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

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COVER

George Tarry's winning Red-White-Blue, at the Daffodil Society Show. From the top and left are Lalique, Cool Crystal, Quasar, Spring Morn, and Fastidious.

THE ENGLISH SEASON

GEORGE TARRY, *Cheshire, England*

Another very early season, in some parts even earlier than 1989 which had set a new record. Very few glimpses of anything that might be called winter, but quite a number of areas reported minimal rainfall to

emphasize the abnormal conditions. On a personal note, very few complaints, the conditions seemed to produce results well above those of recent years and I was able to pick good quality blooms from the open beds for a mini-show in mid-March and continued to do so up to Harrogate at the end of April, a span of six weeks. The value of pot culture in these conditions is quite a different story.

For several years I had declined invitations to visit the shows in Cornwall, the earliest corner of our island, and 1990 was the season when I decided to remedy this omission. The 350 mile journey was well worthwhile with many high quality blooms on view. Ron Scamp took the major honours including Best Blooms in Divisions 1, 2, and 3 with White Star, Golden Aura, and Achduart but all these were completely outshone by Gordon Pike's Unique, a magnificent specimen about five and a half inches in diameter without any blemish. The exhibits in Divisions 5 to 8 were exceptionally good with several stems of Ice Wings carrying four perfect blossoms and an Avalanche with 25 blooms surpassing all for the special award in this section,

On the non-competitive side, Dan du Plessis staged his final display prior to retirement from the bulb business and included many tazettas that were well beyond anything I had seen anywhere previously both in size of flower and number of blossoms, and I was particularly



Pol Voulin



Fragrant Rose

TARRY

TARRY



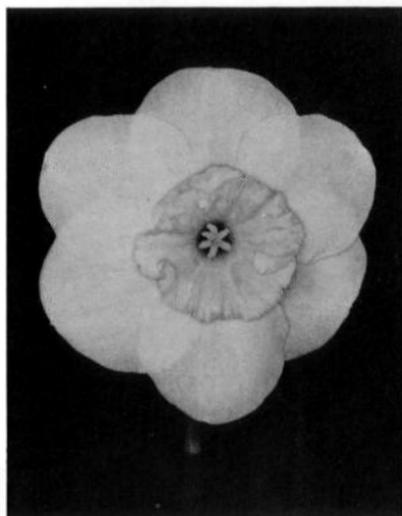
Top Row: Ulster Bank, Silent Valley, D1002, New Castle;

Middle Row: Regal Bliss, D1043, Eaton Park, Dilemma;

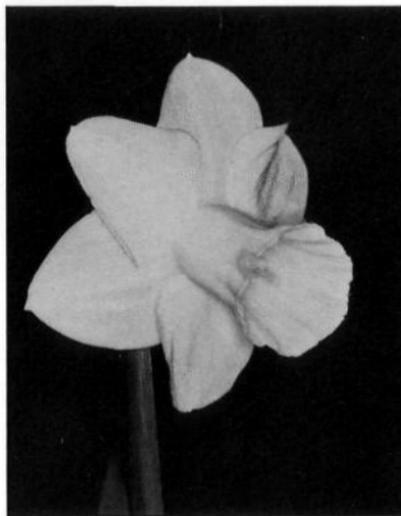
Bottom Row: Bossa Nova, Cherry Gardens, Golden Aura, and Royal Princess

impressed by his Golden Dawn and Canary Bird. The long hot summer of 1989 had proved the theory that this is essential for the best results from tazettas and I am most surprised that growers in the warmer areas of daffodil culture throughout the world have not given a lot more attention to the further development of this division.

The first of the normal programme of major shows was the RHS Competition in London on 3 April, an early date by most standards but on the day many exhibitors would have opted for the larger schedule of the main show. Leading hybridists, Clive Porter and Brian Duncan, had not returned from Calloway Gardens but there was no shortage of high quality blooms and very keen competition. In the class for 12 cultivars by the raiser, Noel Burr emerged in first place ahead of John Blanchard and Ron Scamp. The Devonshire Trophy for 12 cultivars provided the best competition of the whole season with seven really fine exhibits making a feast of quality for every visitor. The trophy went to Eddie Jarman by a narrow margin from Noel Burr and Jack Culbert, with a range of cultivars, all grown to the highest possible standard, from the well established Golden Aura, Newcastle, Hotspur, Royal Regiment and Unique to the most recent releases Bossa Nova, Royal Princess, Celtic Chief, Dunley Hall and Glendarroch.



First Formal



Magestic Star

TARRY

TARRY

The single bloom classes were well filled with many passing the 20 exhibits mark. Good specimens of reliable favourites took most of the awards — Newcastle, Golden Aura, Rameses, Rainbow, Cool Crystal, Unique and Gay Kybo all adding to their long list of honours with awards for Best in Division going to Eddie Jarman's Gin and Lime, John Pearson's Altun Ha, John Blanchard's Badbury Rings, Jim Pearce's Gay Kybo and John Blanchard's Ice Wings. From these John Blanchard achieved a well merited double with Badbury Rings taking Best Bloom and Ice Wings the Reserve, although the latter had only three blooms and created far less impression than those seen in Falmouth a week earlier.

The amateur collections made a major contribution to the display with Richard Smales recording worthy successes in both, against six contestants for six vases of three blooms, and 14 rivals in six single blooms.

The Daffodil Society's show was held on the Easter weekend, 14 and 15 April, and many growers were already feeling the effects of an early start to the season. One grower with an ample supply of flowers was Jim Dalton who won another Board Memorial for three vases of three with Viking, Rainbow, and Verona, and regained the amateur equivalent, the Webb Trophy, with Rainbow, Merlin and Cool Crystal. His Verona took the award for the best vase of three blooms. The Open classes for single blooms received fewer entries than usual, but still featured some exceptional blooms particularly from Clive Postles who took three divisional best bloom awards with 1-11-76, 1W-W, China Doll 2W-WWP, and 1-38-76, 3 W-Y, which was also Best in Show. The monopoly of Gay Kybo in the award for doubles was broken by Jim Pearce staging an outstanding example of Pink Champagne.

In the open classes, Clive Postles retained the Bourne Cup for 12 cultivars by the raiser and the Walter Ware Cup for six pinks, while Don Barnes won the Cartwright Cup for 12 cultivars in commerce and the White Daffodil Trophy with very fine specimens of Burntollet, Majestic Star and White Star. My own flowers were in fine form and with the assistance of Peter and Lesley Ramsey from New Zealand I had a most successful show. My exhibits also featured an international flavour with six red/orange cups including Twicer, Red Cameo, Sun King and a Red Ember seedling, and in the Ernie Darlow Memorial for six all-whites in commerce. Immaculate and Sea Dream ensured success against the keenest competition in the show, seven good entries. This was followed by the Barrington Memorial for Division 5 - 8 where Arish Mell, Tuesday's Child, and Sydling were all first class, and won the ADS Red, White and Blue Ribbon. For the first time this was staged with the five blooms in one vase, and while this requires more experience

to achieve maximum effect, the exhibits certainly created a most favorable impression.

In the Amateur Section, Mrs. Wendy Akers secured a popular and well merited win in the Wootton Cup for 12 cultivars while Richard Smales took the Norfolk Cup with its one pound price limit with some very fine flowers.

By the time of the RHS Show on 24 April, several leading growers had exhausted their resources and this was reflected in the average quality of the show and the low numerical level of exhibits. Fortunately the Northern Ireland contingent were in very good order and made their presence felt throughout. Brian Duncan was in his very best form and fully merited his success in the Engleheart Cup for 12 cultivars by the raiser with a full range of types and colour combinations, a balance of which was noticeably lacking in the only other exhibit from Clive Postles. Many of Brian's cultivars — Goldfinger, Dr. Hugh, State Express, Silver Surf, Dorchester, Red Spartan, Patabundy, Nether Barr and High Society — are available in his catalogue and it was most valuable to see them exhibited before deciding on a selection to reinforce a collection of bulbs. The State Express was awarded Reserve Best Bloom. In the Guy Wilson Memorial Vase, Brian was also successful with the only exhibit staged.

In the Single Bloom classes Kate Reade and Desmond Campbell supported Brian to take the major share of the awards to Northern Ireland. A striking bloom of Sherpa, 1W-W, won Best Division 1, while Eddie Jarman took Best Division 2 and Best in Show with an exceptionally fine Fragrant Rose with Clive Postles producing another good specimen of 1-38-76 for Best in Division 3. In the doubles Gay Song featured prominently throughout the show but for the award for Best in the Division the judges selected Grosvenor, 4W-P, a new release from Brian Duncan. At this stage of the season there were plenty of good exhibits in divisions 5 through 8 where the special award went to an exceptional specimen of Petrel from Miss Felicity Oxtan.

The class for overseas cultivars usually offers something different each year, not necessarily new, and we were not disappointed with First Formal, Occasionally, Tyee and Spring Tonic all catching the eye.

The amateur trophy classes were a stern test at this stage of the season and only Jan Dalton could assemble the 15 vases for the Bowles Cup, an honour well deserved. In the Richardson Trophy for 12 single blooms, three exhibits reached the starting line and Sandy McCabe maintained the run of successes for Northern Ireland with a collection which showed few of the problems of the abnormal season.

The "Novices" Section showed how misleading this title can be, the classes being dominated by another Irish grower, J. O'Reilly, exhibiting

for the first time although many of his flowers were on a par with those in the Open Section. Many experienced growers suggested that his collection of 12 cultivars could have won the Richardson Cup, a hypothesis which can never be tested. As he staged mainly Brian Duncan raised cultivars and was growing them in their home environment in Omagh the high quality was almost inevitable and his award of Best in Section for Mentor could equally well have gone to several other of his blooms.*

Two days after London the final show of the season opened in Harrogate. Many Northern growers had foregone the journey to London and staged a creditable display, rather smaller than many in recent years. The Northern Championship went to Don Barnes, a reward for persistence over the years in all conditions, and while he had to include one or two cultivars not normally regarded as first flight for exhibition, his Pol Dornie, 1-38-76 (3W-Y), Irish Rover, and Armington were all first class. He also staged a very fine set of six all-white with Burntollet, Panache, and Majestic Star really outstanding. After an absence of several years, I was persuaded to assemble some late season flowers, mainly seedlings, with some success. Three seedlings were included in a winning six with red/orange cups, a Purbeck seedling won the class for a vase of Division 3 and my successful six seedlings included a very late yellow trumpet which took the ribbon for best 1Y-Y. My most valued award was secured by a yellow double in the Jim Akers Memorial class for a seedling not previously exhibited, as Jim had served on many committees with me for 30 years.

As usual an array of divisional champions was selected, headed by a superb bloom of Pol Voulin, 2W-P, which took Best in Show for Mrs. Wendy Akers, the only flower she had left, and considered by many the best they had seen all season. Others to catch the judge's eye were Golden Aura, Northern Sceptre, Snowhill, Daydream, Altruist, Dunley Hall, Oryx, and a superb Cool Crystal which secured Reserve for Steve Ryan.

By the standard of many past seasons, this brought the shows of this short season to an early conclusion, but there was no shortage of interest at any stage.

* Sandy McCabe reports that John O'Reilly "does not grow his flowers in the lush countryside of Omagh but in the more inhospitable terrain of Glen Gormley which is just outside Belfast, and it was not his first visit to London. He has been there before but still qualified for the Novice Section." (*Newsletter of the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group*, October 1990, p. 8.)

Memorial Contributions

- Tom Clark**.....Arkansas Daffodil Society
Mrs. Fred W. Harris.....Arkansas Daffodil Society
Jan de Graaff.....Mr. and Mrs. John Capen
Matthew Zandbergen.....Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Armstrong

QUESTIONS OF CLASSIFICATION AND IDENTITY

SALLY KINGTON, *International Daffodil Registrar*

CAN YOU HELP?

Attached is a list of entries in the *International Daffodil Checklist* that have recently been called in question for one reason or another: some for their division, some for their colour code, others for their origin.

The Narcissus Classification Advisory Committee of the RHS would welcome your help in deciding whether these entries should be amended; and if so, in what way.

You may grow the flowers yourself, or be able to alert the Committee to someone who does. You may be able to send blooms to the Committee. You may be able to supply descriptions or dates from earlier breeders' catalogues.

If you have observations or other information please telephone or write to The International Daffodil Registrar, The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE, (telephone: 01-834-4333).

Measurements and colours required are those of *mature blooms*.

VARIABILITY

Many of the cultivars in the list are those that are difficult to classify because they vary in habit according to season or climate. Among them

are (a) cultivars with measurements varying across the borderline between divisions so that they qualify sometimes for one classification and sometimes for another; and (b) cultivars varying in colours even at maturity so that, for example, some blooms may be said to be predominant and other non-predominant, or some bicolor and others the reverse.

However, it has been agreed that all cultivars in the *Checklist* should in future carry a single division and colour code (NCAC Minute 41 October 1989). So variability will be taken into consideration and evidence for it welcomed by the Classification Advisory Committee, but proven cases will be expressed as notes to the entries, rather than as alternative classifications (contrary to remarks on p. viii of the *Checklist*).

Exceptions are a number of older cultivars whose original classifications, as a Leedsii for example, took in more than one division and gave no clue to the individual flower's relative size.

