The Daffodil Journal

VOLUME 28 NUMBER 2 DECEMBER 1992

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

The Daffodil Journal

ISSN 0011-5290

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Vol. 28 DECEMBER, 1991 Number 2

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THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL (ISSN 0011-5290) is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150-1521. Second class postage paid at Milford, OH 45150-1521.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *The Daffodil Journal*, 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150-1521.

Membership in the Society includes a subscription. $16.00 of the dues are designated for the Journal.
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DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 5, 1992

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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Individual Life Membership		$500.00

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Advertising rates for the *Journal* are as follows: full inside page, $90.00; one-half page, $50.00; one-quarter page, $35.00. Prices for color advertisements available upon request. For additional information, write the Chairman of Publications, Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright.

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COVER

Mission Impossible, an 11 W-P, introduced by Grant Mitsch in 1987.

THE ENGLISH SEASON

GEORGE TARRY, *Cheshire, England*

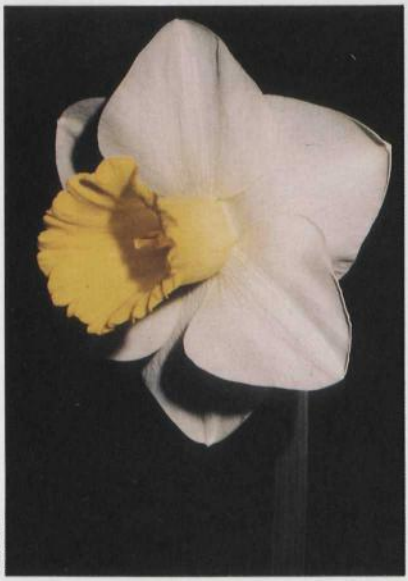
The most satisfying season for some time gave us an adequate supply of good flowers throughout the main show season and some very fine specimens to take the special honours. The main feature of the winter was a period of frost and snow from the end of January into early February, but as this was followed by an absence of climatic excesses, neither hot nor cold, wet nor dry, most growers were able to select from an ample supply of flowers from late March onwards. April was kind, sunny and dry but with gentle east winds, although two very wet days at the end of the month amended the record to an average rainfall.

The show programme opened with the newly introduced RHS

Competition on 11 - 12 March, almost a non-event saved only by a last minute intervention by trade exhibitors who selected a few flowers from their displays to create a modest contest.

By the date of the RHS main show, 9 - 10 April, most exhibitors were already in full flower with one or two local shows behind them. and the volume of flowers staged confirmed that the prevailing conditions must have been favorable. Traditionally the main attraction of the show is the Englebert Cup for 12 cultivars bred by the raiser and at the present time this is almost two contests with Clive Postles and Brian Duncan in contention for the trophy and four others vie for the minor honours, although the gap between the two sections is closing slowly. On this occasion Clive had the better balanced collection to justify a clear win, while Noel Burr claimed the medal for third place. The winning set had eight under number supported by Jocelyn Thayer, a first class 3W-YYO, which is earlier than most of this type, and Chelsea Girl, 2W-P, again earlier than most pinks. In Brian's second prize twelve, all were named, eight already catalogued and from the remainder the most impressive were Dorchester, an outstanding pink double and Savoir Faire, 2W-WWP, a fine addition to the non-predominant section.

The second trophy in the open classes is the Guy Wilson Memorial Vase, where amateur Eddie Jarman upset the normal pattern by beating the trade exhibitors. One of the most exciting classes in this section calls for six cultivars raised outside Europe and this year we saw some of the best from Australia, New Zealand and the USA. This was another success for Eddie Jarman, but the main feature was the appearance of Pop's Legacy in all three winning exhibits. For most of us, the first opportunity for assessment suggested that this could be the most valuable addition to bicolor trumpets for many years.



TARRY

Pops Legacy

TARRY

Gold Convention

TARRY

THE ENGLEHEART CUP.
Top Row: 3-78-79, 1-7-83, 2-8-76, 2-43-82
Middle Row: Stanway, Jocelyn Thayer, 1-77-79, 1-43-80
Bottom Row: 4-103-80, Broadway Village, Chelsea Girl, 1-50-82

The competition in the single bloom classes was extremely keen with exceptionally heavy entries. No fewer than 30 exhibitors contested the 2W-W class with 1Y-Y and 2Y-O/R falling only or or two short of that level and several more passing the 20 mark. Tried and trusted cultivars, which are grown by the majority of exhibitors added to their list of successes but some newer things also caught the eye. In division 1 I noted Brian Duncan's Trumpet Warrior, 1YW-WWY, new from Oregon, and Paul Payne's Compute, 1W-Y recently from Tasmania. In division 2, Paul Payne topped the honours with Gold Convention, 2Y-Y taking Best in Show, while Clive Postles staged two fine pinks in Chelsea Girl, 2W-P, and China Doll, 2W-WWP. In division 3 a mixture of old and new shared the awards with Paul Payne completing a double by taking reserve Best Bloom with Rockall, 3W-R. The doubles were the most controversial of all, most of them short of their best form at this early stage of the season with several lacking the traditional basic six segment perianth, including Brian Duncan's Piraeus, 4W-R, which was divisional champion.

In the Amateur classes the Bowles Cup for 15 vases of three blooms is never easy — it can absorb the greater part of a growers output for the season — and Colin Gilman staged a nicely balanced set. He relied mainly on established cultivars which were well grown, including Ballyrobert, Gold Convention, Golden Vale, Newcastle and Achduart.

The Richardson Trophy for 12 single blooms was more keenly contested with Eddie Jarman in his best form to defeat six challengers. He grows some of Brian Duncan's cultivars even better than Brian himself, demonstrating this with outstanding specimens of Goldfinger, 1Y-Y, Gold Bond, 2Y-Y, Young Blood, 2W-R, and two seedlings D1117 and D1123. Although there is no trophy, the six bloom class saw even stronger competition and last year's leading novice, John O'Reilly, did well at his first attempt at this level to score against 14 other exhibitors.

Although the Daffodil Society Show was only three days later, there were plenty of good flowers available to confirm the favourable conditions, and this must have been the best all round show for several years. The Society's treasurer, Richard Smales, was particularly well endowed with flowers, opening his winning account with the prestigious Board Memorial for three vases of three blooms and following this with the Best Vase of three blooms — Akala, 1Y-Y — four other trophies and numerous awards. Clive Postles retained the Bourne Trophy for 12 by the raiser, with a superbly grown set which followed well established lines. The other major trophy in the Open Section, the Cartwright Cup for 12 cultivars in commerce, went to Paul Payne for a collection that achieved a standard not seen at this show years in recent years. It would be unfair to select any one bloom for special mention. I can only commend the whole twelve as being essential to the collection of every serious exhibitor — Gold Convention, 2Y-Y, Rockall, 3W-R, Achduart, 3Y-R, Dr. Hugh, 3W-GOO, Tudor Love,

2W-Y, Mill Grove, 2Y-R, Dailmanach, 2W-P, Loch Rimsdale, 2Y-YRR, Tahiti, 4Y-R, Broadland, 2W-W, Sir Ivor, 1Y-Y, and Purbeck, 3W-YYO.

The trophy classes for six cultivars of a specified type reached a new high with 50 exhibits staged over the seven classes. The best of these was the Leamington Cup for six with red/orange coronas where Jan Dalton used Rockall and Loch Naver to lead his success against 10 other exhibits, while I scored against nine others in the Barrington Memorial, divisions 5 - 8, and the Williams, all-yellows. In the latter I had ample resources and eventually chose four from Australia, Hosanna, Prado, Warcom and Silcock 2/155/73, one from New Zealand, Demand, and one from Ireland, Golden Ranger.

In the overseas classes I had further success including the ADS Red, White and Blue Ribbon where I featured a fine Pop's Legacy and an exceptional Queen Size, 3W-Y, much the best I have seen of this old favourite.

As in London, there were very heavy entries in the single blooms with several classes in excess of 20 exhibitors. Again the awards were dominated by well grown specimens of established cultivars but Clive Postles added considerable interest with a wide range of seedlings to give ample oportunity for assessment prior to release. Paul Payne had best trumpet with Ballyrobert, 1Y-Y, as only he grows it, while Clive Postes had best seedling with 1-43-80, 1W-W, only medium size but with a very round perianth and a neat roll to the trumpet. Best in division 2, and Best in Show, was another very fine specimen of China Doll from Clive Postles, who followed up with Evesham, 3W-Y, as best division 3. The best double was inevitably Gay Kybo, 4W-O, this time staged by Ron Scamp.

The amateur section was equally well filled with Derek Bircumshaw leading eight others in the Wootton Cup for 12 cultivars from three divisions and then completing a double in the Norfolk Cup, 12 cultivars with a £1 price limit. This year the de Navarro Cup was reduced to six vases but this led to no increase in competition and I was able to score over Richard Smales, aided no doubt by the spread of his energy over such a large number of entries throughout the show. To provide the essential colour I used two very good vases of Kasier and Red Flame.

Another break of ten days before Harrogate ensured that we saw some late season cultivars at their best, and again the show was well up to standard in both quality and quantity. Paul Payne was still near the peak for quality and won the Northern Championship by a clear margin. Again he concentrated on familiar cultivars, the only recent addition being Dunley Hall, 3W-GYY, which proved to be Best in Show.

The special awards have been augmented recently by two fine trophies and this year they both went to Don Barnes. He used White Star, Rainbow and Dr. Hugh for the three cultivars required for the Northern Group Trophy, and an exceptionally fine six vases of Rainbow, Broomgrove, Shining Light, Ringleader, Merlin and Golden Aura for the George Tarry trophy where a £1 price limit applies. Don also won

the Milton Plate for overseas cultivars where the main attraction was Berceuse 2W-P, a recent introduction from Grant Mitsch.

As this is our only major show to select a full range of divisional best blooms, it is always worthwhile to peruse the awards to discover the current trend. This year's awards went to Midas Touch, 1Y-Y, Silent Valley, 1W-W, Gold Convention, 2Y-Y, Daydream, 2Y-W, Dailmanach, 2W-P, Achduart, 3Y-R, Rockall, 3W-R, Cool Crystal, 3W-GWW, Gay Kybo, 4W-O, Ice Wings 5W-W, Foundling, 6W-P, and Oryx, 7Y-W, and it is reassuring to note very little change from recent seasons.

The final major show, the RHS Late Competition, 30 April and 1 May, was a typical end of season event, a moderate number of entries and most interest generated by cultivars not widely seen earlier. The class for twelve by the raiser was a straight match between Brian Duncan and Clive Postles with Brian having the better resources with a blend of names and numbers to ensure success. His State Express, 2Y-GOO, and Red Spartan, 2Y-R, confirmed previous impressions of being most valuable for later shows, while Fragrant Rose, 2W-GPP, and Savoir Faire, 2W-WWP, were quality pinks. Clive's were mainly under number with China Doll, 2W-WWP, and Stanway, 3Y-R, the best of the named.

The Devonshire Tophy for 12 single blooms attracted exceptional support for this late date with eight entries and here Clive Postles reversed positions with Brian Duncan to score a well merited success. Clive's collection was made up of seven of his own raising and five from others. From the former, China Doll was the best as confirmed by the award of Reserve Best Bloom and from other raisers he staged very fine blooms

Queen Size

Tudor Love

of Pol Voulin, 2W-P, Dunley Hall, 3W-GYY, and Warmington, 3W-W. Brian's Collection were all of his own raising and from those named I noted good specimens of the now familiar Ulster Bank, 2Y-R, and Pink Pageant, 4W-P.

In the single blooms, late trumpets are still scarce, but Brian Duncan had a fine Goldfinger as divisional best. Division 2 had rather more support but all the fine blooms were completely outclassed by yet another China Doll from Clive Postles which fully merited Best in Show and the consistency throughout the season suggests that this will be with us for many years to come. As was expected, division 3 was the strongest section and from the many competitive classes Brian Duncan's recent release Silver Crystal, 3W-GWW, secured the divisional award. There is always a fine display from division 5 to 8 at this late date and the award in this section went to a large and smooth specimen of Oryx, 7Y-W, from Jan Dalton.

Overall then, a season which fulfilled the ambitions of many exhibitors at all levels and encouraged us all to look forward to the future when we can all hope to do even better.

RHS TRADE STANDS AND THE NIGHT TRAIN TO LONDON

THEODORE E. SNAZELLE, Ph.D. *Clinton, Mississippi*

A characteristic of RHS shows at Vincent Square is the daffodil trade stand. In addition to being a place to market daffodil bulbs to visitors of the RHS shows, the trade stands are also in competition with each other. Of course, commercial daffodil growers regularly display their flowers in American shows, particularly at the American Daffodil Society National Show; however, the stands are never in competition for awards. The standard trade stand at the RHS shows is four-tiered and draped with green burlap material. Cultivars on display are in green ceramic vases usually containing seven scapes.

My first contact with trade stands in the UK was at the RHS Daffodil Competition on April 3 - 4, 1990, at Vincent Square, London. Of course, my reason for being at this show was to serve as a guest judge. Nonetheless, I did give the trade exhibits a cursory look, particularly the stand of Barbara Abel Smith which featured at center-front what may be a real breakthrough in hybridizing — D44/31, 3 W-P. Other stands present were J. Walker's, Dan duPlesses', and Jacques Amand's. Despite the presence of D44/31 in Barbara's stand, I really wasn't particularly impressed about trade stands. Rather, I enjoyed talking to her and her assistants, Michael and Sandra Baxter and Mary Anderson. However, it was to be the RHS Daffodil Show on April 24 - 25, 1990, that would find me very much involved with trade stands, particularly the Carncairn Daffodils Stand.

On Wednesday, April 18, 1990, I flew into Belfast from London on British Airways. When I arrived at the baggage claim area, Robin Reade was standing there with the traditional yellow *Carncairn Daffodils Catalogue* in hand. It was cool, and perhaps not surprising for this time of year, beginning to rain. However, I was only later to find out what a real spring day in Northern Ireland was like. On Thursday, Kate and Robin Reade, John Maybin and I began to cut daffodils for the RHS Daffodil Show trade stand.

Before I go into the details of getting ready to stage a trade stand, let me pause to tell you about John Maybin. Other than Robin, John is Kate Reade's only full-time employee. There is no question about it, John is a real master at getting daffodils ready for London. After all, he originally worked for Guy L. Wilson at The Knockan. (I did have opportunity to at least drive by the late Guy L. Wison's home, The Knockan, as well as by where the late Willie Dunlop had lived.)

Back to getting Kate's daffodils ready for London. It all seemed so simple. All we had to do was select, cut (actually pinch the stem between the thumb nail and forefinger), bind at least seven scapes together with a rubber band, and place them in a pail of water. Most of the cultivars and seedlings cut were not fully open. In fact, some of them were only just beginning to show considerable colour. Of course, the name of the cultivar or seedling number was written on one stem of a scape in a bundle. Furthermore, cutting of the 150 bunches that Robin said that we would need for the 24' long, four tier high stand, didn't seem to be too much of a problem either.

