1947	none		1961	5	6.50
1948	9	5.00	1962	4	6.50
1949	9	5.00	1963	4	6.50
1950	2	5.00	1964	1	6.50
1951/52	none		1965	1	6.50
1953	5	8.00	1966	none	
1954	none		1967	9	5.00
1955	none		1968	5	7.50
1956	none		1969	13	5.00
1957	none		1970	5	7.50
1958	5	5.00	1971	2	8.00
DAFFODILS					
1972	5	\$4.00	1976	7	4.00
1973	6	4.00	1977	8	4.25
1974	6	4.00	1978	12	4.25
1975	8	4.00	1979	12	4.25

Occasionally odd lots of these books are found and purchased for resale to our members. Each year they become scarcer. Optimists can place orders with the Executive Director for the more ancient and less available books to be delivered when they become available.

"In the beginning," when our Society was formed it issued a *1955 Yearbook* actually prepared by the famous Washington Daffodil Society. From 1956 until 1964 ADS published its own yearbooks. It then ceased publication of the yearbooks and began our present series of quarterly journals. A limited number of these paperback books are for sale and, when gone, they will not likely be available.

1955	13	\$4.00			
1956	6	4.00	1961	2	\$5.00
1957/58	7	4.00	1962	7	4.00
1959	2	5.00	1963	6	4.00
1960	many	2.00	1964	16	4.00

A considerable number of the 1960 *American Daffodil Yearbooks* turned up so they are offered at a bargain price. From it one can see how our Society, our daffodils, and even our viewpoints have changed in twenty years. In his inimitable fashion Harry Tuggle tells of the latest and greatest and his report bears no resemblance to a list of today's daffodils. Kitty Bloomer's tale of her trip to see J. Lionel Richardson and Guy Wilson and their daffodils is delightful to read. Articles by Willis Wheeler on hybridizing, articles by Matthew Zandbergen, by Mrs. W. H. Barton, Miss Estelle Sharp, and others are as useful and interesting today as they were twenty years ago. This book is available for \$2.00.

Our all time best seller and probably the greatest book on daffodils, the *Daffodil Handbook*, is still available. It is good for browsing or research. It is useful to a newcomer and to a botanist. It broadly covers the whole field of the daffodil family. Our Society is the only source for this book as we acquired the entire stock. The original prices of \$3.40 for the paperback and \$4.90 for the hardback still hold.

Daffodils in Ireland is a book for every daffodil lover. It has 140 pages of articles, stories, and illustrations of the magic of Ireland with daffodils. There are full accounts of the daffodils of such great people as Richardson, Wilson, and Dunlop, and of Rathowen, Carncairn, and Ballydorn. Only Brian Duncan could pack so much quality material into one book. It is \$5.00.

SPORTING WITH A SPORT

VENICE BRINK, *Nashville, Illinois*

In the horticultural world a sport is a new plant form which originates in any way except from the growth of a plant from seed, but changes the vegetative parts of the plant. An example would be an apple tree whose fruit is normally a greenish yellow, and then a new branch bears larger fruit of a bright red, or a plant with normally single flowers has an offshoot with double flowers.

The cause of these departures from the norm are as yet unproven, except in one case: the chemical colchicine applied to the growing point of plant growth may double the chromosome number, and the growth thereupon may be somewhat different from the parent plant.

The number of sports which occur is a matter of conjecture; some have inherent lethal faults. Most of those known have occurred in cultivated plants, and were spotted by the eye of some observant horticulturist who speculated they had some potential economic value. This has been true especially in the case of apples and daffodils.

In daffodils the most noticed was a double coming from a single form, and a number have been propagated. Some have made quite a stir, among them *Hollandia*, a sport of *Whiteley Gem*; and *White Marvel*, a sport of *Tresamble*. This was spotted by Matthew Zandbergen in a lot of flowers picked in a forcing greenhouse, the whole lot of which were then grown on another year to find the precious bulb from whence it came.

In 1927 P. D. Williams registered Crenver, 3W-GYO. It was later given an Award of Merit and a First Class Certificate. It is a healthy plant which will grow to 18 inches, increases well, and gives many blooms. The perianth is a well formed snow white, and the rather shallow cup of a good yellow has a red rim. It is a long lasting flower, blooming rather late, and has some resemblance to the poets. I know nothing about its parentage.

I got a bulb of it in 1952. It grew, flowered and increased; it was a beauty to behold. In the season of 1961, I noticed it, and went to get a closer look.

One of the bulbs which had been replanted the fall before had a couple of normal blooms, but also there were a few narrow five inch leaves from it, with two tiny, but rather obese buds. A couple days later they opened to a well-formed tiny, full double, pure white with a few red petaloids in the center.

That summer I dug the plant, and separated a tiny doublenose bulb, still loosely attached to a large bulb of the parent Crenver. I planted and marked it that fall. The next season there were three buds which did not open.

In 1963 there were several more buds all of which had a small section which opened normally; most of the bud was either atrophied or blasted. This has continued since. Some years the buds do not open, sometimes just a part breaks the sheath and expands. On examination I find the bud has developed normally in all parts, up to a certain point, then growth stops, except for a small part.

Since I had plenty of room I let it grow, and replanted it about every three years, there are now some eight plants. They seem healthy but increase slowly. I am sure it is not the weather which is their undoing as in the years since 1961 we have had almost every possible form of it, extremes of heat and cold, dry and wet, and years with no extremes, some years early, some late. In short, typical Southern Illinois weather, which has not affected other doubles in like manner. They have also been grown in widely varying types of soil.

In the past season of 1979, to my surprise, there were two buds out of nine which opened to a perfect miniature double. I have again replanted them.

POSTSCRIPT

When the plants came up this spring, foliage was larger, and lo, there were four flower stems, which opened to perfect blooms of six-rowed petalage, on nine inch stems, exact duplicates of those which opened when White Sails made one of its infrequent appearances. I did not have White Sails for some years after my sport appeared and it was never grown near; there is no possible chance of mixture. White Sails was registered in 1947 by the Dutch firm of van der Wereld, and it received a number of awards. I have no information on its origin.



A MOTHERLESS CHILD

TOM D. THROCKMORTON, *Des Moines, Iowa*

Sometimes I Feel Like A
Motherless Child; A Long,
Long Way From Home.

Old Negro Spiritual

I greatly enjoyed the article in the last *Journal* by Dave Karnstedt on various types of "open pollination" which exist, and among which the *Daffodil Data Bank* does not differentiate. He has discovered four classes of such parentages:

- A. The labels or records have been goofed-up.
- B. The "educated guess" by the breeder.
- C. Seed parent not known but suspected.
- D. Pollen parent represents an "educated guess" by a self-acknowledged authority.

He also worries about those cultivars with known pollen parents, but unknown seed parents, and asks that the computer explain this anomaly.

In the first place, the computer and I would like to add another class of open pollination to his list; i.e., both the seed parent and pollen parent were known at the time of fertilization and a meaningful cross made, but the information itself regarded as of little importance. Phil Phillips of New Zealand is the foremost living advocate of this school of thought. Once the cross is made, the seeds are harvested willy-nilly and the result is dependent entirely upon Phil's "eye for a flower." He follows in the footsteps of P. D. Williams, who used this "system" and thus simplified record keeping. He, too, had a keen eye!

In explaining the "motherless daffodil," the computer feels that Dave Karnstedt has stumbled onto a phenomenon where none exists. It's like this: according to the rules of the horticultural game, the name of the seed parent usually precedes the pollen parent when the cross is recorded. For example: Camelot (Kingscourt \times Ceylon). However, before knowledge of this rule became widespread, many of the older daffodil breeders had by habit recorded, for their own records, the name of the pollen parent first. This practice is followed, even today, by J. S. B. Lea. And occasionally these data have been so transferred into the records. Thus, it is possible to state that most motherless daffodils are merely a case of record inversion.

I have discussed this with John Lea, and we are both of the mind that reciprocal crosses make little or no difference in the daffodil world. Therefore, I am not about to waste the computer's time (at \$100.00 per hour) in converting a motherless child into a bastard child.

As regards open pollination, it has a great attraction to those who would rather gamble than labor. But I must remind you that the bees had been doing their thing among species daffodils for centuries; but it was not until Engleheart, Backhouse, Barr, and others came along that any real changes were made in the daffodil world. Even now, with man's help, the daffodil Camelot is only seven generations from the species. And the bees couldn't figure it out in several thousand years.

