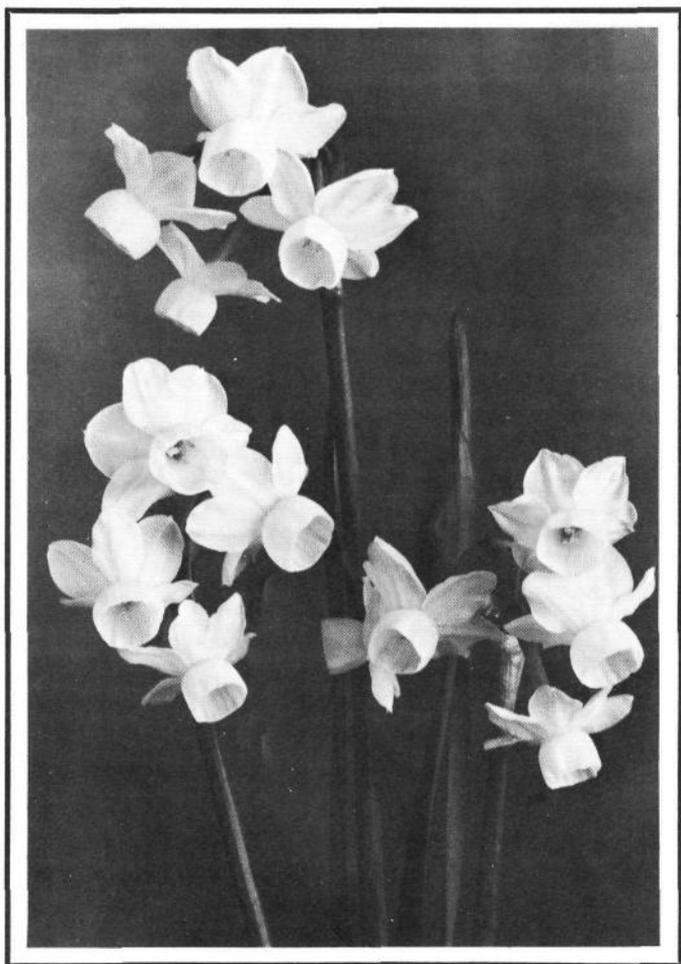


The

DAFFODIL

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Quarterly Publication of the
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

Vol. III, No. 2

December, 1966

The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

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Volume III

Number 2

DECEMBER, 1966

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1120 Craig Road, Creve Coeur, Mo. 63141

For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors and chairmen of committees reference should be made to the American Daffodil Society JOURNAL for June, 1966.

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Editor

MRS. HOWARD B. BLOOMER, JR.
11111 Gunston Road
Lorton, Va. 22079

Chairman of Publications

WILLIS H. WHEELER
3171 North Quincy St.
Arlington, Va. 22207

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE JANUARY 15, 1967.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

The Dues Year Is January 1 Through December 31

<i>Individual Annual</i>	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
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<i>Individual Sustaining Member</i>	\$7.50 per year.
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Commercial Memberships are three times the foregoing amounts.

OUR COVER THIS ISSUE

Shows Icicle, a 5b (*N. dubius* x *triandrus loiseleurii*) raised by D. and J. W. Blanchard of Dorset, England. It was introduced in 1962, and is considered a miniature by the British. —
Photo by J. E. Downward of Woodford Green, Essex, England.

ENGLAND'S BOURNE CUP – ITS STORY AND ITS WINNERS

By FREDERICK E. BOARD, *Darley Dale, Derbyshire*

Since it was founded in 1898 The Daffodil Society of England has been presented with 17 silver cups for annual competition, and the first to be so presented was the Bourne Challenge Cup.

It carries the name of the Rev. Stephen Eugene Bourne, about whom, regrettably, comparatively little is known.

We do know, however, that he was born in 1846 and that he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in Trinity College at Dublin University in Ireland, shortly after which he was ordained as a clergyman of the Church of England.

His work as curate and later as vicar in an industrial parish impaired his health, and he sought the living of a country parish at Dunston, which lies some seven miles to the South-East of Lincoln. He went there in 1888, and one surmises that he became interested in the activities of his parishioners and thus in daffodils, as Lincolnshire then, as now, was an important bulb growing area.

In any case it is said that he began growing daffodils in earnest and having contracted the "Yellow Fever" he was soon familiar with over 200 of the best varieties available at that time.

Subject only to the call of his parish duties, he became a well known exhibitor and judge, and indeed it was said of him that he was in his generation by common consent the greatest judge of the flower.

The Daffodil Society (The Midland as it then was) was founded in 1898, and it was the custom in those days when the staging was complete to hold a rather splendid dinner on the night before the opening

FREDERICK E. BOARD

Only a few days after the manuscript for this article was received, word came from England that Mr. Board had died in his sleep October 13 at his home, The Winnatts, at Darley Dale in Derbyshire, England. He was 64 years old, and while he had had a heart ailment, his death was completely unexpected. A partner in a firm of chartered (certified) accountants in Sheffield and London, which he had helped found in the 1920's, Mr. Board was one of England's top amateur daffodil growers and hybridizers.

of the Show. This, attended by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham and other civic notables, provided an opportunity, with so many addicts gathered together, for the reading of papers on the daffodil and cognate matters. On these occasions apparently the Rev. Eugene Bourne was a tower of strength, and his discourses were listened to with respect and doubtless profit. He even ventured in 1900 to read a paper entitled, "Cultivation of the Narcissus in Gardens", before that august body, the Royal Horticultural Society.

He also wrote articles regularly for various gardening periodicals on the technique of exhibiting, and although he admitted to being a cultivator and exhibitor, always denied being a botanist. He was also the author of that little volume now prized by collectors, "The Book of the Daffodil", published in 1903.

He was enthusiastic, and established a Daffodil Day at his vicarage. In spite of his keenness, however, he did not enter into the prevalent craze of hybridising because he felt, regretfully, that this would conflict with the many calls made upon him as a preacher during Lent and at Easter, just when hybridising would have been an unwarranted interference with his parochial duties.