Well, as you might guess, what often looks to be simple at the onset, often turns out to be more involved than anticipated. Getting ready for the RHS Daffodil Show proved to be no exception. What I had not anticipated was the typical spring day in Northern Ireland. Well, this typical spring day began with rain which gave way to sleet, hail, wind, and cold. I was chilled to the bone and probably would have frozen to death were it not for the wax coat and Wellies (rubber boots), which Robin found for me to wear. Kate suggested several times that if I was getting too cold, that I might want to go back to the house to get warm. I declined; however, I was really delighted to break for tea and lunch! Finally, the weather deteriorated to such an extent that the Reades decided that our efforts were beginning to become futile. Thus, we stopped, and Robin suggested that I should see a bit of the countryside before dinner. They heard no complaint from me.

Friday, April 20, was quite an improvement with bright sunshine although it was still quite cool. Sam Bankhead joined us to cut daffodils and would also accompany us to London to set up the trade stand. We worked all day cutting flowers for the trade stand. While the cutting of daffodils proceded, the master packer, John Maybin, did his work. John does all the packing, partly because he wants it that way, and partily because he had to learn to do it from the master himself — Guy L. Wilson. John's attitude was simply this: "Since you want the job done well, then I'll do it myself so that I'll know it was done correctly."

Thus, on Saturday, everything was ready to go including sphagnum moss from a nearby bog. We loaded everything up in the trailer, and the Reade's son, Richard, drove us to Larne where we boarded the *Galloway Princess* for crossing the North Channel of the Irish Sea to Stranraer, Scotland. This took most of the day, and it was near sundown as we left Stranraer by train to Glasgow where we would board the night train to London.

The scenery from Stranraer until darkness descended was absolutely beautiful. Wildlife was abundant, particularly pheasants. As we proceeded to Glasgow, we relished the 'picnic' which Robin had packed. In addition to myself, the Reades, and Sam Bankhead, I'll identify the rest of the Ulster delegration in this pilgrimage to London which was made famous by Guy L. Wilson. The rest of the delegation included the Duncan team of Brian and Betty Duncan, Sandy McCabe, John O'Reilly, John Ennis, and the daughter of the late Tom Bloomer, Sidley Bloomer; and the Tyrone Daffodil team of Clarke Campbell and sons, Robert and Desmond. By the time the baker's dozen of us reached London, I understood what the annual Guy L. Wilson night train pilgrimage was all about. In fact, I was saddened to learn that this trip may have been the last as British Rail is apparently going to remove the sleeper cars because the run is supposedly not profitable. That was strange to me as every sleep compartment on the train from Glasgow to London was in use.

Let me digress for a moment. Guy L. Wilson started coming to London to stage his trade stand in about 1935. The Reades have been coming to London since 1958 to stage a trade stand. They hold the record for the longest, continuous daffodil trade stand in the New RHS Hall. We arrived in London at Euston Station on Sunday morning at about 7:00 a.m., and were soon met by the Reade's son-in-law, James, who helped us get all the crates of flowers to the New RHS Hall. James and I began immediately with the staging process by partially filling vases with water and transporting them to the Carncairn Daffodils stand. Staging began immediately upon arrival and continued all Sunday and on into Monday.

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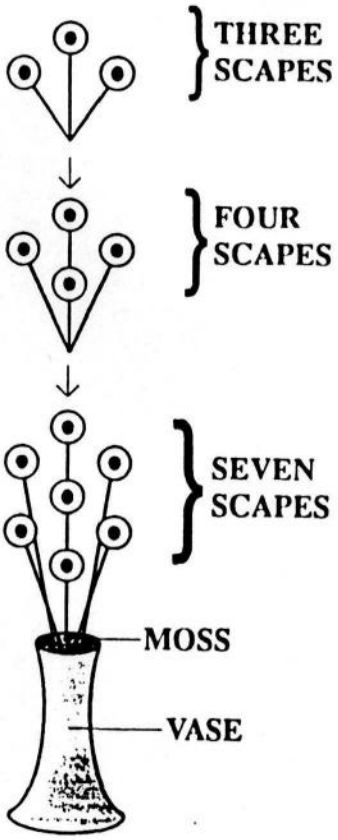
Before discussing the trade stands which were on display at the RHS Daffodil Show on April 24 - 25, 1990, I would first like to describe staging daffodils in vases. Firstly, the principle: The daffodils must look as if they are growing. This look is achieved by using foliage in the vase. The actual staging procedure (See diagram) was taught to me by Sam Bankhead and is as follows:

1. Place a small amount of moistened sphagnum moss in the back of the base and hold it in place with your fingers. Next, place three daffodil leaves between your fingers and the moss.
2. Now, place a little more sphagnum moss over the leaves.
3. Place in three daffodils in the form of a triangle.
4. Place a little more sphagnum moss over the tips of the stems of the three scapes.
5. Now, place in four more daffodils in the form of a diamond in front of, and slightly below, the triangle. Pack the four scapes with sphagnum moss.
6. Top off the base with water, trim away sphagnum moss hanging over the rim of the vase, and then wipe the vase clean with a towel.

Now you have the traditional daffodil trade stand vase of seven scapes.



Computer Graphics by John Travis

After working all day Sunday with the Reades in staging more than 135 vases with seven scapes each, and a number of other smaller vases with three scapes each, I was somewhat relieved when the stand was nearly finished as I had other things I needed to do on Monday. The Carncairn Daffodils Stand was the largest of the four daffodil trade stands which were all alongside one wall of the RHS New Hall. The stand was four tiers high and 24 feet long. The Carncairn Daffodil Stand used a large number of seedlings under number as well as named cultivars.

Despite the obvious educational value of a trade stand for the public, the real purpose of the trade stand is to market daffodils. To illustrate this point, I would like to recount a story told to me by Robin Reade: A year or two ago, a man was admiring Timolin, 3 Y-YYR. Robin inquired, "Do you know about Timolin?" The man replied that the town Timolin, which is near Dublin, is where he was born. He bought some Timolin. Later he returned and was seen by Robin admiring a vase of Beryl. Robin said: "Your wife, I presume." The man then bought some Beryl. So, no matter how you look at it, seeing a cultivar on display in the trade stand may be all the sales pitch that is needed to make a sale. I witnessed a stream of people placing orders with Carncairn Daffodils after picking out what they wanted from what was on display. This appeared to also be the case at the other trade stands as well.

I was elated when the Carncairn Daffodils stand received a Gold Medal for their efforts. The Reades told me that this was their third Gold Medal in as many years. Of course, I felt that I had something to do with their success. Whether or not this was true, I really can't say. Nonetheless, I was a member of the winning team however small my contribution may have been. If winning the Gold Medal wasn't enough that year, Kate Reade was named recipient of the prestigious Peter Barr Memorial Cup. The cup is a perpetual award that the winner gets to keep for a year. It is made of silver and has *N. triandrus* on one side and *N. bulbocodium* and *N. cyclamineus* on the other. The end of a perfect day came when the Reades, Sam Bankhead, and I had a delightful victory celebration dinner at a French restaurant in Chelsea with Duncan and Kate Donald. Duncan is Curator of the famous Chelsea Physic Garden, and many of you will recall that Kate was the former RHS Daffodil Registrar. I got to know Duncan while I was teaching in London; he lectured to my Plants and Civilization students on medicinal plants during a visit to Chelseas Physic Garden. It was quite late when I retired for the day amid thoughts that it doesn't get any better than this!

In addition to the Carncairn's Gold Medal, Brian Duncan's stand won a Gold Medal as well. Assisting Brian in staging his stand were his wife Betty, Sidley Bloomer, and fellow Ulstermen Sandy McCabe, John O'Reilly, and John Ennis. The exhibition quality of Brian's trade stand blooms indicated that they were probably all grown in pots in a glasshouse (greenhouse) whereas most of the Carncairn Daffodils were field grown. Growing in pots in a glasshouse does make a difference when it comes to bloom quality. In fact, Brian's trade stand blooms had so much quality that when he found he needed another scape to enter into what was to be his winning Engleheart Challenge Cup entry, he pulled a stem of Patabundy, 2 Y-R, from a vase of seven and put it into his Engleheart entry! Now that tells us something about the quality of blooms of Brian's trade stand.

I'll try my best to describe Brian's trade stand. At the center of the top (fourth) tier were three vases of seven stems each of Pink Paradise, 4 W-P. At the center of the next tier down (3rd tier), was a vase of

seven stems of Pink Pageant, flanked on the left by vases of three stems of Everglades and Avesham and Dorchester, all 4 W-P's. At the center of the second tier were three vases of 2 W-P's, 1136, Royal Ballet and 1274. At the center of the first tier was 975, 2 W-P; to the left of 975 was 1157B, a nice 2 W-WWP, and to the right of 975 was Pismo Beach. At the center base of the trade stand was a vase of seven Westbury, 4 W-P, fronted by a vase of ten Bilbo. To the left of Westbury was a vase of seven Lilac Charm, and to the right was also a vase to Lilac Charm. All the white-perianthed, pink-centered blooms at the center of Brian's stand had an incredible effect. How could that many outstanding blooms be grown by one individual? Well, pink daffodils were not the only cultivars to be seen. I have a weakness for yellow/red and yellow/orange division 2 and division 3 cultivars so you can imagine how I drooled when I saw fantastic vases of seven of State Express, 2 Y-GOO. Rotarian, 3 Y-R, Gettysburg, 2 Y-GYR, Patabundy, 2 Y-R, Solar Tan, 3 Y-R, Ulster Bank, 3 Y-R, Sportsman, 2 Y-R, Red Spartan, 2 Y-R, and seedling 1040. If all the yellow/red and yellow/orange division 2 and division 3 vases were not enough, there were also vases of division 2 and division 3 orange/reds including Prairie Fire, 3 O-R, Charleston, 2 O-R, and Sabine Hay, 3 O-R. A vase of Barnum, 1 Y-Y, caught my eye. Brian told me that it was out of Golden Jewel x Midas Touch seedling. Brian said, "It perhaps has too much substance. It will possibly be listed next year or the year after." I rarely disagree with Brian; however, I couldn't help but think that there is no such thing as a daffodil with too much substance in the Deep South where I live. I'll keep my eye on Barnum.

The next stand I visited was the four-tiered stand of Barbara Abel Smith's Silver Medal winner, which featured at its center three vases of seven Upper Broughton, 2 W-WWP, behind of vase of seven Halley's Comet, 3 W-GYY. Also, in Barbara's stand were two cultivars I've got to have . . . Red Snapper, 3 Y-R, and Ryan Son, 3 Y-GYY. Also of interest was seedling VOO/01 which opened 2 W-YYP but will perhaps pass to 2 W-WWP. Assisting Barbara with the staging of her stand were Michael and Sandra Baxter and Mary Anderson.

The last stand, but absolutely the best staged stand, I visited was the three-tiered stand of Tyrone Daffodils which won a Silver Gilt Medal. Clarke Campbell, former partner of Brian Duncan, is a meticulous stager of daffodils, perhaps the best at the RHS Daffodil Show. He was assisted by his sons Robert and Desmond. At the center of the top or third tier was a vase of seven stems of Gay Song, 4 W-W. Immediately below Gay Song at the center of the second tier was a vase of Raspberry Ring, 2 W-GWP flanked to the left by a vase of Mentor, 2 W-GPP, and to the right by a vase of Kildavin, 2 W-P. At the center of the first tier immediately below Raspberry Ring was a vase of seven Cool Crystal, 3 W-GWW, flanked by a vase of seven Tom Bloomer seedlings B415, 1 W-W, on the left and a vase of seven Tom Bloomer seedlings, B416, 1 W-W, on the right. Immediately in front of Cool Crystal were twenty stems of Shining Light, 2 Y-R, which were fronted by a vase of seven Silver Chimes, 8 W-W. The thing which really set off the Tyrone

Daffodils stand from all the others was the use of vases of yew showing the beautiful silver/blue backside of the yew. The effect was most pleasing.

Over the years many of you have patronized Carncairn Daffodils, Brian Duncan, and Barbara Abel Smith. In the future, don't overlook Tyrone Daffodils for many of the best standard cultivars available today.

I would like to think that I will live long enough to see competitive trade stands at the national show of the American Daffodil Society. Our national shows are usually something to see. Trade stands of the type seen at the RHS Daffodil Show would make already good national shows even better!

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The fall board meeting in Minneapolis was most productive. In spite of a continuing high inflation factor, we were able to approve a balanced budget for 1992, and we also resolved one of the major financial problems of the Society - the continual drain of money to bolster the life memberships, which for quite some years now have not been self-sustaining. After making an actuarial study of the average life expectency of the life members, our new treasurer, Joe Stettinius, showed us how we could circumvent the problem by amortizing life memberships.

Joe also held a half-day workshop for members of the Finance Committee so that we could become familiar with some of the practices of an efficient modern business. Many people have protested to me from time to time that we are, after all, only a small club; they forget that we are chartered as a non-profit corporation and are in the business of supplying goods and services to our members. Most of what Joe explained to us about insurance, forecasting of costs, fall-back contingencies, the indemnification of officers and ratification of their actions is applicable to our operation.

Although every committee, chair, and board member deserves credit for a job well done, I would like to highlight two things. First, the *ad hoc* Convention Handbook Committee finished its work and circulated copies of the Handbook to board members. The Handbook was well received and merited unanimous board approval. Second, the *ad hoc* Bylaws Review Committee worked to update the Bylaws, which had not had a major editing since 1958. Most of what they did involved a change to more accurate, precise wording. This committee is still working on a method for obtaining grass-roots input in the selection of RVPs and regional directors (See page 85.)

By now most of you know I like to assign directors a responsible job beyond their merely sitting on the board. The Bylaws Review Committee is composed of six board members. Because all of them attended the board meeting, it was possible to hold two long committee sessions and, face to face, work out the final details of Bylaw revisions. If committee projects are to be completed in a reasonable period of time, with maximum participation and consensual agreement, I feel this it the procedure to follow.

—JACK ROMINE

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK

It's that time of year again. You're probably reading this after the holidays, and now it's time to think spring. If you'll be needing supplies for your show, such as entry cards or a current Data Bank, now's the time to order. If you want membership brochures, just ask. I'll be happy to send some. PLEASE, DON'T USE OLD COPIES OF THE BROCHURE WITHOUT A NEW LABEL WITH NEW MEMBERSHIP PRICES. The Board has not included funds for a Roster in the 1992 budget. If you want a roster, you may get one from the office for $3.00. Any show chairman or judges' chairman may request a printout of 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 and an updated list of growers to include in an educational exhibit.

We currently have several copies each of the RHS Yearbooks from 1958-1971, as well as a few from earlier years. Those from the 50's sell for $15, and from the 60's and 70's, $10 each. We maintain a "want list" of older daffodil publications, and if you have books which you no longer want or 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.