DAFFODIL DISEASES AND PESTS: VI — BULB FLIES AND MITES

THEODORE E. SNAZELLE, PH.D.
Department of Biological Sciences
Mississippi College, Clinton, MS 39058

This article marks a topical change from diseases of narcissus to narcissus pests. In this paper, the large narcissus fly, *Lampetia (Merodon) equestris*; the small narcissus fly, *Eumerus* species; the bulb scale mite, *Steneotarsonemus laticeps*; and the bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*, will be discussed with regard to their life histories, importance, and control. All four of these pests belong to the phylum Arthropoda. In the phylum Arthropoda, the bulb flies belong to the class Insecta whereas the mites belong to the class Arachnida. Perhaps you will recall the classic distinction between the arachnids and the insects: four pairs of walking legs in the arachnids and three pairs of walking legs in the insects.

BULB FLIES

The large narcissus fly, *Lampetia equestris*, and the small narcissus fly, *Eumerus tuberculatus* and *Eumerus strigatus*, have in common the following: 1) adults of both flies appear at about the same time of the year, e.g. late in the spring after flowering; and 2) the eggs are laid in practically identical fashions, e.g. on the foliage near the neck of the bulb or on the bulb itself (1,2). Conversely, there are various differences between the large narcissus fly and the small narcissus fly: 1) *Lampetia equestris* larvae infect the bulbs singly via the basal plate whereas *Eumerus* species larvae attack the bulb in numbers via the neck of the bulb, 2) *Lampetia equestris* lays eggs only once during the bulb growing season whereas *Eumerus* species may lay eggs several times during the growing season, and 3) *Lampetia equestris* is a primary pest and attacks previously healthy bulbs whereas *Eumerus* species are secondary pests and only attack diseased bulbs, e.g. bulbs infected by the basal rot fungus or by the bulb and stem nematode (1).

LARGE NARCISSUS FLY

The large narcissus fly, *Lampetia (Merodon) equestris*, is a member of the family Syrphidae which contains insects known as hover flies and drone flies (1). The original home of this fly was believed to be Southern Europe; subsequently, it was reported in England in 1865 (1). The date of entry of the large narcissus fly into the United States isn't really known; however, it undoubtedly accompanied bulbs which were imported from Europe after 1865.

The life history of the large narcissus fly involves four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. The adult large narcissus fly (Figure 1) has many color variations (1,2,3). Colors seen in the furry body of the large narcissus fly often appear as bands of black, orange, yellow, gray, and buff. The adult large narcissus fly is about 1/2 inch (12 mm) in length and resembles a small bumble bee (1). The female large narcissus fly may lay from 40-75 eggs within her lifetime of about seventeen days (1,2,3). These eggs are laid singly at a locus, not in clusters, on foliage near the ground or on the bulb itself in the spring (Figure 2). After ten to fifteen days, the egg hatches, and the larva moves down and enters the bulb through a pin-prick size hole it creates in the basal plate (1,2). See Figure 3 showing a basal plate with a larva entry hole which

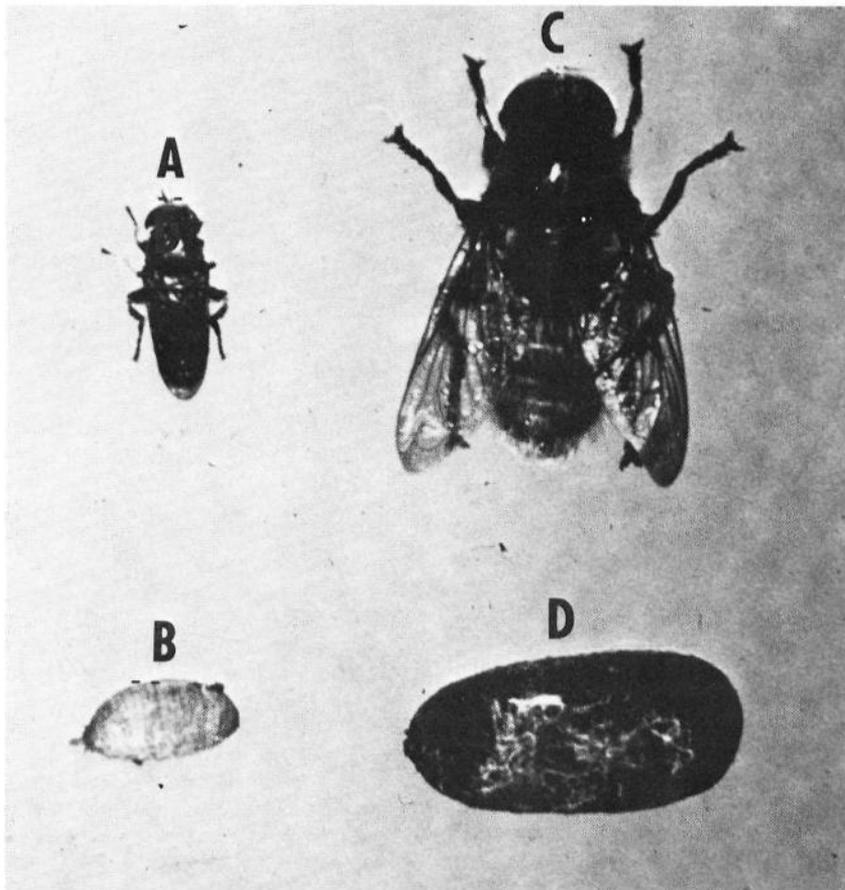


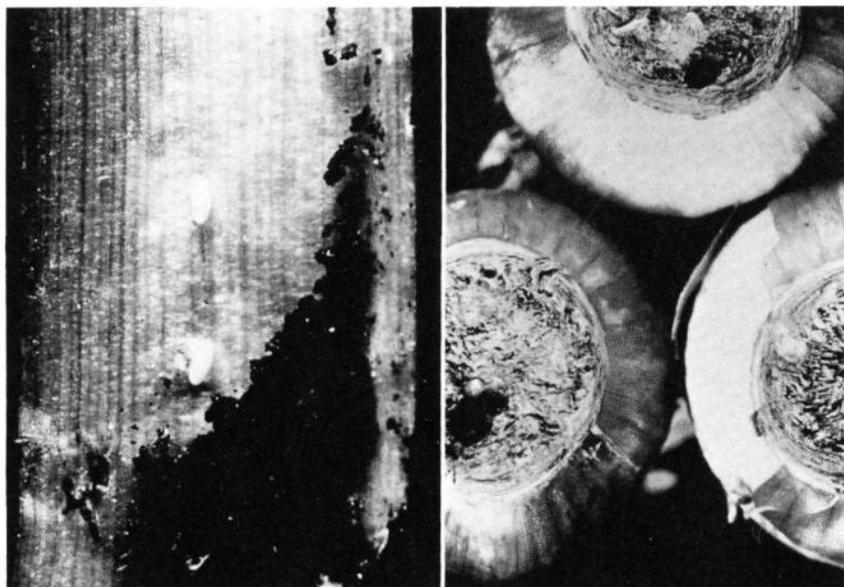
Figure 1. Adult Flies and Puparia.

A—*Eumerus* sp. adult, B—*Eumerus* sp. puparium, C—*Lampetia equestris* adult, D—*Lampetia equestris* puparium.

has been enlarged. Typically, only a single larva enters a bulb through the basal plate (1,2,3). Once the larva is within the bulb, it creates a large cavity by devouring the fleshy scales (Figure 4). A fully-developed larva or maggot is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (18 mm) in length. Winter passes with the larva still within the bulb (Figure 5). In early spring, the larva leaves the bulb via the neck or the hole previously created in the basal plate to move out into the soil to a position just below the surface. Here, the larva forms a puparium (pupal case) within which the larva transforms into a pupa. After five to six weeks, the adult fly emerges from the puparium to begin the cycle anew. The entire life history of the large narcissus fly encompasses a year (1,2,3).