He passed away in 1907 at the early age of 61, and had then been for several years a member of the Narcissus and Tulip Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. But his main interest had been the Midland Society and his passing created a profound sense of loss. I quote from an anonymous contributor to the *RHS Year Book* 1915, as follows, "After his death, to mark their respect and affection, some of his friends gave the Bourne Memorial Cup to the Midland Society to be annually competed for by its members. It has so far always been given for the best twelve seedlings raised by the exhibitor and it is rightly esteemed to be the blue ribbon of the daffodil world."

Thus the Bourne Cup came into being and has continued to be awarded annually ever since for the twelve best seedlings raised by the exhibitor.

Historic trophies are important things, and the Bourne Cup is in the daffodil world the oldest challenge trophy of all. In England, age above all is revered — a national idiosyncrasy of which, in view of his grey hairs, your contributor hopes to take advantage as time goes by.

A picture which accompanies this article will be better interpreted by means of the following practical details.

It is a solid silver vase with cover, made by Elkington & Co. of Birmingham, who are still operating and doubtless sending their admirable wares into America in the search for all important dollars. It weighs 65½ ounces, is 11½ inches in height and the cylinder has a diameter of 6¼ inches. It is Hall Marked, which my American friends



may know depicts the "prancing British lion with a wagging tail" — the tail so outrageously twisted in recent times. The daffodils are appliquéd on the surface of the cup and the vase top is embellished with a gadroon mount.

There is an old convention over here that if a challenge cup is won by the same person three years in succession, he is entitled to keep the cup for his own.

In order to negative this convention it has become the practice at the time of presentation to use the expression Perpetual Challenge Cup, but one cannot imagine the circumstances in which any daffodil hybridiser would have the temerity to invoke the convention, as he would suffer such an unimaginable odium and ostracism as to make his daffodil life unbearable.

On their visit to my home in Derbyshire this Spring, Mrs. Howard Bloomer and Professor Larry Mains fondled the Bourne Cup and would agree that it was a good idea of the donors to preserve its pristine appearance by having their names inscribed on the base plate, where they would be recorded for posterity but without any other meritorious implication.

The names inscribed were all notable people when great strides were being made towards the daffodil we know today. S. E. Backhouse was the son of the better known William Backhouse, born in Yorkshire in 1807 and becoming a private banker in Durham. Of William it is recorded that there was once a run on his bank, and upon realising that the only thing which would dispel the growing doubts of the depositors would be to produce a cascade of golden sovereigns — he would have had a job on in 1966 — he set out in a stage coach for Darlington where reserves were lying, and filling the boxes set off post haste on the return to Durham. It was snowing and a wheel came off, but William sat guarding his boxes and eventually all was well. The experience no doubt taught him the wisdom of guarding his boxes on the way to shows, when they held not his golden sovereigns, but his golden daffodils.

William Backhouse began hybridising in 1856, and his methods, about which he wrote in the *Gardeners Chronicle* in 1865, are generally speaking the methods practised today. S. E. Backhouse's sister-in-law was the famous Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, and she in turn had a son who raised the first red trumpet, and who on his recent death was shown to have had the kindly forethought of leaving a legacy to The Daffodil Society.

Peter Barr, Copeland, Crossfield, Fanny Currey, Engleheart, Baylor Hartland, Jacob, Billy Milner of Sheffield, Duncan Pearson, Herbert Smith, the first secretary of The Daffodil Society; "Uncle Robert" Sy-

denham, its founder, Wallace, Watts, Walter Ware, the introducer of Fortune; J. C. Williams of Caerhays, Alec Wilson and P. D. Williams, cousin of J. C., high sheriff of Cornwall and owner of a lot of it, all names famous in daffodil history and about whom and their ways one could expatiate to the point of boredom. But for the time being that is enough about the donors of the Bourne Cup.

The donors achieved their niche in history by writing a cheque, whilst the winners enjoyed no such easy passage.

Even the daunting period of some five years before the first results of any crossing could be seen would be a deterrent, for time seemed to pass more slowly than it does today.

The first to register his name on the roll of fame was Percival Dacre Williams, and he repeated this in 1911 and 1915. He exhibited at the Midland Society's first Show in 1899 and became president in 1913.

Way down in Cornwall at the southwest tip of England, the name Williams has a magic sound socially, financially and horticulturally, and "P. D." assumed with natural ease an autocratic air which discouraged any light-hearted joviality. At times, indeed, he was irascible and did not suffer fools gladly, but he was greatly respected and his abilities admired.

He kept no record of pollen parents and dabbed the pollen on to promising flowers from blooms carried in every available button hole.

The renown of "P. D." will be kept freshly in mind by the annual competition for the P. D. Williams Cup at Birmingham, and the P. D. Williams Medal at London.

Although E. M. Crossfield won the Bourne Cup four times, 1909, 1910, 1913 and 1914, and his wife once in 1912 (perhaps a connubial courtesy), the records are curiously silent about him. We know he lived in the delightfully soft countryside of Somerset. One can find no trace of his having competitively staged in London, though his flowers were given awards of merit there. Nevertheless, he clearly dominated the hybridists in the five years prior to the Great War, in spite of its being obvious from the number of groups staged that competition was fierce. P. D. Williams, writing in 1929, said of him, "As an exhibitor of home raised flowers he was far ahead of all competitors. His skill in breeding, in selecting and establishing was supreme."

Walter T. Ware, from Bath in Somerset, famous for its gracious Georgian architecture, made his only successful attempt in 1916. His other claim to fame, and a good deal more rewarding financially, was his introduction of Fortune several years later. Now it is sold by the million in florist shops, and shares with King Alfred the reputation of being the best moneymaker of all time.

Miss Isabel Worsley (1919) was the daughter of Philip J. Worsley,

who lived in an aristocratic suburb of Bristol until his death in 1917 at the age of 83. By then he had been hybridising for 26 years, and one must assume that his spinster daughter's success was a posthumous tribute to her father's work, in which no doubt she helped.

Dr. Nynian Yeo Lower. Four times winner 1921, 1922, 1924 and 1925, lived at Presteigne in Wales and began his contribution to the developments in 1908. His widow gave The Daffodil Society the handsome Dr. Lower Memorial Cup as her tribute to his work, and it is now awarded annually for six yellow trumpets raised by the exhibitor. His most famous flower was Royalist, which Lionel Richardson mated with Crocus, produced Kingscourt, and set the yellow trumpets ablaze.