<i>Cv. name; present division & colour code</i>	<i>Subject of enquiry</i>
'Achduart' 3 Y-R	division
'Aircastle' 3 W-Y	corona colour
'Angie' 8 W-Y	corona colour
'Artist's Glory' 2 or 3 W-P	division
'Auden' 9 W-YYR	corona colours
'Beau Monde' 2 W-O	corona colour
'Beryl' 6 W-O	perianth colour
'Caesar' 9 W-YYR	corona colours
'Candida' 4 W-Y	corona colour
'Canisp' 2 W-W	division
'Cantata' 9 W-YYR	eye zone colour
'Cavoda' 1 or 2 W-GPP	division
'Chablis' 11 W-Y	corona colour(s)
'Conspicuous' 2 or 3 Y-YYO	division
'Corallina' 2 or 3 W-P	division
'Dalinda' 1 Y-Y	corona colour
'Dante' 9 W-YYR	corona colours
'Deerfin' 2 Y-Y	corona colour
'Deseado' 1 Y-Y	corona colour
'Dinkie' 3 Y-OOR	corona colours
'Dreamland' 9 W-YYR	eye zone colour
'Dunmurry' 1 W-Y	division
'Easter Dawn' 2 W-P	origin
'Empress of Ireland' 1 W-W	division
'Erlicheer' 4 W-Y	corona colour
'Flyaway' 6 Y-Y	division
'Frisled Beauty' 2 Y-Y	corona colour

'Georgia Engleheart' 8 or 9 W-Y	division
'Gipsy Queen' 1 Y-W	corona colour(s)
'Gin and Lime' 1 Y-GWW	eye zone colour
'Glenfarclas' 1 Y-O	division
'Golden Sands' 1 Y-Y	origin
'Grace Note' 3 W-GYY	corona colours
'Green Pearl' 9 W-GWW	division
'Helois' 2 Y-Y	corona colour
'Henry Lawson' 9 W-GOR	corona colours
'Horace' 9 W-GOR	corona colour(s)
'Irish Charm' 2 W-O	corona colour(s)
'Joy Bishop' 10 Y-Y	origin
'Joyce Rihll' 9 W-GGO	corona colours; spelling
'Julia Jane' 10 Y-Y	origin
'Jumble' 6 Y-O	division
'Karelia' 1 or 2 W-Y	division
'Keats' 9 W-GYY	division
'Kestrel' 9 W-GOR	corona colours
'Killearnan' 9 W-GYR	division
'Lampighter' 9 W-R	corona colour(s)
'Larkfield' 2 W-O	division
'Lemon Candy' 2 Y-Y	perianth and corona colours
'Lights Out' 9 W-O	corona colours
'Little Sentry' 7 Y-Y	perianth colour
'Manon Lescaut' 2 W-YYO	colour code
'Marionette' 2 Y-YYO	corona colours
'Montego' 3 Y-GYO	corona colours
'Mrs. Weightman' 9 W-R	corona colours
'My Love' 2 W-WWY	corona colour(s)
'Odist' 9 W-GYO	division
'Ornatus' 9 W	division; corona colours
'Otterburn' 9 W-YZR	division
'Pango' 8 Y-Y	perianth colour
'Paole Veronese' 2 W-OOY	corona colours
'Pink Charm' 2 W-WWP	corona colours
'Porthchapel' 7 Y-Y	corona colour
'Puppet' 7 Y-O	division
'Queen of Spain' 10 Y-Y	identity
'Quince' 6 Y-Y	division
'Rhapsody' 9 W-GYR	corona colours
'Ringdove' 9 W-GRR	corona colours
'Rosy Wonder' 2 W-YYP	corona colours
'Rupert Brooke' 9 W-YRR	corona colours
'Rupert Brooke' 9 W-YZR	corona colours
'Sea Green' 9 W-GWR	corona colours
'Sidelight' 9 W-GOR	corona colours
'Smiles' 2 W-WWP	corona colours

'Sprite' 1 W-W	corona colour
'Stanway' 3 Y-ORR	measurement
'Tannahill' 9 W-R	corona colours
'Titania' 6 Y-Y	perianth and corona colours
'Tittle Tattle' 7 Y-O	corona colours
'Tom Hood' 9	corona colours
'Tonic' 9 W-GYR	division
'Tweedsmouth' 9 W-YYR	corona colours
'Ypsilante' 9 W-YYO	corona colours

GREEN EYES

Also there are 936 cultivars in the *Checklist* that are colour coded to show a green eye zone, and below, a preliminary list of other daffodils that might be similarly coded. The Committee would welcome help in deciding whether any of the daffodils presently colour coded with green eye zones do indeed warrant that coding, and what others might be added to that list. The green at the eye zone should be in the corona itself, not simply showing through from the perianth tube, and should be plain to see from a distance.

<i>Cultivar name</i>	<i>Present division & colour code</i>
'Ace of Diamonds'	9 W-O
'Auden'	9 W-YYR
'Caesar'	9 W-YYR
'Cantata'	9 W-YYR
'Clare'	7 Y-Y
'Dallas'	3 W-W
'Dante'	9 W-YYR
'Dreamland'	9 W-YYR
'Frigid'	3 W-W
'Henry Lawson'	9 W-YYR
'Heslington'	3 W-YYR
'Modulux'	2 W-Y
'Mrs. Weightman'	9 W-R
'Pismo Beach'	2 W-WWP
'Polindra'	2 W-Y
'Ringway'	3 W-YYR
'Scope'	1 W-YWW
'Shagreen'	3 W-W
'Silent Valley'	1 W-W
'Smyrna'	9 W-OOR
'Sundial'	7 Y-Y
'Tweedsmouth'	9 W-YYR
'White Fairy'	9 W
'White Plume'	2 W-W
'Ypsilante'	9 W-YYO

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

In response to many requests I am announcing the fall board meeting almost a year in advance. The 1991 meeting will be held on September 13 - 14, 1991 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. If you are an officer, board member, or committee chairperson, please mark your 1991 calendar now.

Two of our hardest-working members are resigning their jobs at the end of the year. Loyce McKenzie has been our Show Reporter for twelve years, quite a record for such a time-consuming job. Jane Moore has served as treasurer under several administrations, performing an equally arduous task. The president appoints committee chairpersons, but officers of the society are proposed by the Nominating Committee. Now that we have switched over to a profit-center concept and a computerized program of accounting, anyone aspiring to be Treasurer should have much more than a casual background in business accounting and/or finance. Names of potential candidates may be submitted to Mary Cartwright, Chairperson of the Nominating Committee. Be sure to have the approval of a potential candidate before submitting a name.

In recent years there has been a steady decline in our membership. This year the attrition has been particularly painful. Realizing that the national organization has heretofore done little to support local regions in their membership drives, Ruth Pardue, Chairperson of the Membership Committee, has devised a way for ADS to underwrite a portion of the costs of a new membership drive. You will find details of the plan in this issue of the *Journal*. It is a bold system, easily administered, and has as its tentative goal the addition of 200 new members. It also depends on the generosity of our commercial growers, who we hope will see this venture as a good proposition for themselves.

Elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal* you will see some proposed changes in the bylaws and the recommendations of the Board of Directors regarding them. As most of you know, I am a proponent of reducing the size of the board or at least of making it possible for everyone on the board to have a job, an area of personal involvement, and responsibility. The recommended changes will allow regional directors and directors-at-large to serve as committee chairpersons, while also protecting the voting privilege of a chairperson who is not also a regional director or director-at-large. (If the general membership approves the bylaw changes, there will be no immediate impact, for all committee chairs are presently filled. Besides, it may not always be possible to find a qualified director to head a particular committee.)

A significant number of members from various regions have felt there should be more grass roots input in the selection of RVPs and regional directors. The Bylaws Review Committee is now wrestling with the problem of how best to obtain that feedback; thus, the recommendation by the board against the proposal to have nominations published in the *December Journal*. Instead a way may be found to determine regional preferences ahead of time so that nominations from the floor will pertain only to officers.

These two proposed changes in the bylaws will be acted upon at the Annual Meeting at the Indianapolis Convention, April, 1991.

—JACK ROMINE

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK

Wintertime — when all the work is done and there's nothing to do but sit by the fire and dream of the blooms to come! Unless of course you planted some bulbs in pots for forcing, or are lucky enough to have a greenhouse. Be sure to save those fireplace ashes to put on the daffodil beds in the Spring.

At the recent Fall Board Meeting, the Board did not include funds for printing a roster in the 1991 budget. However, anyone who wants a roster can request a printout from the office for \$3.00. Show Chairmen or Show Awards Chairmen can request a printout of Judges and Student Judges from the office. There is no charge for this listing. Show Chairmen may also wish to write for the updated list of good inexpensive cultivars to include in an educational exhibit.

The Office periodically receives requests for publications we no longer have. Currently we have a request for the *Daffodil Journal* for June, 1982, and March 1984, 1985, and 1986. We have standing requests for early editions of the RHS Yearbooks. If you have any daffodil publications you no longer need, consider donating them to ADS. Such donations are tax-deductible, and you will be assured that your treasured books will find new homes with a new generation of daffodil lovers. If you have any of the above publications, please send them to the office.

After each issue of the *Journal* goes into the mail, we get notices from the post office about changes of address. Depending on whether they send the entire *Journal* back or just tear off the back page, it costs us anywhere from 30 - 90 cents. Then it's another \$1.00 to send your copy to the proper address. (The post office gives us your new address if they know it — but they won't forward the *Journal* to you.) Help us keep costs down by telling us of your change of address, please.

We have been asking overseas members to pay us in U.S. dollars and most of you are doing so. I know this requires a bank charge on your end, just as your checks in foreign currency require a bank charge on this end. To avoid charges for either of us, perhaps you'd like to

send U.S. currency by insured post. My bank has even accepted British sterling notes without undue stress! I'm all for eliminating bank charges whenever possible!

In a recent letter from Lady Christine Skelmersdale of Broadleigh Gardens, she states that Broadleigh is the holder of the national collection of miniature daffodils for the National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens. In particular they hold the Alec Gray hybrids — but they are missing a few. If anyone has bulbs of the following please let her know: Abrupt, Angie, Anticipation, Bucca, Chinese Lantern, Chough, Dilly, Doncella, Elfhorn, Filou, Flute, Gnome, Halingy, Helada, Hifi, Home Guard, Hot Stuff, Jethan, Kidling, Land Girl, Leenan, Little Dawn, Lively Lady, March Breeze, Marychild, Omen, Opening Bid, Pango, Pendrathen, Perconger, Poppet, Raindrop, Rosaline Murphy, Saint Helens, Shady, Shrew, Shrimp, Sneezy, Snug, Soltar, Spook, Tanagra, Tiddler, Tilsin, Votive Candle, West Wind, Wolf, Yamolf, Yindee, Bergh, or Sprite. Of course, not all of these are miniatures, and many may no longer be in existence. If you have any of them to spare, please write to her at Broadleigh Gardens, Bishops Hull, Taunton, Somerset TA4 1AE, England. She will be happy to purchase or exchange bulbs. She further states there is absolutely no truth to the rumor that their bulbs are infected with eelworm, and that as soon as stocks are sufficiently large, they will begin exporting again.

Sadly, we have also to note that a long-time member and avid daffodil lady, Mrs. Fred William Harris (Fanita), of Little Rock, Arkansas, died on May 27. She was very active in the early years of ADS, and she will be sorely missed. Our sympathies to her family.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

REPORT FROM THE MINIATURE COMMITTEE

The ADS Board of Directors has asked The Miniature Committee to clarify the term Miniature Candidate and to provide a way for judges to know how to recognize Miniature Candidates when judging those sections in shows. (See *The Daffodil Journal*, Volume 26, Number 2, December 1989.)

Any named or numbered diminutive daffodil flower which appears graceful, with all its parts in proportion, may be considered a "miniature candidate."

The status of a named miniature candidate may exist for three (3) years from the date of registration with the miniature committee. (Registration in this case means filling out the form below and sending it to the Chairman of the miniature committee.)

APPLICATION FOR MINIATURE STATUS

Name of Candidate to be considered for addition to the ADS Approved List
of Miniatures _____

Division, Color Code _____ Season of Bloom _____

Height of scape _____ Diameter of bloom _____

Entered in ADS Shows _____

Awards, if any _____

Additional description or comments _____

Signed _____ Date _____

A photograph of the cultivar as it grows, with a metric ruler beside the foliage and flower, must accompany this application.

All miniature candidates named prior to March 16, 1989, were grandfathered. The records have been searched and the following flowers are eligible for being grandfathered:

Alec Gray, Bitsy, Little Soldier, Missy, Moncorvo, Oz, Sabrosa, Sewanee, Trivial, and Wag-the-Chief. This is not an inflexible list. There could be others that are eligible to be grandfathered. Please advise the committee of others that you know of so that they may be published.

The miniature committee requests that anyone who is growing these bulbs and would like them on the Miniature List please fill out the form above and send it to the Chairman of the Miniature Committee as soon as possible.

In the future, the Chairman of the Miniature Committee will publish the names of all of the Miniature Candidates received during the year in the December *Journal*. Candidates that have not been added to The Miniature List within three years from the date of registration will be deleted.

Little Rusky has been accepted and is added to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures.

—NANCY WILSON, *Chairman*

COLOR CODE CHANGE APPROVED BY THE RHS

The color code of Pogo, introduced by Mrs. G. Link, and listed in the 15th Supplement, *The International Daffodil Register (1969)*, has been changed from 3Y-GYO to 3W-GYO.

JUDGING SCHOOLS AND REFRESHERS

The following ADS Judging Schools and Refresher are scheduled for Spring, 1991.

REFRESHER

April 19, 1991

Indianapolis, IN
Naomi Liggett, Chairman
4126 Winfield Rd.
Columbus, OH 43220

SCHOOLS

COURSE II

March 17, 1991

Walnut Creek, CA
Dr. Stan Baird, Chairman
P.O. Box 516
Blue Lake, CA 95525

COURSE III

March 25, 1991

Knoxville, TN
Glenda Ross-Smith, Chairman
4104 Maloney Street
Knoxville, TN 37920

COURSE III

April 7, 1991

Albany, OR
Mrs. William Hesse, Chairman
37049 S.E. Loudon Road
Corbett, OR 97019

COURSE III

April 7, 1991

National Arboretum
Washington D.C.
Delia Bankhead Chairman
Rt. 9, P.O. Box 4
Hillsboro, VA 22132

COURSE III

April 12, 1991

Greenwich, CT
Helen Haskell, Chairman
5 Canoe Trail
Darien, CT 06820

Required reading for all schools: *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*, Revised 1990. All schools except Course I are eligible for refresher credit.

NEW STUDENT JUDGES, 1990

Connecticut

Paris, Mrs. Peter, Sr.....40 Field Point Park, Greenwich, 06830

Georgia

Barbour, Beverly.....210 Crystal River Dr., Lawrenceville, 30243

Maryland

Finch, John.....10505 Meredith Ave., Kensington, 20895

Sensibaugh, Dorothy.....7550 Wigley Ave., Jessup, 20794

Massachusetts

Crocker, Mrs. Robert.....Box 195, Wellesly Hills, 02181

New Hampshire

Crocker, Julie S., M.D.....P.O. Box 500, Dublin, 03444

Oliver, Constance.....Box 186, Petersborough, 03458

New Jersey

Ellwood, Mrs. Richard.....12 Auldwood Lane, Rumson, 07760

New York

Whitney, Eileen.....7 Myrtle Street, White Plains, 10606

Oregon

Bucholz, Fr. A.....Mt. Angel Abbey, St. Benedict, 97373

Tennessee

Galyon, Frank.....1816 Tanager Lane, Knoxville, 37919

Ladd, Lynn.....1830 Scenic Drive, Maryville, 37801

Robinson, Nancy.....103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, 37801

Ross-Smith, Glenda.....4104 Maloney Road, Knoxville, 37920

Van Wie, Lois.....P.O. Box 11091, Knoxville, 37939

Wilson, Wilma.....3300 Valley Forge Rd., Knoxville, 37920

Texas

Smith, Dorothy Coker....2210 Greenpark Dr., Richardson, 75082

Walther, Mrs. James.....7244 Ashington, Dallas, 75225

Wilkins, Mrs. Robert.....2901 Parker Rd. E., Plano, 75074

Virginia

Oswalt, Margaret.....15938 Cardinal Dr., Woodbridge, 22191

There are sixty-five Student Judges at present. Please invite some to participate in the judging of your show. Many of them still need three show to student judge. If you need a complete list of judges, please write to Mary Lou Gripshover or myself for an up-to-date list.