SMALL NARCISSUS FLY

The small narcissus fly is either *Eumerus tuberculatus* or *Eumerus strigatus*. In England, *Eumerus tuberculatus* is the species most commonly found in narcissus (1). It is important to remember that the small narcissus fly is not considered a primary pest but instead is a secondary pest as it only attacks unhealthy bulbs, e.g. bulbs with basal rot or bulbs infected by



Left, Figure 2; eggs of *Lampetia equestris*. Right, Figure 3; basal plate holes caused by larvae of *Lampetia equestris*.

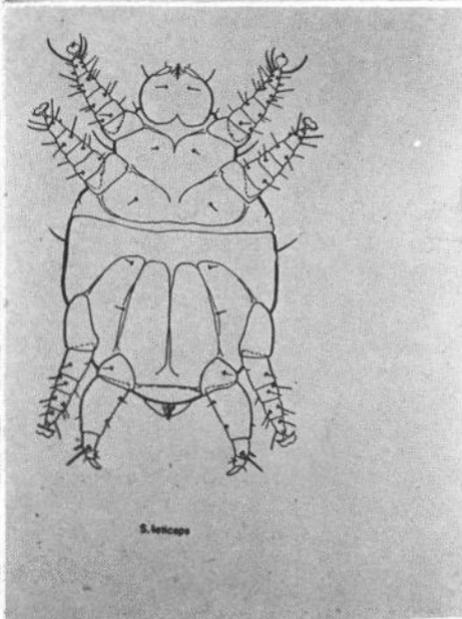
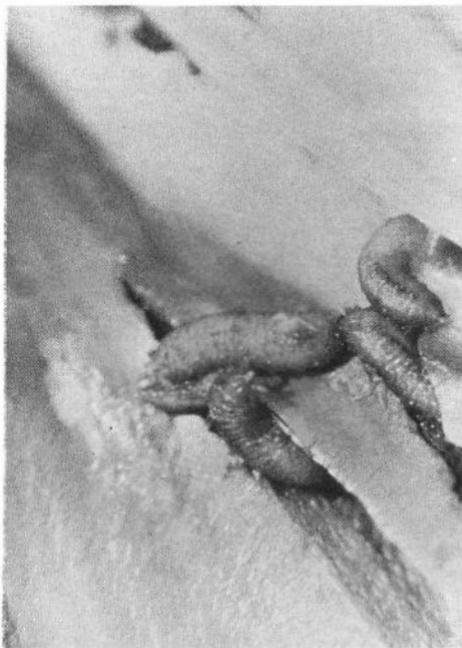
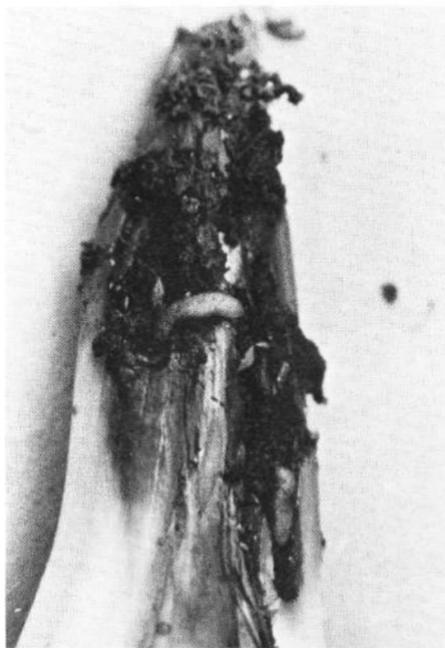
nematodes (1,2). The adult fly is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm) long (Figure 1). Typically, the small narcissus fly will lay its eggs in clusters of ten or more on the foliage near the ground or on the bulb itself. When the eggs hatch, the mass of larvae enter an unhealthy bulb through the neck of the bulb (Figure 6). The larvae feed on the bulb until they completely destroy it. Small narcissus fly larvae are about $\frac{1}{3}$ inch (8 mm) in length (Figure 7). These first brood larvae then pupate. The small narcissus fly puparium is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm) in length. About the first of July in England, these puparia release adults which lay eggs which produce a new generation of larvae to infest bulbs in the soil. Some of these larvae may spend the entire summer feeding on bulbs and will remain on or near the bulbs throughout the autumn and winter until they will pupate and release adult flies to start the cycle anew in the spring (1,2).

MITES

There are two species of mites which infest narcissus: 1) *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*, the bulb mite, and 2) the bulb scale mite, *Steneotarsonemus laticeps*. Bulb mites seem only to infest damaged or diseased bulb tissue (1,4); hence they would be secondary pests of narcissus bulbs. However, in the case of the bulb scale mite, it infests previously healthy bulbs. The relationship between the bulb scale mite and smoulder has been mentioned previously (5).



Top, Figure 4; larvae of *Lampetia equestris*. Bottom, Figure 5; larva of *Lampetia equestris* (enlarged).



Top left, Figure 6; *Eumerus* sp. larvae. Top right, Figure 7; *Eumerus* sp. larvae. Bottom left, Figure 8; bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*. Bottom right, Figure 9; diagram of the bulb scale mite, *Stenotarsonemus laticaps*.

BULB MITE

The bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*, as previously mentioned, seems only to infest previously injured or diseased bulbs (Figure 8). Thus, it will not be discussed further.

BULB SCALE MITE

The bulb scale mite, *Steneotarsonemus laticeps*, is a major pest of narcissus, particularly forced bulbs. It was first described in bulbs in Ireland in 1923 (1). Now, the bulb scale mite seems to have distribution throughout all parts of the world where daffodils are grown. The adult bulb scale mite is much smaller than the bulb mite. The adult bulb scale mite (Figure 9) is extremely small, 1/125 inch (0.2 mm) long (1,4), and is not visible to the unaided eye as is the bulb mite. There are three stages of the life cycle of the bulb scale mite: 1) egg, 2) larva, and 3) adult. Details of the length of the various stages isn't really known; however, in warm conditions, the bulb scale mite can complete its life cycle in two weeks (4). Conversely, under cool conditions, the completion of the life cycle would require a longer period of time. As the bulb scale mite population increases within the bulb, mites move up out of the bulb onto the foliage and spread to foliage of other bulbs to infest those bulbs (1,4).

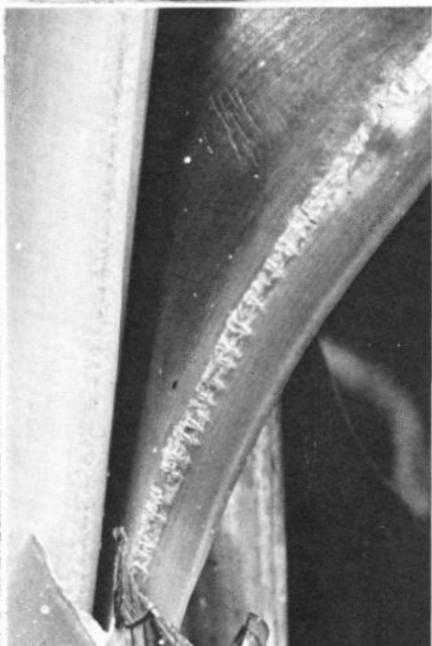
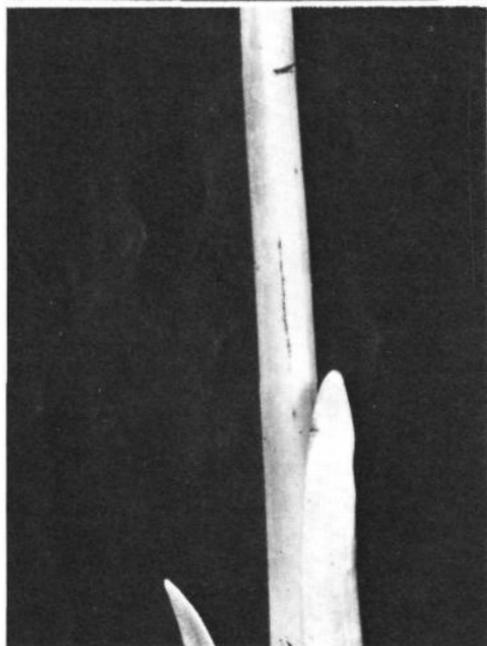
Bulb scale mites are usually found in the neck of the bulb where they feed in the angular spaces between scales (Figure 10). If bulb scales are pulled down from the neck, elongated brown scars on the scale tissue will be seen (Figure 11).