Sandwiched between Dr. Lower's wins came F. Herbert Chapman, an avowed professional and one who faced the expense of advertising a coloured *2a* in the RHS 1914 *Year Book*. True it is that one of the two flowers depicted had seven petals, which gave it a better looking perianth, but on the other hand he may have thought that progress in that direction should not be discouraged. He raised his daffodils in the southeastern County of Sussex.

1927 marked the beginning of an epoch in which Ireland was supreme. My friend, Guy Wilson, with whom I was always and for a long time en rapport, had his first success and he continued the winner for no less than seven successive years.

Lionel Richardson had it for the next three times, gave way to Barr & Sons in 1940, and then resuming after the war won it in 1946 and 1947. Guy counter-attacked, won in 1948 and 1949, Lionel again in 1951, then Guy in 1957. Finally the great dual was over when Lionel last won it in 1958.

Guy won ten times and Lionel seven, and with the seedlings both had in their respective pipelines, it is difficult to see who could have stopped them, unless it was the Great Reaper.

It would be superfluous to extol the merits of these two remarkable Irishmen — one cannot gild the lily. Suffice it to say that they were friends of many and of each other. We were conscious of a great loss when they went to grow, one hopes, their daffodils in the Elysian Fields.

In 1950 a name appeared for the first and last time, Denis B. Milne, a man of independent means and my own daffodil mentor, who made me conscious of really choice things.

He lives in Derbyshire, and we went to this show together, he with one small box containing his Bourne Cup entry, and I with everything I could get a knife through. This was his only entry ever, and was the long planned culmination of some 20 years of careful study and selection. He was overcome when the result was announced, and my wife

had to telephone the good news to his widowed sister, with whom, as a bachelor, he lived. He grew, he staged, he won, and thereafter has grown his lovely flowers just for his own pleasure. I had the greatest possible admiration for his knowledge and judgment of daffodils, and I have always been sad that he withdrew and has become almost recluse.

In 1952 the reign of J. M. de Navarero began, and he won five times hand running, until as mentioned before, Guy and then Lionel dispossessed him. He was back as winner in 1959 and 1960, and most recently in 1963.

Perhaps influenced by his close friendship with Lionel and his regular visits to Waterford, Mr. de Navarero specialises in red-centered flowers, but is, of course, successful in all the main classifications. Last year he was made a vice-president of The Daffodil Society, which honour marked the members' appreciation of his support over many years. He is an erudite, gentle man, a retired Cambridge Don and an archaeologist of international repute. The son of Mary Anderson, the celebrated Shakesperian actress, he lives in a beautiful residence appropriately at Broadway in the Shakespeare country, overlooking the Cotswold Hills. Although he is regarded as "one of ours", he has remained throughout a citizen of the U. S. A. Winning The Bourne Cup eight times is an achievement which speaks for itself.

J. S. B. Lea won twice in 1961 and 1962. He gardens at Dunley Hall in Stourport, but he is an industrialist with exacting commitments as far afield as Scotland. In the spring, raising new daffodils is almost full-time work, and it is possible that Mr. Lea's full potential has not yet been seen. His best flower so far is probably Canisp, a beautiful trumpet-like 2c already known in America, and he will be sending some more.

So we come to the end of a brief review of the men who by study, patience, wearying work, skill in choice of parents, and judgment in rejection and selection of seedlings have left their mark on the history of the daffodil.

Uninhibited by any undue modesty, but with a proper sense of humility, I feel I must tell you in closing that The Bourne Cup has, for the last three years, had engraved upon it the name of this writer.

HANDBOOKS ARE STILL AVAILABLE

The American Horticultural Society *Daffodil Handbooks* may be purchased from Mrs. William A. Bridges, 10 Othoridge Rd., Luther-ville, Md. 21093. They make excellent Christmas gifts at \$4.50 for the cloth bound and \$3 for the paperback copies.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Your directors recently had a very productive Fall Board Meeting at the Marriott Motor Hotel in Arlington, Va. One of the highlights of this meeting was a progress report on our 1967 convention plans. The convention site is another Marriott Motel in Philadelphia and the dates have been set for April 20, 21 and 22. If you have never attended a convention, you should certainly make every effort to attend this one as the program contains something of interest for everyone. Those of you who have been to an ADS convention need no urging.

* * *

The Board took a momentous step in creating the post of executive director of the Society. All the details of this job have not been fully worked out, but in the near future you should be able to address all correspondence to one central office and have your questions or requests for information channeled to the proper committee chairman by our executive director. This will not eliminate the work of our committees but should tend to stimulate. You will be hearing more about this very soon.

* * *

In my last letter I told of the need for revising our manuals and rules pertaining to schools, judges and exhibitors. I am happy to report that a committee is now actively studying all these problems and we should have some concrete suggestions to report at our convention next spring. We shall have to abide by the present rules and standards for awards and schools for 1967 until the new modifications can be ratified by the directors. Again I urge any of you who have suggestions to send them to me and I shall relay them to the committee.

* * *

It was also decided that we will continue to offer the *Daffodil Handbook* published by the American Horticultural Society to new members as long as the supplies last. So if you have a friend or neighbor you feel would enjoy an ADS membership, please urge them to join without delay. — WILLIAM G. PANNILL

SHOW DATES FOR JANUARY ISSUE

The next issue of THE JOURNAL will carry the show dates for the spring of 1967. The deadline for this issue will be January 15. All notices should be sent to the editor before that time.

THE EXCHANGE OF NEWS IN THE DAFFODIL WORLD

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Va.*

How many daffodil publications are there in the United States and around the world? Our JOURNAL will report on them and let our members know what others are saying or doing about daffodils.

Many of our members are acquainted with the excellent *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* of the Royal Horticultural Society. It is a prime source of information about daffodils and has very little about tulips. It has ample accounts of the British shows and the British daffodil season and in the 1967 issue we can read with relish of the show entries of our editor, Kitty Bloomer. The *Year Book* also includes accounts of American, Australian and New Zealand shows, and an occasional article by an ADS member. As a convenience to our members copies of the 1967 *Year Book* are available for \$2.50 from Mrs. William A. Bridges, 10 Othoridge Road, Lutherville, Md. 21093.