NEW ACCREDITED JUDGES 1990

Amanda Gehret, DE
Scott Bally, MD
Mrs. Thomas S. Larsen, MD
Anne Donnell Smith, MD
Joanna Tamplin, MD
Judith Vehse, PA
Stanley Krause, VA

Francis Brenner, IL
Martha Knopik, IL
Mrs. Roland Meyer, IL
Nancy Pilipuf, IL
Mrs. Henderson Inches, MD
Mrs. Donald E. Sable, TX
Mrs. Stafford Koonce, West VA

ATTENTION ALL JUDGES

In order to receive credit for winning blue ribbons, please send me the following information on a 3 x 5 card:

Name, address, date and locatin of show and have the card signed by either the Show Chairman or the Chairman of Judges. **IF YOU WON AN ADS RIBBON YOU DO NOT NEED TO SEND THIS INFORMATION TO ME.** The recommendation that was passed by the board last year requires all ADS Accredited Judges to win a blue ribbon at least once every three years commencing with 1990.

—NAOMI LIGGETT, *Chairman*

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

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

Date of Filing: October 1, 1990. *The Daffodil Journal* is published quarterly at 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, Ohio 45150-1521, with general business offices of the publisher at the same address. The name and address of the Publisher is American Daffodil Society, Inc., 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150-1521; Editor, Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr., 1018 Stonewall Drive, Nashville, TN 37220; Chairman of Publications, Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, 1016 St. Andrews Place, Nashville, TN 37204.

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

Total number of copies printed (average for preceding 12 months), 1704; paid circulation, 1507; sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 0; free distribution, 20; total number of copies distributed, 1527. Total number of copies printed (single issue nearest to filing date), 1765; paid circulation, 1450; sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 0; free distrubution, 20; total number of copies distributed, 1470. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Executive Director*

PROPOSED BYLAWS CHANGES

The undersigned five members propose the following amendment of the Bylaws:

ARTICLE III. DIRECTORS

Section 5

No member may hold concurrently more than one office that qualifies the holder to serve as a member of the Board of Directors, except that regional directors and directors-at-large may also serve as committee chairmen.

Nancy R. Wilson	Julius Wadekamper
Robert Spotts	Naomi Liggett
Richard H. Frank, Jr.	

The board recommends acceptance of this change.

We, the undersigned, propose the following Amendment to the By-Laws of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Add the following:

Article V. *NOMINATING COMMITTEE*

Sec. 5

Notification — The committee shall complete all nominations and notify the entire membership in advance of the annual membership by publishing all nominations in the last issue of *The Daffodil Journal* in the year prior to the annual membership meeting. The Committee shall not present any nomination without prior notice to the membership.

Charles Wheatly	Dave Karnstedt
Jane Meyer	Peg Newill
Donna Dietsch	

The board recommends rejection of this change.

CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

RADISSON HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated will be held Friday, April 19, 1991, for the purpose of electing officers and directors as provided by the By-Laws, and to take action on and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors
JADEE AGER, *Secretary*

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN JANUARY 1

Changing lifestyles have had an impact on membership in our Society, and in an effort to encourage new members to join us, a membership campaign will be in effect from January 1 to June 30, 1991. Each *new* one-year member will receive a certificate good for \$5.00 worth of daffodil bulbs of their choice from one of our participating growers. A *new* three-year member will receive a certificate good for \$12.50 worth of daffodil bulbs. Look for complete details with a list of participating growers in your March *Journal*.

Wouldn't this be a good time to encourage your interested friends to join us?

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

THE EDITOR'S DESK

With all of our bulbs nestled safely in their beds — we can turn to the seasons of Thanksgiving and Christmas. Our thoughts turn to other things, like pies and turkey. At least that is what you may be thinking about — not me.

With the membership problems of ADS it occurs to me that all of us have a major job ahead. I feel that this is the time to put renewed emphasis on articles that will attract beginners, or change beginners to showers. If the *Journal* is too technical, it may not appeal to a new member. (This has been a complaint aimed at ADS.) Please search back in your memories and come up with a good story of your beginning with daffodils, or some of the problems that you faced in the beginning, or a new idea you have had that has made growing them easier, pass it on so that all of us can enjoy and profit. Immediately after you have mailed the article, then have a good holiday season, and the fifth season too.

BEGINNING HYBRIDIZING OR POLLEN DAUBING 101

STEPHEN J. VINISKY, *Sherwood, Oregon*

All ADS members grow and appreciate fine Daffodil cultivars. Have you ever wondered how much time, inspiration, dedication and effort it took a hybridizer to achieve the loveliness of your favorite cultivar? It is far easier (and somewhat more difficult!) than most of us would believe.

Hybridizing daffodils is a blend of art and science. The rewards are many and the flowers that result from your efforts are truly yours! It takes very little in the way of money and doesn't even have to take a great deal of space in the garden.

The goal of this series of articles is to show you how much fun and how rewarding this facet of our hobby can be. By spending a few minutes a month you will be able to create and enjoy your own delightful cultivars.

My personal hope is that P.D. 101 will be your starting point and a guidebook along the way. We will explore the mechanics of hybridizing, record keeping, planting, labeling, evaluating, and showing your very own daffodils. Updates from the hybridizing Round Robin will also be included. Input and questions from all of you are encouraged. (I need to learn too!)

If each and every ADS member will make one cross this spring, some few years from now we will all have lovely flowers to show and grow. This writer will try to help you each step along the way. All of us collectively can learn and grow together.

I can hear a few of you saying "Why on God's green earth would I want to Hybridize? What can I possibly contribute?"

May I respectfully point out that many advances in daffodils have been made by amateur growers. This is an area of plant breeding in which little or no attention is given by commercial concerns. The main reasons for this are time and money. (You knew there had to be a catch.)

Contrast this with roses or orchids. Multi-million dollar companies own plant breeding firms that annually produce hundreds of thousands of seedlings for evaluation! Not much room for the amateur or, at any rate, for more competition. However, you *can* make a difference with daffodils.

GETTING STARTED

Now is the time to start considering which crosses you will make this spring. My suggestion is to buy a spiral bound notebook to use for

notes and records. Brainstorm on paper. Write down your thoughts and ideas for potential crosses.

Initially I would suggest crossing within the same division and color code if possible.

Examples: Daydream (2Y-W) x Avalon (2Y-W)
Loch Hope (2Y-R) x Resplendent (2Y-R)
Accent (2W-P) x Romance (2W-P)

The odds are more in your favor of obtaining a better appearing seedling by crossing your two favorites within a class. If you need more information on divisions and color coding get a new copy of the *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*.

The last thing you need to buy before spring is a box of "Hang Tags." These may be purchased in any stationery store for around a dollar. Hang Tags are 1'' x 1½'' price tags with strings attached. These will be used to write your cross on. Then they will be tied on the pollinated flower.

The **How To's of Breeding** will be covered in the spring. For now plan, make notes and get ready for an exciting spring!

(This is the first of sixteen articles which Steve Vinisky has already outlined. They will appear regularly in the following fifteen *Journals*. His hope is to spread the interest in hybridizing by helping the greenest beginner have the same fun that has been enjoyed by many other daffodil enthusiasts. *Editor.*)

DIFFICULT DAFFODIL DIG

WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Tyner, North Carolina*

"Digs" are not uncommon in eastern North Carolina. Natives have archaeological "digs" on their own property to see how their earliest colonial ancestors lived. When half naked savages roamed Virginia and South Carolina, English settlers were establishing homes and, maybe, planting daffodils in the Old North State.

Laura Lee and I do not do archaeological digs but we do search for buried treasures. In a small way we have been hybridizing with daffodils for more than 20 years and, while we will never rival Bill Pannill or Tom Throckmorton as the world's greatest amateur hybridizers, we are slowly gathering a large and varied collection of fine daffodils of our own breeding and raising. In fact, our daffodils "grew up" and have survived childhood in the unkind climate of the eastern United States with its droughts, hot humid summers, and occasional bitter cold snaps. They were not mollycoddled in the constant humidity and even

tempered climates of Oregon, Ireland, or England. The weaklings died and these seedlings that have survived should be tough.

In 1977 Laura Lee and I moved from the Washington, D.C., area to North Carolina. Along with 6,000 daffodil bulbs came trays and pots of unbloomed seedlings. Since then we have made many more crosses and planted thousands of seeds. Our sandy soil is great for digging and for multiplying bulbs. It does not generally produce as big a flower or as big bulbs as did the stony, red clay soil of Northern Virginia. The soil drains so well that the water is gone before the bulbs have satisfied their thirst and fertilizers are leached away. We have compensated for this with a simple irrigation system, mulching and slightly heavier fertilizing in what we have designated as our "Super-Bed". In April of 1989 we carefully looked at all of our seedling beds and marked those blooms we felt sure were blue ribbon quality. In late May we dug them and in September they were planted in the Super-Bed — lots of them — and in almost every RHS division.

This year we had hoped to make a splash at Calloway Gardens Convention Show, and we did have a fine selection of beauties, but the spring was such that we were virtually bloomed out by show time. Again, this year I looked over our old seedling beds and selected 28 more daffodils (seven RHS Divisions) deserving a place in our Super-Bed. One of them was late enough to win a blue ribbon at the



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convention show — a 3 Y-YYR, Sunapee x Sabine Hay. These 28 clones had to be dug.

I have dug thousands of daffodils in my day, actually thousands in one day (bulbocodiums). I enjoy sinking a spade (with TLC) under a clump and I am always thrilled to see the bulbs. But! Over the years my left knee has been deteriorating. I've limped and walked with a cane and been threatened with a knee operation for six years. Events of last fall and winter said the time had come. We timed the operation for the end of the daffodil season, and on April 18, three weeks after the ADS Convention, I became daffodil's bionic man. I now have a stainless steel and plastic left knee. I also have a stiff, sore and unbending knee. In a few months, with therapy, it will be a happy useful knee behaving just as I want, but for the present I cannot use a spade nor can I kneel. We have a gardener but only Laura Lee and I touch the daffodils. I can't use a spade but even if I could the seedlings are planted so close together that they had to be troweled out because I wanted a particular bulb and did not want to disturb its neighbors on every side. The seedling bulbs, some down as long as seven years, have been overtaken by a heavy matting of wire grass. This doesn't seem to have bothered the daffodils but it sure bothers the digging especially when the digging is done by trowel. I wanted those 28 clones out of the ground! Foliage yellows here abruptly in the last week of May and the first week of June. I could have imposed further on Laura Lee but she was a full time nurse for a nearly helpless person. The chosen bulbs were a challenge to me! My legs were of little value but my arms are strong and I needed the psychological and physical therapy of getting those bulbs. The real problem was how to get from standing to sitting on the ground with a knee that won't bend. Think about this or try it!

We solved this as follows: I went out to the beds using a walker and sat near a candidate bulb in a sturdy folding chair. With Laura Lee's foot on the back rung of the chair and with my hands on the arms of the chair I leveraged my body forward on to a foot stool. With her foot on the foot stool I leveraged my body to a piece of carpet on the ground. There I sprawled and dug with a narrow sharp trowel. Two or three candidates would be close to one another. The next candidate could be two or three rows away and I would scoot backwards on the carpet to them. The next candidate might be in another bed some distance away in which case I leveraged myself back up to the foot stool, up to the chair, and used the walker and started down again.

These seedling bulbs first saw the light of day in seedling boxes and were inches apart. When they were two or three years old, the bulblets that had survived were planted in the field. Each was a "new" daffodil and had to be kept separate. When I planted them in rows, in beds, I separated each bulb (a clone) from its neighbor with a small strip of aluminium. To help with future digging I added a side wall of aluminium

so that each clone was in its apartment enclosed on 3 sides by aluminium strips.

I savagely, but carefully, attacked the wire grass and gently worked down eight inches, or more, usually clearing the "apartment", and lifted out nice fat bulbs full of promise. One clone followed another — all 28 of the clones. Eighteen single rounds, some huge. One beauty, Old Satin x Sunapee, had six rounds and two slabs. The rest were two, three and four bulbs each. They were promptly washed, soaked in Benlate, then in a formalin solution, bagged and hung in the barn. It took three mornings to lift 28 clones, a mere total of 54 bulbs, and my knee voiced its concern every crawl of the way. The 28 clones included trumpets, cups, cyclaminus, jonquils, poets and collars, pink trumpets, late yellows and spooky colors.

By this fall I plan to be able to use a spade and they will join those planted last year, a far greater number and variety, in our super-bed. One of these springs a daffodil show will coincide with "our" season and Laura Lee and I will happily show off "our children".

SOME THOUGHTS ON INTERMEDIATES

JEAN E. DRIVER, Corbett, Oregon

After accepting the subchairmanship for Intermediate daffodils, it did not take me long to recognize there are serious divisions of opinion on the subject. Clearly, we need a definition of Intermediate daffodils as a class. This would make it possible for the sub-committee to:

1. Promote appreciation of Intermediates, through education, to the public and members.
2. Encourage people to hybridize, and obtain even better Intermediates. Too many lovely flowers are at risk and may be lost, if not given proper recognition.
3. Reassure A.D.S. members that a separate class of Intermediates *would not* mean Intermediates could not be shown in other classes and in collections for standard daffodils as usual.

There is a valid concern that the creation of a separate Intermediate Class could rob Divisions 5, 6, and 7, because many Intermediates could conceivably come from these divisions. This is another question that the organization will have to address. There is no need, at least initially, to include Intermediates from these classes. Shows could have a single stem class of Intermediates, in Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 4. To reiterate, there would be no threat to any exhibitor; no change would be made in any eligibility for collections, or in entries for 5, 6, and 7, or the Gold ribbon.

It has been a stated goal of the A.D.S. to increase membership, and

to interest and attract more people in the love affair with daffodils in our gardens, as well as in shows. More, and continued effort is needed in educational displays, and information, to encourage the use of daffodils in landscaping and plain gardening, and for all to experience more fun and joy with this delightful flower. It can be a thrill to plant bulbs in the fall, and after a winter's sleep, see the miracle and surprise of spring daffodils, as all of you appreciate.

When visiting local, regional, or national shows, the public viewers may understand the show better, if the displays of flowers in the single stem classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 are in a showcase by themselves. This is just another way to make it more pleasant for the public visitors.

In the last 10 - 15 years, Miniature daffodils have caught the fancy of many gardeners, meeting the need of smaller garden space, and satisfying the pleasure of having something small. Intermediates are easier to grow, and are often hardier than some Miniatures. Many of them are prolific, making them good candidates for naturalizing. Intermediates can fit quite nicely into a small landscape plan, not taking up as much space as the larger sized flowers.

Shows or judging should not dominate our organization. We need to meet the needs of people that just like to garden. Perhaps, with education and time, some of these gardeners may gravitate toward the show bench but first they must realize the fun and challenge of growing daffodils.

This suggestion may be too late for your 1991 spring show plans. I hope not. To place by size, single stems in classes 1, 2, 3 and 4, could be managed, perhaps with surprising success. Guidelines can be offered and help is available.

Contact has been made with each of the committee members, views from each one have been evaluated with the utmost respect, leading me to realize that I have more questions than answers. Intermediates have a charm all of their own, and are a viable group. Let's give them a chance.