For most of the year, the bulb scale mites live in the air spaces between the scales which are caused by the shrinkage of the bulb scale tissue by the outward flow of nutrients and water. However, in the spring, the scale tissue is fully turgid (filled with water). Consequently, the air spaces between the scales are mostly obliterated as are the mites within them (1,4). Thus, to minimize the effects of bulb scale mites on forced flowers, well-shaped, round bulbs should be selected as the swelling is greatest in such bulbs (1). Thus, here is biological control, i.e. no chemicals, hot water treatment, etc., at its best.

As mentioned earlier, the bulb scale mite is not usually a problem in field grown flowers; however, it is often a problem with forced flowers because the warmer temperatures allow for a dramatic build-up of bulb scale mite populations. Damage to flower stems often shows up as a "saw edge" or as vertical scars (Figure 12). Sometimes the flower bud is killed by the mites. The leaves of mite-infested bulbs are often sickle-shaped (Figure 13) and scar tissue may be seen on the inner edge (1,4).

CONTROL

Because of the previously unhealthy nature of the bulbs attacked by the bulb mite, *Rhizoglyphus echinopus*, and by the small narcissus fly, *Eumerus tuberculatus* or *Eumerus strigatus*, control measures with these pests are of no real importance. However, with the bulb scale mite, *Steneotarsonemus laticeps*, and the large narcissus fly, *Lampetia equestris*, control may be accomplished by the use of hot water treatment (HWT) for three hours at 112°F (44.4°C) which is the same treatment used to control the bulb and stem nematode, *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (1,4,6). This temperature will kill all stages of both the bulb scale mite and the large narcissus fly. Since the removal of granular chlordane from the shelf to control the large narcissus fly, trichlorfon (Dylox R) is recommended as a soil drench to be applied to the



Top left, Figure 10; bulb scale mite damage in the angular spaces between the scales, x.s. Top right, Figure 11; scale damage by bulb scale mite, surface view. Bottom left, Figure 12; flower stem scar caused by the bulb scale mite. Bottom right, Figure 13; leaf damage and distortion caused by the bulb scale mite.

base of the foliage during the time of fly activity (3). Another trade name for trichlorfon is Proxol 80 SP, a product of TUCO, Division of The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan. This manufacturer recommends the use of 2 ounces Proxol 80 SP/10 gallons of water as a drench per 100 feet of row. The Proxol 80 SP is applied in a direct stream to the base of the plants at the beginning of adult fly activity (early May to June). The treatment should be repeated yearly. You are cautioned that trichlorfon, like most other biocides, is toxic to many animals including man.

SUMMARY

In this article, the life histories of the large and small narcissus flies were discussed. Significantly, only the large narcissus fly is a primary pest of narcissus bulbs whereas the small narcissus fly is a secondary pest, i.e. it attacks only unhealthy bulbs. Likewise, the bulb mite is a secondary pest whereas the bulb scale mite is a primary pest of narcissus bulbs. Although several control measures exist for the control of the large narcissus fly and the bulb scale mite, HWT is recommended because it is safest to the grower and because it controls the bulb and stem nematode. As the HWT method of control of the large narcissus fly is one of a curative nature, the use of trichlorfon as a soil drench is used as a prophylactic or preventive measure.

LITERATURE CITED

1. *Narcissus Pests*, Bulletin 51. (1970). Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.
2. *Narcissus Flies*, Advisory Leaflet 183. (1976). Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Edinburgh.
3. *The Narcissus Bulb Fly*, Leaflet No. 444. (1977). Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
4. *Bulb Scale Mite*, Advisory Leaflet 456. (1973). Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Edinburgh.
5. Snazelle, T. E. (1979). "Daffodil Diseases and Pests: III - Fungi and Fungal Diseases - Scorch, Smoulder, Fire, and Some Others." *The Daffodil Journal* 16, 118-125.
6. Snazelle, T.E. (1980). "Daffodil Diseases and Pests: V - Nematodes and Nematode Diseases." *The Daffodil Journal* 16, 232-242.

Photo credits: Figures 1, 2, 8, and 12, British Crown Copyright; Figures 3, 4, 5, 9, and 11, prints made from slides furnished by Willis Wheeler; Figures 6 and 7, Snazelle photos; Figures 10 and 13, prints made from slides furnished by the Bulb Research Centre, Lisse, The Netherlands.

CORRECTION

Due to a printing error, several photos included with "Daffodil Diseases and Pests: V—Nematodes and Nematode Diseases" published in the June 1980 issue of the *Daffodil Journal* were reversed. The photos for Figures 7 and 8 are reversed, as are the photos for Figures 11 and 12. We sincerely regret the error.

—M.L.G.

DAFFODILS IN ENGLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND—APRIL, 1980

AMY AND CHUCK ANTHONY, *Bloomfield, Connecticut*
(from the *New England Regional Newsletter*, June, 1980)

We missed seeing our own flowers this year, but we have no regrets. England and Northern Ireland had a rainy, cool spring and the daffodils were at their best while we were there.

The RHS daffodil show was superb and all the growers claimed it was the best show in ten years! John Lea won the Engleheart Cup again with a stunning collection of twelve of his own flowers and his Loch Hope 2Y-R won Best in Show. Tony Noton's Rutland Water 2W-W went Reserve. The trade stands are always eye catching. John Lea and Brian Duncan (Rathowen) both won Gold Medals for their exhibits. Kate Reade, Mrs. Abel Smith, and Broadleigh Gardens were awarded Silver Medals.

Of Mr. Lea's flowers, those that caught my eye were Achduart 3Y-R, Creag Dubh 2 O-R, Croila 2 WG-GW, Cul Beag 3W-R, Gold Convention 1 Y-Y with a very formal straight trumpet (although this is priced at \$141, he sold ten at this show!), Loch Lundie 2Y-R awarded an A.M. as a Show Flower, Shildaig 2 Y-YYO, and Verwood 3Y-Y. Later in the week we had lunch at Dunley Hall, a charming house part of which was built in 1530, with its lovely informal garden with a sweeping green lawn surrounded by flowering shrubs and daffodils and magnificent old trees, and had the chance to see his commercial plantings of about three-quarters of an acre.

It is interesting to note that orange-red flowers are suddenly appearing from all growers just as the pink doubles did several years ago. John Lea has Creag Dubh; Brian Duncan showed a seedling of the Havens on his stand, and Kate Reade has the brightest of them all so far, a medium-sized long-cup, a nice round flower.

Broadleigh Gardens, along with the Daffodil Mart, is still the best place to buy miniatures and Lord Skelmersdale is trying to build up his stocks and to send out correctly labeled bulbs. We just received his catalogue. Unfortunately, he is having trouble with some of his cultivars. For his sake, I hope the situation clears up quickly. Incidentally, while we were in Holland we discovered the Dutch are beginning to become interested in growing more miniatures.

We were pressed for time, having been allowed to accompany a team of judges, the privilege of attending the meeting of the Narcissus and Tulip Committee, and being entertained at a hearty luncheon for judges and committee members; so I did not devote as much time to the Rathowen and Carncairn flowers as I might knowing we would see their flowers in Northern Ireland. Rathowen's stand was a mass of color on either end and with a center of white flowers. Your eye was drawn, however, to the pink cyclamineus hybrids—Lilac Charm, Lavender Lass, Nymphette, and Snoopie; also, to the doubles—Pink Pageant and Pink Paradise. On Kate Reade's smaller stand Heat Haze 2Y-R was a star attraction.

Another day we spent a fascinating hour in Frank Waley's garden in Sevenoaks. Tall trees shade the hillside garden and rhododendrons and azaleas are a foil for the many species Mr. Waley, now 86, has collected on his several trips to Spain and Portugal. There were still a few *cyclamineus* in bloom of the hundreds that carpeted the ground in several places.

N. bulbocodium citrinus was just coming into flower—I was amazed at the size compared with those I've seen in this country. He also had a small clump of the rare Queen of Spain, a wild form of \times *johnstonii*. He sent us off with several varieties, among them *triandrus loiseleurii*, Cyclataz, a *rupicola \times *triandrus* cross, and *Minicycla \times *asturiensis*, which are safely planted at the Harrison's for ripening and shipping in the fall.**

The hospitality shown us by our hosts in Northern Ireland made our two week stay unforgettable. We were asked to judge at the three shows held while we were there. The shows are true flower shows with classes for other horticultural plant material and classes for floral art along with the classes for daffodils which are divided into three sections: open, intermediate, and novice. It was nice to see the numbers of young people who were participating.