Newsletters have been received from three of our Society's regions and they are all jewels and a credit to their regions. Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr., vice president for the Southwest Region, issued in August a five page letter and presented a good roundup of events just past and in the near future. An excellent tribute was paid to Laura Lee Cox, and it tells of the delight of the Texas Daffodil Society in the award of the ADS Silver Medal to her. The shows of the Arkansas Daffodil Society and the Texas Daffodil Society were described in detail, and an account given of a symposium sponsored by the Oklahoma Council of Flower Show Judges. In this symposium Mrs. Goethe Link of Brooklyn, Ind., and Miss Eleanor Hill of Tulsa, Okla., shared their knowledge of daffodils with an interested audience.

The September newsletter of the Midwest Region was edited by Mrs. Goethe Link and carried a message from regional vice president Mrs. Leon Killigrew, telling how active that region is. Editor Helen Link presented a most interesting article on weed control as well as notes on cultural practices. On the cover of this issue is a gorgeous illustration of Grant Mitsch's Aircastle, which was judged the best bloom in the London Daffodil Show. The newsletters of either the Midwest Region or the Southwest Region could well serve as models.

The New England Region newsletter is unique, perhaps, because there is only one George Lee. My best advice is that if you have a dollar you should send it to Mr. Lee and receive the newsletter. It is well worth much more. Personal prejudices and pet peeves are un-

blushingly mixed with high praise and keen insight. The newsletter is a well-organized, charmingly written, full account of what is doing in daffodils as one man sees it.

Negotiations have been conducted with Lt. Col. L. P. Dettman, the secretary of the Australian Daffodil Society, for an exchange of publications. We have received two newsletters from Col. Dettman and, as a bonus, a brief four page account of the history and activities of the Society.

Their newsletters are issued twice a year and are timed to precede and follow after the daffodil season. Beyond question the Australian growers are highly show conscious, and some of their classes are quite different from ours. For example, their Daffodil Society Perpetual Trophy class for nine stems of one variety, a class for 12 seedling daffodils raised by the exhibitor, and the Melba Perpetual Daffodil Trophy class for 50 distinct varieties, one stem each, with at least nine from Division One.

The post-season newsletter, December 1965, presented a review of the season by the highly regarded Travers Morrison, with highlights of the various shows. This is followed by an account by George Jones of an England-Ireland trip. Attached to the newsletter were five pages of winners at eight different shows. Their schedules are quite different from ours to the point of being difficult to follow. Many familiar variety names appear but more are unfamiliar and, I'm sure, are Australian daffodils. Best-in-show flowers included Summit, 2*b*, Arctic Gold 1*a*, Golden 1*a*, Carbon 2*b*, Ave 2*c*, Ember 2*a*, Kilkenny 1*a*, and First Frost, 2*c*. Two of these are Richardson introductions, two are Wilson, one is Dutch and three are Australian. Golden was picked by the judges from a winning class for six varieties from Division 1 entered by M. Spry. The other five entries were Goldfish, Ferny Creek, Tarago Globe and Golden Sterling. I suspect Mr. Spry is not agile in registering some fine seedlings.

Strange to say, there was no particular emphasis on pink daffodils that we associate so much with Australia. Apparently little interest is given to miniatures. The only ones mentioned were "Hooped Petticoat" and an Australian variety, The Little Gentleman.

Since so many of the variety names were strange to me I listed 50 winners and checked them out in the *RHS Classified List* and the 1966 *RHS Yearbook*. Eighteen of the 50 are Irish-English-Dutch varieties, two are species, two are New Zealand, 15 are Australian and 13 are apparently unregistered. So it seems that 28 Australian varieties competed successfully against good British varieties. Not an American variety appeared anywhere in the winners. Possibly an exchange would be in order.

Let it be said that their secretary is quite an exhibitor. Col. Dettman was a winner of trophies at six of the eight shows. One of the few references to miniatures was of a collection he staged.

The May 1966 newsletter of the Australian Daffodil Society listed dates, persons to contact, and major trophy classes for nine shows to be held in August and September. Pertinent minutes of meetings were presented, including their point system of judging, which has interesting differences from our system. Reprinted from the *American Horticultural Magazine*, January 1966, was a full article, "Choosing and Registering Daffodil Names."

It is obvious from these newsletters and from Col. Dettman's letter that the hybridizing, growing and showing of daffodils in Australia is a vigorous labor of love by a considerable number of able people.

SPECIAL AWARD OFFERED FOR 'INTERMEDIATE' FLOWERS

By JANE N. BIRCHFIELD, *Ashburn, Va.*

The "intermediate" daffodils — those too large to be exhibited with miniatures, too small to hold their own in standard classes — include some of our most delightful flowers. Generally they are reliable garden plants and charming for arrangements. All deserve to be known and grown more extensively, and shown where they will have fair competition and present a relatively uniform effect.

For some time tentative lists of daffodils that might qualify as intermediates have circulated among ADS members who have not always been in complete agreement as to which daffodils should be included or excluded — or even whether, in fact, we should *have* an approved list of intermediates.

Meanwhile the Garden Club of Virginia, which had formerly staged miniatures and intermediates in a special section limited by size (under 6 inches — 6 to 12 inches), decided to adopt the ADS Approved List of Miniature Daffodils for use in its shows.

This promised to clear up much of the confusion that had prevailed in classes for miniatures, but it left the intermediate with no place in which they could be shown to advantage. As a trial solution to the problem the 1966 show schedule provided a class for a "Collection of Five Intermediate Daffodils — one stem each", and approved a list of those which would qualify.

The response was so gratifying that this class will be continued as

a regular feature of GCVA shows. Six collections were entered, representing unusual variation in form and color. The large number of visitors who took notes on the entries and requested additional information about them was additionally encouraging.

When Matthew Zandbergen visited Virginia he expressed a special fondness for the intermediate daffodils, and was pleased to find so many of them being grown in some gardens. On hearing of the collection class in the GCVA he offered to make a special award of desirable bulbs to any daffodil show that would include such a class in its schedule.