The Data Bank is now being printed from the office computer. Custom listings are also available. Our format for our stud book will be a bit different from Dr. Tom's Stud Book. We can provide a listing in two volumes: one of seed parents followed by all their children, accompanied by one of pollen parents followed by all their children. We've not come up with a name for this format, "Studette Book" was suggested, but somehow that hasn't got the right ring to it! For now, we call it "Printout by Parentage." If your Data Bank is used mainly at shows, you may wish to have the classification printed in a column right after the cultivar name to make it easier to show at show time. Let us know what format you prefer when you order.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

DUES CHANGE

At the Fall Board Meeting it was decided to increase the dues of Life Memberships. By the use of actuarial studies it was determined that the general membership had been carrying the cost of life members for some time, particularly in the area of corporate life memberships. Beginning immediately, Life Membership will be $500 (five hundred) and the life of a corporate membership shall be deemed to be 20 (twenty) years. The present Life Members, individual and corporate, shall not be affected by this decision.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

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

Date of Filing: October 1, 1991. *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) 1550; paid circulation, 1372; sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 0; free distribution, 27; total number of copies distributed, 1399. Total number of copies printed (single issue nearest to filing date), 1500; paid circulation, 1353; sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 0; free distribution, 22; total number of copies distributed 1375. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Executive Director*

CORRECTION

One line was accidentally omitted from the treasurer's report, page 39, of the September 1991 *Journal*. Please make the following changes.

Inventory	6304.73
Fixed Assets	2481.76
accumulated depreciation	−744.00
	1737.00

The editor regrets this error.

JUDGING SCHOOLS AND REFRESHERS

The following ADS Judging Schools and Refreshers are scheduled for Spring 1992.

REFRESHER

April 23, 1992 — **Columbus, OH**

Helen Link, Chairman
P.O. Box 84, Brooklyn, Indiana 46111

SCHOOLS

COURSE 1 — **February 29, 1992** — **Clinton, MS**

Dr. Theodore Snazelle, Chairman
418 McDonald Street, Clinton, Mississippi 39056

COURSE 11 — **March 21, 1992** — **Hernando, MS**

Leslie Anderson, Chairman
Rt. 5, 2302 Byhalia Road, Hernando, Mississippi 38632

COURSE III — **March 22, 1992** — **Walnut Creek, CA**

Dr. Stan Baird, Chairman
P.O. Box 516, Blue Lake, California 95525

COURSE IV — **March 30, 1992** — **Knoxville, TN**

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

Course IV — **May 2, 1992** — **Dublin, NH**

Mrs. Peter W. Nash, Co-Chairman
119 Meadowbrook Road, Dedham, Massachusetts 02029
Cathy Riley, Co-Chairman
47 Wilshire Road, Madison, Connecticut 06443

Required reading for all schools: *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils*. Revised 1990. All schools except Course 1 are eligible for refresher credit.

NEW STUDENT JUDGES 1991

Arkansas		
Horton, Gerald	2006 Robinson Ave.	Conway, 72032
California		
Cameron, Gene	410 S. Paseo Estrello	Anaheim Hills, 92807
Connecticut		
Disario, Dorothy	12 Pleasantview Pl.	Old Greenwich, 06870
Quarles, Mrs. J.	299 Round Hill Rd.	Greenwich, 06830
New Jersey		
Hartmann, Henry	58 Van Duyne Ave.	Wayne, 07470
New Hampshire		
Salera, Michael	Box 86	Temple, 03084
Oregon		
Vinisky, Steve	21700 S.W. Chapman Rd.	Sherwood, 97140
Tennessee		
Gabbard, Jenny	181 Whippoorwill Dr.	Oakridge, 37830
Reed, Ann	4617 Wye Way	Knoxville, 37920
Washington		
Burr, Marianne	566 W. Olympic View Dr.	Coupeville, 98239

NEW ACCREDITED JUDGES

Daniel Bellinger, OH
Jane Brighton, MD
Marie Coulter, MD
Geraldine Gilbert, IL
Elise Havens, OR
Mrs. John C. Hoffman, MD
Mrs. Donald Holdt, MD
Dorothy Howatt, MD
Mrs. Albanus Phillips, MD
Agnes Pistolis, IL
Mrs. Conrad Richter, MD
Dorothy Sensibaugh, MD
Mrs. Betty Schultz, TX
Mrs. Rboert D. Thompson, MD
Kaye S. Thompson, NC
Mrs. W. Wallace Warwick, MD
Charles Wheatley, IN
Mrs. William Wordsworth, MD

ATTENTION ACCREDITED JUDGES

If you have not won an ADS ribbon in the past two years, but have won a blue ribbon, be sure to send this chairman a 3 x 5 card with the following information;
Name, address, date and location of show and have the card signed by either the Show Chairman or the show's Judges Chairman.

—NAOMI LIGGETT, *Judges and Schools Chairman*

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING MINIATURE ENTRIES:

If, in the judges' opinion, the flower entered fits the criteria for a miniature, it will be judged and awarded the appropriate ADS ribbons.

The criteria is defined on page 39 of the Handbook.

Elka, 1 W-W, and Moncorvo, 7 Y-Y, have been added to the ADS Miniature List and Laura, 6 W-Y, has been re-instated as it was inadvertently left off in a previous printing of the Miniature List.

—NANCY WILSON, *Miniature Chairman*

CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held Friday, April 24, 1992, 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.

—JAYDEE AGER, *Secretary*

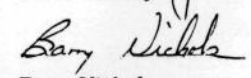
THE BY-LAWS

NANCY GILL, *Chairman, By-Laws Committee*

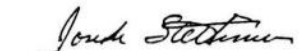
The By-Laws Committee has succeeded in reformatting our original document to bring it into the '90's, deleting and clarifying some of the language. Except as specified, no changes of substance have been made. The format and organization of the existing provisions have been reorganized for easier access and to eliminate duplications and ambiguity. The number of board positions has been slightly reduced as requested by our president and indemnity for the Board members for their official acts, as now permitted by statute, has been added. These are the only changes. The revised document in its entirety is below. Please take time to examine it. It is the intent of this committee to represent all of our society. The Board of the ADS at its Fall Meeting recommends that the revised and restructured by-laws be adopted by the Society.

We the undersigned, propose the following revised By-laws:

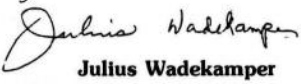
Steve Vinisky



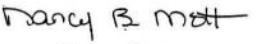
Barry Nichols



Joseph Stettinius



Julius Wadekamper



Nancy Mott

THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.
Location

Section 1. The office and location of the Society shall be the office of the Executive Director of the Society or such other location which may be designated, from time to time, by the Board of the Society.

Section 2. The Board of the Society shall designate, from time to time, a Registered Agent of the Society who shall be resident in the political entity in which the Society is incorporated. The registered agent may be either an individual or a corporate person.

ARTICLE II.
Government

Section 1. The Society shall be governed by a Board which shall have the sole authority and responsibility, in its corporate capacity for the government and operation of the Society.

Section 2. The Board shall be composed of:

a. The President, the First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, by virtue of their offices.
b. The immediate Past President of the Society.
c. The Regional Vice-President for each designated Region by virtue of office.
d. The Regional Directors.
e. The Directors at Large.
f. The Chairman of each Standing Committee, by virtue of offices.
g. The Editor of any periodical regularly published by the Society.
h. The Executive Director by virtue of office.

Section 3. No member of the Board of the Society other than Directors, may hold concurrently more than one (1) office which qualifies the holder to serve as a member of the Board of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

Directors

Section 1. The election of Directors of the Society shall be held annually at the annual meeting of the Membership of the Society, or as otherwise hereinafter provided. The affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Society present at the meeting shall be required for election. Election shall be by secret written ballot under Rules, not inconsistent with these By-laws, which may from time to time be adopted by the Board of the Society. However, in the event that only one candidate has been nominated for any Director's position, the secret ballot with respect to such position shall not be required. One Director, who shall reside during the term of office in such Region, shall be elected each year for each Region.

Section 2. One Director at Large shall be elected by the members of the Society at each annual meeting. One Director at Large may be a resident outside of the United States.

Section 3. Term. Each Director shall be elected and serve for a term expiring at the close of the third annual meeting next following his or her election. A Director shall not be eligible for election to a second term immediately succeeding his or her completion of a full term, as Director.

Section 4. A vacancy occurring in the office of Director shall be filled by appointment of the Executive Committee until the next regular meeting of the Board of the Society which shall then appoint a successor Director to serve for the unexpired term of the office in which a vacancy has occurred.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

Section 1. The Officers of the Society shall consist of:

a. The President
b. A First Vice-President
c. A Second Vice-President
d. A Secretary
e. A Treasurer
f. A Regional Vice-President for and residing in each designated Region.
g. Such other officers as the Board of the Society may by resolution provide.

Section 2. Term. Each officer shall be elected for a term expiring at the close of the annual meeting of the membership next following his or her election. No person shall be eligible for re-election for more than one (1) term following his or her service in that office for a full prior term except that Regional Vice-Presidents shall be eligible for re-election for two (2) consecutive full terms next following the service of an original full prior term.

Section 3. Election. The election of Officers of the Society shall be held annually at the annual meeting of the Membership of the Society, or as

otherwise hereinafter provided. The affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Society present at the meeting shall be required for election. Election shall be by secret written ballot under Rules, not inconsistent with these By-Laws, which may from time to time be adopted by the Board of the Society. However, in the event that only one candidate has been nominated for any Officer's position, the secret ballot with respect to such position shall not be required.

Section 4. Duties. The Officers of the Society shall have such duties, in addition to those provided by law, as the Board of the Society may, from time to time, from resolution direct. The President of the Society shall preside at meetings of the members of the Society, the Board of the Society, and the Executive Committee. In the absence of the President, the First or Second Vice-President shall preside. The Secretary shall be responsible for the recording of the minutes of the meetings of the membership, the Board, and the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

Committees.

Section 1. The Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and two (2) other members of the Society who shall be nominated by the President and approved by the Board of the Society. The Executive Committee shall exercise such powers as are specifically granted by the By-Laws together with such other powers and authority which may, from time to time, be directed by the Board of the Society. Four (4) voting members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may, at the direction of the President, act on any matter with respect to which it has power and authority by written vote in the absence of a meeting thereof. The Executive Director of the Society shall be a member of the Executive Committee, ex-officio, and without vote.

Section 2. Nominating Committee. Upon the recom-mendation of the President, the Board of the Society shall appoint annually a Nominating Committee which shall be composed of five (5) members of the Society. The President of the Society shall appoint, from the membership of the Nominating Committee, its Chairman. No member of the Nominating Committee shall be an elected officer or director or a member of the Executive Committee, except that Regional Vice-Presidents may serve on the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall recommend to the membership at the annual meeting of the Society and place in nomination not less than one (1) nor more than three (3) nominees for each elected office upon which a ballot shall be taken by the members at such meeting. Following the report of the Nominating Committee to the membership, additional nominations may be presented to the membership in writing subscribed by five (5) voting members of the Society in good standing, who, in the case of the nomination of a Regional Vice-

President or Regional Director, shall reside in the Region from which such Vice-President or Director is to be elected. The Nominating Committee shall also present, and place in nomination, at the meeting of the Board of the Society next following the annual meeting of the membership, at least one (1) nominee for the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Director, together with at least five (5) nominees for the Nominating Committee.

Section 3. Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall be composed of the immediate past President, the First Vice-President, and the Second Vice-President. The First Vice-President shall serve as Chairman of the committee. The Audit Committee shall cause the auditing of the financial books and records of the Society at least once each year by a person deemed qualified by the committee to conduct such audit. The Audit Committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee and the Board of the Society the adoption of such financial practices which are deemed appropriate to protect and properly account for and administer the funds of the Society.

Section 4. Finance Committee. The Finance Committee shall be composed of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer, and three (3) other members of the Society appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Board of the Society. The Treasurer shall serve as chairman of the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee shall prepare annually a proposed budget which shall be presented to the Executive Committee prior to the commencement of each year. The budget shall be approved annually by the Board of the Society or by the Executive Committee and may, from time to time, be modified by either the Board or the Executive Committee. Expenses shall not be incurred by or on behalf of the Society without budgetary authority. The Finance Committee shall oversee the Society's investments and make recommendations with respect thereto to the Board of the Society and to the Executive Committee. The Finance Committee shall determine, as it deems appropriate, a fiscally sound method for the amortization of Life Member dues.

Section 5. Standing Committees. There shall be such Standing Committees as the Board of the Society may by resolution provide.

Section 6. Other Committees. Upon the recommendation of the Board of the Society, or by virtue of the authority of office, the President may, from time to time, appoint such other Committees to perform specific functions and be charged with such specific duties as may be deemed appropriate.

Section 7. The President of the Society shall designate the Chairman of each Committee and shall serve as ex-officio member of all Committees except the Nominating Committee.

Section 8. Honors Committee. The Honors Committee shall be composed of the incumbent President and the three (3) most recent surviving immediate Past Presidents of the Society. The Honors Committee shall be

responsible for the designation of the recipients of the Society's Gold Medal and Silver Medal. Nominations for the recipients of the said Medals may be made by any member of the Society in good standing submitted to the incumbent President prior to January 1 of each year. The incumbent President shall submit copies of all nominations to the other members of the Honors Committee who may either vote for any nominee for either award or abstain from voting with respect to such award. The incumbent President shall not vote. The unanimous concurrence of all voting members of the Committee shall be required to award either the Gold or Silver Medal.

a. The Gold Medal of the American Daffodil Society shall be awarded to an individual deemed by the Honors Committee as being worthy of "recognition of creative work of a pre-eminate nature in the understanding and advancement of daffodils."

b. The Silver Medal of the American Daffodil Society shall be awarded to an individual deemed by the Honors Committee as being worthy of "recognition of outstanding service to the American Daffodil Society."

ARTICLE VI.
Membership.

Section 1. Membership. The membership of the Society shall be composed of those persons having an interest in daffodils and who have made application for membership under such rules and conditions which the Board of the Society may, from time to time, prescribe.

Section 2. Classes of Members. The Board of the Society may establish, from time to time, in its discretion, various classes of membership, both voting and non-voting.

Section 3. Dues. The Board of the Society may establish, from time to time, the dues of members with respect to each class of membership properly established. The Finance Committee shall, as they deem apprioriate, prescribe for the amortization of the dues of Life Members, utilizing sound accounting priciples.

Section 4. Honorary and Special Members. The Board of the Society may, by resolution, elect honorary members and provide for special classes of non-voting members together with the conditions and requirements for membership therein.

Section 5. The Board of the Society, from time to time, may establish requirement for admission of members and may, when deemed in the best interest of the Society, terminate or decline to renew a membership.

ARTICLE VII.
Meetings.

Section 1. Meetings of the Membership.

a. The annual meeting of the membership of the Society shall be held at such time and in such place as may be determined by the Board of the Society or its Executive Committee.

b. Special meetings: Special meetings of the members of the Society may be called by the President, the majority of the Board of Directors, a majority of the Executive Committee, or upon the written request of fifty (50) voting members of the Society in good standing. A special meeting shall be called only for the consideration of specific proposals which shall be set forth in the notice of meeting. The special meeting shall have no authority to act upon proposals other than those for which the meeting is called.

c. Notices of meetings. Notice of the annual meeting of the membership of the Society or of any special meeting of the membership shall be given not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of such meeting. The notice of the meeting must be in writing and given by mail, personal delivery, or by publication in the *Daffodil Journal*. The date of delivery of the notice shall be deemed that date of the mailing thereof.

d. Quorum. Twenty-five (25) voting members in good standing of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business which may properly come before a meeting of the membership.

e. The minutes of all meetings of the membership shall be maintained at the office of the Executive Director.