Our first stop was at Carncairn Lodge with Robin and Kate Reade. The driveway leading to the lovely old stone house was lined with old cultivars and rhododendrons. The big field of over an acre is to the back and side of the house. With the cold wind blowing off the Irish Sea, the best place to groom the flowers was in the kitchen with its oil-fired stove. Kate was fearful that she'd have nothing for the Ballymena Show but the sugar and warm water treatment plus a temperature of 65° brought the flowers along nicely, and she tied Brian Duncan for most points. She won Best in Show with a lovely Cool Crystal from her American-bred collection. Other flowers we admired at Carncairn were Ashmore 2W-W, Craigdun 2W-OOY, Drumnabreeze 2Y-WWY, Irish Linen 3W-W, Lemon Sherbet 2W-GYY, and Pixie's Pool 3W-GGY. In Omagh she won a number of prizes in the Open Classes including American-bred with Precedent, Sunapee, Cool Crystal, April Clouds, and Daydream.

We stayed next with the Harrisons at Ballydorn Farm in Killinchy overlooking beautiful Strangford Loch. There were daffodils on the sunporch to admire. One I especially liked was a seedling 74/3BGWO/XXX which had a straight cup and coloring that reminded me of Daviot. The Harrisons have always had lovely Division 3 flowers, but they don't limit themselves to this division. Others I liked were Port Erin 3W-GGW, Golden Amber 2Y-O, Ireland's Eye 9W-GYR, and Topkapi 2W-OOY. Blooming this year for the first time was a cyclamineus hybrid with a white perianth and a poeticus-colored cup, quite different from anything I've ever seen before. One evening we had a most pleasant time at the nearby home of one of the Harrisons twin daughters. At the family dinner were Louise Gordon and her husband, their two sons, and her sister, Nicola; also Richard Gordon's mother and uncle. It was so very nice to be entertained this way.

Our last weekend was spent outside of Omagh with Clarke and Rosanna Campbell in their charming old farmhouse. This is a real working farm and the major stocks of Rathowen Daffodils, as well as Tom Bloomer's seedlings, are grown here. Brian Duncan's own seedlings and the small stocks of other growers are grown in his backyard which is nearer to the town of Omagh. Rathowen, with the largest acreage of all the growers, has many beautiful flowers and won their share of prizes at the three shows. Tom Bloomer's seedlings were outstanding at Ballymena and Brian's were equally good at the Championship of Ireland Show at Bangor where his D335 [to be named Riverdell] 3W-Y won Best in Show. Among flowers I liked here are just a few: Campion 9W-GYR and Pismo Beach 2W-GYP, two of his newest introductions; Brindisi 2Y-P with a smooth perianth; Galahad 1Y-Y; and Roseate Tern 2W-P, an unlisted deNavarro flower. We spent a fascinating

evening at the Duncans listening to Willie Toal, a daffodil judge from Belfast, talk about his friendship with Guy Wilson and the Richardsons.

The daffodils were lovely but the nicest part of all was seeing old friends and the making of new ones.

HERE AND THERE

Newsletters have been received from the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Midwest Regions; and we have also received *Cods Corner* from the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, *Tête-a-Tête* from the Minnesota Daffodil Society, and the Australian Daffodil Society newsletter. Show reports and plans for fall meetings abound. The New England newsletter included a delightful account of daffodils in England and Northern Ireland as viewed by Amy and Chuck Anthony.

The maiden issue of *Hearthstone*, published in Ironton, Ohio, contained an excellent article, "Hints on Exhibiting Daffodils," by Mrs. Charles R. Davis of Kenova, West Virginia. The article served as preparation for the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs Daffodil Show. The magazine also included a drawing of Achduart by Marie Bozievich.

A letter from Bill Simms reads in part: "I have just been notified by the Cuyahoga County Unit, American Cancer Society, Cleveland, Ohio, of a memorial gift by the ADS in remembrance of Mildred. . . I shall greatly appreciate it if you will find a way to let the Board and the Society know . . . how deeply I appreciate this most generous gesture on Mildred's behalf."

Bill Bender writes: "On 24 April 80, Phil Phillips and I started the day walking the rows of seedlings down at the farm and then after it warmed up about mid-morning we got to hand pollinating flowers. In about four or five hours Phil made 54 crosses of which 85% produced seed for a total of 10,118 seeds—would that qualify for the *Guinness Book of Records*? . . . It was a good day! but now I have almost 17,000 seeds to plant."

From Greece comes word that The Goulandris Natural History Museum is publishing *Wild Flowers of Mount Olympus* with text covering 900 species with 465 color illustrations. Those wishing further information may write N. Goulandris, 13 Levidou Str., Kifissia, Greece.

Word has recently reached us of the death of Cyril Coleman, hybridizer of the well-known trio of cyclamineus hybrids, Jenny, Dove Wings, and Charity May. Mr. Coleman contributed many articles to the RHS yearbooks and was also the author of *The Hardy Bulbs*, Vol. II.

From David W. Adams in New Zealand comes the reminder that Highfield Beauty is an Australian-bred cultivar. Those planning entries in an Australian-bred class will find this cultivar very useful, but don't make the mistake of using it in a New Zealand-bred collection.

Ruth Pardue, writing about the Whetstone Educational Display Garden in *Cods Corner*, says that, "Each year it becomes more difficult to decide which cultivars will be selected as 'Garden Flowers of Merit.'" The cultivars selected as the best for 1980 (previous winners excluded) were: Bobbysoxer 7Y-YYO, Downpatrick 1W-Y, Green Quest 3W-GWW, Peeping Tom 6Y-Y, Dickcissel 7Y-W, and Chapeau 2W-Y.

BEGINNER'S CORNER

Here we are—right in the middle of bulb planting season. Hopefully you've taken our previous advice and visited spring shows and ordered bulbs from some of our advertisers. If you have, then you're probably eagerly awaiting the postman each day, hoping that your package will arrive. There's always great anticipation and excitement as packages are opened to see what "bonus goodies" the grower has included. (Not all growers follow this practice.) Open each bag of bulbs and check the condition of the bulbs. If you find a soft bulb, let the grower know so he can make a replacement either this year or next. The growers want satisfied customers, and a polite letter explaining the situation will bring quick results. Plant as soon as possible, but if you're not going to plant immediately, spread the bags out. Don't let them tightly stacked in the mailing carton.

If you bought bulbs with the intention of exhibiting in shows and challenging Handy Hatfield's record four Gold Ribbons in one season, then by all means prepare special beds for your bulbs. Prepare the site to a depth of ten inches, adding a fertilizer low in nitrogen, such as 3-10-10. Super phosphate has given good results at the Columbus display garden. Then add a soil mixture to make raised beds six to eight inches high. This ensures good drainage and adds additional depth. Railroad ties, rocks, etc., can be used around the edge of the bed. Plant at least six inches deep, in rows. Apply sulfate of potash (two ounces per square yard) immediately after planting. If by chance you have any chlordane (now off the market) dust the bulbs in the row to protect against bulb fly. Cover and mulch now or in the spring to keep flowers clean. Protect the growing area with landscaping, fencing, etc.

If your main interest is in growing daffodils in the border with the hope of entering the local show and perhaps winning a few ribbons, then prepare the chosen well-drained spot (not in full shade) to at least one spade's depth (assuming the border or perennial garden was well prepared to begin with). Work some fertilizer into the bottom soil, stir it up, add some sand, and plant your bulbs. Use no manures or other organic fertilizers. You'll probably win your share of ribbons, as we have over the years, because you grow good daffodils. Remember, the better you treat your bulbs, the better your flowers will be. The best exhibitors *are* the best because they grow the best cultivars and give them the very best conditions possible. If you're having a dry autumn, water the bulbs to get root action started. Water during the bulbs' active growth is probably *the* most important item, so don't be afraid to water in the fall and again in the spring. If you don't get an inch of rain a week, get out the hose! But do make sure the daffodils are in a well-drained location.