In 1967 any daffodil show in the country may qualify for the Matthew Zandbergen Award. For information on requirements for including this class Schedule Chairmen should write "Daffodils", Box 549, Leesburg, Virginia 22075.

A list of daffodils that will qualify for this class follows:

1c	Alice Knights	6a	Le Beau
1b	Apricot	5a	Lemon Heart
2c	April Snow	6a	Little Witch
5a	Auburn	6a	March Sunshine
6a	Baby Doll	5a	Moonshine
6b	Beryl	5a	Niveth
9	Black Prince	2a	Nor-Nor
4	Bridal Crown	10	x <i>odoris minor</i>
6a	Bushtit	7b	Orange Queen
6a	Chickadee	8	Pango
1c	China Clay	5a	Pearl of Dew
7b	Cora Ann	2a	Pepper
1b	Cowley	2a	Peter Piper
7b	Cutty Sark	3b	Picador
4	Daphne	2b	Pink Sprite
5b	Dawn	7b	Piper's Barn
3a	Dinkie	10	<i>pseudo-narcissus</i>
1a	Dorothy Bucknall	10	<i>pseudo-narcissus gayi</i>
4	Erlicheer	10	<i>pseudo-narcissus moschatus</i>
6a	Estrellita	10	<i>pseudo-narcissus obvallaris</i>
3b	Fairy Circle	4	<i>pseudo-narcissus plenus</i>
7a	Fairy Nymph	5b	Rosedown
6a	Golden Cycle	2b	Roseanna
7a	Golden Incense	1b	Rosy Trumpet
6a	Goldette	3b	Ruby
2a	Goldsmithney	5b	Samba
8	Hiawasee	5a	Shot Silk
10	x <i>intermedius</i>	5b	Sidhe
6a	Jack Snipe	7b	Skylon
2b	Lady Bee	2b	Stray Pink
		7b	Sugarbush
		7b	Vireo

(Note: This list may include items about which there is question, and there may be other intermediate daffodils which should be included. The future improvement of the list will depend on growers who are willing to forward suggestions, based on their experience or observation.)

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

If you grow enough daffodil bulbs and grow them for sale, then the most minor questions become important and lengthy research is undertaken to find the facts. Two papers from the hand of Dr. Elwood W. Kalin of Washington State College at Pullman, and published in the *Proceedings* of the American Society for Horticultural Science, demonstrate that flower stem removal reduces bulb production and quality of flowers. On the other hand, snapping the flower head from the plant produces bulbs which have greater individual weight and greater flowering potential. In other words, it is beneficial to snap off flower heads or seed pods but injurious to cut a flower stem. This would indicate that the production of seed is a strain upon the plant, but a flowering stem acts like a leaf in manufacturing food. It was also found that during the active growing period, from April to August, the sugar content of bulbs decreases and the starch content increases in preparation for growth and flowering the following year.

* * *

Our regional newsletters continue to increase in number and improve in quality. Reading them is always a pleasure and frequently a source of information not elsewhere available, such as detailed show reports. From the letter of the Midwest Region which is edited by Helen Link, it is noted that the first show of the newly-formed Western Reserve Daffodil Society of Ohio was held last spring in the handsome new Cleveland Garden Center and was such a brilliant success that it will be repeated next spring as the regional show on April 29-30.

The letter of the Far West Region, signed by Helen Grier, is attractively printed in yellow and green and quotes from Louise Beebe Wilder: "Love your garden; work in it and let it give you what it surely will of sweetness, health, and content, and let no one feel that the benefit is all on the side of the garden; for truly you will receive more than you give, no matter how faithfully you work, and you will soon find yourself more dependent upon your garden than your garden is upon you."

New England has made an arrangement with P. Phillips of New Zealand to supply a carefully chosen collection of 16 varieties of New Zealand or Australian origin for \$15 delivered. The varieties are Brixton, Clandeboye, Fairy Maid, Fairy Wonder, Green Goddess, Hampstead, Kanga, Kintamani, Lochin, Palmino, Park Royal, Rawene,

Sicily, Snowdean, Tiki, and Folk Lore. The latter is a new release of a pink trumpet by Radcliff.

According to the newsletter all that is required is to obtain the usual mailing tags and permit as described on p. 194 of the *Daffodil Handbook*, send the tags (but not the permit) to P. Phillips, Box 177, Otorohanga, New Zealand, and send check for \$15 payable to G. S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840, who will untangle the problem of foreign exchange. Bulbs will be shipped in February. It is understood that this offer is open to any ADS member regardless of residence and that the deadline is Jan. 15, 1967.

* * *

B. Y. Morrison served as the first director of the United States National Arboretum in Washington and upon completion of the *Daffodil Handbook* the Society presented to that institution the originals of the eight drawings which Mr. Morrison contributed to the *Handbook*. However, Miss Phoebe Morrison, as executor of the estate of her brother, claimed possession of the drawings and subsequently turned them over to the Rachel McMaster Miller Hunt Botanical Library in Pittsburgh.

* * *

Those of us who consider ourselves connoisseurs and cannot resist the urge to pontificate on our favorite flower, might well consider the shattering effect our solemn pronouncements can have on the uninitiated. These effects are well described in the following letter received by the editor of the *Daffodil Handbook* and passed along to us without comment:

Mildew on the Phlox,
Sept. 28, 1966.

To the Editor of the *Daffodil Handbook*:

You are doubtless the last man in the United States who needs to be convinced of the power of the written word, but I thought you might be interested to hear about the particular power of word 4, line 4, paragraph 4, column 2, page 129 of the *Daffodil Handbook*, as stunningly demonstrated by its effect on a quiet couple who had just finished Sunday breakfast, and were looking forward, after a suitable period for re-grouping, to the planting of a mixture of daffodil bulbs bought the day before. Upon this peaceful scene the Word descended like a bolt of lightning, exposing their errors in its pitiless glare, galvanizing their nervous systems with a sense of urgency, and reaching out even into their green-

house, where it destroyed a sleazy assortment of 100 nameless daffodils right in the damn bag.

When the acrid smell of ozone had lifted, I raised my head from page 129.

"You are aware," I said to my shaken wife, "that we will never be the same."

She nodded silently.