Section 2. Meetings of the Board of the Society.

a. The Board of the Society shall meet within twenty-four (24) hours following the annual meeting of the membership and at the place thereof, and no notice shall be required for such meeting. The Board of the Society shall also meet at such other times and places as it may by resolution determine or upon call of the President or written request of any five (5) Directors. At least three (3) days notice of any special meeting of the Board of the Society shall be given. A special meeting shall be called only for the consideration of specific proposals which shall be set forth in the notice of meeting. The special meeting shall have no authority to act upon proposals other than those for which the meeting is called.

b. Quorum. Ten (10) members of the Board of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors. No proxy shall be given nor recognized at such meetings. Minutes of all meetings of the Board of the Society shall be maintained by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VIII.

Regions.

Section 1. The Regions of the Society shall be constituted geographically as follows:

a. New England Region — Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Westchester County of New York.

b. Northeast Region — New York (except Westchester County), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

c. Middle Atlantic — Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia.

d. Midwest Region — Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

e. Southern Region — Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

f. Southeast Region — North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

g. Southwest Region — Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.

h. Central Region — Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

i. Pacific Region — Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, and Alaska.

Section 2. The Board of the Society shall, by resolution, designate, define, and modify the Regions to promote the best interests of the Society and of its membership.

ARTICLE IX.

Rules of Order.

Section 1. The rules of order as set forth in the most recent edition of Roberts Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of the Society in all applicable matters not inconsistent with these By-Laws or with such special rules of order as the Society may, from time to time, adopt.

ARTICLE X.

Indemnification of Officers, Chairmen, and Directors.

Section 1. The Society shall indemnify any and all persons who may serve or who have served at any time as officers, committee chairmen, or directors, their respective heirs, administrators, successors, and assigns, against

any and all expenses, including amounts paid upon judgments, counsel fees and amounts paid in settlement (before or after suit is commenced), actually and necessarily incurred by said persons in connection with the defense or settlement of any claim, action, suit, or proceeding in which they, or any of them, are made party or which may be asserted against them or any of them by reason of being or having been an officer, committee chairman, or director of the Society, if such officer, committee chairman, or director acted in good faith for a purpose which he or she reasonably believed to be in the best interest of the Society, and, in criminal action or proceedings, in addition, had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful, provided nothing herein contained shall create a right to indemnifiction inconsistent with or contrary to any statute which may be applicable thereto.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments.

Section 1. The members of the Society may by majority vote, at any annual or special meeting of the membership, amend or repeal these By-Laws. An amendment may be proposed by five (5) or more members in writing. No amendments shall have the effect of terminating the existing unexpired Term of any Officer or Director.

FURTHER MATTERS BEFORE THE BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

Since we have completed most of our "housekeeping" tasks, thanks in most part to our attorney, Richard Frank, Jr., our committee has been charged with the task of bringing a more "grass roots" representation to the board. This could entail changing our nominating committee procedures. The possibility exists that the way we nominate our Regional Vice-Presidents and our Regional Directors, rather than who we nominate, may be the fault.

At the present time the Nominating Committee consisting of five members who serve for one year, nominate their successors, at which time the president selects a chairman. There is no formula which provides for rotating representation of our nine regions, however, it is an unofficial mandate. The committee consults with members of their assigned regions to compile a list of willing candidates. The committee member then selects one candidate for RVP and RD. The committee as a whole then votes for their 1-2-3-4-5 choice for Second Vice-President, who usually moves up the chairs to President. The Committee then disbands, a new one is formed, and the process repeats itself.

Here are some ideas for changing our present system and the concerns involved:

1. Let the regions caucus in the fall and present their own candidates for RVP and RD to the Nominating Committee. Who better to represent and have the support of the region than their own candidate?

Some regions don't have fall regional meetings. Their region is too large. Therefore, should we realign our regions? For example should we create another region on the West Coast?

What about a breakfast caucus of each region at the annual convention to nominate their candidates? This would also provide a method of meeting people from your area.

Conventions are already busy. When would there be time? It would add to convention expense to secure additional meeting rooms.

The existing Board members from each region could caucus and present the Nominating Committee a candidate for RVP and RD. They are active in their regions and know who is working and interested.

Some regions don't have a lot of representation on the Board as it is. Might this be a one person decision?

2. Members of the Nominating Committee should be appointed from the various regions to insure reasonable representation. The chairman should be appointed from the existing committee to provide some continuity to the committee for the following year.

Could the Nominating Committee be a continuous committee, with the Chairman going off each year and one new member appointed? The Chairman could be appointed by seniority. Graphic diversification should be emphasized when filling a vacancy on the Committee.

I feel we have a knowledgeable and capable committee that is considering the needs and desires of the entire membership of ADS. We would greatly appreciate any and all input you feel pertinent to this process. We want your opinions!

Nancy H. Gill, Chairman,
2454 West Lane Ave., Columbus, OH 43221

Mrs. Robert Brunner.....610 College Lan., Indianapolis, IN 46240
A. Eugene Cameron....410 S. Paseo Estrella, Anaheim Hilla, CA 92807
Richard Ezell.....94 Willowbrook Dr., Chambersburg, PA 17201
Richard Frank, Jr.,.....1018 Stonewall Dr., Nashville, TN 37220
Mrs. Herman Madsen.....E4 Lynx Dr., Black Mountain, NC 28711
Mrs. Richard Turner.....RR#1, Box 241, Kingston, RI 02892

COMING EVENTS

Championship of Ireland, Belfast.....April 10 - 12, 1992
ADS Convention, Columbus, Ohio.....April 23 - 25, 1992
ADS Convention, Nashville, Tennessee.....April 1 - 3, 1993
ADS Convention, Portland, Oregon.....Spring, 1994
ADS Convention, Dallas, Texas.....Spring, 1995

DAFFODILS IN WINTER

PEGGY MACNEALE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

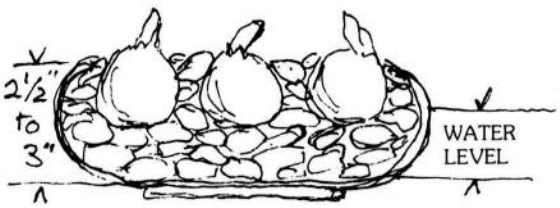
After the winter solstice our spirits are lifted as the daylight span lengthens. Indeed, it is said that humans respond to light much as plants do. Out on the west coast, and in southern Gulf state gardens, the Grand Monarch daffodils are blooming, so why shouldn't the rest of us enjoy some indoor beauty by way of their cousins, the Paper Whites? A bowl of forced Narcissus *tazetta papyraceous* bulbs will perfume a room, and a series of them, started every two weeks throughout December, January and February, will help us survive ice and snow in fine shape.

All you need for your Paper White projects are bulbs, pebbles, and a few bowls. I use everything from an old 10" diameter Rookwood container, which will take about a dozen bulbs, to garage (yard) sale ceramics that have the right depth — two and one half to three inches. Plastic Cool Whip or "butter" spread tubs can be recycled — holding three to five bulbs, they are perfect for the dinette table.

Most Paper Whites are imported from Israel these days, and you should be able to find them in any garden store. The pebbles can be obtained at a builder's supply. If river or glacial outwash gravel is not available you can use crushed stone, but I do urge you to collect enough pebbles for a top layer of interesting colors. Over the years I have come home from various vacation trips with buckets of treasures from the Great Lakes, New England or riversides. Even when we travel by plane, I manage at least a pocketful of pebbles — it is like eating peanuts when I am on a gravelly beach.

Paper Whites are so easy that no one should ever have a failure. I did, however, have one miserable experience when I used pebbles collected at a seashore. I neglected to wash the salt out of these, and all my bulbs dwindled as their roots began to rot in the saline medium. That taught me a lesson — all pebbles, wherever collected, are now rinsed until I am sure they are clean.

PUT A GOOD LAYER OF STONES IN THE BOWL. SET BULBS CLOSE BUT NOT CROWDED. FILL BETWEEN & OVER THE BULBS WITH PEBBLES, LEAVING TIPS EXPOSED.



So now you have bulbs, bowls and stones. Why not used potting soil? Well, it is not only a tradition to plant Paper Whites in pebbles, but it makes sense because the weight of the stones holds the bulbs in place. Also, we don't need fertile soil because Paper Whites are not hardy in most states — we throw them away after blooms fade.

You can pot up all your bulbs at once if you wish, but withhold water until you want to initiate growth. I usually have some started about Thanksgiving time so the buds are ready to pop open by Christmas. As soon as I add water I set those bowls in my hall closet, which is on an outside wall. In this cool, dark atmosphere the roots begin to grow. After a week in the dark I move the bowls to a bright window, but not direct, hot sunlight. Fluorescent light is perfect for encouraging rapid green top growth. If started in November the bulbs need a good five weeks till flowering. The later in the season you begin the growth process, the faster the blooms appear.

Paper Whites are great fun for children, ideal for horticultural therapy projects, and a pot of bulbs ready to bloom makes a popular Christmas exchange gift. Also, planting Paper Whites is a good way to become acquainted with Division 8, the tazetta hybrids, many of which are quite hardy in Zone 5. It takes a brutal winter to discourage Golden Dawn, Geranium, Highfield Beauty, and other newer tazettas, all of which extend the blooming season into late April in our mid-America gardens.

CELEBRATE COLUMBUS

NAOMI LIGGETT, *Columbus, Ohio*

Come to Columbus on April 23 - 25, 1992, and join in the celebration of the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' voyage to the Americas. AmeriFlora '92 will be the centerpiece for the United States' quincentennial. A major attraction will be the two-week internationally sanctioned floral and garden design competition, the first ever held in the United States. Due to a change in date and site this event will be open during this convention.

Another highlight of AmeriFlora '92 will be the Franklin Park Conservatory which has been restored and expanded more than four times its original size. A state-of-the-art ecosphere takes visitors through nine different climates with one of the nation's most complete collection of plants.

NavStar, a stunning 30 foot tall 20-ton stainless steel sculpture, will be the focal point of the Christopher Columbus Mallway. Its three billowing sales encompass the universe with the western-most sail pointing to the North Star.

Our convention will be held at the Hyatt on Capital Square which now connects to an exciting shopping mall, Columbus City Centre. Another attraction in the downtown area will be a replica of the Santa Maria anchored on the Scioto River a short walk from the hotel.

Entries for the National Show will be accepted on Wednesday, April 22 after 4 p.m., and close on Thursday at 10:00 a.m. The show opens to the public at 3:00 p.m. and remains until after the Friday Banquet. Thursday evening a banquet will be held at which time the show awards will be presented. Immediately following the meal, the ADS Bulb Auction will be conducted.

Friday commences with a Judges Refresher Breakfast, after which you may depart for AmeriFlora at your convenience. While there, be sure to look for The American Daffodil Society's display planting in the Tapestry garden. There are several restaurants on the site as well as quick food areas. Lunch will be on your own permitting attendees to stay as long as they like.

The Annual Meeting and Banquet will be Friday evening with Don Barnes, author of *Daffodils For Home, Garden and Show*, as the featured speaker. The Hybridizers' Breakfast will be on Saturday morning with a full meal. Afterwards the buses will leave for Whetstone Display Garden, a project of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society since 1974. One bed with 125 cultivars has grown to seventeen beds with over 1100 cultivars/species.

Lunch will be at the Confluence Restaurant which affords a dramatic view of the downtown skyline from the confluence of the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers. After lunch the buses will continue to Hatfield Gardens. This evening's banquet will have Dr. Peter Ramsay from Hamilton, New Zealand and co-owner of Koanga Daffodils as our speaker.

Join us in Ohio, the heart of it all, in April 1992 for the grand celebration of Christopher Columbus's voyage to the New World and our favorite flower, daffodils.

FLYING TO CONVENTION?

Check this out. Innovative Travel Service had negotiated a special conference discount with USAir. To obtain this discount, please call Karen at Innovative Travel service, 1-800-441-2055. Innovative Travel Service will be contributing a portion of its commission to the ADS.

Registration Form
ADS CONVENTION, APRIL 23-25, 1992
Hyatt on Capitol Square, Columbus, Ohio

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Christian or Nickname(s) _____

Check here if under 60 years old _____

REGISTRATION FEE: Before March 8.....$150.00
Before April 2.....$165.00
After April 2.....$187.50

Registration includes: National Show, Thursday, Friday, Saturday Banquets, Saturday Luncheon, Tours including admission to AmeriFlora. (Banquets limited to 250)

Hybridizer's Full Breakfast.....$12.00

Judges Refresher & European Breakfast inclusive.....$10.50

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes _____ No _____

Send registration fee plus breakfast(s) to:
Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43221.
Make checks payable to 1992 ADS Convention.
NO ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS WILL BE PERMITTED AFTER APRIL 22.

HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST
HYATT ON CAPITOL SQUARE

75 East State Street • Columbus, Ohio 43215 • 614-228-1234

Please submit by April 1, 1992

Single: $80.00 _____ Triple: $88.00 _____ Quad: $98.00 _____

Double - Two persons, King Bed.....$80.00 _____
Double - Two persons, 2 Double Beds.....$80.00 _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Arrival Date _____ Time _____ Departure Date _____ Time _____

I will share a room with _____

Send reservation request directly to Hyatt on Capitol Square with a deposit for the first night's lodging. After April 1, reservations accepted on a space available basis. Check in time is 3 p.m. Circle name of credit card; AMEX VS MC DC CB DIS

CC# _____ Exp. Date _____ Sales and Bed Taxes 15.75%

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THE DAFFODILL SOCIETY

was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics.

Minimum membership subscription is $3.00 per annum; overseas members $8.00 for three years (optional); payment by STERLING International Money Order please to:

Hon. Don Barnes, Secretary, 32 Montgomery Ave., Sheffield, S7 INZ, England

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P.O. Box 272 - Owatonna, MN 55060

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Mary Becker.....Mr. & Mrs. R.F. Johnson
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Delaware Valley Daffodil Society
Mr. & Mrs. Donald King
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Mr. & Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr.
Mrs. Richard Turner
Mr. & Mrs. W. Lee Wiley
Nancy Howard.....Mr. & Mrs. Donald King
D.Q. Rankin, Sr......Pre-1940 Daffodils Robin
Dorothy F. Wiley.....Mrs. Elisha Hansen
Mr. & Mrs. Herman Madsen
Mr. & Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr.
Irma Werling.....Mr. Kenneth Mann

RESEARCH & EDUCATION ENDOWMENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

(in memory of)

Goldie Vernia.....Mr. & Mrs. David Frey

BOOK REVIEW

NARCISSUS
by Michael Jefferson-Brown
Timber Press
256 pp $38 (Available from the ADS)

MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Milford, Ohio*

Michael Jefferson-Brown was for many years one of England's leading growers of daffodils, having established and run an internationally known bulb business which he sold in 1985. He began writing books in 1951, and in the intervening years has written sixteen, five of them about daffodils.

The current 256-page volume includes 50 colour photos and covers all phases of daffodil growing. The work of the major historical breeders is profiled, and it includes a review of the species. This is followed by classification and cultivation, and then chapters on each division highlighting important cultivars in each. He devotes quite a bit of space

to Mitsch cultivars, but dismisses John Lea's work in red cups with a brief paragraph about the flowers' high show quality.