Sub-committee members are:

Jean E. Driver.....1105 S.E. Christensen Rd., Corbett, OR 97019
Pat Bates.....Box 445, Monteagle, TN 37356
Helen Link.....P.O. Box 84, Brooklyn, IN 46111
Brent Heath.Daffodil Mart, Rt. 3, Box 794, Gloucester, VA 23061
Robert Spotts.....409 Hazelnut Drive, Oakley, CA 94561

COMING EVENTS

April 13-14, 1991	Championship of Ireland, Belfast, Northern Ireland
April 18-21, 1991	ADS Convention, Indianapolis, Indiana
April 23-25, 1992	ADS Convention, Columbus, Ohio
Spring 1994	ADS Convention, Portland Oregon

HONORS

Honor is an illusive thing whose basic meaning has not changed over the centuries. Honors can be conferred upon you, and that can be quite an exciting event. There are the Nobel prizes which certainly are honors. There are degrees conferred with honors — cum laude, magna and summa cum laude. Then there are personal honors that come our way from time to time — like the first daffodil to bloom, and the pansies that came through the winter to bloom bigger and better in the spring. There is the honor of winning a prize which may supply funds with which to purchase bulbs. There is honor in being president of a group, but experience has told me that past president is a better honor, which brings me to the main point of the piece.

There are honors each of us could do without. I don't know of anyone who wants the honor of having his property taxes raised when none of his neighbors have been granted this honor. There is the honor of the best daffodil you have ever had, but it comes three weeks too soon. There is honor in having a large area of naturalized daffodils that all the neighborhood comes to see, only the local flies get there first.

The country as a whole had another honor last year — a sharp and early winter. For many of us the first deep freeze came three weeks early and not only broke water pipes, but froze all the new bulbs in the ground because the early growth had not been completed. This, naturally, led to another honor many of us would have foregone: an equally early spring! All the beautiful Easter dresses and bonnets were too hot for an Easter like a summer day. And, of course, all the flowers were three to six weeks early all season, all year as a matter of fact. (My poinsettias are showing color already.)

Finally there is one other honor that falls into the Do-Without category: Bulb inspections. For some reason every one of our overseas orders came through Miami this year, and each of them had been very carefully opened and checked, and carefully rewrapped with that cute green and white tape telling you that your bulbs had been inspected by the U.S. Agricultural Department, and judged sound. The only trouble, besides the delay, was that the repackaging was not as careful as the first, and where one bulb had been ordered there were now one round and two offsets, and in one case a basal plate was torn off an offset.

All of the above brings me again the fickle position honor occupies in our society. Sometimes Mark Twain was exactly right when he suggested that, with respect to being ridden out of town on a rail, "If it wasn't for the honor of the thing, I would rather walk."



PROGRAM: "SAVE A BULB"

NANCY WILSON, Garberville, California

The 1991 Convention Program on Miniatures, as part of ADS's education program, will be aimed at beginning growers who are interested in raising small daffodil hybrids and species. The data available on how to grow these bulbs is conflicting and often, as in the case of species, published in foreign languages. Hybrids do well for one person and die for another. Why? Should species be left in their native habitats? This program will give you ideas that other growers have successfully used and will help to save your own bulbs.

Any person who has had personal success growing small bulbs is asked to contribute to the program by collecting samples of their soils, mixes, grits, sands, fertilizers and other augmentors along with a description of their climatic conditions. "A look is worth a thousand words." This program will give you the opportunity to see the "dirty" bits that your bulbs love so well.

Instructions: Put a small scoopful of each sample in a plastic bag and tie securely. Label the contents and staple to the bag with a list of the names of the bulbs that do well in that particular mix. Include the number of hours of sunshine your bulbs receive and how often you water, what kind of fertilizer is used, and how often do you use it.

Mail to: Nancy R. Wilson
6525 Briceland-Thorn Road
Garberville, CA 95440

JEAN BOLMON THROCKMORTON

Sharing a spring garden with Tom and Jean Throckmorton for 18 years was a rare privilege.

No spring will ever be the same without Jean to explore the wonders of the woods. The miracle of new growth never ceased to excite us, and a special joy was found in discovering and appreciating it with Jean that few others could equal.

Anything we did together seemed enhanced by Jean's perception, her enthusiasm, her innate understanding of different situations, her quiet acceptance, her sense of humor always lifted the ordinary into a higher realm. No longer will she come to convention and board meetings which she has done continuously as friend and officer of the ADS.

We have lost an outstanding member, helper and friend.

Our sincere sympathy is extended to her family and dear friends at this sad time.

HOOSIER HOSPITALITY AT THE CROSSROADS OF AMERICA

MRS. WALTER G. VONNEGUT, *Indianapolis, Indiana*

The Indiana Daffodil Society and the Midwest Region of the American Daffodil Society invite you to the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the ADS to be held on April 18, 19, and 20, 1991, in Indianapolis at the Radisson Hotel. The hotel is located on the far north side of Indianapolis in a shopping center called Keystone-at-the-Crossing. This is a unique center with elegant shops accessible by an enclosed walkway connected to the hotel. In addition to the hotel restaurants, there are others nearby. Some are only a short walk.

With more interstate highways coming into Indianapolis than any other city, we are truly "The Crossroads of America." The hotel is very near the Keystone interchange on Interstate 465 which surrounds the city. There is complimentary garage parking. For those who fly, there is a shuttle service (not complimentary) from the airport.

Entries for the show will be accepted on Wednesday, April 17, after 3:00 pm, and continue until 10:00 am on Thursday. Commercial exhibits will be staged at the same time. The Awards Reception followed by a full dinner will be held Thursday evening at the hotel.

Friday will begin with a Hybridizers Breakfast at 7:00 AM. This will be a full breakfast. At 9:00 AM we will begin workshops with two being held simultaneously and approximately 45 minutes long. (More on this in the *March Journal*.) Most of these workshops will be repeated, so you can work out your own choices. There will be six in the morning and two after lunch. At 2:30 a Judges Refresher Course will be held. Friday night will be dinner and the Annual Meeting at the hotel.

Three fascinating gardens will be visited on Saturday. We will tour the gardens of Mrs. Goethe Link, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Clarke, and Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert Daniels. Mr. Daniels is a former president of the American Horticulture Society. All three of these gardens have extensive daffodil plantings as well as many other plants and trees. **YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.**

Saturday night our speaker at the banquet will be John Reed, a daffodil hybridizer from Michigan. Among other things, he will speak on pros and cons of midwest hybridizing and show photos of his lovely new cultivars.

If you have never been to Indianapolis and can come early or stay after the convention, you will be well rewarded. Indianapolis has much to see. The world's largest Children's Museum is here. Don't be misled by its name. It is as interesting to adults as it is to children. The

Indianapolis Museum of Art has the largest acreage of any such museum in the country. The museum itself, which has just been enlarged, houses extensive collections of all types of art. Also to be seen is the home of J.K. Lilly, Jr., which houses a fine display of decorative arts. The Speedway Museum displays not only vintage and modern race cars but also old automobiles such as the Duesenberg, Auburn and Reo. You can also take a bus tour around the track. In 1888 Indianapolis opened the first Union Station in the country. It has been transformed into a profusion of shops and restaurants worth visiting. Our newest museum, the Iteljorg Museum of American Indian and Western Art, is only one year old and is very near our new zoo. Located near downtown are the Indiana State Museum, and the Benjamin Harrison and James Whitcomb Riley (The Hoosier Poet) homes. About six miles north of the Radisson Hotel is Conner Prairie Farm, a re-creation of one of the first pioneer settlements in Indiana.

We in Indianapolis are expecting you next April. Come and enjoy our daffodils and experience our Hoosier Hospitality.

IF YOU ARE FLYING . . .

Eastern Airlines will give discount prices to those of you who fly on their line to the convention. On unrestricted preferential fares, they will give 55% off full coach class fares and 50% off full first class fares. The valid dates of travel are April 16 - 26, 1991. On restricted preferential fares, a 5% discount will apply to lowest discounted coach fares.

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BOOK REVIEW

NARCISSUS, A GUIDE TO WILD DAFFODILS

by *John W. Blanchard*

Alpine Garden Society.

Woking, Surrey, England. 1990

203 pp. \$48 (Available from the ADS)

KATHRYN S. ANDERSEN, *Wilmington, Delaware*

Everyone who attended John Blanchard's timely lecture on the species at the 1987 National Convention in Columbus, Ohio, has undoubtedly long since purchased, read and savored this definitive work on wild daffodils. For those who have not read or seen the book, I can only hint at the pleasure to be derived in reading through the pages and being able to unravel some of the unintelligible and at times contradictory literature which all those who have wandered into the Iberian Peninsula seem to produce.

Mr. Blanchard, recipient of the ADS Gold Medal in 1989 for his contribution to increasing knowledge of the genus *Narcissus* especially the species, has thoroughly researched the literature and taken a firm stand on the classification and nomenclature of wild daffodils. The text is easy to read and leaves little room for question. Mr. Blanchard has traveled widely in Spain, Portugal, France, and North Africa and knows first-hand of what he writes. Unlike the herbarium students who developed an overly simplified classification for *Flora Europaea* in 1980, the author recognizes the differences between species described by some of the early botanists and is able to provide an authoritative basis for identification. Some of the Spanish references cited allude to additional species and wild hybrids, suggesting that the entire genus may not yet be fully described.

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Anyone who has studied species in the wild, or even purchased misnamed bulbs, will know the utter frustration attendant upon identification with ony meager descriptions which fail to differentiate one species from the next. John Blanchard has unlocked the door! If we will only take the time to study our daffodils more closely . . . examine where the anthers are inserted, look closely at the perianth tube, gauge the length of the pedicel, etc. . . *Narcissus, A Guide to Wild Daffodils* will most definitely enable us to identify the species at hand.

For those who do not need a working field guide, this book is still a treasure to own and enjoy. The photographs are extremely fine and well portray the growing habits of the species in the wild. Simple line illustrations by Christopher King capture the characteristics of several of the species and definitely enhance the text. *Narcissus, A Guide to Wild Daffodils* belongs in the library of all who have a serious interest in daffodils.

WHAT I DID WITH MY \$50 BULB

LEE KITCHENS, *Cinnaminson, New Jersey*

In the September, 1988, edition of *The Daffodil Journal* I asked "What Shall I Do With My \$50 Bulb When It Arrives?" I have received many recommendations from friends in the Society, and I appreciate each and every letter. The recommendations ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous, as you might imagine. It was my original intent to report to you with a summary of the advice I received, since I just know that I am not the only person that has concerns with the handling of an expensive and valuable bulb.

I was watching a *National Geographic* special on TV one night and found the answer that I was looking for. It was a program on sharks and showed a photographer photographing close-ups of sharks feeding. The photographer was protected by a steel cage from which he photographed the ferocious beasts devouring succulent treats.

AHA! The answer to my protection of precious daffodil bulbs from the ferocious enemies that would devour them, i.e. those squirrels, moles, etc. I would build a "shark cage" to protect my bulbs. And I did.

The bulb shark cage consisted of a piece of steel chicken wire with 1/2 inch mesh cut 12 inches wide and 25 inches long. I rolled it into a cylinder 12 inches high and 8 inches in diameter. Now for the actual installation, I dug a hole 13 inches deep in a good south facing bed that had good drainage. Into the hole I set my cage. I then filled it to planting depth with some of my best soil, added a dash of bone meal,

a little 5-10-5, a dash of superphosphate, topped it with a thin layer of clean sand (I used clean, washed sandbox sand). Now, I set my \$50 baby into place and filled the hole with more good topsoil. I then put an eight inch diameter disk of chicken wire on top as a cover for the cage. Now, we are ready for those sharks!

And now the wait. Six months pass. The payoff comes. The blooms emerge. I had two!

I entered the two blooms in our local daffodil spring show. How did they do?

One bloom was entered in a single bloom class. It won an honorable mention.

One bloom was entered in a collection of five blooms. The collection was awarded a red ribbon.

What am I doing this fall? I'm making more "bulb cages", of course.

William R. P. Welch

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REMEMBERING MATTHEW

JANE BIRCHFIELD, Abingdon, Virginia

Surely everyone who knew Matthew Zandbergen felt a deep sense of loss when word came that he had died quietly in his sleep, while he was resting after lunch, on October 3rd. It was of some comfort to learn, from Suze, that his last three weeks had been particularly happy ones, as had been his last meal when they were together.

It had been a matter of common concern that the past few years had not been easy ones, for all of us felt especially close to him in a very special way. Perhaps Matthew, himself, best expressed our feelings when he wrote 'The love of the Daffodil, that happy touch of Nature, makes us all akin, as a happy band of pilgrims from many distant lands.'

When he spoke to the ADS members at the '66 Convention in Memphis, he said it would give him immense pleasure if all of them could visit him in Holland. As it happened, many of our members were able to make this pilgrimage and it gave all of *them* immense pleasure.

Alas, I was never able to make this trek to Holland and he was only able to visit *The Forty Acres* on two occasions, but now and again we found time for brief encounters at various shows, on his many subsequent trips to the States. What I have, and *do cherish*, is the folders in my file, including all of our correspondence (his letters to me and copies of my letters to him) along with all of the bulb lists and records of those ordered (and when) not just for myself but for the many groups with which I worked over the years. What a wonderful contribution Matthew made, making it possible for so many people to grow and enjoy so many of the Tweenies and Miniature Daffodils, that otherwise would not have been available.

His influence is even apparent when I can go to any local supermarket, in the chill and dreary days of January and February and see pots and pots of Tete-a-Tete in full bloom, at a cost that anyone can afford! It was Matthew who first realized the potential of this marvelous little daffodil and went about making it widely available at low prices!

It just isn't possible for any one person to be aware of the complete legacy he left us, for he appealed to so many people in so many different ways. Even more important than the daffodil delights he brought us, was his wonderful attitude toward life — his gift of *sharing*, not just bulbs but also information and enthusiasm — and his wonderful way of wearing his erudition and deep knowledge so lightly!

It was a joy just to be with him and judging or evaluating specimens with him was a revelation. He had an unerring instinct for recognizing excellence, combined with a wonderfully understanding sympathy and empathy for those who were just learning.

In fact, one of his greatest lessons was that he, himself, never stopped learning nor pursuing the quest for finding daffodils where they were growing, in native habitats as well as old gardens, or in modern gardens where all sorts of daffodils were growing in happy profusion and confusion! (In addition to the Tweenies and Miniatures he had a special fondness for Heirloom cultivars and all of the species.)

At the age of 16 he left home to learn what would be his trade for life — serving as an apprentice in Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland — and even then his weekends were spent exploring Alpine slopes and pastures, finding daffodils growing in natural surroundings. Almost fifty years later he wrote me, looking forward with boyish enthusiasm, to travelling to Turkey and other Middle Eastern countries — still searching for daffodils!