From Harold Cross, Geilston Bay, Tasmania, comes the following:

May I offer one thought for "Beginner's Corner?" I wish that when I began breeding some twenty years ago that someone had reminded me most forcibly that one does not breed Melbourne Cup winners out of cart horses. I began with the premise that as I couldn't afford the very best then I could compensate by raising very large numbers from second rank material. What a waste of time and effort that was! And it was so unnecessary because those who had the very best were quite anxious to help a beginner—if only I'd known.

TWO BLOOMS TO A POET—TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION!

MEG YERGER, *Director Poeticus Round Robin*

Comment on "twin-flowered" poeticus was invited in a *March Journal* article. Several members have written on the subject, having observed 1980 blooms.

Mary Mitchell of Richmond, Virginia, wrote: "The two-headed poet fascinates me. I have one that looks like *N.p. radiiflorus* but blooms slightly later. It came to me in a clump from a friend. Not any of the other bulbs have ever had another flower; they remain single. Every now and then the *radiiflorus* in my field produce an extra flower."

Helen Trueblood of Scottsburg, Indiana, thinks weather must cause the two-headed poets. She has had them but did not see a one this year among the poets. Her observation has been that all of Mother Nature's children can have differences and that sometimes good results come when the difference becomes permanent. She pointed out that we should bless the fellow who was observant enough to notice a pink grapefruit and save it!

Lou Whittington of Marion Station, Maryland, had a two-bloom stem of Lyric with each flower equally good but she opted to enter a more conventional poet specimen in a show instead because as a student judge she wanted to play it safe in competing for a blue ribbon.

Meg Yerger again had examples of twin-floweredness in Quetzal, Shanach, *recurvus*, and for the first time noticed such an occurrence on Perdita, Poet's Way, Sea Green, Stilton, and Evans N-25 (*recurvus* × Dallas).

Kate Reade of Ballymena, Northern Ireland, noted that all center bulbs of Frank's Fancy had two blooms per scape while all offsets had but one bloom per scape. Frank's Fancy is the two-headed cultivar bred by Sir Frank Harrison that created a sensation at the Omagh Show when exhibited by Mrs. Reade. It is pictured on page 108 of the December 1979 *ADS Journal*.

One poeticus collector was adamant about Sir Frank's poet saying if we won't buy the cultivars, they won't sell them, then they won't put them on the market. In her words she said, "I will not buy a two-headed poet . . . never."

Virginia was added to the list of states in which the poet species *recurvus* has been reported to have twin blooms when Lucy Christian wrote in the Poet Round Robin letter about it. She also had Raeburn with two blooms this year.

Pidget had two flowers to the scape for Helen Link who commented in the Round Robin that it was an open pollinated Como cross and might have other than poet genes.

Mrs. Link wrote that she thinks two-headed blooms on poets ought to be overlooked. She asked Mrs. Richardson of Ireland about the occurrence of twin blooms on daffodils in general and was told that at Prospect House they destroyed the plants, especially in Division 3, as she thought they were abnormal. Based on this Mrs. Link said she did not think she could give a blue ribbon to a two-headed one in Division 9, although she noticed in Carncairn's catalogue Frank's Fancy won an award in the seedling class in Omagh in 1979 and also in the poeticus class at Ballymena in 1979.

Venice Brink commented that if Frank's Fancy, or some other seedling, regularly comes with two flowers to a stem he thought it should be accepted. He agreed with Mary Lou Gripshover that two-headedness is not typical but it should not necessarily bar an otherwise worthy flower.

Tazetta specialist Bill Welch wrote that the sometimes two-headed characteristic of *recurvus* should certainly be useful in his crosses with

tazettas and that the Dutch sometimes selected two-headed types to use in poetaz crosses.

The response on this subject, requested in the *March Journal*, has been exciting. It proves, at least, that there are two sides to every question just as there may be two blooms to a poet. If members will continue to report their own observations certain common ancestors in the heritage of poets appearing with two blooms may be found. Already we note Dactyl in the lines of Cantabile, Quetzal, Shanach, Thomas Hardy, and Poet's Way.

"HAPPINESS IS" GOOD POET CULTURE

The words "happiness was born a twin" ended the article on twin-flowered poeticus in the *March 1980 Journal*. Now we learn from Dr. Tom Throckmorton that this twinning tendency may be the happy result of good culture.(1)

At one time, Dr. T. asked Guy Wilson why Frigid so often came with two blooms to a scape. Guy's reply was to the effect that it was due to Frigid's poeticus ancestry and that when plants with poet blood are grown in an environment completely to their liking they will often have twin heads.(3) An article in the *1956 Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook* emphasizes the matter of twin-headedness as evidence of good culture. In describing his two-year-down beds of Frigid, Wilson said, "There are quite a few stems amongst them carrying twin heads which seems to indicate that it is growing in robust health and vigor."(2)

Dr. T. now has similar evidence from flowers of his own raising. Most of his cultivars have poet ancestry. Two years ago he gave many of them to his daughter in California. This year she phoned to say, "Dad, why do so many of the flowers you gave me have two blooms?" The "Frigid Story" gave her the answer. What a proud person she must be to have been able to give her parent's daffodil progeny such good growing conditions that they are happier than they were back home in Iowa!

- (1) Dr. Throckmorton has given the writer permission to quote the conversation with him on the subject.
- (2) *1956 Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*, page 20, lines 6 and 7
- (3) Frigid 3 W-W is from Emerald Eye 3 W-GWW × Dactyl 9 W-GYR; Emerald Eye came from Moonbeam × poet with Moonbeam having come from Mrs. Barton × recurvus

—MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

TWO DAFFODIL SEASONS EACH YEAR

P. PHILLIPS, *Otorohanga, New Zealand*

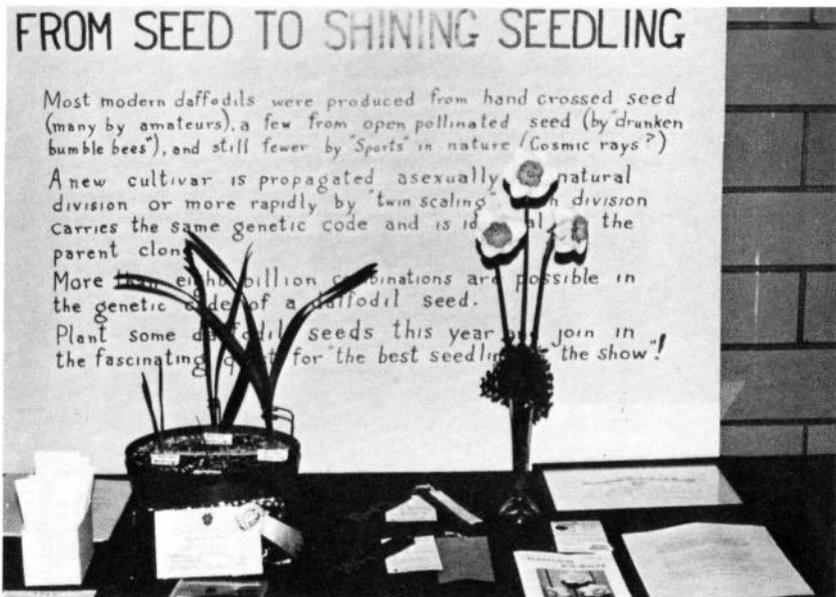
During his stay in the U.S.A. in April and May, 1980, the writer took part in every conceivable aspect of "Daffodilling," from lifting and planting bulbs, to hybridizing, and even making fly nets and catching narcissus flies. The first fly was caught on Mother's Day, but the most interesting and satisfying part of the tour was being able to help people pick, select, pack, and stage their blooms and thus become involved in showing. Eleven shows were attended in eight states, including the writer's fifth ADS convention since 1968 at Portland. During this time several significant changes in the daffodil world have been noticed. The most significant is the fact that more men are actively growing and exhibiting daffodils. Some are investing big money in the best

obtainable cultivars. This is good, as it raises the standard of flowers shown and also provides better competition. More couples are participating in showing. There is nothing quite so rewarding as working together on a project, even if one partner does only the clerical work or the "fetch and carry." What a thrill it can be to see one's handwriting on the tag attached to the Best In Show, even if the writer did not know the name of the cultivar it pertains to.

Many of those who were considered the best exhibitors twelve years ago are still in the forefront at several shows. This is a great record and one to be proud of. Daffodil growing and showing is hard work all the year round; and once a grower reaches the age of 65 plus, and is not able to do so much "hard labor," the standard of flowers shown gradually deteriorates. The fact that so many have kept going, so long after their prime, is a tribute to their dedication and devotion.