Several pages are devoted to Dr. Throckmorton's toned flowers. Mr. Jefferson-Brown says Dr. Throckmorton "is one of the few breeders to have established a definite new race, 'Throckmortonii.' "

While Mr. Jefferson-Brown clearly writes for the gardener rather than the enthusiast, the enthusiast will want to add this book to his library as well.

It is available from the office for $38.00.

THERE ARE NO UNINTERESTING DAFFODILS

LEE KITCHENS, *Cinnaminson, New Jersey*

At a recent daffodil show in Dublin, New Hampshire, a gentleman came up to me and asked to see the oldest form of daffodil. I took him over to the species class, expecting to show him, a *N. Bulbocodium* that I had seen on the table the day before, which was the first day of the show. But, there was no bulbocodium on the table. I asked around to find what had happened to that particular specimen and found that earlier in the day, many blooms that had faded and died overnight had been removed from display, and thrown into the trash.

I picked through the trash and discards and found a very wilted and sad bulbocodium and retrieved it. I brushed it off, perked it up a bit, and gave it to my gentleman friend. I told him a little of the history of the daffodil, and explained that this little "ugly duckling" had seen better times, but was perhaps one of the oldest forms that we had in the show. Well, in his hands, that little faded duckling became a swan. He went all over the show floor showing all his friends the proud grandparent of all those beautiful young children on the show tables. And he carried his prize home with him when he left.

When I was in college, I had a mathematics professor who said: "there is no such thing as an uninteresting number. If you could find a number that had absolutely nothing interesting about it, then that very fact would make it an interesting number!"

To carry that same line of logic into the realm of the daffodil, "There is no such thing as an uninteresting daffodil." We may think that there are uninteresting flowers, but it is just that we don't know something interesting about it. Let me give you an example.

Last year I bought and planted some White Sails bulbs (4W-W), hoping to get an interesting all white double. When it first bloomed this year, I thought it a most disappointing double, and planned to dig it up later and replace it with a more glamorous flower.

On May 8th, when I returned from our last flower show of the season (Dublin, New Hampshire) and drove into the driveway, there was only one flower still blooming in the garden. You guessed it: White Sails. That most uninteresting flower, destined for the trash heap had become my very latest blooming swan. On this Mother's Day, the only fresh daffodil gracing the dinner table was my ugly duckling turned swan: White Sails.

RANDOM RAMBLINGS

MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Milford, Ohio*

You're probably going to receive this in the middle of holiday preparations, so take time out to have a cup of something hot, sit back and relax and enjoy the *Journal*. Then you can get back to the hustle and bustle of the holidays. If you didn't pot some Paper Whites earlier, buy a pot in bloom and enjoy their fragrance.

My family is always on the lookout for anything with daffodils on it. For Mother's Day, I was the recipient of a sun tea jar embellished with daffodils. A recent catalogue from Coldwater Creek has a sterling silver daffodil pin (four blooms) with a layering of 24K gold on the blooms, and an art glass window hanging with daffodils, tulips and hyacinths.

After my little listing of early cultivars, Dave Karnstedt wrote to say that one of the first standards with color to bloom each year for him is Mitsch's old hybrid, Bobolink. "The amount of orange in the cup varies with the weather, but whatever it may be, it's always eagerly looked forward to each spring. Another oldie, Landmark, from Brogden can always be counted or to produce pure white flowers with a substantial amount of orange in their cups," writes Dave.

Winter is a good time to get all your records up-to-date, or to plan "ideal" crosses for next year. Remember, you can save pollen from early blooming flowers to use on later ones. This is the time when you dream about the perfect seedling which is going to bloom for the first time in your garden. Watching those first buds develop is exciting. And of course, all your geese look like swans. After awhile you'll need to be discerning and admit that the geese look like geese! A good friend comes in handy here. But enjoy those first blooms. And it must be a truism that all the best seedlings die immediately! Sort of like the fisherman who tells about the "one that got away," or the gardener who says, "You should have seen the garden last week; it was beautiful then. Now everything's gone."

Don't forget to save the ashes from your fireplace to put on the daffodil beds. The potash is good for them, so if you need another reason to sit by the fire, say you're doing it for the daffodils.

SCHEDULE OF 1992 SHOWS

BOB SPOTTS, *Awards Chairman*

The following list of show dates is incomplete. If you desire to list your show in the March, 1992 *Journal*, please send date, sponsor, location, and name of contact to the ADS Awards Chairman, 409 Hazelnut Drive, Oakley, CA 94561, by January 5, 1992.

March 7 - 8 **Clinton, Mississippi**
Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B.C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.

March 14 - 15 **LaCanada, California**
Southern California Daffodil Society at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive. Information: Mrs. Nancy Cameron, 410 S. Paseo Estrella, Anaheim Hills, CA 92807.

March 14 - 15 **Fortuna, California**
Fortuna Garden Club at the Monday Club, 610 Main Street. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P.O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.

March 14 - 15 **Dallas, Texas**
Southwest Regional. Texas Daffodil Society at the D-Art Visual Center, 2917 Swiss Avenue. Information: Mrs. R.H. Rodgers, 3612 Rosedale Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202.

March 21 - 22 **Walnut Creek, California**
Pacific Regional. Northern California Daffodil Society at the Heather Farm Garden Center, 1540 Marchbanks Drive. Information: Mr. Kirby Fong, 790 Carmel Avenue, Livermore, CA 94550.

March 21 - 22 **Conway, Arkansas**
Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mrs. W.B. Mayes, Jr., 7 Deerwood Drive, Conway, AR 72032.

March 28 - **Chapel Hill, North Carolina**
Southeast Regional. North Carolina Daffodil Society at the North Carolina Botanical Garden, Totten Center. Information: Mrs. Aileen Goodwin Randall, 103 West Poplar, Carrboro, NC 27510.

March 28 - 29 **Hernando, Mississippi**
State Show. Garden study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Ms. Sandra Childers, 3476 Johnson Road, Hernando, MS 38632.

March 28 - 29 **Albany, Oregon**
State Show. Oregon Daffodil Society at the Linn County Fairgrounds, 3051 S.E. Oakway Avenue. Information: Mrs. Laverne Hawkims, 30737 Green Valley Road, Shedd, OR 97377.

March 28 - 29 **Atlanta, Georgia**
Georgia Daffodil Society at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Ms. Suzanne Doughtie, 3687 Habersham Lane, Duluth, GA 30136.

March 28 - 29 **Knoxville, Tennessee**
East Tennessee Daffodil Society at the Auditorium of Plant Sciences Building, College of Agriculture Campus, University of Tennessee. Information: Ms. Nancy Robinson, 103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, TN 37801.

March 28 - 29 **Wichita, Kansas**
Wichita Daffodil Society and Kansas Garden Group at the Botanica, the Wichita Gardens, 701 Amidon. Information: Mrs. Jane Meyer, 3403 Brookemade, Drive, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008.

April 1 **Onley, Virginia**
Town and Country Garden Group at the Carrie Watson Memorial Club House. Information: Mrs. David W. Corson, P.O. Box D, Locustville, VA 23404.

April 1 **Upperville, Virginia**
Upperville Garden Club at the Trinity Parish House. Information: Mrs William Tayloe, Route 1, Box 205, Middleburg, VA 22117.

April 4 **Scottsburg, Indiana**
Scottsburg, Indiana, and Kentucky State Show. Daffodil Growers South and Kentucky Daffodil Society at Leota Barn, R.R.3. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R.R.3, Scottsburg, IN 47170.

April 4 - 5 **Gloucester, Virginia**
Garden Club of Gloucester at the Page Middle School, Route 17. Information: Mrs. William E. Allaun, III, Route 3, Box 909A, Gloucester, VA 23061.

April 4 - 5 **Princess Anne, Maryland**
Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Mrs. Thomas Larsen, 26374 Mt. Vernon Road, Princess Anne, MD 21853.

April 4 - 5 **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 9 - 10 **Harrisonburg, Virginia**
The Garden Club of Virginia and the Spotswood Garden Club at the Harrisonburg Memmonite Church, 1552 South High Street. Information: Mrs. Dan Witmer, 285 Birdie Circle, Harrisonburg, VA 22801.

April 10 - 11 **Edgewater, Maryland**
The Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland at the London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. Marie Coulter, 34 Prestonfield Lane, Severna Park, MD 21146.

April 11 - 12 **Richmond, Virginia**
The Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden at a location to be announced. Information: Mrs. John P. Robinson, 1600 Westboork Avenue, Apt. 210, Richmond, VA 23227.

April 11 - 12 **Dayton, Ohio**
Midwest Regional. Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Wegerzyn Hoticultural Center, 1301 E. Seibenthaler Avenue. Information: Mrs. Richard Omlor, 237 Hadley Avenue, Oakwood, OH 45419.

April 15 **Indianapolis, Indiana.**
Indiana Daffodil Society at Holiday House, Holiday Park. Information: Mrs. Helen Link, P.O. Box 84, Brooklyn, IN 46111.

April 18 - 19 **Glencoe, Illinois**
Midwest Daffodil Society at the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society, Lake Cook Road. Information: Mrs. Steven Carr, 12523 South Fairview Avenue, Blue Island, IL 60406.

April 18 - 19 **Washington, D.C.**
Washington Daffodil Society at the U.S. National Arboretum Administration Building, 24th and R. Streets, NE. Information: Ms. Delia Bankhead, P.O. Box 4, Hillsboro, VA 22132.

April 18 - 19 **Kennett Square, Pennsylvania**
Delaware Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.

April 21 - 22 **Morristown, New Jersey**
New Jersey Daffodil Society at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Joseph Haggerty Education Building. Information: Mrs. Kenneth G. Appel, 19 Roosevelt Road, Maplewood, NJ 07040.

April 22 - 23 **Baltimore, Maryland**
Maryland Daffodil Society at the Church of the Redeemer, 5603 North Charles Street. Information: Mrs. Emory E. Tamplin, Jr., 5841 Castle Haven Road, Cambridge, MD 21613.

April 23 - 25 **Columbus, Ohio**
National Show. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Hyatt on Capitol Square. Information: Mrs. Nancy Gill, 2475 West Lane Avenue, Columbus, OH 43221.

April 26 - 27 **Nantucket, Massachusetts**
Nantucket Daffodil Society at the "Meeting House," Harbor House, North Beach Street. Information: Ms. Mary Malavese, P.O. Box 1183, Nantucket, MA 02554.

April 29 **Greenwich, Connecticut**
Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Christ Church Parish Hall, 254 E. Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles, 299 Round Hill Road, Greenwich, CT 06831.

April 29 - 30 **Chambersburg, Pennsylvania**
Chambersburg Garden Club at First Lutheran Church, 43 West Washington Street. Information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201.

May 1 - 2 **Dublin, New Hampshire**
New England Regional. Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Townhall. Information: Dr. Julie Crocker, P.O. Box 305, Dublin, NH 03444.

May 2 - 3 **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.

May 2 - 3 **Rockford, Illinois**
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 9 - 10 **Twin Cities, Minnesota**
State Show. Daffodil Society of Minnesota and Iris Society of Minnesota, location to be announced. Information: Mr. Julius Wadekamper, Rt. 5, 15974 Canby Avenue, Faribault, MN 55021.

To be announced **St. Louis, Missouri**
ADS Central Region at a location to be announced. Information: Mrs. Jane Meyer, 3403 Brookmeade Drive, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008. 128902

BEGINNING HYBRIDIZING or POLLEN DAUBING 101

STEPHEN J. VINISKY, *Sherwood, Oregon*

December is a good time to update records, plan for next spring and think about what will be done differently this coming year.

Planning and record keeping are much like all other areas of hybridizing; One may invest hours or minutes a year. Many of the great hybridizers (past and present) keep detailed records. On the other hand some have recorded next to nothing. As a beginner, it can be difficult to decide in advance what information to keep track of for the future. If you do decide to keep records, the seed parent and pollen parent are generally at the top of the priority list.

If keeping records is fun and not a tedious chore you might consider recording: The number of flowers you crossed, the number of flowers that produced a seed pod, the number of seeds in the pod, the number of seed or the percentage of seed that germinated, the year or age of the bulbets when planted out at their final spacing, and the age of the bulb or year of first flowering.

I find a three ring binder convenient for holding my working records, others find 4 x 6 file cards also work well. My binder has three divider tabs. One section is for named commercial stock including numbered seedlings from other breeders. The second section is for my crosses. Section three is for my seedling selections. Having all records and parentage in one location is a real timesaver. Again, this is not the only way to do it. Find a system that works and is easy for you.

The single most important tool available to us is the ADS Data Bank. It is a complete record of parentage and an invaluable reference. It contains the hybridizer, color code, season of bloom, and year of introduction. Data on fertility is included for many flowers. The Data Bank is an incredible value at $18.00 and should be part of every library. If you don't have it write Mary Lou Gripshover and get one!

Careful study of the parentage of your favorite daffodils can reap large rewards in hybridizing. One may begin to get an idea what famous breeders were trying to accomplish with a particular cross. It is one way to attempt to understand the minds of great hybridizers of the past and present. Another facet that can be looked at is re-making a cross with clearly superior parents. This can be an effective way to compress time. I find the study of the Data Bank endlessly fascinating and absorbing although my wife equates it to reading the white pages of a telephone directory. Hopefully many of you will agree with me.

The use of a computer to store my records has been a pleasant surprise. After one full year of use I can tell you I will never go back to a manual system. Currently I have an Apple Macintosh computer and use the Data Base portion of Microsoft "Works" for all daffodil records. Entering the initial information was tedious but the ability to sort information based on my needs has more than convinced me of the positive benefits. If you use a personal computer to keep track of your daffodils, please drop me a postcard or letter and let me know what type of computer you use and what software you have found most helpful for keeping track of your daffodils. If there is enough interest, I will do a separate article for those that may wish to start using a computer for keeping records of their daffodils.

Labels and Labeling: Looking back over the last 20 or so years of *The Daffodil Journal* I was struck by the creativity of our membership. Materials mentioned for garden labels have been: Vinyl, Wood stakes, Bricks and paint, Zinc, 9 gauge wire and aluminum labels, Venetian blind slats, and 6" PVC pipe! Such a list would also seem to say that a perfect label is at about the same stage of development as the definitive pink daffodil. Does anyone know of a label that is inexpensive, sturdy, easy to write on, doesn't fade and will last at least 5 years? If you have a favorite label that works and you feel is superior please let me know. In the meantime I will stick with the wire on aluminum type.

There has been quite a lot of talk about the number of registrations of new daffodils lately. Many feel that prices are high and there are far too many flowers being introduced. As we move through the first few years together and wait for the seedlings to bloom, it seems to me

that the real art of hybridizing lies not in the physical act of crossing the flower (or in raising the resulting seed to it's first bloom) but in the true art of **Selection.**

The delightful blend of joy and despair begins when you see your maiden bloom. As the flowers bloom each successive year you begin the critical process of selection. Over the next three to five years careful observations begin to determine whether your efforts are world class or should be consigned to the compost heap. Another five or more years may elapse before a commercially viable quantity has been propagated. In my view this is part of the cost of expensive new varieties.

When we buy a new introduction we are paying in part for the breeders' ability to select flowers. J. Lionel Richardson once said, "If you are going to breed daffodils, start with a good brood mare." This same logic may be applied to the choice you have of where you choose to buy your bulbs. One need look no further than the enviable show successes that the flowers of Brian Duncan, Clive Postles, Murray Evans, Grant Mitsch, and Dick and Elise Havens (naming a very few) have had world wide.