Everywhere he went he seemed to notice *everything*. On one visit to *The Forty Acres* he noticed a well-dried Christmas wreath, still hanging on the front door. Because of the season he wondered if this was some unusual Easter custom? I had to explain the wreath was still there only

because I had been too trifling to take it down. (I still find it amusing that nearly every spring thereafter, when the daffodil season was approaching, he would send me a reminder that it was time to take down the Christmas wreath!)

An example of how thoughtful he could be was a letter in '67, enclosing slides he had made for me, showing daffodils growing wild on the Scilly Isles and along the roadside in England, where he was traveling to Dover. (In fact, how many people do you know who would even notice these little wildlings in the hedgerows along the roadsides — much less take the time to get pictures of them and send them on to Virginia?)

But this was typical of Matthew, that most special Pilgrim who loved all daffodils and all humanity — even the insignificant ones.

I'm sure that everyone joins me in sending our loving thoughts and deepest sympathy to his dear, devoted Nel and those fine children, Suze, Fritz and Adri, and their families.

And join me in the hope that this happy Pilgrim has "found the Delectable Mountains and sweet sleep."

THE WINDMILL AND THE DAFFODIL

MATTHEW ZANDBERGEN

(Reprinted by permission of Matthew Zandbergen and The Royal Horticultural Society from the *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook 1969*.)

There is a school of thought which maintains that the Romans brought with them the narcissus from its natural habitat to the Low Countries, and that the odd bulb which they left behind survived through the ages, and that its offspring now adorns the Dutch polder, copse, and meadow every spring. Be that as it may, the *Polyanthus narcissus* is supposed to be the oldest type of the genus and sometimes it is called the nomad of the narcissus family.

Around the turn of the century the Egyptologist, Professor Flinders Petrie, while excavating in Egypt, discovered in one of the tombs a well-preserved wreath of flowers. He sent the flowers, probably some four thousand years old, to London, where Mr. Peter R. Barr recognized them as a form of *N. tazetta orientalis* (the Oriental Lily), the variety *papyraceus* 'Totus Albus'. Not only did the Egyptians use the flower as a tribute of friendship in the event of death, but it is known that they also lavishly decorated their homes and temples with it. One of the Rameses proudly boasted that he had supplied the temples with millions of nosegays.

The *Polyanthus narcissus* can also be traced back to such countries as France, Portugal and Spain, the Mediterranean, China, Japan, and

even further afield to Brazil. In the latter country a missionary friend of mine, on one of his journeys through the mountains, discovered a *Plyanthus narcissus* growing wild. He dug up a few bulbs, and was surprised to see that the bulbs grew layers of wool as a natural protection against frost. As a new layer had been formed each year, the age of the bulbs could readily be determined. He sent a few bulbs to Holland, where they flowered for some years on very tall stems, but the bulbs were completely wiped out by a severe frost in 1963.



In the Holy Land writers in the Bible make the following geographic referenced to *Polyanthus narcissus*.

'The fertile plain of Sharon, a strip of land behind the seaside dunes between Joppa and Carmel, where the waters form pools amongst the dunes and marshes, was noted for its splendour: in the Spring, the plain was smothered with *Narcissus*.'

The botanist King Solomon alludes to the narcissus in the Bible, *Song of Songs*, Chapter 2, as 'The Rose of Sharon', being only a blossom of the plain, a mere lily of the dale'. Whereas in Isaiah 35 the old prophet in jubilation sings: 'Let desert and dry land be glad, let steppes rejoice, flowering like narcissus blooms!' (the latter, however, is translated sometimes as 'roses').

In Rome the name *Narcissus* was common among freedmen as well as slaves. There was a notorious character named *Narcissus*, a freed man of the Emperor Claudius, who was put to death by Agrippina shortly after the accession of Nero. Paul writing to the Romans (Chapter 16:11) requests them to 'Greet them that are of the household of *Narcissus*', probably referring to the slaves of the deceased *Narcissus*, who after the death of Claudius would have become the property of the Emperor Nero.

Greece is supposed to be one of the oldest habitats of our garden favourite the Poeticus narcissus, mentioned with honour by Homer and other Greek poets from time immemorial, hence the name Poeticus. This 'Purple Lilly', or 'Rosy bosom'd *Narcissus*' as it is sometimes called because of its purple ringed eye, used to thrive in the marshes of Pharsall, and reflected its bright image in the clear streams of the Greek rivers.

Socrates (469 - 399 BC), Plato's preceptor, called the narcissus the 'Chaplet of the infernal Gods' because of its narcotic effects.

Theophrastus Eressius (370 B.C., born on Lesbos), the great philosopher and botanist, after studying under Plato, became the favourite pupil of Aristotle, who on his death bequeathed to his devoted scholar not only the manuscripts of his own work but also the famous garden in the grounds of the Lyceum. How fascinating to visualize Theophrastus 'gathering and sowing narcissus seeds', thus becoming the originator of the narcissus culture. He describes the narcissus as 'The flower with the naked stalk and Asphodel leaf, but broader.'

Pedanius Dioscordis (A.D. 50), of Leirion in Asia Minor, one of another band of Greek botanists, who described the narcissus of Theophrastus in very expressive terms in his leading world-famous manuscript *De Materia Medica* with particular reference to their medicinal qualities. This manuscript contains around 384 figures, and descriptions of about 600 medicinal plants. The use of the daffodil medicinally was universally accepted, and no one dared to contradict the validity of its use for more than fifteen centuries. In fact, Dioscorides kept botanic science in his grasp and at a standstill until the turn of the sixteenth century.

The Fleming Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq (1522-92), Ferdinand I's

personal envoy at Constantinople (and the man who brought the first tulip bulb to Holland travelling by stage-coach) was offered Dioscorides' manuscript by someone in Constantinople for one hundred golden ducats, considered to be fabulous sum at the time. Being the tutor of the two sons of Maximilian II he is thought to have persuaded him to buy the manuscript, and it was conveyed to Vienna, where it is kept in the University Library to this day.

Mattias de L'Obel (1538-1616), who was court physician to Prince William of Orange, describes in his first work, *Stirpium Adversaria Nova* (1570), a miniature narcissus not unlike *asturiensis* named 'Narcissus totus luteus Montanus Theophrastii'; and since one finds Theophrastus's name included in other marathion Latin narcissus names, it indicates that he might have been the discoverer of these species when botanizing some time or other somewhere in the mountains.

Carolus Clusius (1526-1609), who was born at Arras, a town then included in Flanders, was Praefectus Hortus at the Imperial gardens in Vienna. Being a very keen botanist, he was interested in seeing the manuscript, but he was by no means favourably impressed, since, in his opinion, it did not do justice to the aesthetic beauty of the plants and flowers described; in fact, it neglected this important aspect altogether.

Rembertus Dodonaeus (1517-85) became court physician to Maximilian II at Vienna in 1574, and being also a very keen botanist, he naturally joined his friend Clusius there. In writing his herbal *Cruydeboeck* — 'A nieuwe herbal, or histori of plants', he from time to time refers to the *Materia Medica*, but fails to condemn its use medicinally, through probably taking it with the proverbial grain of salt.

When describing the various narcissus, he, like L'Obel, primarily emphasizes the medical action of the narcissus roots, and cites Dioscorides and his fellow contemporaries, referring to the narcissus under the following headings: Nature, Healing, and Effectiveness:

Tazettas: An extract of tazetta bulbs, taken in a posset or separately as an emetic, causes vomiting and has the effect of turning the stomach inside out. Wounds, burns, and scalds dressed with essence of bruised roots mixed with honey are healed instantly.

Trumpets: An extract of their roots mixed with honey and barley meal has the effect of stimulating the circulation of the blood; it will also remedy freckles, warts, and wrinkles in the face, prevent grizzle and may recover hair growth!

Jonquils: Galenius (c. A.D. 130 - 210), physician to Marcus Aurelius, recommends the extract of jonquil bulbs to remedy inflammation of the bladder, and various sundry ailments. It will create visions, and prevent one from walking in one's sleep. It may be of added interest that a surgeon-barber of a galley calling at Genoa took with him some

jonquil bulbs named *Narcissus* 'Luteus Africanus Vomitorus'. As the name suggests, our surgeon-barber friend had the bulbs handy as an emetic or a medicine for the doomed galley slaves. He asserted that these jonquil bulbs originated from Bona and Argel, places said to be in the vicinity of Carthage in North Africa. I cannot but feel indebted to him for leaving the odd unused bulb behind which somehow found its way to our part of the world. Probably it is its offspring which grace our gardens to this day.

Pliny Secundus (A.D. 23 - 79), who wrote *Naturalis Historiae* like Socrates, seemed more concerned with the fragrance of the narcissus, as with each description of a narcissus he describes the scent to be overpowering; in some cases sleep inducing; sometimes sleep dispelling; causing drowsiness and acting as a narcotic. Thus it is generally accepted that, on account of the narcotic properties which the plant possesses, the narcissus derived its name from the Greek Narcosin and not from the 'cissy' legendary youth Narcissus embracing his own reflection in a stream as mythology suggests.

Herrick (1591 - 1674), in his *Hesperides*, alludes to the narcissus as a 'Portent of Death', probably connecting the flower with the asphodel, and the habit of the ancient Greeks of planting narcissus around their war graves.

The presence of innumerable bundles of needle-shaped crystals of calcium oxalate on the leaves and roots of the narcissus, termed raphides, which are poisonous, repel cattle and other animals, thereby protecting the plant from injury. Curiously one finds that these leaves often form part of the hay made on Alpine slopes and pastures; when dried, they are apparently harmless.

In medieval times famous herb gardens existed; such as the Imperial Garden at Vienna, and Lord Zouche's garden at Hackney, London, of which L'Obel was in charge. In 1544 there was one such garden at Pisa; in 1545 a municipal garden at Padua; in 1568 a University Garden at Bologna; in 1577 a University garden at Leiden; in 1593 one at Montpellier and last but not least the Jarden des Plantes at Paris. As time went by some of them became public gardens, and a great variety of medicinal plants were cultivated and valued for their utility entirely. As these plants and roots increased in numbers, exchanges began to take place; lists were produced not only by the authorities of those gardens, but also by pharmacists and apothecaries, since they used the bulbs and plants for medicinal purposes.

The Leiden apothecary Peter Treveris produced and circulated the first list in 1516. Needless to say, the invention of printing at the time proved a great help to him in distributing the lists in larger quantities and to a wider public. This led to both the export and import of narcissus bulbs by the druggists, which later gradually expanded, especially when the bulbs were used as well for aesthetic purposes.

Let us now confine ourselves to the Leiden garden, the Hortus Botanicus of which Carolus Clusius, after leaving Vienna, had charge.

He had meantime been appointed Professor of Horticulture at Leiden University, and becoming Praefectus Hortus in 1594, was responsible for the layout of the garden. A great variety of narcissus found their way to this garden, from many different sources and in all sorts of ways. L'Obel, in one of his botanizing tours in the Languedoc of France in 1561, discovered *Narcissus* 'Medio Luteus', which judging from the picture and description, was a 'Grand Soleil d'Or' type. He sent it to Leiden, and this was the first narcissus to be recorded. Two or three years later Clusius, while studying at Montpellier, discovered on one of his botanizing expeditions along the shores of Portugal and Spain, 'Papyraceus-Tazetta Totus Albus' (Paper-white Narcissus). He grew it at Montpellier for a year or so and sent it to Leiden afterwards. Around the same time *Narcissus* 'Medio Lutea Pisanus Italea', yet another Polyanthus type, was sent from Pisa to the Leiden garden, and Philippe van Deurnaghe Heer van Broyland grew a double Polyanthus tupe in his garden nearby.

Count Charles Rihn, squire of Eeckbergen in Flanders and Maximilian's Ambassador to the Great Turk Solyman, on one of his travels brought *Narcissus* 'Constantinopolitanus' (syn. double Roman) to Leiden. Curiously this variety must still be widely cultivated in Turkey, as some time ago I received a trial consignment from Izmir (Smyrna) and a quotation for some 100,000 bulbs. Various other Polyanthus types found their way to Holland from Turkey. According to Professor Univer in his article in the 1968 *Daffodil and Tulip Year book*, the Polyanthus narcissus had been introduced into Turkey by the Franks (page 70). It is known that Busbecq shipped Polyanthus narcissus bulbs to Clusius by sailing-vessels from Constantinople to the small port of Middleburg in Holland, where Clusius then lived.

The collectors Quelt and Boelius searched the Pyraenees for bulbs for Clusius and he himself undertook botanizing trips all over Europe, including four sailings to Great Britain. Arriving at Tilbury in 1571, he first explored the southern and western regions. He met Hugo Morgan, court apothecary to Queen Elizabeth I, and also another apothecary named Jacob Garet. He was accompanied by Henry Lyte, who translated Dodonaeus's herbal into English from Clusius's French version. On the original copy, which is in the library of the British museum, there appears in Clusius's own handwriting, 'Henry Lyte taught me to speake English.' In 1581, after learning of the safe return of Admiral Drake from his historic voyage around the world, Clusius again sailed to England purposely to see the Admiral. Drake furnished Clusius with valuable information regarding the exotic flora, and also with a host of roots and plants which had been collected especially for him during the voyage. Needless to say, Clusius was very pleased to bring this valuable and unique collection to Holland, where it found its way safely to the Leiden garden. A narcissus has been named 'Franciscus Drake', yet another one 'Sir Francis Drake', and even his 'Golden Hind' has not been forgotten. As far as the daffodil world is concerned, homage

has been paid to that great sailor and explorer in recognition of his valuable work, and his name perpetuated.

Whilst in Leiden Clusius did not enjoy robust health, because during his numerous botanizing tours he had met with several riding accidents and sustained broken legs and arms, which, not having been set properly left him partially deformed. By the publication of his books he brought about a radical change in the Science of botany in that he completely broke away from the generally adopted utilitarian approach. He, by preaching the cult of beauty, concentrated on the aesthetic appeal of the plants and flowers. Thus it was Carolus Clusius who proclaimed the accession of 'Queen Flora' and by putting her in the limelight, exalted himself far above his contemporaries.

This really is the turning-point when the narcissus was eventually recognized for the beauty of its flower instead of its always doubtful medicinal qualities. Carolus Linnaeus (1707 - 78), who studied medicine and took his degree at Harderwijk in Holland, lived for some five years with Sir George Clifford at the Hartecamp estate near Haarlem, where he wrote his *Genera Plantarum*; later he continued and completed the work to which Clusius had set his hand. From then onward narcissus cultivation in Holland gradually evolved into an important industry.

Before the Christian era the province of South Holland formed part of an estuary, which from time to time was flooded by the rivers and the tidal sea. The washed-up land could hardly be considered habitable, since its inhabitants eked out a bare existence on artificial mounds surrounded by bogs, brackish marshes and muddy streamlets, separated from the sea by the dunes. From time immemorial water and wind have been our fiercest foes and yet paradoxically our most faithful friends. The bulk of water known as the 'Haarlem Lake' was called the 'Water Wolf'; it became a threat to the surrounding cities, and the position of Leiden for one precarious. For all concerned it became a case of 'to be or not to be', and obviously there is certainly some truth in the saying that 'God created the world, but left it to the Dutch to make and maintain Holland'.