"Every time we looked at them we would be repelled by their jagged profile."

"True," she murmured, with a miserable little shiver.

"And where would be the unity present in simultaneous flowering?"

"Where indeed?"

"And the irritating clash of textures and colors. . . ."

"Disastrous!" She shuddered. That was the word, alright.

But then slowly strength came to her from somewhere, as it has to fine women since the dawn of Time, and she said "Look. Leave us face this thing. We can return that horrible mixture. Leave us climb into our little white roadster and go in search of bulbs worthy of association with our rhododendrons and azaleas, none of which is nameless or even numberless."

Well, sir, to make a long story short, about two hours later we found 100 bulbs of Duke of Windsor, a John Evelyn hybrid, class *2b*, characterized by a wide, thick, heavily frilled cup, and we set out for home, waving cheerfully along the way at the little knots of fastidious folk who had gathered along the roadside in the better parts of town to sniff as we passed by. "Bow and smile," I said to my wife. "It is Sunday, after all, and getting not only late in the day but late in the season."

So we designed ourselves a nice little drift in front of the hemlocks and mountain laurel, and made several passes over this, one with a pickaxe, one with a spading fork, and one with trowels, removing 8 million rocks. Then we smoothed the whole business with a rake and dug a 10-inch hole for each bulb, putting in first a mixture of compost, wood ashes, superphosphate, and dried manure, and then a layer of compost, and then finally the little, round, well-bred scion of a *2b* itself. By the time darkness fell we had planted only 36 of the 100 but we were at peace with ourselves. Tired but happy. All I can say is I'm fervently grateful we didn't plant that first mixture and THEN read Chapter 10.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ EDW. WEINGARTNER

* * *

The most heretical "gardening" book which this observer has read

in many a year is "*Gardens make me laugh*," by James Ross, (Silvermine Publishers, Norwalk, Conn., \$4.95). Garden magazines how-to books, women's heels, Japanese gardens in America, "respectable foundation plantings and other wall-to-wall stupidities," are anathema to Mr. Ross, a distinguished landscape architect, teacher, and writer.

In Mr. Ross' view, the kind of a garden a man gets depends on the kind of an image he has of himself. The best kind results from complete identity with nature shaped by the social framework and culture within which he lives. "As long as he thinks of his garden as a possession — something to be bought or sold like a Cadillac, something outside himself, an object that results from making a composition or getting the colors and textures right or any of the other crazy things they talk about in the magazines — it can never happen. He may get an antiseptic substitute, but until he identifies, he has no garden."

Stones have sex, a great garden is more like silence than speech, a garden is sculpture from any place you are in it even while you are in motion, gardens are the progeny which spring from the contact between ourselves and our environment, a garden is not something you do but something you are, and gardens are not made, they must be allowed to happen — such are a few of the fresh judgments found in Mr. Ross' slender book. In short, having and tending plants do not make a garden nor a gardener.

A DEPENDABLE GARDEN DAFFODIL

In the autumn of 1956 I bought 12 bulbs of February Gold and planted them in a spot by the trunk of a white oak. With the coming of spring the golden flowers made a colorful clump in the garden.

In the time of flowering of each succeeding year they continued to appear in increasing numbers, despite lack of any special care such as the application of a fertilizer. Finally, in the spring of 1966, there was a magnificent display of flowers, an estimated 90 stems.

With the coming of summer of this year I decided the bulbs must be very crowded in the spot where they had lain so long so I lifted them, and counted 102 bulbs of all sizes. I am sure there are other daffodil bulb increases that will exceed this, especially under the good growth conditions such as are provided by the commercial growers in Holland and the United Kingdom, but I am well pleased with the results in my poor Virginia red clay. I am sure when de Graff Brothers, Ltd., of Noordwijk in Holland introduced that cyclamineus hybrid in 1923, they were unaware of just how much they would be contributing to the beautification of our spring gardens.

— W. H. W.

MINIATURES REPORTED IN SYMPOSIUM FOR 1966

By HELEN C. SCORGIE, *Harvard, Mass.*

Miniatures are looking up. When this symposium started, at least three out of five presumptive growers reported unfavorably on them. Mostly, with fervor ranging from 0 to 100, said they loved the dear little things, but —. One "authority" with "desk piled high with fan mail" had a wide range of derogatives to apply to "the pesky little things that won't grow or, if they do come up, will not bloom." Some of the others were probably just more discreet in their written judgments.

Most of the complaints were that miniatures were not hardy or did not come up. Some said that they would not bloom after the first year. Others thought that they did not have a suitable spot for them, or their soil was too acid or alkaline.

By far, the greatest number of favorable reports were from the south-east. There were, however, a sufficient number of reports from cooler areas to disprove that all miniatures were "not hardy" in the north. Most successful miniature growers have soils not far from neutral. In the wild, the small species differ as to the type of soil, according as whether they come from Spain or Portugal.

It is, I believe, easier to grow miniatures than it was ten years ago. At that time, collected bulbs were offered freely and were cheaper. They were often dug at the wrong time, improperly cured and mixed in size. The beginner did not realize the inferiority of these bulbs to those that had been grown on in a nursery, and even more to those raised from seed in a nursery.

Even the novice miniature growers are changed. They are not experimenting with something they have merely heard about, but something they have seen and really want to grow. They are far more likely to make it grow unless they deliberately go against nature.

The gardener also has much more written information readily available. Most American literature on miniatures has appeared in the past ten years.

Since last year, the number of accepted miniatures has not changed greatly. A few have been added and a few that were considered too large have been dropped. Miniatures are about where the standards were 50 years ago and are likely to proceed at a much slower pace. Cultivars from two small species will be slow of increase. Where one parent is a standard, in many cases, few or none will inherit small stature. Even if a seedling is small, it may be sterile.

At the shows this year, that dainty "bird-in-flight", Flyaway, won best miniature in the show twice. It was registered only two years ago and is not yet in commerce. It also made the miniature symposium. This takes very consistently high rating for a daffodil that is limited in its distribution and in a class with many contenders. It is good news that this treasure is growing in several areas. The risk of total destruction from some unforeseeable cause is eliminated.