When one looks at the time, effort, dedication and hard work over such a lengthy period of years, I would suggest that even the newest and most expensive introductions are a bargain. All serious breeders will tell you breeding daffodils is not a road to millions. It surely is a labor of love.

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OF DAFFODILS AND . . . .

PERSEPHONE

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS. Do you ever study them, compare them, or marvel at the mystery that is in each one of them? I find them endlessly fascinating. Take daffodil seeds. Some are large, round, smooth and shiny as the beady black eyes of some little birds. Others are very small, rough, not at all uniform in shape and with a texture that could be described as chalky (i.e. if anything so very black could be compared with chalk?). Between these extremes there are wide variations in size, form and colour — apparant under close observation. As I said, the study can be fascinating.

Then, if you're interested in the further mystery of how they respond to moisture, warmth and light, there is a way to watch them start to germinate and grow. All the equipment you need is a clear plastic box with a close-fitting lid — a plastic sandwich box is ideal — and a bit of rough sphagnum or even a paper towel.

The procedure goes as follows. First, give your seeds a pre-soak in some wetting agent. (I use Basic-H for presoaking all types of seeds plus a lot of other purposes. It is available from any Shaklee representative — to be found in the yellow pages.)

While your seeds are soaking prepare their place of "resting" for the following weeks. Wash the plastic box and rinse it with hot water. If using the rough sphagnum, wash it thoroughly in clear, running water then squeeze out excess moisture. If using paper towel cut double thickness to fit bottom of box and moisten it.

Once the seeds are soaked and the box is prepared, space seeds on surface of moss or paper. Cover box and **keep it covered** at all times, unless the contents appear to be too dry. The available moisture will condense in light and warmth, then drain back to the bottom of container. (While it is unlikely that any seed or seeds may start to mold, if you see this happening, remove the affected seed with a pair of tweezers and re-cover box.)

If the container is kept covered, the seeds will be provided with one basic requirement — constant adequate moisture — without being allowed to get too wet. To provide necessary warmth and light the box may be placed under gro-lights. Or, failing this, put the box on a sunny windowsill. (I always had perfect conditions, a window shelf placed over a radiator (which gave bottom heat) and the location got morning sun and light shade thereafter.)

Given these conditions the seed will respond in different ways. Seed of the small species, e.g. *NN. cyclamineus, bulbocodium* and others will usually respond very quickly and all at about the same rate of time. Seeds of hybrids will probably respond over a long period of time —

with weeks or even months between the time the first growth appears and consequent response of other seeds from the same batch.

The first growth that appears is a single root which is called a "radical". (The radical is the first growth of many things, not only seeds but ideas and philosophies and suchlike. So if you're inclined to bad-mouth a radical, remember that without them we would have no plants grown from seed, nor new ideas, or a lot of other good things.)

After the radical appears, then additional top and bottom growth will start developing soon after. After the other roots and some top growth has formed, you can observe how growth continues. **Or,** you can carefully lift out the started plants and insert in a container of your favorite growing medium. They will happily continue to grow and develop if you just protect them from the cruel, cold world with a dome of plastic or even a plastic bag, to retain moisture.

I assure you that if you try this experiment you'll never again take a daffodil seed for granted, and you will have learned a lot about how those seeds respond.

ABOUT PLANTING SEEDS AS USUAL. For starters I can say, with honesty, that on balance I have never had any problems with caring for babies — be they daffodils, humans, other plants and many animals. It is when they get to be adolescents that I have trouble coping! (Some day I'll write a sad saga about "the ones that got away" but that's another story, for another time.)

Since I usually concentrated on crosses that were known to be difficult and might be impossible, I planted the seeds from each cross in a separate container — usually a recycled tin of proper size. After providing adequate draining holes in the bottom, I would fit in a piece of plastic or wire window screen. (This keeps out various bugs that can enter a container from the bottom.) Next I would put in some broken crock, top this with course granite grit and, finally, a layer of clean rough sphagnum. The planting medium consisted of loam, sand, peat moss and some fine grit or gravel. On top of this I placed a layer of milled sphagnum, watered the container thoroughly then spaced the seeds on top of the moss and added a thin layer of fine grit. These containers were then placed under gro-lights, or plunged in a cold frame. As each container of seeds was ready to be transplanted it was very easy to lift out the container, turn out the bulblets, record results and plant the little bulbs in raised beds.

This may seem like an inordinate amount of time to spend on planting seeds, but I found it worthwhile. In some cases a single seed from a cross proved to be very important (one of this group was the seedling from Aragon x *N. triandrus auranticus*, the most distinctive miniature triandrus hybrid I, or anyone else, had seen.)

This method also made it possible to be sure that some of my other far-out crosses had been successful, e.g. Flomay and Fairy Circle (both

ways). Due to a series of disasters these seedlings no longer exist, but I have pictures to prove they were "as advertised." I only mention this to urge others to "go and do likewise."

BEAUTIFUL BULBS. Do you ever take the time to study and admire your daffodil bulbs? To my way of thinking they can be as beautiful and interesting as the flowers they will produce (just as some bird eggs are as lovely as the birds they produce). Each time I see *N. x tenuior* I am reminded of the delightful description of the bulbs found in Burbidge and Baker "the bulbs are about the size of thrushes' eggs, and of a glistening greyish colour, not dark brown as in most of the other species." Unlike most other reference books, Burbidge and Baker includes the pictures of a typical bulb on nearly every plate. (These can be very helpful in trying to identify a species and they are indeed a pleasure to see.)

I think it bears noting that Smith & Hawkins also includes photos of a number of bulbs in their catalogue. And, since I am so interested I was delighted to receive a beautiful brochure from HADECO in South Africa that featured nothing but the beautiful bulbs on the colored cover. Finally, I would suggest that even if one hasn't access to printed material like these examples — you could at least take the time to study and admire your own bulbs as you handle them.

ABOUT CHOPS AND CHANGES. I made no secret of how I felt about changing the classification of Tete-a-Tete — so it should surprise no one that I am opposed to the proposal of changing the classification of Jumblie, Quince, Segovia, Xit and Yellow Xit.

To my way of thinking, the amount of time and energy spent on making such recommendations might better be devoted to attracting more exhibitors and entries! Over the years I have made it a point to study all of the show reports in the UK, especially the classes for miniatures, and found the total of exhibitors and entries in these classes can't compare with the exhibitors and entries we find in just **one** show in this country! Thus I happen to think it is a case of the tail wagging the dog for the RHS Committee to presume to "teach this grandmother to suck eggs" so to speak! I do hope a number of our members will register a complaint.

And while on the subject of changes, I fail to understand why some members want to delete Frosty Morn from the list of miniatures. (I have comparative pictures of Frosty Morn staged in a row with Stafford, Segovia and such and it is not out of proportion. I don't know what some people may be growing under the name of Frosty Morn, I only know that my stock (obtained from Alec Gray the first time it was offered) has never exceeded the desirable size and proportions for a miniature.

And, finally, I wonder what anyone can be thinking of to suggest that Fairy Circle should be added to the miniature list. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, Fairy Circle is a Tweeny, and a darling one, that should be left in that group.

N. TRIANDRUS TRIANDRUS

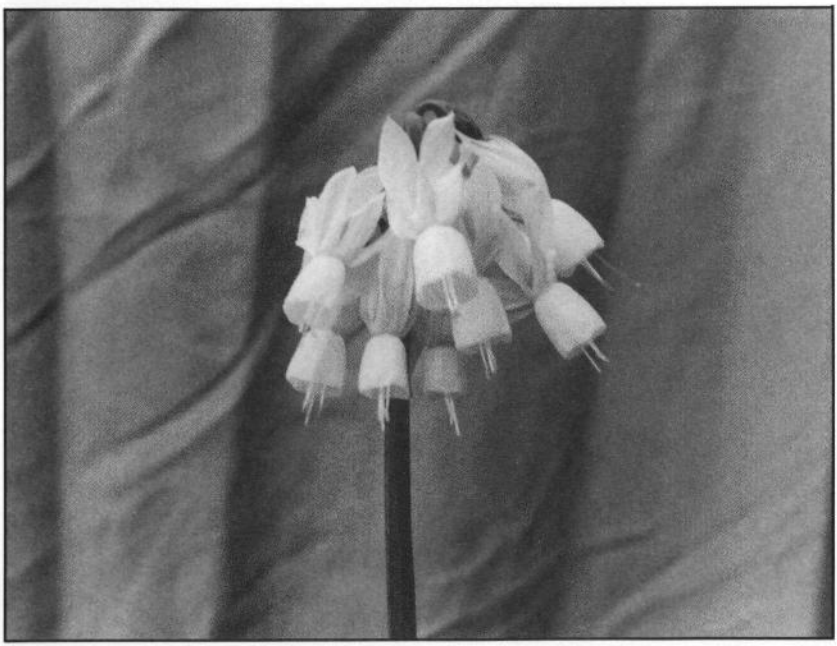
JIM PEARCE, *Colchester, England*

Never underestimate *N. triandrus* — so ran the caption, Vol. 26, No. 2, Page 116, by Eve Robertson.

I was much flattered by Eve's comments on my show specimen of *N. triandrus albus*, which I understand we should now refer to as *N. triandrus triandrus*. Eve even ventured so far as to suggest that perhaps one day I may come up with a seven headed specimen topping the somewhat unusual six that had caused all the stir. My interest was of course that I should be able to repeat, or rather hope that the bulb would be able to give a repeat performance the following year. Or, was this to be one of fluke. Frankly that was my summing up of the situation though I did point out at the time that there appeared no fasciation or other aberration likely to be responsible.

The following spring Lady Luck was with me again to the tune of two sixes on another collected bulb not wishing to be upstaged. Both stems were staged, through I have to admit more to satisfy my ego than to impress the judges as both had passed their best when the appointed day arrived.

Not surprisingly, I awaited spring 1991 with baited breath and could scarcely believe my eyes as several sixes unfurled, and this time good



fortune ensured that I was able to stage one at Solihull and one at Westminster, causing a ripple of interest at this repeat performance.

There the story might have ended had it not been for the appearance of — yes — one with seven blooms and, more astonishingly still, one with eight.

Clearly Copford is more amenable than Puerto de San Gloria where I found it growing with four florets. Now I guess a little exercise in chipping may not be out of place, though it will be with some considerable trepidation that the knife is used. Meanwhile a fair crop of seed has been set.

HERE AND THERE

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Certificate of Merit is awarded for outstanding contributions to (or achievements in) horticulture or horticultural activities. At the Society's 164th Annual Meeting on November 20, 1991, this award was presented to Dr. William Bender of Chambersburg. We are pleased to add our congratulations to those already received.

The *UVA Alumni News* for May/June 1991 had an excellent article about Bill Pannill. Titled "Daffy over Daffodils," the article told of Bill's thirty-eight years of daffodil growing. It ended with a story in which Bill tells about winning a large share of prizes at a show. He was approached by a member of the local garden club, who said, "You're Mr. Pannill aren't you?" "Yes, Ma'am," he replied, beaming with pride. Then the woman's expression changed. "We wish you hadn't come," she said. Bill says in that instant he came to realize that "This is what makes it all worthwhile."

A marketing publication from Ciba-Geigy, *Growing News*, says that their liquid herbicide, Pennant, has been approved for use on Narcissus and several other bulbs' planting. For more information about Pennant, call your local Ciba-Geigy representative or Bernd Druebbisch, product manager, at 919-547-1155.

From Kansas City, Missouri, comes word of the death of Miss Mary Becker at age 94. She was a charter member of the ADS and also the Greater Kansas City Daffodil (which is no longer in existence) and Iris Societies. We have also learned of the recent death of long-time member Nancy Howard, Owings, Mills, Maryland. Nancy was an

accredited judge and had served as Public Relations Chairman of the ADS from 1982-1986. Richard Hutchinson, Jobstown, New Jersey, passed away recently. Our sympathies to their families.

Several events which may be of interest to members are taking place in Holland next year. The Floriade, the international horticultural exhibit which takes place ever ten years in Holland, is being held between April 10 - October 11. Several travel agents have sent information about tour packages. If your travel agent is unaware of them, write the executive director's office for further information. The International Bulb Society is planning the VI International Symposium on Bulbous and Cormous Plants to be held in Holland, May 17 - 20. It is intended for bulb experts of all professions. For more information on that program, contact Marilyn Howe.

U.S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1991

MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

KANOUSE, MRS. A.N.; 517 Floravista Rd. N.E. Olympia, WA 98506
Erin's Isle, Hula Girl, Irish Jig.

LINK, MRS. GOETHE; Box 89, Brooklyn, IN 46111
Opal Sky, Prissy, Sunsplash.

MITSCH/HAVENS; P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, OR 97032
Christmas Valley, Cool Evening, Crystal Star, Golden Years, Gold Velvet, Honey Pink, Lemon Brook, Lemon Sails, Oregon Snow, Pink Holly, Pink Sky, Pink Tango, Scarlet Chord, Siberian Pink, Swift Arrow, Viennese Waltz.

PANNILL, WILLIAM G.; Box 5151, Martinsville, VA 24115
Cathedral Hill, Chilito, City Club, Dressy Bessie, Foundation, Magna Vista, Peggy White, Pink Puff, Talbott's Beauty, Yazz.

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

CATHEDRAL HILL (Pannill) 6 W-W; #71/51; [Jenny x (Pink sdlg. x Alpine Glow)]; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 29mm., white; midseason.

CHRISTMAS VALLEY (Mitsch/Havens) 4 W-P; #MM 31/10; [Pink Chiffon x C7/22: (Carita x Accent)]; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. double pink; Fl. Diam. 100 mm.; H. 450mm.; mid season.

CHILITO (Pannill) 2 Y-R; #79/13; [Torridon x (Uncle Remus x Javelin)]; P. segs. 46 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 31 mm., red; late midseason.

CITY CLUB (Pannill) 1 Y-Y; #64/116; (Slieve Boy x Arctic Gold) P. segs. 50 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 51 mm., yellow.

COOL EVENINGS (Mitsch/Havens) 11 W-P; #206/11; [(Precedent x Accent) x Phantom]; P. segs. 37 mm., white; C. lgth. 17 mm., baby pink, flat and split; H. 390 mm.; midseason. Resembles Phantom but smaller and true pink, refined and nicely formed.

CHRYSTAL STAR (Mitsch/Havens) 2 Y-Y; #2015/20; (Camelot x Aurum); P. segs. 45 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 38 mm., yellow straight and trumpet like.; H. 370 mm.; midseason. Broad, smooth perianth, heavy substance, perfectly formed corona, same color.

DRESSY BESSIE (Pannill) 3 W-GYO; #70/13; (Hotspur x Larry); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., green, yellow, orange; late.

ERIN'S ISLE (Kanouse) 11 W-W; Parentage unknown; Fl. 80 mm., pure white; P. segs. broad, rounded at apex, inner segs. less broad; corona lobes spreading much frilled; early, sunproof.

FOUNDATION (Pannill) 2 W-W; #72/15; (Panache x Canisp); P. segs. 52 mm., white; C. lgth. 51 mm., white.