Around 1250 'Rijnlands Riverboard' was founded and the formidable reclamation work to close the gaps in the sea defences (the dunes) and to dam up the rivers started. Hence the place-names Amster-dam, Rotter-dam, Schie-dam, Volen-dam, Zwammer-dam, etc.

As a next stage dikes were built, polders laid out, and some ten thousand drainage windmills constructed and set to work. Large areas of bog and marshland (now the bulb district) were thus reclaimed. The windmills like the daffodils had and still have attractive and appropriate names. If there was a list of them, it would outnumber those in the register of daffodil names. 'Rarely Opportune' is the name of a mill near my home, so named by the miller because he was always having to carry the blame from the farmers for any lack of wind when they had surplus water. The 'Falcon', one of Holland's most fascinating tower mills, dominates the Leiden scene. By profession, my ancestors were

millwrights, millers, and thatchers for many generations, and since in my early days I spent much time in and around the mills, they still fascinate me. Sometimes the South Holland drainage stage mills pump the water up in stages from the polder ditches into the ring canal which surrounds the polder. Around 1614 the first polder (two square miles) was reclaimed quite near my home. Since originally the reclaimed land had been washed up by the sea it consisted of various layers of coarse and small sand particles. The coarse particles are the more porous and the water percolates quickly, making this type of land particularly suitable for narcissus culture. These coarse layers of sand are sucked to the surface by especially designed sand dredgers, sometimes from a depth of six or seven yards, thus stimulating the percolation of the water and avoiding stagnant water standing about the bulbs. After these layers have been brought to the surface the land is levelled correctly to the Main Sea Level, which is called the Amsterdam Watermark. This means that without the protection of the dunes the bulb district would be tidal and submerged every six hours when the tide comes in. The water-table in the dikes between the bulbland, which is kept on an all-year-round constant level (55 cm below the Amsterdam Watermak in winter and 60 cm. below during the summer period), is our Achilles heel.

After the reclaimed land had been in cultivation for some time, it proved ideal for narcissus culture, and thus the industry gradually expanded. Principally polyanthus types, of which the Dutch had the monopoly, were grown. A catalog published by a Haarlem firm in 1788 contained 150 varieties.

The people of those days had an aversion to the colour yellow. They did not even tolerate a yellow daffodil as a weed in the garden, because it was believed that the colour yellow caused hatred; consequently no florist would use 'ugly yellow daffodils'. When this prejudice had gradually died out the modern narcissus came into fashion, and now the polyanthus type is extinct over here with a few exceptions.

It was Jan de Graaff, who in the early years of the nineteenth century founded his nursery at Leiden, quite near the Botanical Garden. He cultivated a wide range of plants including some daffodils. His son Simon showed a particular interest in the latter, and when he eventually, around 1870 took charge of the business, he became the pioneer hybridizer of daffodils in Holland. The varieties at his disposal were 'Princeps', 'Maximus Superbus', 'Albicans', and perhaps one or two other varieties. He made his first trip to England in 1876 to see his friend Peter Barr, from whom he obtained a varied collection of Leeds and Backhouse seedlings, as well as some named varieties such as 'Emperor', 'Empress', etc., to cultivate and experiment with in his Leiden garden. He became my father's mentor as a most successful hybridizer. Two of his outstanding results were 'Madame de Graaff' and 'Glory of Leiden'. Both cultivars gained him an F.C.C. in 1887 at the R.H.S. show in London. In 1899 the first bulbs of 'Madame de Graaff' were sold at five guineas, at that time thought to be a prohibitive price. At Noordwijk

his work has been continued by Messrs de Graaff Brothers and S.A. van Konijnenburg. They have succeeded in breeding a full-sized red trumpet daffodil and have also concentrated on reversed bicoloured varieties with great success. Jan de Graaff, his grand-son, also continues his work in Oregon, U.S.A.

Messrs van 't Hof & Bokker celebrated their centenary this year and were honoured with the Royal warrant.

Messrs E.H. Krelage and Son commenced raising daffodils around the turn of the century. They bought Adrian Hayworth's collection to breed from, and raised the white trumpet daffodil 'Mrs. E.H. Krelage'.

Messrs van Tubergen commenced raising daffodils at the same time and produced 'Youth', 'Apotheosis', and other varieties. G.H. van Waveren concentrated on trumpet daffodils such as 'Madame van Waveren'. Messrs R.A. van der Schoot began breeding around 1890 and gave us a whole range of Tazetta narcissus, 'Geranium', 'Sparkling Eye', etc. Willem Warnaar struck it rich by raising 'Golden Harvest' and many other outstanding trade varieties. P. van Deursen raised amongst others such small cups as 'Verger', 'Rembrant', and that giant poeticus 'Actaea'. Jack Geritsen and J.W.A. Lefeber produced the Split Corona Daffodils.

These hybridizers and many others have aimed and concentrated on improving the standard of the market varieties, thus promoting the use and export of narcissus bulbs on a considerable scale.

Some three thousand commercial growers are now involved in the industry. Fifty years ago the Daffodil Society was established at Sassenheim; now it is incorporated in the Royal Bulbgrowers Association at Haarlem.

As part of an active publicity campaign the great attraction now in spring is the famous Keukenhof garden, the shop window of the bulb industry, where, amongst other spring flowers numerous charming narcissus are grown and are on display. Usually on the last Saturday in April, when the Keukenhof is at its prime, the popular floral procession delights the eye with many skilfully made, colourful floats, decorated with daffodils, hyacinth, and tulip flowers. Attractively-laid-out floral mosaics in the gardens line the route of the procession. Several of the historic and impressive drainage mills, still operational, can be seen in the area, fitting memorials to the enterprise of their industrious builders. As a tourist attraction twenty-seven drainage mills at Kinderdijk near Rotterdam turn their sails during the season every Saturday afternoon, a never-to-be-forgotten sight, unique in the world:

To visit Holland in the spring, must surely stir your heart.
The windmill and the daffodil, both seem to play their part.
Beneath a blue and cloud-flecked sky, daffodils gleam and sway.
The windmill's rigid arms outspread, keep turning all the day.
Oh, surely there is ne'er the thril, for countyman or king,
Like windmills and the daffodils, in Holland in the spring.

U.S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1990

MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

BENDER, DR. WILLIAM A.; 533 S. 7th St., Chambersburg, PA 17201:

Absegam, Parnell's Knob, Shikellamy, Tuscadora.

DUBOSE, SID; 309 Best Road South, Stockton, CA 95205:

Bryce Canyon, Crystal Chalice, Desert Sunrise, Dove Song, Geometrics, Gilt Complex, Nob Hill, Random Event.

FREY, JERALD & EILEEN; 2330 N. Baker Drive, Canby, OR 97013

Adorable Lass, Little Sunshine.

HAGER, BEN; 309 Best Road South, Stockton, CA 95205:

Taco Tico, Tamale Pie.

HANNIBAL, L.S.; 4008 Villa Court, Fair Oaks, CA 95628:

Twain's Gold.

KANOUSE, MRS. A.N.; 517 Floravista Rd, N.E., Olympia, WA 98506:

Carole Nancy, Kathy, Tap Dance.

LINK, MRS. GEOTHE; Box 89, Brooklyn, IN 46111:

Gidget, Pogo, Polar Gull, Pure Bliss.

MITSCH-HAVENS; P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, OR 97032:

Cherokee Red, Clear Water, Cool White, Crystal Star, Ice Diamond, Independence Day, Lemon Cremes, Lemon Sparks, Pink Evening, Trumpet Warrior, Verdant Meadow, Perfect Spring.

WELL, MR. JAMES; 470 Nut Swamp Road, Red Bank, NJ 07701:

Bow Bells, Cornish Cream, Drop O'Gold, Fresh Season, Totten Tott.



Information given includes class, color code, seedling number, seed parent, pollen parent, length of perianth segments (P. segs.) and color, length of corona (C. lgth) and color and shape, height (H) and bloom season.

ABSEGAM (Bender) 2Y-YYR; #57; (Sunapee x Zanzibar); P. segs. 41 mm., yellow (group 4A); C. lgth. 15 mm., yellow orange (group 14B) with a band of orange red (Group 33B). Perianth smooth and flat, spade shape. Corona funnel shape cup, 2/3 of inner zones orange with broad band of red which does not burn. H. standard (325-675) Late, good increaser and sun proof.

- ADORABLE LASS (Frey) 6Y-Y #PEF 9/5; (Wee Bee x *N. cyclamineus*); P. segs. 20 mm., yellow, shorter and broader petals than *cyclamineus*; C. lgth. 25mm.: dwarf; early.
- BOW BELLS (Wells) 5Y-Y; #84-25; (select form of *Triandrus pallidulus* x *N. gaditanus*); P. segs. 13 mm., medium clear yellow; C. lgth. 25 mm., medium yellow; multiple pendant flowers per stem, rapid grower and increaser; dwarf (5-6 inches); early.
- BRYCE CANYON (Dubose) 2W.-P; #A 4-4; (Accent x Salmon Trout); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm.; pink; H. 38 cm.; early medium.
- CAROLE NANCY (Kanouse) 2W-P; (Pink seeding x Daydream); P. segs. 55 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm., flaring soft salmon pink with darker picotee ruffled edge; H. 45 cm.; mid to late season.
- CHEROKEE RED (Mitsch) 2Y-R; #H.H. 74/6; [(Armada x Pericutin) x Falstaff]; P. segs. 37 mm., deep yellow; C. lgth 13 mm., deep orange red. J. 480 MM., early.
- CLEAR WATER (Mitsch) 2W-GWW; #1173/1; (Arctic Doric x Birthright); P. segs. 48 mm., white with greenish undertones, flat perianth; C. lgth. 45 mm., white with green eye, straight cup with very slight roll; H. 450 mm.; very early for whites.
- COOL WHITE (Mitsch) 3 W-W; #NN 34/6; (Aircastle x Verona); P. segs. 40 mm., white, very white; C. lgth. 13 mm., white flat corona; H. 480 mm; late.
- CORNISH CREAM (Wells) 10Y-Y; #32-23B; (*N. obesus* x *N. romieuxi*); P. segs. 10 mm., pale cream; C. lgth 15 mm., clear light creamy yellow; H. dwarf short stem; early heavy bloomer.
- CHRYSTAL CHALICE (Dubose) 2W-WWY; #A28-20; (Pretender x Salmon Trout); P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm., white with yellow rim; H. 41 cm.; midseason.
- CRYSTAL STAR (Mitsch) 2Y-Y; #MO 25/20; [(PLAYboy x Daydream) O,P]; P. segs. 32 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm., buff yellow, straight trumpet-like; H. 420 mm.; midseason.
- DESSERT SUNRISE (Dubose) 2W-PPY; #C 48-8; (Salome x Carita); P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm., pink with yellow rim; H. 34 cm.; midseason.
- DOVE SONG (Dubose) 2W-WWP; #C 43-8; (Rainbow x Carita); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm., white with pink rim; H. 53 cm.; late midseason.
- DROP O'GOLD (Wells) 5 Y-Y; #82-47; (*Triandrus Pallidus*, a clear yellow selection, x Pequineta); P. segs. 13 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 9 mm., flowers pendant, similar to Shrimp but deeper yellow; H. dwarf; early.
- FRESH SEASON (Wells) 10Y-Y; # 83-16; (select form of *N. tenuifolius* x *Romieuxi*, yellow form); P. segs. 15 mm., bright chrome yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm., yellow; flowers heavily and increases rapidly; H. dwarf; very early.

- GEOMETRIC (Dubose) 2W-Y; #M342-30; (Precedent x Camelot); P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm., light yellow; H. 40 cm.; midseason.
- GIDGET (Link) 3W-GGY; #75-A; (Pewee O.P.); P. segs. 25 mm., white overlapped; C. lgth. 4 mm., eye dark green, yellow, edge of cup very light yellow green, short and daintily ruffled; H. dwarf; very late; sunproof, free flowering and increases.
- GILT COMPLEX (Dubose) 2 Y-Y; #A14-1; (Aircastle x Salmon Trout); P. segs. 40mm., lemon yellow; C. lgth. 20 mm., deep yellow; H. 38 cm.; midseason.
- ICE DIAMOND (Mitsch) 4 W-W; #LL66/1; (Gay Time x Stainless); P. segs. 40 mm., white and well formed; C. lemon petaloids, turning to white; H. 400 mm.; late.
- INDEPENDENCE DAY (Mitsch) 4 W-R; #LL60/1; Gay Time x Bantam) P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. red petaloids; H. 340 mm.; late.
- KATHY (Kanouse) 4 W-PW; (pink double seedling x pink cup seeding); P. segs. 45 mm., pure white, 2 to 3 rows plus smaller white petaloids interspersed with pink ruffled corona petaloids; C. petaloids a deeper pink (than Pink Chiffon) and ruffled; H. 40 cm.; midseason.
- LEMON CREMES (Mitsch) 2YW-W; #NN 23/2; (Top Notch x Chiloquin); P. segs. 37 mm., deep creamy lemon with white halo; C. lgth. 26 mm., buff turning white, straight with tailored ruffle at margin; H. 520 mm.; midseason.
- LEMON SPARKS (Mitsch) 4Y-Y; #LL 61/1; (Gay Time x Chiloquin); P. segs. 40 mm., lemon yellow resembling Moonflight but better formed; C. petaloids lemon yellow, one shade deeper than perianth; H. 400 mm., late.
- LITTLE SUNSHINE (Frey) 6Y-Y; #PEF 9/2; (Wee Bee x *N. cyclamineus*); P. segs. 20 mm., yellow, shorter and broader than *N. cyclamineus*, deeply reflexed; C. lgth. 25 mm., broader corona with frilly edge; H. dwarf; early.
- NOB HILL (Dubose) 2YW-Y; #A 14-1; (Aircastle x Salmon Trout); P. segs. 40 mm., yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 35 mm., yellow; H. 40 cm.; early mid season.
- PARNELL'S KNOB (Bender) 1Y-Y; #1; (Arctic Gold x Chemawa); P. segs. 40 mm., yellow (group 12A); C. lgth. 41 mm., classically shaped trumpet slightly darker yellow (group 14A); H. standard; good increaser; early.
- PERFECT SPRING (Mitsch) 6Y-Y; #KK 100/1; (*N. obvallaris* x *N. cyclamineus*); P. segs. 25 mm., deep yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm., deep yellow, long straight trumpet; H. 300 mm., very early.
- PINK EVENING (Mitsch) 3W-YWP; #LL18/5; [Coral Light x (Pigeon x Carnmoon)]; P. segs. 39 mm., white; C. lgth. 13 mm., yellow eye, white mid zone, deep pink rim, small bowl shape; H. 530 mm.; late.
- POLAR GULL (Link) 2 W-GWW; #2 172; (Benediction x April Rose); P. segs. 45 mm., flate, white; C. lgth. 17 mm., white with green eye; good proportion, resembles Innesbeg; H. 43 cm. late, good for late shows.