Colleen Bawn, which made the list last year, is not there this year, although it is mentioned in the reports. It is a difficult daffodil to grow for most people as it is a fussy little lady, but it flourished for Mr. Wilson for over half a century. Mr. Wilson said that few people to whom he sent it were able to grow it. He was emphatic that it must have no fertilizer whatever, and even be planted near a bush that would aid in its starvation treatment.

This year I have been growing a sibling of Colleen Bawn that came to me under the name "*N. cernuus*," under which it was said to have grown in old gardens. "*N. cernuus* Hort." is supposed to be *N. pseudo-narcissus moschatus*, which this bit of daintiness is not. I suspect that the collectors in days past considered any small white trumpet that looked downward to be "*cernuus*".

The new plant differed from Colleen Bawn in having a stem about two cm. shorter and in having flowers a pale, clear yellow. The flowers were said to be "sparkling white" and I expect that they will be, as I think the color was due to weather conditions the previous summer.

In the standards, cupping gives the flower an untidy look as if it were beginning to fade. But in the miniatures, the frank hooding suggests a wild flower and adds to its charm. It would add a new and welcome form to the shapes in miniatures and add further to their distinctive charm. Miniatures should be more than just small standards.

New for this year is Small Talk, an open-pollinated child of Wee Bee. Wee Bee, in turn, is said to be a sport of "*N. nanus*", which is *N. minor* or its variety *conspicuus*. The color of Small Talk is near that of *N. minor* but the flower is more precise and earlier. It is a smaller flower than Wee Bee, with a better perianth. Small Talk seems certain to be added to the Accepted List of Miniatures.

The 1966 Miniature Symposium gives these standings:

ITEM 1. Div. 1, Trumpet.

Exhibition:

1. Tanagra
2. Wee Bee
3. Little Gem
4. Little Beauty

Garden:

1. Tanagra
2. W. P. Milner
3. Charles Warren
3. Wee Bee

ITEM 2. Div. 2, Large Cup.

Exhibition:

1. Marionette
2. Picarillo

Garden:

1. Marionette
2. Tweeny

ITEM 3. Div. 5, Triandrus.

Exhibition:

1. April Tears
2. Hawera
3. Arctic Morn
4. Mary Plumstead
5. Raindrop

Garden:

1. Hawera
2. Frosty Morn
3. April Tears
4. Arctic Morn
5. Mary Plumstead

ITEM 4. Div. 6, Cyclamineus.

Exhibition:

1. Snipe
2. Tête-a-Tête
3. Mite
4. Flyaway
5. Quince

Garden:

1. Tête-a-Tête
2. Mite
3. Quince
4. Jumblic
5. Snipe

ITEM 5. Div. 7, Jonquilla.

Exhibition:

1. Pixie
2. Sun Disc
3. Stafford
4. Bebop
5. Flomay

Garden:

1. Bebop
2. Bobbysoxer
3. Pixie
4. Sun Disc
5. Sundial

ITEM 6. Div. 8, Tazetta.

Exhibition:

1. Cyclataz
2. Angie

Garden:

1. Cyclataz
2. Angie
3. Halingy

ITEM 7. Div. 10, Species and other wild forms, one flower to stem.

Exhibition:

1. *N. watieri*
2. *N. rupicola*
3. *N. cyclamineus*

Garden:

1. *N. cyclamineus*
2. *N. minor*

ITEM 8. Div. 10, Species and other wild forms, with more than one flower to the stem.

Exhibition:

1. *N. triandrus albus*
2. *N. calcicola*
3. *N. fernandesii*
4. *N. jonquilla*

Garden:

1. *N. x tenuior*
 2. *N. jonquilla*
 3. *N. triandrus albus*
- (SEE NEXT PAGE)

ITEM 9. Div. 11, Miscellaneous.

Exhibition:

1. Kenellis

Garden:

Scattered

ITEM 10. All other divisions.

Exhibition:

1. Xit

Garden:

1. Xit

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

At the time this article is being written the daffodil bulb orders are arriving. There is always an anxious moment when a package is opened but, as usual, high quality bulbs are found in each bag. Soon afterwards the spade is gotten out and the daffodil beds are undergoing a transformation. Each bulb is tucked down into the soft earth where it will winter. In the spring we will note the beautiful surprises. The Robins are helpful in that planting suggestions are given by each member. It is interesting to note some of the pet methods that growers pursue. Attention is given to the soil and drainage in each bed to ensure that water does not stand.

* * *

In the humble judgment of this writer, the Roberta C. Watrous Medal is one of the most difficult of the ADS awards to achieve, for it is not often we can get 12 miniature varieties of show quality to bloom at the same time. Polly Brooks of Richmond, Va., won this award at Hampton, Va., with The Little Gentleman, Tête-a-Tête, Cyclataz, Hal- ingy, Little Beauty, Snipe, *N. triandrus albus*, *N. watieri*, *N. calcicola*, Hawera, Wee Bee, and Sundial.

* * *

Robert Mueller of Freehold, N.J., reported his lack of success with varieties originating from "Down Under." Perhaps further studies are needed in order to get those bulbs accustomed to our seasons. He also discussed mulches; he experimented with bagasse, sawdust, wood chips, and composted garbage. All did a good job of keeping down the weeds when applied four to five inches thick. The composted garbage gave noticeably better blooms and growth, but the careful records show that all the mulches compressed the blooming season. Mid-season varieties came in as normal, but early varieties came in on the average of a week late.

* * *

G. Earl Wood of Flora, Ill., reported a nice increase in Galway and

Brookville. He harvested 100 bulbs from a 10-bulb planting some eight years ago. He reported Honeybird to be very outstanding, while Pretender, Abalone, Jubilation, Broughshane, and Leonaine were very good.

* * *

Jack Romaine of Walnut Creek, Calif., reported 30 florets on a stem of Cragford that was nearly 20 inches tall. He also gave information on a Mahmoud he had treated with Colchicine. This plant had extra long stems. Blooms began to open at ten inches, while the stem continued growth to 15 inches. Blooms were close to four inches across. In coloring, the cup was a deep tangerine-orange, but not nearly as red as formerly; the perianth was almost metallic white with extra substance. The cups began fading within two days but blooms held up for a full three weeks. He used ripe pollen from this clump on a number of varieties but no seed were set.