A great deal more interest is being taken in hybridizing. The success achieved by a few has stimulated many to emulate them, and a large percentage of those exhibiting are now hybridists, although not necessarily exhibiting their own seedlings. Some hybridizers have produced cultivars that are winning many awards and must be considered the equal of those raised by established hybridizers in other countries. This trend is likely to continue and proliferate, in future, to the great benefit of hybridizers in general and the ADS in particular.

Educational exhibits have improved considerably. At Chambersburg Dr. Bender had an exhibit entitled "From Seed to Shining Seedling," showing the seed, the one to four year old seedlings in growth, and the three flowers of his own raising that won an award in Boston, together with the *Journal* illustrating them on the cover. A sheet with full details for hybridizing and planting was provided, together with a free sample of 100 seeds. Eighty lots of



Educational exhibit in Chambersburg. (Bender photo)

seed were distributed. A good educational exhibit showing the points to be considered in judging was displayed at Columbus. It is exhibits such as these that awaken and maintain public interest.

There is still very little progress being made with the miniatures. This is because there are so few people hybridizing them and because there is a limited field in which to work. Sooner or later someone will make a breakthrough that will lead to big advances being made with these fascinating subjects. Why not try your hand at it? You could be the one to get the lucky break.

Judging has changed, not in method but in complexity, mainly due to the new color coding. Nothing has caused more confusion and concern than this new system. There are far too many errors in the *Data Bank* and it is a tremendous task to correct them all. Even if all are corrected, the variation in flowers from season to season and from garden to garden, makes color coding unworkable and, I believe, unnecessary on the show bench. The judging schools are doing a good job, but are no better than the instructors' capability. The fact that a person has qualified at a judging school does not make him or her a proficient judge, any more than a degree in Education makes a person a good teacher. Only dedication and experience, particularly with one's own flowers and at shows, can do this. Some judges are not acting on the instructions given in the two excellent articles that appeared in the *March Journal*. At some shows not enough flowers are taken to the table as contenders for Best In Show. There is no disgrace in taking up a flower that is not given the award; every worthy flower should be given a chance and it is up to the judges to sort them out at the head table. At one show several really good flowers were taken up for contenders as B.I.S. and a secret ballot was held. On the first ballot only two flowers gained two votes, the rest less than two. This shows the wide range of preference held by judges, and also the high standard of the flowers presented on that occasion. A secret ballot is always preferable to a show of hands. At the Wilmington show, special classes were provided in which judges could exhibit. This is a very sound idea as it enables judges to show flowers that may not otherwise be seen on the benches, stimulates their interest as well as that of other exhibitors, and helps to keep them up to date with new introductions. Judges should be encouraged to show, rather than prevented from doing so, and this is a means of achieving this. Some judges have not shown for ten years and have added very few new cultivars to their collection in that time. Can they be considered equal in efficiency to one who shows regularly and acquires new cultivars each season?

One of the loveliest of many beautiful gardens visited was that of John and Lib Capen at Boonton, New Jersey. Their extensive collection contains many of the most recent and best introductions as well as the largest and most comprehensive collection of miniatures seen so far. The whole garden is beautifully landscaped, and contains some very interesting trees and shrubs, as well as a splendid wild flower collection. It is a pity that their season is so late, otherwise they could have considerable success at the shows.

One thing that has not changed is the cordiality and hospitality of daffodil people. This will never change, it merely grows more extensive and spontaneous each year. The writer would like to thank all those who helped to make his visit so enjoyable and interesting. Next year he hopes to come again and bring two younger, but equally knowledgeable and enthusiastic, men with him.

**VIRGINIA DAFFODIL BULBS FOR '80
LIMITED STOCK—WHILE THEY LAST**

**LARGE DOUBLE-NOSED
(Minimum order—\$40, may be mixed)**

TUDOR MINSTREL-----	60¢ ea.
ICE FOLLIES-----	30¢ ea.
ROBERT SYDENHAM (giant late 1-Y-Y)-----	20¢ ea.
YELLOW CHEERFULNESS-----	20¢ ea.
WHITE CHEERFULNESS-----	20¢ ea.

“NATURALIZING” GRADE

One inch - up dia., estimated 50% + first year bloom
(Minimum order - 500 bulbs, may be mixed)

FLOWER CARPET (improved KA)-----	\$11/C
CARLTON-----	\$10/C

No retail sales to Virginia residents.
Remittance with order, please.

All prices FOB Gloucester; allow \$3/C for freight, excess will be refunded.
Delivery via UPS or Parcel Post, whichever is cheaper at the time.

Granville L. Hall
Rt -1-, Box 1-AC
Gloucester, Va. 23061

Member - ADS, VFGA
Certified Va. Nurseryman
Ph. 804-693-3919

INDEX TO VOLUME 16

(September 1979—June 1980)

Pages 1-68 are in No. 1, September 1979; pp. 69-132 in No. 2, December 1979; pp. 133-196 in No. 3, March 1980; pp. 197-260 in No. 4, June 1980. Asterisks indicate illustrated articles.

- Adler, Jennie Belle. "Designing Delightful Daffodils," 3-6*
- ADS
awards, show, 148-152
committee chairmen, 1979-80, list of, Supplement, No. 1
1980-81, list of, 214-215
convention, Boston, 1979, 30-34
convention, 1980, 7, 104-106, 199-203*
directors, list of, 1979-80, Supplement, No. 1
1980-81, 214-215
meeting of, 47-49, 192-194
financial statement, 216-217
judges, additional, 78-79
needed, 80
library, 224-225
Medal
Gold, 204
requirements, 76-77
Silver, 203
schools, judging, 10; 78
Symposium, 1979, 71-76*
tax status, 9
- Aesop, W. T. "Origin of Tazettas," 49
- Anderson, Mrs. Kenneth B. "U.S. Registrations in 1979," 109-115
- Anthony, Amy Cole. "Color Code Changes," 77
on color coding/classification, 94
- Anthony, Charles. "ADS Gold and Silver Medals," 76-77
"From the President's Desk," 138
"Note from the President," 7
- Applegate, Charles. "The Prisoner," 169
- Armstrong, Frances. "Comments on Pink Cups," 210-211*
"Daffodil Digging Time," 259
"Planting Tips," 47
- "Artificial Chromosome Doubling in Narcissus and its Implications for Breeding *N. tazetta* Hybrids," abstract, 9
- Baird, Mrs. William C. "D-Day, 1979," 51-60*
"Segovia," 141-144*
- Barnes, Betty. "Additional Judges," 78-79
"Judging Ethics," 191-192
- Bauer, Gene. "My Golden Mountainside," 100-101*
- Beery, Betty. "My Trials and Errors in Growing Daffodils from Seeds," 245
- Beginner's Corner, 184-185, 258
- Bourne, Dolores (Tag) on Cantabile, 83
- Bozievich, Marie
president, 204-205*
Silver Medal recipient, 203
- Brodie, Ian, 220-223
- Bulletin Board, 7-11, 76-80, 138-140, 212-213
- "Color Code Changes," 77
color coding/classification, 92-95
- Culpepper, Charles W., obituary, 246-247*
- daffodil
abnormality? 129-130*
arrangements, 3-6*, 27-28*
books, available, 12-13
bractlets, 129-130*
breeding, 60-62, 205-209*
bulb fly, 140
bulbs, down under, 231
classification, 184
color coding, 92-95
customs duty, 10
Data Bank, 226-229
digging, 259
Diseases and Pests, Part II, 35-43*
Part III, 118-125*
Part IV, 173-183*
Part V, 232-242*
exhibit, Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show, 252-253*
festival, Austria, 82-83*
judging, 92-95, 148-152, 191-192
planting, 47, 231
Seed Broker, 8
seedlings, 24-26*, 125-127*
seedlings, bulbs available, 44
seedlings, miniature, 84-86*
seeds, 226-229
showing, 164
show
dates for 1980, 80-81, 185-187
late report, 79
results, New Zealand, 99
results, U.S., 1979, 14-30*
stamp, 45*
yearbooks, available, 11-12