- POGO (Link) change from 3Y-GYO to 3W-GYO.
- PURE BLISS (Link) 6Y-Y; #N-78; (Dipper x *N. cyclamineus*); P. segs. 40 mm., medium yellow (lemon 4/2); C. lgth. 30 mm., deeper yellow than perianth, (lemon 4/1); H. 30 cm.; early.
- RANDOM EVENT (Dubose) 3W-YOY; #D55-A5; (Glenwherry O.P.); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 11 mm., yellow to orange to yellow rim; H. 60 cm.; late midseason.
- SHIKELLAMY (Bender) 2Y-O #80/59; (probably Hiromi x Pops); P. segs. 45 mm., yellow (group 12A) nicely overlapped, flat smooth segments; C. lgth. 18 mm., orange (group 25A) with definite roll in rim lying flat against perianth. H. standard; early mid season; sunproof; taller than Hiromi.
- TACO TICO (Hager) 2Y-R; #D125 Y/R; [(Carnbeg x Gypsy) x Alamo]; P. segs. 45 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 25 mm., red; H. 58 cm.
- TAMALE PIE (Hager) 2 Y-O; #D 47; [Cinel x (Ambergate x Velvet Robe)]; P. segs. 40 mm., deep yellow; C. lgth. 20 mm., orange; H. 60 cm.; early.
- TAP DANCE (Kanouse) 11 Y-Y; (Daydrea x Lemon Ice); P. segs. 38 mm., 3 outer perianth segments light lemon, well rounded and with lighter tips, inner segments a bit narrower and with lighter tips; C. lgth. 25 mm., lemon yellow; H. 38 cm.; midseason.
- TOTTEN TOT (Wells) 6 Y-Y; #8 5-21; (Tiny Tot x *N. Cyclamineus*); P. segs. 7 mm., bright clear yellow, strongly reflexed; C. lgth. 15 mm., a better larger form of *cyclamineus*. Flowers early from seed. H. dwarf 9 cm.; early.
- TUSCARORA (Bender) 1 Y-Y; #225; {[Slieveboy x (Kingscourt x Shah)] x Gold Convention}; P. segs. 42 mm., yellow (group 5A) smooth broad spade shaped overlapping segments; C. lgth. 42 mm., yellow (group 12 A) trumpet narrow waisted, tubular expanding to a pleasing roll; H. standard; early.
- TRUMPET WARRIOR (Mitsch) 1 YW-WWY; #2P33/1; (Chiloquin x Arctic Gold); P. segs 45 mm., clean deep lemon with white halo; C. lgth. 45 mm., pure white with yellow rim; straight trumpet with rolled flange H. 550 mm.; midseason.
- TWAIN'S GOLD (Hannibal) 8 Y-Y (Fortune x *N. tazetta Lutea*, from Morocco); P. segs. 23 mm., lemon yellow, slightly reflexed; C. lgth. 5 mm., butter yellow; usually two on a stem similar to *N. biflorus* but all yellow; H. 40½ mm.; mid season.
- VERDANT MEADOW (Mitsch) 3-GWW; #1195/1; (Dallas x Delightful); P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 5 mm., white with deep green eye; bowl shaped; H. 440 mm.; very late.



OF DAFFODILS AND

PERSEPHONE

Once the holidays are over and we go into another of those "Fifth Seasons" why not double your daffodil pleasure or triple your fun, by devising daffodil designs of one kind or another, while the bulbs themselves are tucked under a mulch, developing the flowers for the coming spring.

Even if you can't draw a straight line, anyone, and I do mean *anyone* can work up an interesting design of one type or another. Using tracing paper you can copy any daffodil form you find pictured in books or catalogues. Thanks to these new-fangled copy machines you can blow up these basic forms to any size that is suitable for the purpose you have in mind. The first rule to remember is don't bother with fidgety details but keep your forms simple. Forget about being representational — leave this approach to those who paint or sketch daffodil portraits. And just forget about trying to match the subtle tints and tones of the real flowers — your daffodil designs will be more effective if they are simple in form and bold in color. What you want to capture is the *character* of the flowers.

The most simple and bold approach will be an abstract design — especially suitable for patchwork and applique. This type of design can be handsome in something as ambitious as a quilt. If this seems like too much to tackle you can use the same principle, very effectively, for making pillows, or even place mats to perk up the breakfast table.

Another way to use the simple forms is in stencil. This technique can be used to make a panel or two in a room, or even a border around the top walls of a room, or just above a dado. Scaled down in size this would also be effective to use as an over-all design for a daffodil notebook or record-book cover.

Still another way to use the simple forms is block printing. This makes very handsome note paper or cards and if you use proper inks or paints you can make your own block-print fabrics.

A different approach to fabrics is not only possible but easy to do, i.e. using the new fabric paints to decorate T-shirts or sweat shirts with special daffodil designs. This requires a minimum of equipment and practically no skill. The results can be useful and amusing.

Anyone who is interested in stitch witchery should include daffodils in needlepoint and crewel designs — pillows, tote bags, belts and such — are very effective and work up at a fast rate. Usually these are done on fairly coarse canvas, using wool yarns. If you want to make something special to use on dressy occasions and then hand down to subsequent

generations, make a purse using petit point canvas and silk threads.

Other possibilities are to decorate lamp bases or shades, boxes and trays with decoupage designs. For these you cut the daffodil designs from various prints as well as catalogues and books. (Let me hasten to say, don't be a cut-up with books like Burbidge and Baker — try to find *reproductions* of old prints.)

All of the above are suggestions for starters, you might also try batik, silk screen, collages, or even origami. Any or all of these projects will help drive the cold winter away, while you're waiting for Spring and the real thing.

ABOUT LABELS AND MARKERS.

My best solution for labels that stay in place and remain legible is to start with a good quality white plastic label, marked with a soft lead pencil. I use a 2 inch T-label with a little round button on the top (like the Great Panjandrum Himself) and a Special News Pencil #1780 made by National. I started using these over twenty years ago, many are still in use and legible after that length of time — others have been re-used over and over, after being scrubbed with scouring powder. The trick that makes these so effective is to stick them in the ground until only the top edge may be seen. You pull the label up to inspect and push it back down, after checking it. The information on label includes name of daffodil (or other flower) division or classification, initials for source of bulbs, date planted and number of bulbs originally planted.

Originally I left the labels showing above ground. One unhappy result of doing this was that blackbirds lifted all the labels from a large bed of miniature seedlings, carried the labels a short distance and dropped them. Result: utter confusion and a near cardiac arrest on my part. The other consequence was just funny. One of my more goofy friends saw a raised bed of miniature daffodils with all these little markers and announced "**Look** — she even has a little mouse graveyard. Isn't that sweet?" Then she went on to add, "She's even given the little mice names," as she read Flomay, Poppet, Rupert, Jumble, Peaseblossom, et al.

Finally, to emphasize how long lasting and legible these labels are, I dug up a little clump of miniature hosta a while back, and, tucked in the roots, still perfectly legible, was the original label, listing name and code indicating that the hosta came from Dave Stone and was planted in 1967. I find it rather remarkable that this little clump of Hosta and the label remained in good condition after twenty-three years of time and being moved about a thousand miles in space.

ABOUT OPEN POLLINATION.

This past season was one continuous period of hot-and-cold running weather with not a single day when the temperature and other conditions seemed conducive to successful pollination. Even trying to make crosses seemed like an exercise in futility and so these planned crosses proved to be, not a one resulted in any seed set. So, it was with real surprise, at the end of the season, when I found and collected *sixteen* capsules,

containing varying numbers of seed, produced from open pollination from the bed of Mite. Germination indicates that all of the seed is viable. Things like this remind us of how much we may *not* know — from experience!

ABOUT EXPERIENCE.

Over and over people will bring up the amount of time they have spent raising daffodils, or listing their years of experience, as proof of points they wish to make. Recently I came across the correspondence Amy Anthony and I had on this subject. We both agreed that it wasn't the amount of time in question, but what we learned in that time that mattered. To my way of thinking what I told Amy then, still holds good. To update my comment, "I've only raised daffodils for a year — but I've done it over fifty times! That's a large part of the fascination. Each season we find more interesting things to learn — if we have an open mind, a good bump of curiosity, and what Rachel Carson called "A Sense of Wonder."

LET'S HEAR IT FOR PETREL.

Libba Capen's list give top billing to this dear little daffodil, reminder of how thoroughly satisfactory it is. It is a perfect Tweeny in size and perfect in proportions. It has several florets per stem and is very productive. Add to this that it is lovely in the garden and charming for arrangements. No garden should be without it and thanks to the reasonable price, any grower can now afford to plant a few bulbs. Two others that are nice Tweenies, cost a bit (a good bit) more but are worth the investment. Swallowcliffe and Emperor's Waltz add bright color and the form of each is charming, and distinctive.

Bob Spotts thinks Tracey is too large for a Tweeny — I wonder if he and I have the same thing growing under that name? I and a number of other growers think this charming, white cyclamineus hybrid is a perfect Tweeny in size and proportions. (Viewpoints may differ in various cultivars and species, according to whether one is mad keen on exhibiting, or interested in the flowers for other reasons. More on this subject later.) My Tracey, which I love, came from Bill Ticknor.

THE BLOOMINGEST DAFFODIL.

Speaking of Bill Ticknor brings to mind what a nifty bulbocodium his *N. b. conspicuous* is! I have a few growing happily outside, but I refer to the ones I potted up to bloom on a window-sill on the glassed-in porch. I never saw so many blooms from half a dozen bulbs. They started blooming before Thanksgiving and continued to produce flowers, on and off, between then and the first week in May, when the last bloom appeared.

Surely I'm not the only person who thinks we could use a lot more daffodils that bloom over an extended period. *And* it would be a plus if more "treated" cultivars could be supplied for flowering during the "off" season, as is now being done with Cheerfulness.

Let's face it, our daffodils do haste away too soon. Anything we can do to extend the present short season would be a definite step forward.

DAFFODIL PRIMER

RECORD KEEPING

From time to time, people wonder why anyone would bother to keep records of their daffodils. Especially why should anyone who just wants to grow daffodils bother with all the paper work. After all, the U.S. Government has a Paper Reduction Act that seems to use only paper, not conserve it. Should we do the same? We keep records because we want to know the names of our flowers. This helps when it is time to order more bulbs. It gives us a place to start when we look at catalogues. Did we see this one anywhere else? Do I already have that one? Did I buy this one three year ago and lose it? Did I like it well enough to try again? Does that one bloom in my yard? Do I want more of it? Did this one bother to bloom at all, or did it just leave those funny brown "pencils" sticking up in the air? (Did it blast?) Would it be fun to call a flower by its proper name when a neighbor comes by?

How to keep records then becomes the question. (I am presuming that you will.) One of the easiest is just a simple list, not even in alphabetical order. This will tell you what you have bought, and it may tell you where they are when they bloom — if you also recorded the color code, and only have one of each color code — but it would be a start. A better way might be to use circles, or ovals, or whatever shape area the bulbs were planted in. Make a circle large enough so that the name of the flower can be written in it. (Maybe the color code too.) This way you can tell what you bought, where you planted it, and, if you thought to include the number of bulbs that were planted, you can decide if it is multiplying well, or beginning to disappear. Any old spiral note book will do for basic record keeping — the one your school-age child wanted to throw out. It is also a way to tell if you want to add another color combination, and where to put the new ones in your planting.

These simple basics of record keeping, can be added to, redone, worked over, dreamed over any cold winter's night when you really are ready for spring. The record may also tell you where to look for the first leaves popping out of the ground after a week of warm days. This will also tell you the name of that perfect one that might get you to the local show before the doors close. Like sending children to school, a name must accompany the flower. Actually the best reason for recording your flowers is to impress the neighbors! Who knows, they might join you in growing these delightful introductions to spring.

A QUAKER LADY AT SUTTON COURT USER OF POETS*

MEG YERGER, *Princess Ann, Maryland*

As newly-weds, Robert Ormston Backhouse and his bride Sarah Elizabeth carried on his father's tradition of breeding beautiful daffodils. They were married in 1884, had a son William Ormston Backhouse born in 1885, moved to Sutton Court in Hereford in 1886, and commenced breeding daffodils in 1888. They had built a walled garden for some of the William Backhouse seedlings, other daffodils they acquired, and eventually their own seedlings. Their first cross was made using a species trumpet and the species poet *poetarum*.

The brilliant color in the poetarum corona was inherited by many of Mrs. Backhouse's exciting flowers but she did not create many true poets.

Poets recorded by Mrs. Backhouse include Lewis Carroll 9W-YJR pre-1908, Mrs. Brice 9 and Pinkie 9 W pre-1910, and Early Spring 9 W was pre-1914. Evadne 9 W-R and Eifina 9 were introduced before 1912 and the latter was changed to Division 3 in 1957. Pinkie exists now, eighty years later, in the garden of a Maryland poeticus specialist. The bulbs were from the grounds of Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania along a path about halfway down from the Dr. John Wister home toward Crum Creek. They were already well established when he moved there about 1929. A black and white photograph of Pinkie may be seen on page 192 in the illustration section of Albert Calvert's book *Daffodil Growing for Pleasure and Profit*. The Maryland grower describes the reflexed perianth as being greenish on opening but quickly becoming pure white. The corona is also green on opening except for a coral rim. At maturity the corona becomes almost white but with a pale chartreuse tint as the rim fades to pink.

The first daffodil show of The Midland Daffodil Society was held in 1899 with R.O. Backhouse as a vice-president and commercial exhibitor. In subsequent years he was still an officer and his wife an amateur exhibitor always contributing two pounds to support the show.

In 1900, her first prize collection of fifty varieties won the Barr Cup. Among the blooms in the collection were the poets: *poeticus grandiflorus*, *praecox grandiflorus*, Almira, and *poetarum*. They might have come to be breeding stock as was *poeticus recurvus*. In the greenhouse she always had a supply of *poeticus recurvus* in pots ready for crosses. Those bulbs she bought from Peter Barr who spoke of her as a good botanist and a clever hybridist. His relative, Herbert Barr, spoke of her many years later as "a natural."

Beginning with 1905, the *Midland Show Reports* year after year mentioned her "magnificent new things," "a few choice seedlings

representing almost all sections,” “a bunch of flowers which fairly took the breath away,” “astonishing flowers,” “exceptional novelties.”

In 1910, a stand of her seedlings included a poet with the eye edged with pink. It won general acclaim for distinction, refinement, beauty — so much so that at the banquet after the show, the after dinner speakers complimented it lavishly. The name Pinkie was a natural choice for such a charmer.