GOLDEN YEARS (Mitch/Havens) 6 Y-Y; #0047/20; F91/1; [(Focal Point x Salem) x *N. cyclamineus*]; P. segs. 34 mm., clear yellow; C. lgth. 32 mm., clear yellow, trumpet shape typical of cyclamineus; H. 350 mm., early. Clean color and form give special character, classical appearance.

GOLD VELVET (Mitsch/Havens) 1 Y-Y; #NN 19/2; (Aurum x Arctic Gold) P. segs. 42 mm., deep yellow; C. lgth. 43 mm., straight trumpet deep yellow with orange undertone; H. 450 mm.; midseason. Smooth, beautifully formed golden trumpet.

HONEY PINK (Mitsch/Havens) 2 Y-P; #KK 40/1; (Euphony x Amber Jack) P. segs. 40 mm., cream lemon; C. lgth. 33 mm., bowl shape, pastel creamy pink, smooth and unusual beautiful color; H. 400 mm.; midseason.

HULA GIRL (Kanouse) 11 Y-YWY; (Daydream x Lemon Ice); Fl. 85 mm. P. segs. broad, soft, light yellow, overlapping; inner segments less broad; C. lobes spreading. Frilled, light yellow at eye zone and rim, with mid zone soft white. Rim minutely and densely notched; early; sunproof.

IRISH JIG (Kanouse) 11 W-YWW; (Foxtrot x pink sdlg.). Fl. 100 mm,; P. segs. broad, rounded, overlapping; inner segs. more nearly acute; corona lobes creamy white on opening, maturing to white with eye zone light yellow; midseason; sunproof.

LEMON BROOK (Mitsch/Havens) 2 YW-W; #2002/1; (Euphony O.P.); P. segs. 36 mm., deep lemon with white halo; C. lgth. 31 mm., white straight trumpet; well formed bi-color with fine contrast; H. 440 mm.; late.

LEMON SAILS (Mitsch/Havens) 2 Y-Y; #MO25/20; B36; (Playboy x Daydream Sdlg. O.P.); P. segs. 32 mm., lemon yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm., buff yellow, straight trumpet, beautifully formed and subtle coloration; midseason.

MAGNA VISTA (Pannill) 6 W-W; #74/31; (Jenny x Panache) P. segs. 40 mm., white; c. lgth. 30 mm,. white; midseason.

OREGON SNOW (Mitsch/Havens) 2 W-W; #JJ56/2; [sdlg. Z40/5: (N6/1 x Empress of Ireland) x Queenscourt]; P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm., white, slightly flared trumpet, well formed, heavy substance; H. 470 mm., midseason.

OPAL SKY (Link) 2 Y-Y; #1774; (Canisp x Amberjack); P. segs. 45 mm., light, buffy yellow; C. lgth. 38 mm., light buffy yellow, fades as it ages; bowl-shaped, perianth segments overlap nicely; smooth heavy texture; long lasting; H. 35 cm; early.

PEGGY WHITE (Pannill) 2 W-W; #74/31P; (Easter Moon x Cataract) P. segs. 48 mm,. white; C. lgth. 36 mm., white; midseason.

PINK HOLLY (Mitsch/Havens) 11 W-P; #PEH 26/4; [Space Ship x sdlg. D7/12; (Accent x sdlg. 097/2)]; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm., clear, rosy pink, well formed and ruffled; H. 320 mm.; split corona much deeper in color than Phantom; midseason.

PINK PUFF (Pannill) 4 W-P; (Androcles x Alumna); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. segs. white and pink; late midseason.

PINK SKY (Mitsch/Havens) 4 W-P; #MM30/5; [Pink Chiffon x sdlg. A6/5 (Caro Nome x Carita)]; Fl. Diam. 120 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. segs. pink; a unique double; H. 480; midseason.

PINK TANGO (Mitsch/Havens) 11 W-P; #KK28/1; {sdlg. C53/11 [(Loch Maree x Radiation) x Accent] x Phantom}; P. segs. 37 mm., good white; C. lgth. 18 mm., clear pink; flat, ruffled and unique; deeper in color than Phantom. H. 400 mm.; midseason.

PRISSY (Link) 5 W-GYO; #773-B; (Dinkie x *triandrus Albus*); P. segs. 40 mm., white and reflexed slightly; C. lgth. 15 mm., green, yellow, orange; funnel and flared shape. Opens with green at base, becoming self-white. Resembles sibling 'Missy' but is later, larger and with heavier substance; H. 35 cm., late.

SCARLET CHORD (Mitsch/Havens) 2 Y-R; #2Q15/5; [sdlg. 2H59/4 (Chemawa x Brer Rox) x Loch Hope)]; P. segs. 50 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 25 mm., bright orange red. Large, striking bowl-shaped cup; 440 mm.; early.

SIBERIAN PINK (Mitsch/Havens) 4 W-P; #MM36/2; (Quick Step x Ocarino); Fl. Diam. 110 mm.; P. segs. white; C. segs. pink, double, heavy substance, good color; H. 440 mm.; midseason.

SWIFT ARROW (Mitsch/Havens) 6 Y-Y; #NN41/1; [B45/12 (sdlg. P50/1 x Flaming Meteor) x *N. cyclamineus*] P. segs. 36 mm., clear, deep yellow; C. lgth. 34 mm., slightly deeper yellow trumpet with flare at the margin, earlier but lighter than Warbler which it resembles; good show flower; H. 38 mm,; early.

SUNSPLASH (Link) 3 Y-YYR; #2877; (Tynemouth x Altruist) P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm., yellow, yellow, red; intense colors; bowl-shaped, flat, overlapping segments, thick substance, excellent pose; show quality; H. 45 cm.; late.

TALBOTT'S BEAUTY (Pannill) 2 YW-PPY; 79/16/7; [(Just So x Daydream) x Soft Light]; P. segs. 35 mm., yellow, white; C. lgth. 24 mm., pink, pink, yellow.

VIENNESE WALTZ (Mitsch/Havens) 6 W-Y; #KK106/7; (sdlg. Z70/3 x *N. cyclamineus*); P. segs. 32 mm., white and strongly reflexed; C. lgth. 30 mm., cream yellow with pink undertones and some extra petaloids within. H. 200 mm.; very early.

YAZZ (Pannill) 7 W-P; #74/26B; (pink sdlg. x *N. jonquilla*); P. segs. 25 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., pink; several blooms per stem; late midseason.

AMANDA SPACKMAN GEHRET

Amanda Spackman Gehret, Northeast Regional Vice President, died of cancer on July 28, in Wilmington, Delaware. Amanda was the wife of John Gehret, mother of Jake Gehret, Kathy Welsh, Ann McKinney and Meg Gehret, and the sister of Kathy Andersen, immediate past president of the ADS.

Amanda had a long time interest in daffodils and was active in daffodil organizations. Besides being a Regional Vice President, she had served as a Regional Director. She had recently become an Accredited Judge of the ADS.

She was a founding member of the Delaware Valley Daffodil Society in which she served as President and Treasurer, and was President again at the time of her death. She, also, served as Chairman of various Committees for the DVDS shows.

Amanda was known for her lectures on the forcing of daffodils in pots and for her wide interest in gardening. She had served on the Board and as Treasurer of the Wilmington Garden Center and as President of her own garden club.

She grew many daffodil blooms to perfection, including Pueblo, Kildavin, and especially Matador. Her daughters have continued her interest in daffodils. Ann McKinney is a member of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society.

Our sympathy is extended to her family.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEW OF JUDGING DAFFODILS IN THE U.K.

THEODORE E. SNAZELLE, Ph.D., *Clinton, Mississippi*

Although I hardly qualify as a Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, I surely was an American Daffodil Society past president and current judge who was a guest judge at Vincent Square for both the RHS Daffodil Competition and RHS Daffodil Show on April 3 - 4, 1990, and April 24 - 25, 1990, respectively. It had been my dream since graduate school days in the late 1960's to attend these great daffodil shows. So, you can imagine my ecstasy when George Tarry arranged for me to be a guest judge at both of these shows. Additionally, Robin Reade arranged for me to be a guest judge at the Belfast Spring Flower Festival on April 28 - 29, 1990. Putting it mildly, it doesn't get any better than this!

My intent for this article is not to list all the winning cultivars with appropriate comments. That has already been done by George Tarry (*The Daffodil Journal* 27(2):67 - 73), Don Barnes (*The Daffodil Society News Letter*, Summer 1990, p. 9 - 13), and Sandy McCabe (*The Daffodil Journal* 27(1)50 - 55). Rather it is to give an American's perspective on daffodil shows and daffodil judging in the U.K. Nonetheless, an occasional comment or two about a few specific cultivars will be given.

On Tuesday, April 2, 1990, I sauntered into the RHS New Hall past a somewhat dubious, but nonetheless believing door attendant, with, "I'm here to judge the daffodil show." As judging wasn't to commence until 10:00 a.m., I wandered about the hall observing last minute efforts by exhibitors on getting their entries into the show. The first person I met was John Blanchard who was to have a banner day with Badbury Rings, 3 Y-YYR, which was selected as the best flower in the show. After the judging was completed, I studied and photographed Badbury Rings. I noticed that the specimen exhibited did not resemble exactly the one shown in Brian Duncan's 1990 catalogue; John's winner had a definitely more flattened cup than the one pictured in Brian's catalogue. Perhaps the one in the catalogue was a younger specimen than the one exhibited by John. This does point out that our preconceived ideas of what a cultivar should look like is often altered by what is actually exhibited. In other words, "What you see!" is definitely affected by the age of the bloom and the conditions under which it was grown. Most of the blooms exhibited by the serious U.K. exhibitors are apparently grown in pots in glasshouses (greenhouses). In the U.S., all blooms are required to be grown in the open except for those exhibited in the hybridizers' classes at our national show.

George Tarry came by and took me to see Peter Ramsey, my Kiwi friend whom I had not seen in a few years. George told us we were both to serve as guest judges. Furthermore, he told me that I would be judging with Jim Pearce and Eddie Jarman in Section I — Open Classes for New Cultivars, and Section III — Open Class for Collections and Open to Horticultural Societies. I was soon to learn that Jim Pearce and Eddie Jarman were a congenial pair with keen eyes for daffodils. I still have difficulty accepting that judges in the U.K. judge substance and texture of a bloom by rubbing perianth segments between the thumb and forefinger. This is absolutely prohibited in U.S. shows . The most interesting of the classes that I assisted in judging was in Section III, Class 13 — Twelve Cultivars Representing Each of Divisions 1 to 4, one stem each. This class is open only to any horticultural society other than a specialist daffodil society or daffodil group. The winner was the Reading Chrysanthemum and Dahlia Society. To the best of my knowledge, there is nothing equivalent to such a class in shows in the U.S. Another thing that I had never witnessed before were trade stands in competition with each other. It is true that we have trade stands in our shows in the U.S., particularly national shows; however, trade stands in competition is truly foreign to the U.S. Since there is a separate article on trade stands, I would like to reserve my comments at this time to a particular bloom in Barbara Abel Smith's stand which was creating much comment: D44/31, 3 W-P. If this seedling continues to prosper, it may fill a definite void which exists . . . 3 W-P's. This is a smallish flower which certainly looks like a division 3. Also, the cup is a solid pink and not a rim. Time will tell whether this seedling makes a splash as the first (?) real 3 W-P of show quality. Doubters were present; however, I remain optimistic.

After the judging was completed, I enjoyed a very pleasant luncheon where I met for the first time Dan duPlesses, Michael Jefferson-Brown, and Lady Skelmersdale. One thing that I had never witnessed before in an American Show was the use of an entry form listing all anticipated entries which was required to be submitted to the RHS about a week before the show. This is absolutely unheard of in the U.S. Of course, I was already aware that in daffodil shows in the UK specimens are staged in vases with moss and daffodil foliage. This, too, is unheard of in the U.S. where staging of scapes is usually in test tubes mounted in wooden blocks and the wedging material is frequently boxwood.

When the RHS Daffodil Show rolled around on April 24 - 25, 1990, I was in the Ulster delegation having ridden the night train to London which had become a tradition beginning with the days of Guy L. Wilson. Surprisingly, I was in good condition when we arrived early Sunday morning, at Euston Station. I helped Kate and Robin Reade along with Sam Bankhead stage their Gold Medal-winning trade stand. On Tuesday

morning, George Tarry told me that I would be judging with Jim Pearce and Jeff Bell. A fellow American, Richard Ezell, was also judging, but on a different panel. After my previous experience of judging the Early Competition, I felt that I was ready to give more input into the judging. You can only imagine my elation when I was told that I would assist in judging Section VI, Class 101 — Twelve Cultivars, Bred and Raised by the Exhibitor — the Engleheart Challenge Cup class!

As the season had come quite early this year, there were only two entries, Brian Duncan's and Clive Postles'. This was a bit disappointing; however due to the earliness of the season Don Barnes' comment says it all: "I am half dead, but that is better than my flowers!" In fact, were it not for the daffodils from Northern Ireland, The Daffodil Show would have been a failure. As global warming is perhaps becoming a reality, the RHS had decided to schedule The Daffodil Show earlier in 1992. To me, The Daffodil Show is the Engleheart Challenge Cup competition. From the start, it was apparent that Brian Duncan would win as his entry had color balance — six flowers with yellow perianths and six flowers with white perianths. Owing to the fact that the season had come so early, Clive Postles' entry lacked color balance with late-blooming, white-perianthed flowers predominating. Also, Clive's flowers, although beautiful, were getting old and substance and texture were failing fast. Despite the existence of a 25 point scale for judging individual blooms, a five point scale was used to point score each scape in both entries.

Daffodils 1991-92

will be published by
The Royal Horticultural Society
during September 1991.

Copies are available from the American Daffodil Society, Inc., or from RHS Enterprises, Ltd., Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, England.

For details concerning membership of the Society, please write to:

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When the point scoring was completed, it was not surprising that Brian Duncan's entry had the highest total. One of Brian Duncan's Engleheart flowers deserves mention — Dorchester, 4 W-P. In my completely unbiased (?), but considerably educated (?) opinion, Dorchester is the finest pink double yet named! All the other pink doubles seem coppery-pink when placed alongside Dorchester.

While judging the Engleheart Challenge Cup class and several other classes, I became impressed with two things: bloom size is all-important and stem length of exhibited cultivars is excessive. Americans have gotten caught up with the long stem length passion; however, it appears to have reached its zenith in the U.K. In the U.S., you can't readily hide a short stem because the scape is almost always exhibited in a clear glass test tube which reveals if the scape has been pulled up high to make it appear longer. In the U.K., although you may have only the tip of the stem wedged in moss, no one will ever know it on the day of judging as you can't see it wedged down in moss in a ceramic container which in itself is usually too large, at least by American standards. The day after judging tells the tale . . . the moss has dried out and the bloom is dead. In the Engleheart Challenge Cup class, the cultivars and seedlings with the longest stems are place in the back row. The emphasis on stem length is interesting considering that stem accounts for only two of the 25 points used in judging single blooms.