- "Daffodil Day and the American Cancer Society," 152
- "Daffodils, The", 171
- daffodils
- fall-blooming, 135-137*
 - favorite, 29-30, 255-257*
 - Division 3, 218-220*
 - growing, Virginia, 87
 - organically, 229
 - miniature
 - addition to Approved List, 127
 - "Check-up on Miniatures," 127-128
 - de-listing, 243
 - growing, 168-169*
 - hybridizing, 84-86*
 - pink, 210-211*
 - preferred, 34
 - under \$2.00, 258
 - wanted, 7, 80, 140, 212
- "Dear Daffodil Abbe," 212-213
- directors
- list of, 1979-80, Supplement, No. 1
 - 1980-81, 214-215
 - meeting of, 47-49, 192-194
- Dooley, Dr. Glenn. "Flight of the Robins," 115-117*
- DuBose, Sid, seedlings, 24-25*, 125-127*
- Editor. "From the Editor's Desk," 139, 212
- Etheredge, Otis. "These are a Few of My Favorite 3's," 218-220*
- Executive Director on books, available, 11-13
- on *Daffodils 1979*, 139
 - on *New Zealand Daffodil Society*, 78
- Ezell, Richard T. "The Convention, Boston, 1979," 30-34
- "To Show or Not to Show," 164
- fungi, 35-37,* 118-125*
- gardens, private
- Bauer, Gene, 100-101*
- gardens, public
- Owl's Hill, 146-148*
- Gray, Alec and Flomay, visit with, 141-144*
- Gripshover, Mary Lou. Cover photo No. 1, No. 3, No. 4
- see also* Editor
- Hardison, Louise Fort. "Compacted Daffodils," 167-168
- Harrison, Frank. "A Short Walk in New England," 189-191
- Health and Culture Committee report, 117
- Here and There, 43-46*, 106-108*, 244-245
- Ilgenfritz, Mrs. Lester M. "The Well Laid Plans of Mice and Men . . .," 102
- Index to Volume 15, 63-65
- judges
- additional, 78-79
 - list of, Supplement, No. 1
 - needed, 80
- Karnstedt, David. "My Favorite Daffodils," 255-257*
- "Trip-ping Through Throckmorton's Treasury," 226-229
- Knierim, Wells
- cover photo No. 2
 - "Financial Statement," 216-217
 - "Narzissenfest in the Austrian Alps," 82-83*
- Koopowitz, Dr. Harold. "Fall Blooming Species and a New Hybrid *Narcissus*," 135-137*
- "Tazetta Breeding: an Update," 60-62
- labels, construction of, 253-254*
- Lea, John. "Daffodils, Today and Tomorrow," 205-209*
- Lee, Mrs. Phil M. "Daffodil Show Dates for 1980," 80-81, 185-187
- Lewis, Fran. "Miniature Daffodils are Fascinating," 168-169*
- Lewis, Raymond. "Doodling with Daffodil Metrics," 144-145*
- Link, Helen K. on color coding, 94
- "What is an Abnormality?" 129-130*
 - "What the ADS Awards Were Meant to Be," 148-152
- McKenzie, Mrs. Herman L. "Late Show Report," 79
- "The 1979 Daffodil Shows," 14-30*
 - "Riverboats, Japanese Gardens, and the Music They Call the Memphis Blues," 105-106
- Mackinney, Joy. "Dr. John C. Wister Honored," 252-253*
- Macneale, Peggy. "Check-up on Miniatures," 127-128
- "Miniatures, the Matter of De-listing," 243
- Manfredi, Jean. "Durable, Readable Labels that can be Made from Recycled Materials," 253-254*
- Moore, Jane. "ADS Symposium for 1979," 71-76*
- Morrill, George E. "*N. tazetta* Grand Monarque," 95
- N. Canaliculatus*, 248-249
- N. cyclamineus* hybrids, 115-116*

- N. poeticus*
Cantabile, 83
cultivars, Brodie, 220-223
Wilson, A.M., 88-91*
Twin-flowered, 154-155
two-headed, 108*
- N. serotinus*, 135-136
- N. tazetta*
breeding, 60-62
"Descriptions of True Tazettas,"
156-164*
Grand Monarque, 95
growing, organically, 96-99
origin of, 49
pachybolbus in Florida, 217
- N. viridiflorus*, 136
nematodes, 232-241*
New England, visit to, 189-191
- Pardue, Ruth. "Memphis' Daffodil
Magic," 199-203*
- Phillips, P. "The Richardson Influence,"
249-251
"Some New Zealand Show Results,"
99
- poetry
"The Daffodils," 171
"The Prisoner," 169
"Thoughts of Spring," 183
- Pope, Nancy. "Thoughts of Spring,"
183
- Richardson, Lionel and Helen (Nell),
249-251
- Robinson, Mrs. John Payne. "Growing
Daffodils in the Northern Neck of
Virginia," 87
- Romine, Jack S. "Sid DuBose and his
California Seedlings," 125-127*
- Roster, Supplement, No. 1
- Simms, Mildred, obituary, 209
- Snazelle, Dr. Theodore E. "Daffodil
Diseases and Pests: II," 35-43*
". . . Pests: III," 118-125*
". . . Pests: IV," 173-183*
". . . Pests: V," 232-242*
"A Daffodil Garden for Owl's Hill,"
146-148*
- Spitz, Cecile on down under bulbs, 231
"That Brave Yellow Daffodil . . .," 50
- Throckmorton, Tom D.
Gold Medal recipient, 204
"A Look at the Past," 170-171
"Maybe It's Time for Recess," 92-95
- Ticknor, William O.
see also Executive Director
"Charles W. Culpepper," 246-247*
"Christmas Gift!" 11-13
"Plans for the Future—Maybe," 229
Seed Broker, 8
- "U.S. Customs says 'Narcissus'," 10
"U.S. Registrations in 1979," 109-115
virus, 173-182*
- Wadekamper, Julius. "Preparing a Daf-
fodil Bed," 231
- Watrous, Roberta C. "Why Hybridize
Miniatures? A Personal View,"
84-86*
- Welch, William R.P. "Descriptions of
the True Tazettas," 156-164*
"Growing Tazettas by the Organic
Method," 96-99
"Is There More than one Strain of
Canaliculatus?" 248-249
- Wheeler, Willis H. "Control the Narcis-
sus Bulb Fly?" 140
"*N. tazetta pachybolbus* in Florida,"
217
"Preferred Daffodils," 34
"Report of the Health and Culture
Committee," 117
"Where Can I Get . . . ?" 7, 80, 140, 212
- Wilson, Alexander M., 88-91
- Wister, Dr. John C., 253
- Wister, Gertrude S., 46
- Wordsworth, Dorothy, 170
- Wordsworth, William, 170-171
- world convention, 1979, report of,
51-60*
- Yerger, Mrs. Merton S. (Meg). "ADS
Judging Schools," 10, 78
"Brodie—Champion of Poets,"
220-223
on judging/color coding, 93-94
"Pride of Presteigne—Wilson's
Poets," 88-91*
"Twin-flowered Poeticus," 154-155



The Daffodil Journal
ISSN 0011 5290
American Daffodil Society, Inc.
Tyner, NC 27980
Return requested

Second class postage paid
at Tyner, NC and additional mailing office

SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

Slide Sets:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Show Winners | 5. Miniatures |
| 2. Symposium Favorites | 6. Daffodils in Britain |
| 3. Novelties and Newer Varieties | 7. Species and Wild Forms |
| 4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special) | 8. Classification and Color Coding |

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

Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, Rte. 2, Lebanon, Tenn. 37087

Membership application forms. No charge.

ITEMS FOR SALE

Daffodil Pin (tie back, pin back, or ring back)	\$ 7.50
Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974	2.25
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966 Paper Cover, \$3.40; Cloth	4.90
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank \$15.00; with binder	\$20.00
Set of at least 15 numbers of Daffodil Journal (no choice)	5.00
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.50
ADS Approved List of Miniatures, 1979 two 15-cent stamps each.	
RHS Yearbooks on Daffodils (as copies become available) write for years on hand with prices.	
RHS Yearbook, Daffodils, 1978, 1979	4.25
Daffodils in Ireland	\$5.00
Show entry cards 500 for \$11.00; 1000 for \$20.00	
RHS Color Chart	12.50

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

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

Tyner, N.C. 27980

Tel. (919) 221-8388