A fair number of bulbs of Pinkie must already have been available because, in 1914, Dr. Nynian Yeo Lower of Presteigne, Powys, Wales, as an amateur, made several successful crosses, one of them being Pinkie x Socrates. This was reported by the Reverend Joseph Jacob in the 1915 *RHS Daffodil Yearbook*. Mention of Pinkie was made again in 1924 when it was exhibited in an amateur class for twenty-four varieties at the Midland Show by Sir John S. Arkwright, also from Powys, Wales. Acme, Kestral, Kingley, Pinkie, and Socrates were the poets included.

The de Graaff firm from Holland had first refusal on the bulbs Mrs. Backhouse intended to sell. Many of her bulbs may have found their way to Holland. Matthew Zandbergen's father, who was in partnership with the de Graaffs, was interested in using the seedlings. Since he spoke no English his young son, Matthew, went along on the trips to Sutton Court as interpreter. He remembered seeing Mrs. Backhouse at Vincent Square with a big basket of highly colored seedlings mostly from Will Scarlett which, though exciting in color, tended to have weak necks. Jan de Graaff said his uncle described the room where Mrs. Backhouse displayed the seedlings she wanted to sell as having a seven foot high wainscoting with a five or six inch ledge where the flowers were staged. In gazing up into their faces one overlooked the fact the heads drooped.



YERGER

Pinkie

The Backhouses visited the Zandbergens in Sassenheim several times. Matthew particularly enjoyed a visit arranged by the de Graafts for about a dozen people to tour Holland in 1911. In the group were the Backhouses, Miss Ellen Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. William Copeland and their daughters Mary and Irene.

Always when members of the Daffodil Society met they had a wonderful time. One waitress said to the group "Is the Daffodil Society a sort of charity like the Primrose League or the Forget-Me-Not Society?" "No," said the group almost in unison. "It's all about daffodils." "Coo," said she "Do you talk all day about them?" "Yes," said they, "all the year if possible." "Coo."

Matthew remembered Mrs. Backhouse as carrying her flowers in a basket but there were many times when she was described as carrying them in a broken-down box. Mr. Ralph White of West Midlands wrote that it could have been a cardboard flower box similar to the box a new suit would be packed in, or it could have been a converted travel bag. One writer who used "Ornatus" as a pen-name described Mrs. Backhouse making peripatetic appearances — coming up at the last moment with a beautiful lot of seedlings in a cardboard box not quite sure whether she should put them up or not. On at least one occasion she set up a display and then, before the show opened, took it down again thus leaving a blank space for the public to view.

Some people may have thought her difficult since she was so self-effacing and never attended the banquet after the Annual Meeting of the Midland Daffodil Society. It's possible she was shy or reluctant to take the spotlight from her husband. More likely, though, as a Quaker lady and member of The Society of Friends, she was of a naturally retiring disposition. At Friends Meeting the members may sit through an entire service without speaking or moving at all. Silence and meditation are the custom unless one is "moved" to speak.

Mrs. Backhouse was reticent when it came to disclosing parents of her crosses. Upon being asked, she might reply, "Oh that was just a bulb lying on the counter that I planted along with the rest." However, truth will out, and an article, "*Daffodils At Sutton Court*," by Eric Longbottom mentions he saw records kept by Mrs. R.O. Backhouse around 1905. He also described the beehives bordering a wild garden and a seedling patch. It's possible she truly didn't know the parent — perhaps the bees did it!

In the summer of 1920 the discriminating Donard Nursery Co., bought several of Mrs. Backhouse's newest flowers. It was a fortunate move because she died early the next February. Her husband continued to sell and register her flowers, sometimes to individuals and sometimes to the trade, so her superbly developed blooms could continue to be enjoyed.

**The information in this article is quoted from personal letters, Annual Reports of the Midland Daffodil Society, and RHS Yearbooks.*

HOW I SPENT MY SUMMER

PEGGY MACNEALE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

This year I reverted to the summers of 15 to 20 years ago when I almost always had a garden project that involved digging a new bed. Here I was, July 1990, a gray-haired grandmother, attacking two established daffodil plantings in preparation for a soil sterilization program to eradicate bulb nematodes. When I consulted a friend in Pennsylvania who had this problem he advised me that it would be easier to move five miles upriver and start fresh. No way could I do this, so it was imperative to dig what bulbs were still alive, treat them (that's another story) and also treat the infested soil so the daffs could safely be replanted.

Just finding some expert in the field of soil sterilization required a number of phone calls — some long distance. A bulb broker in Lebanon, Ohio, finally allowed that Dick Ammon might be my savior. Of course Dick was out of town, but when he eventually returned my call he gave me a tentative price — at least \$800.00 for three men to dig up the two beds and apply the chemical. I couldn't swallow that, so I said that I would do the digging — all I needed from Ammon & Co., was the actual sterilization.

So, the digging began. I tackled one bed and hired the teenager next door to do the other. Seth is about 6'6" and not the farmer type at all, but he needed the money. I paid him by the job because I soon found out that it was impossible to keep track of his hours. He was forever taking 15 minute breaks that str-e-t-ch---ed to an hour or so. But he persevered because his friends wanted him to join them for a weekend at Red River Gorge and he was broke.

Meanwhile I was busy with the bigger bed. It measures 30 x 7 feet and it hadn't really been turned since it was first rototilled 23 years ago. I found that hard clay lay about six inches down under much of the bed. All the perennials left in the bed were lifted, soil washed from the roots, and the ones to be saved were temporarily tucked into the compost heap.

The proper, British, method of garden preparation is called "double digging", which in actual working terms means you make a trench across one end of a bed, removing one spade-depth of soil, to be set aside. Then you remove *another* spade-depth, and set it aside. The bottom of the trench is now some 12 inches deep, and the soil here is hard, so you loosen it a bit and incorporate, for good measure, about three inches of compost or peat moss. Move back a foot, dig down a spade-depth, and topple this soil into the first trench. Clear as mud? Anyway, you proceed, over a period of days, for 30 feet, the length of the bed, and when you get to the last trench you bring all the soil you dug from

the first trench and dump it in. Halleluja! You have done it!

Then you go away for two weeks to visit your daughter in Minnesota. She has just bought a house and guess what? She needs your help in digging up some sod for a perennial bed

PUZZLE

JOY MACKINNEY, *West Chester, Pennsylvania*

The words in the puzzle are cyclamineus from *Daffodils To Show and Grow*. They may be forward, backward, up, down or diagonal. The unused letters are 6Y-Y from Mitsch.

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

SCHEDULE OF 1991 SHOWS

BOB SPOTTS, *Awards Chairman*

The following is an incomplete list of show dates. If your show is missing, but you want it to be listed in the *March Journal*, please send the information to the Awards Chairman, 409 Hazelnut Drive, Oakley, CA 94561, by January 4, 1991.

March 9 - 10 **Clinton, Mississippi**

State Show. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B.C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.

March 9 - 10 **LaCanada, California**

Southern California Daffodil Society at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive. Information: Mrs. Nancy Cameron, 410 S. Paseo Estrella, Anaheim Hill, CA92807.

March 16 - 17 **Walnut Creek, California**

Northern California Daffodil Society at the Heather Farm Garden Center, 1540 Marchbanks Drive. Information: Mr. Wayne Steele, 1777 Spruce Street, Livermore, CA 94550.

March 16 - 17 **Dallas, Texas**

State Show. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Civic Garden Center, 3601 Martin Luther King Boulevard. Information: Mr. Rodney Armstrong, 7520 England Drive, Plano, TX 75025.

March 23 - 24 **Fortuna, California**

Pacific Regional. Fortuna Garden Club at the Monday House, 610 Main Street. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P.O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.

March 23 - 24 **Conway, Arkansas**

Southwest Regional. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mrs. Charlotte Rausch, Daffodil Ridge, Route 3 Box 120-S, Sheridan, AR 72150.

March 23 - 24 **Atlanta, Georgia**

Georgia Daffodil Society at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Mrs. Jon Barbour, 210 Crystal River Drive, Lawrenceville, GA 30243.

March 23 - 24 **Wichita, Kansas**

Kansas Garden Group at the Botanica the Wichita Gardens, 701 Amidon. Information: Mrs. Jane Meyer, 3403 Brookmeade Drive, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008.

March 23 - 24 **Hernando, Mississippi**

Southern Regional. Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Sue Watson, 378 Gale Street, Hernando, MS 38632.

- March 30 - 31** **Knoxville, Tennessee**
 East Tennessee Daffodil Society at the Auditorium of Plant Sciences Building, College of Agriculture Campus, University of Tennessee. Information: Ms. Nancy Robinons, 103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, TN 37801.
- March 30 - 31** **Memphis, Tennessee**
 Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road. Information: Mrs. Jo Bentley, P.O. Box 847, Hughes, AR 72348.
- March 30 - 31** **Newport News, Virginia**
 Tidewater Daffodil Society at the Student Center, Christopher Newport College, 50 Shoe Lane. Information: Dr. John L. Tarver, Jr., 19 Thimble Shoals Court, Hampton, VA 23664.
- April 3** **Upperville, Virginia**
 Upperville Garden Club at the Trinity Parish House. Information: Mrs. Paul Ziluca, Route 1, Box 38H, Upperville, VA 22176.
- April 6** **Scottsburg, Indiana**
 Daffodil Growers South at the Leota Barn, R.R. 3. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R.R. 3, Scottsburg, IN 47170.
- April 6 - 7** **Albany, Oregon**
 Oregon Daffodil Society at the Linn County Fairgrounds, 3051 S.E. Oakway Avenue. Information: Mrs. Betty Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Road, Shedd, OR 97377.
- April 6 - 7** **Gloucester, Virginia**
 Garden Club of Gloucester at the Page Middle School, Route 17. Information: Mrs. R. Lindsay Walker, P.O. Box 735, Gloucester, VA 23061.
- April 6 - 7** **Princess Anne, Maryland**
 Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsular Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Mrs. George C. Coulbourn, P.O. Box C, Marion, MD 21838.
- April 6 - 7** **Nashville, Tennessee**
 Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at the Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Miss Mary Del Frank, 2044 Graybar Lane, Nashville, TN 37215.
- April 13 - 14** **Washington, D.C.**
 Mid-Atlantic Regional. Washington Daffodil Society at the U.S. Botanical Garden Conservatory. Information: Mr. Harry G. McCrone, Crossroads, West River, MD 20778.
- April 13 - 14** **Cincinnati, Ohio**
 Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden, Peacock Pavilion, 3400 Vine Street. Information: Mrs. Neil Macneale, 524 Abilene Trail, Cincinnati, OH 45215.
- April 17 - 18** **Baltimore, Maryland**
 Maryland Daffodil Society at the Church of the Redeemer, 5603 North Charles Street. Information: Mrs. Thomas D. Washburne, 112 Greenspring Valley Road, Owings Mill, MD 21117.

April 18 - 19

Indianapolis, Indiana

National Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Radisson Plaza and Suite Hotel, 8787 Keystone Crossing. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R.R.3, Scottsburg, IN 47170.

April 23 - 24

Chillicothe, Ohio

Adena Daffodil Society at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Mrs. Ruth Junk, 1270 Austin Road, Washington Court House, OH 43160.

April 24 - 25

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Northeast Regional. Chambersburg Garden Club at First Southern Church, 43 West Washington Street. Information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201.

April 25 - 26

Westerville, Ohio

Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Inniswood Gardens, 940 Hempstead Road. Information: Ms. Phyllis Hess, 3670 E. Powell Road, Westerville, OH 43081.

April 26 - 27

Kennett Square, Pennsylvania

Delaware Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.

April 27 - 28

Mansfield, Ohio

Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, 3699 Pleasant Hill Road, Perryville, OH 44864.

April 27 - 28

Glencoe, Illinois

Midwest Daffodil Society at the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society, Lake Cook Road. Information: Mrs. Candace Carr, 12523 South Fairview Avenue, Blue Island, IL 60406.

April 28 - 29

Nantucket, Massachusetts

Nantucket Daffodil Society at the Folger Hotel, Easton Street. Information: Ms. Mary Malavase, P.O. Box 1183, Nantucket, MA 02554.

May 1

Greenwich, Connecticut

New England Regional. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Christ Church Parish Hall, 254 E. Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. Mary Quarles, 299 Round Hill Road Greenwich, CT 06831.

May 3 - 4

Dublin, New Hampshire

Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Townhall. Information: Mrs. Philip Faulkner, 24 School Street, St. Keene, NH 03431.

May 4 - 5

Rockford, Illinois

Central Regional. Northern Illinois Daffodil Society at the Sinnissippi Gardens, Sea Scout Building, 1700 North 2nd Street. Information: Ms. Nancy Pilipuf, 11090 Woodstock Road, Garden Prairie, IL 61038.

May 11 - 12

Twin Cities, Minnesota

State Show. Daffodil Society of Minnesota and Iris Society of Minnesota, location to be announced. Information: Mr. Dave Karnstedt, 1790 Richard Circle, West St. Paul, MN 55118.

SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

Slide Sets

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Show Winners | 8. Classification and Color Coding |
| 2. Symposium Favorites | 9. Poeticus Daffodils in Present Day Gardens |
| 3. Novelties and Newer Varieties | 10. Landscaping with Daffodils |
| 4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special) | 11. Artistic Daffodil Designs |
| 5. Miniatures | 12. Breeding Double Daffodils |
| 6. A Survey of Pink Daffodils | 13. Mitsch-Havens Double Daffodils |
| 7. Species and Wild Forms | 14. Today's Seedlings — Tomorrow's Daffodils (Mitsch-Havens) |

Slide rental \$15.00 per set to ADS members, \$20.00, non-members. Confirm dates well in advance. Address all correspondence concerning slides to:
Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Drive, Columbus, OH 43221 (Tel. 614-457-4526)

Membership application forms. No charge.

ITEMS FOR SALE

Daffodil Pin (tie back, pin back, or ring back).....	\$10.00
Daffodil Cuff Links, Earrings.....	40.00
<i>Daffodils to Show and Grow, 1989</i>	6.00
<i>Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1990</i>	7.00
<i>The Daffodil Handbook, 1966</i> Paper Cover	4.50
<i>Modern Miniature Daffodils, J. Wells</i>	38.00
<i>Daffodils for Home, Garden and Show, D. Barnes</i>	27.00
<i>The Narcissus</i> (reprint) E.A. Bowles.....	30.00
<i>Daffodil Diseases and Pests, T. Snazelle</i>	4.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank.....	\$18.00 with binder \$22.00
Dr. Throckmorton's Stud Book.....	75.00
Ten back copies of <i>The Daffodil Journal</i> (no choice).....	12.00
Single copies of <i>Daffodil Journal</i>	3.00
Journal Binders (holds 12 copies).....	12.00
ADS Approved List of Miniatures, 1989.....	two first class stamps each
Show Entry Cards - Standard or Miniature (please specify) 500 for \$20.00; 1,000 for \$33.00	
RHS Yearbook, Daffodils 1982-83.....	5.00
RHS Yearbook, Daffodils 1986-87.....	6.00
RHS Yearbook, Daffodils 1988-89, 1989-90.....	8.00
Older RHS Yearbooks on Daffodils, 1946, '61, '68.....	Write for prices

Prices subject to change without notice.

Prices include postage in U.S.A. Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. 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