A small controversy developed over Kate Reade's entry in Section VI, Class 102 — Six Cultivars Bred and Raised by the Exhibitor. One cultivar, Rory's Glen 2 O-O, was hybridized by Mr. A. E. Robinson but was germinated, grown, and selected by Kate Reade. This controversy over 'bred and raised by the exhibitor', seems really to be a 'tempest in a teapot' and reflects a problem which exists on both sides of the Atlantic — legalism vs. common sense. Common sense dictates that Rory's Glen really is Kate Reade's creation and should be eligible for entry in any class that contains the specification 'bred and raised by the exhibitor'. After the RHS Daffodil Show, I returned to Northern Ireland with the Ulster contingent on the night train.

The City of Belfast Spring Flower Festival which incorporated the Daffodil Championship of Ireland was the best of three shows I witnessed in the U.K. The tiered show benches were chock full of beautiful daffodils of perfect substance, texture, color, size, etc. In fact, there was little to be faulted except for an interesting IRA bomb threat at the railroad station which is next door to the Maysfield Leisure Centre where the show was being held. Even that was educational when the security forces brought in a robot that was armed with a firearm. The robot shot open the boot (trunk) of the taxi which contained the alledged bomb. Of course, it was a hoax, but it did make for an interesting day. The robot was reminiscent of the one in the American movie, *Short Circuit*, although it didn't utter, "I'm alive!"

In addition to myself, another American, Richard Ezell, was also a judge. Richard had also judged earlier at the RHS Daffodil Show in London. At the Belfast Show, the Championships of Ireland are what makes this show so great. There are three Championships of Ireland classes: the Open Championship of Ireland, the Richardson Cup, for twelve varieties representing at least three divisions, one bloom each; the Amateur Championship of Ireland for twelve varieties representing at least three divisions, one bloom of each; and the Novice Championship of Ireland for nine varieties representing at least three divisions, one bloom each. I participated in the judging of the Amateur Championships of Ireland Class which was won by M. J. Kerr. The Novice Championship of Ireland was won by Richard McCaw and the Open Championship of Ireland — Richardson Cup — was won by Brian Duncan over two other entries. Not surprisingly, Dorchester was in Brian Duncan's winning Championship of Ireland entry and was also selected the best bloom in the show. Sandy McCabe's seedling S.3 (Shining Light x Bunclody) 2 Y-R won the Northern Bank Trophy for the best amateur unregistered seedling. I know it must be a good one for even Brian Duncan seemed to be envious!

Well, in summary, what can be said? Judging of daffodils in both the U.S. and U.K is really a subjective process despite efforts to make it objective by the use of scales of points. When it is all said and done, I really do believe that a panel of American judges would give similar results as a panel from the U.K.; however, we would never touch the flowers!

SNAZELLE

Barbara Abel Smith's D44/31

SNAZELLE

Dorchester

JACK P. GERRITSEN

Word has reach us of the death on August 13 of Jack Gerritsen of Oegstgeest, Holland, in his 84th year.

Mr. Gerritsen, who was a member of our Society for 25 years, is best known for a 50-year dedication to his development and improvement of split-corona daffodils. Writing in *Daffodils* 1980-81, Mr. Gerritsen says that when he began showing his split-coronas' blooms at the weekly bloom exchange, the reaction was unfavorable. However, he persevered, invited the press to see his flowers, and eventually the other growers "became more tolerant." He faced the same prejudice from the world of daffodil exhibitors, although arrangers and gardeners recognized their unique beauty much earlier. But he still persevered, and perhaps we all "became more tolerant." He developed more refined flowers in all the color combinations. Some of his best flowers are Beauticol, Obelisk, Silver Shell, Sovereign, and Tiritomba. In 1988 he was awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Cup by the Royal Horticultural Society.

Mr. Gerritsen also was interested in miniatures, and was the breeder of Bagatelle, Minidaf, Baby Moon and Baby Star, along with almost-miniatures Topolino and White Ash.

Though Mr. Gerritsen faced an uphill battle in winning acceptance for his split corona daffodils, he has given us flowers which will be giving us pleasure for years to come.

Our sympathies to his family.

HAVE YOU NOTICED THE SPLIT CORONA?

PEG NEWILL, *Dayton, Ohio*

Division eleven is here to stay... The show benches are staging split corona daffodils. They have come a long way since the early 1990's, and demand to be noticed.

The Split Corona in the early catalogues was typed under one of the following categories: Orchid-Flowering Daffodils, Harlequin Daffodils, Collar Daffodils and Papillon Daffodils. In Holland today, they are divided in two separate divisions, Split Corona's and Papillon Daffodils. Papillon Daffodils are not recognized by the RHS.

The RHS defines a split corona as a daffodil whose carona is split for at least one-third of its length. Barnes, in his book, *Daffodils for Home, Garden and Show,* carries the definition further by adding that

the split corona creates six pseudo-petals or frills that lie back against the perianth segments. He speaks of three main forms:

1. Corona split for its full length giving six parts that lie flat against each perianth segment giving the impression of a double layer of petals (example Chanterelle).
2. Corona split for only a part of its length creating ruffled lobes which lie against the perianth (example Papillon Blanc).
3. Corona split into distinctly shaped segments often highlighted by splashes of intense colour, which are flat against the perianth (example Lemon Beauty).

Collar Daffodil has been accepted by many as the common name for the split corona. This is a group of flowers for which there is no species to be used as a reference. There is usually one flower to a stem although there is the exception, Tripartite 11 Y-Y, which is a multiheaded variety of high quality with jonquil characteristics and triandrus background. This was introduced by R.L. Brook in 1980. The seed parent is April Tears, 5 Y-Y, and its pollen parent is Baccaret, 11 Y-Y. Its symmetry, balance and good form have made it most welcome on the show bench.

The corona has mystified botanists for centuries. In the more primitive species the corona was found to be completely lacking or existing in only a rudimentary form. In an article by Matthew Zanbergen, I found that you can go back to literature of the 1700's and read notes about "fringed narcissus". It is described as a "Winter Daffodil " currently classified as a form of *Narcissus Minor* Var. *pumilus*. The margin of the corona is cut into six distinct spreading lobes, each lobe in turn being subdivided into three lobules. Wild narcissus support the six lobes appearing on a majority of species. This is evidence that the corona was first formed entirely of six lobes. This is the same division we see in the split corona. Over the years they fused together to form a very developed corona. In the daffodil the trumpet is most distinctive giving each cultivar its unique appearance. It provides protection to the stamens and stigma as well as a landing ground for insects to aid in the dispersal of pollen. An exception to having the corona as the central part of the flower is the split corona.

Over the years mutations have occured among daffodils. The split corona as we know it today had its beginnings in 1910 from a mutation of the bicolor Victoria that a Dutch bulb grower found in his garden. He named it Orchid and later changed it to Buttonhole. His propagation for improvement proved unsuccessful. Doctor de Mol, a Dutch biologist, purchased a dozen of these bulbs. De Mol and A. Nieuwenhuis formed a syndicate to raise seedlings from Buttonhole calling them "Gigantic Flowering Daffodils". They agreed upon a fine of 2000 gilders should

either of them part with a flower of Buttonhole. They found the seeds to be seldom fertile, and Buttonhole carried the problems that Victoria exhibited, that is having a short stem and many small bulblets which resembled "horseteeth" (undesirable, as it breeds many small non-blooming bulbs) . . Not every flower, even when produced from the same bulb, showed the same amount of splitting. What they desired in form was a flower with the trumpet split and having each segment lay back against each segment of the perianth. Since the flower produced no seeds and the pollen was seldom fertile, the desired characteristics could not be produced by cross-pollination. Several crosses were made using Emperor, Empress, King Alfred and Glory of Lleiden as mother plants. In 1922 King Alfred produced some viable seeds from which one bulb produced a bloom with a large, well formed split corona flower. It was named gigantic Orchidflower. De Mol owned no land so he had a grower in Lisse plant his collection. The German Occupation of Holland interfered with the communication between de Mol and his grower resulting in the grower destroying the entire collection.

The grower in Lisse was a good friend of the Lefeber family, who were hybridizers, and it appears they somehow received some of de Mol's seedlings or he too may have discovered among his trumpet seedlings a daffodil with a split corona. They continued to make new crossings using division 2 and division 3 daffodils with various red cups. The collar was streaked with red or orange.

Since the German Occupation prevented Mr. Lefeber from returning home from a business trip in the States, he spent some time with his brother in Washington State, who was a nurseryman. It was during this stay that he met the A.N. Kanouse family who are recognized hybridizers in the States. The Kanouse family assisted him in finding land and in 1950 they planted his large shipment of bulbs. Members of the Lefeber family were residing in the States by 1951 and active in the bulb business. They built up their collection of split coronas which were known as Mol Orchids, Papillons and Harlequins. The "collars" carry streaks of red or orange in the split cup. The lobes of the divided corona on Lefeber seedlings were shorter and did not completely overlap the corresponding perianth segments. Papillon Blanc, Burning Heart and Elizabeth Bas are examples of this variety. All have appeared on the show table.

It was in 1929 that Jack Gerritsen found a split corona mutation of a white trumpet among his father's seedlings. He found many of the offsets reverted back to their original form or they would not always produce a split corona. He was successful when he self-pollinated with trumpets and large cupped daffodils. In 1930 the United States closed their frontier to Dutch daffodils. The market collapsed. Jack Gerritsen was only 23 years old but he was wise and kept stocks of his latest

seedlings which included his first split coronas. During the war the shortage of fertilizers adversely affected the cultivation but somehow he managed to keep his collection intact. He continued his work and in 1959 he purchased Matthew Zandbergen's pink trumpet Alpine Glow to introduce color into his large split cups. His collections which he carried to the trade shows were colorful and prompted much controversy among the growers and the press. They were greeted with distaste and slighted by the daffodil purists who expected perfection in the known forms and quality. The general public admired them for their bright color and possibilities in floral design.

Matthew Zandbergen tells of his experience when including some of Gerritsens flowers in his exhibit in London. He was met with uproar by committee members and fellow exhibitors when he opened the box to given them a drink. There was always a shortage of vases and exhibitors did not want them to be used to display "collar daffodils". He also experienced sharing some with a friend who needed flowers to fill a gap in his display, only to find on returning later that they were placed under the table until after the judging! The exhibitor was afraid of missing his award. Fortunately for all Jack Gerritsen persisted in making this new controversial type, Collar Daffodil, an accepted cultivar. In 1956 the Royal Dutch Bulbgrowers Association gave his Gold Collar the Award of Merit. Doctor de Mol was there and offered to help Gerritsen in his selection of varieties for breeding. This found Gerritsen traveling to Amsterdam where a chromosome count was made by de Mol in the laboratory. Most of the flowers turned out to be "mules"

SNAZELLE

Flyer

GRIPSHOVER

Baccarat

(sterile). Investigation found that these were flowers picked from bulbs that had been warm water treated. From that time on, he planted a special untreated collection in an open greenhouse where they were protected from the frost, wind and rain. X-ray at de Mol's laboratory was not used at any time in the development of the split corona. The equipment was out of order during Gerritsen's association with de Mol.

Jack Gerritsen persisted in the development of split coronas for over 60 years. He is noted for making the greatest improvements in the Collar Daffodil for the gardener and the arranger. He inbred to overcome the tendency the flower had to revert back to a normal cup or trumpet. He may have neglected the perianth to obtain the split corona effect during his early breeding. If the flower reverted back, he removed it from his stock. His flowers were noted for tall strong stems and healthy bulbs. Each year he would pick the best flowers from his five year seedlings, give them a number and a description, and continue to cultivate them. The remainder of the seedlings were sold in a mixture for naturalizing. He continued not to give warm water treatment to those he wished to use for crossings. He tested for quality of stem, bulb form, flowers, and adaptability for forcing.

Gerritsen exhibited regularly in pots and with floral designs as well as in competition at the weekly trade shows of the Royal Dutch Bulbgrowers Association, starting with the Christmas Show. At one of the shows he had a different daffodil which he called a "Curl" daffodil. A gentleman inquired about purchasing it. Gerritsen made his price high as he only had twenty bulbs and was not ready to part with it. He did not expect to sell the bulb, but it went for around $450.00. A good price for some pollen! 1970 found the Gerritsens as usual at the RHS Show. The split corona was still not considered a show flower, but the floral designers went wild about it and Mr. Gerritsen smiled for sales were going to be good. He has continued to improve split corona daffodils and the third and fourth generations are now accepted cultivars decorating the show tables due to their improved quality. Throughout the years, Mrs. Gerritsen has been a constant, encouraging and assisting through the medium of artistic design in which she excelled. Favorites on the show bench are Baccarat, Colorama, Obelisk, Pearlax, Silver Shell, Sovereign, Trilune, and Tiritomba, to name a few. Sovereign, a 1981 introduction, won the Challenge Cup of Holland.

During the 1940's A.N. Kanouse was also hybridizing split coronas. He is well known for his Party Dress, Lemon Ice, Square Dancer, Doll Step, and Two Step. They had seedlings of Lefeber which were named Hillbilly and Hillbilly's Sister. These were very popular with the florists and supermarkets as cut flowers. Kanouse called them his "bread and butter daffodils". The Kanouse split corona daffodils are known for their excellent form.

Grant Mitsch hybridized for a pink split corona. In 1975 he introduced his well known Phantom which is available today through his nursery. His introduction of Shike appeared and was the subject of many conversations at the National Show at Callaway Gardens in 1990. His daughter, Elise Havens, continues to develop the pinks. This year we welcome her new introductions of Cool Flame, Pink Tango and Pink Holly in her 1991 catalogue. Pictures of her seedlings show us the promise of future introductions of great quality.

Brian Duncan has listed a collection of Gerritsen's cultivars in his 1991 catalogue. His favorite is Silver Shell. Brent Heath also has a large stock of Gerritsen bulbs available in his 1991 catalogue.

When Mr. Gerritsen retired, Wim Lemmers acquired his stock. He continues to send collections to all the known hybridizers in the world. Color codes have not been considered accurate by many growers. The code is taken from living material giving us only an idea, which depends on the state of the flower at the time the code was recorded. I am told that Sally Kington, RHS Registrar, is working with organizations to correct the coding.

You will be seeing the split corona on the show bench in Division 11 classes and in collections. There are 171 varieties listed in the Data Bank. It should be judged as are all other daffodils. One should look for a specimen whose condition is fresh, clean and in the perfect stage of development. Consider form as that which is characteristic of the cultivar. The split of the corona should be even, and usually one-third its length. Remember it may be ruffled or fluted — whichever is characteristic of the cultivar. Balance, as always, is a very important part of form. All parts should be in proportion to each other. Substance should find the perianth segments and corona turgid. Color must be representative of the daffodil. Split corona bicolors and pinks need to mature in the garden to achieve their optimum color. The split corona should "look you in the eye" with its head slightly above a right angle when viewed from the side. The stem should be in proportion to the size of the bloom — straight and with an element of grace. Grow and study your split coronas so that you wil be familiar with what is normal for the cultivar.

The split corona has been slow in gaining a prominent place on the show bench. Split coronas have realized their potential through continued improved breeding resulting in flowers of show quality. We can look forward to a continuation of new improved stock of real show quality each season.

SPLIT CORONAS ARE HERE TO STAY. LET'S GROW THEM AND SHOW THEM. THEY MAKE A STATEMENT THAT IS SURE TO BE NOTICED!!!

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