* * *

Carl Amason, of El Dorado, Ark., reports difficulty with varieties of the 2c group and some in Div. V. Tazettas grow exceptionally well, and red-cup varieties do very well too. He gave as highlights of his season Tittle-Tattle, Glenwherry, Blarney, and Moonshine.

* * *

Wells Knierim, of Cleveland, Ohio, made us all envy him. He reported on his trip to the Mecca of all the daffodil growers: Oregon at blooming time. His first stop was with Allen Davis at Portland. Allen is a specialist in miniature varieties. The next stop was with Murray Evans at Corbett. A report of this visit tells us that in the future there will be more of Murray's seedlings in evidence. The final stop was at Daffodil Haven. What could be better than a visit with Grant Mitsch and his wife? Seedlings abound there in a very dramatic manner. Truly, it is Daffodil Haven!

DAFFODILS IN THE NAVY

In war time all forces are mobilized, and daffodils have had their tour of duty. During the last war the U.S.S. NARCISSUS and the U.S.S. JONQUIL performed life saving duty as lighthouse tenders.

According to Paul H. Silverstone in his book, *U. S. Warships of World War II*, the JONQUIL weighed 107 tons and served from 1937 until 1943. The NARCISSUS weighed 342 tons and was acquired in 1939. From the records I have it may still be in service. In a weary time of war think how happy the lighthouse keeper's daughter must have been to see the NARCISSUS come into view. — W. LITCHFIELD TICKNOR

NEW U. S. REGISTRATIONS

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations in 1966 are: Anderson, Mrs. Kenneth B. (Polly), La Canada, Calif. — Pineapple Frills.

Brink, Venice, Nashville, Ill. — April Change, Lemon Lantern, Longhorn.

Mitsch, Grant E., Canby, Ore. — April Charm, April Cloud, Beige Beauty, Cool Crystal, Dainty Miss, Finch, Gold Frills, Grace Note, Impala, Jetfire, Ocean Spray, Pinafore, Pixie's Sister, Pueblo, Rehoboth, Velvet Robe, and Willet.

Registrations

April Change (Brink) 54/1; 2*b*; midseason; 14"; P. 3", white; C. ¾", opens deep orange, then cream, then light yellow and finally white; resembles Wild Rose in form but broader petals and different color cup. Wild Rose x Scarlet Leader.

April Charm (Mitsch) R33/17; 2*b*; late midseason; 18"; P. 4", white; C. 1½", white with yellow rim; resembles Green Island, with flatter cup and perhaps not quite so rounded in form. Green Island x Chinese White.

April Clouds (Mitsch) R33/3; 3*c*; late midseason; 22"; P. 4½", white; C. 1½", white; resembles Chinese White, but taller, more substance, and better poise. Green Island x Chinese White.

Beige Beauty (Mitsch) R33/39; 3*a*; late midseason; 21"; P. 4⅛", lemon beige or chartreuse after opening ivory; C. 1½", chartreuse, sometimes becoming paler; its smooth finish and unusual coloring make it distinctive; probably may come as a 3*d* in some areas. Green Island x Chinese White.

Cool Crystal (Mitsch) T10/3; 3*c*; late midseason; 24"; P. 4¼", white; C. 1½", white with green eye; resembles Wings of Song, but with taller stems, smaller cup, less triangular form. Unusual stateliness and poise. Chinese White x ?

Dainty Miss (Mitsch) V92/1; 7*b*; midseason; 15"; P. 2½", white; C. ⅝", white; resembles Xit, somewhat larger and taller and much more rounded. (Rubra x Coverack Perfection) x *N. watieri*.

Finch, formerly Flicker (Mitsch) Q6C/12; 7*b*; midseason; 18"; P. 3", clear yellow; C. 1", bright orange; taller and larger than Kinglet and usually with one flower per stem; very floriferous and a long keeper. Narvik x *N. jonquilla*.

Gold Frills (Mitsch) T10/2; 3*b*; late midseason; 17"; P. 4¼", white; C. 1½", white with gold frill; resembles Procession, with brighter margin and more frilled cup. Chinese White x ?

- Grace Note (Mitsch) 3*b*; late; 15"; P. 3½", white; C. ½", vivid green, lemon frill; an unusual and very graceful flower, perianth segments incurving. Believed Cantabile x Cushendall.
- Impala (Mitsch) 3*b*; late midseason; 20"; P. 4½", white, greenish on opening; C. 1¼", pale lemon, deeper margin, vivid green eye, graceful, excellent poise. Chinese White x ?
- Jetfire (Mitsch) A52/1; 6*a*; early; 10"; P. 3", greenish gold; C. 1⅛", brilliant orange red. ((Market Merry x Carbineer) x Armada) x *N. cyclamineus*.
- Lemon Lantern (Brink) 52/7; 1*b*; late midseason; 14"; P. 4", white; C. 1⅝", luminous lemon yellow; slightly resembles Hymettus, form different, longer trumpet, open campanulate corona. 2*b* in character but not in measurement. Quip, open pollinated.
- Longhorn (Brink) 52/16; 1*a*; early midseason; 12"; P. 5", pale yellow; C. 1½", tawny orange to buff; unusual color and form, long recurved segments form starry perianth, trumpet long, slightly expanded, narrowly flanged. Quip, open pollinated.
- Ocean Spray (Mitsch) V96/1; 7*b*; midseason; 16"; P. 2¼", white; C. ⅝", white; resembles Dainty Miss but larger. (Rubra x Green Island) x *N. watieri*.
- Pinafore (Mitsch) R33/47; 2*c*; midseason; 21"; P. 4", white; C. 1¾", white; resembles Artist's Model, an all-white flower with cup strongly reflexed. Green Island x Chinese White.
- Pineapple Frills (Anderson) 2*b*; early midseason; 18"; P. 3½", creamy white; C. 2", pale lemon pineapple color; resembles Tunis, but cup paler, delicately ruffled. Pineapple Cup x John Evelyn seedling.
- Pixie's Sister (Mitsch) 7*b*; midseason to late; 9"; P. 1-1/16", clear yellow; C. ⅜", clear yellow; resembles Pixie, somewhat paler, shallower cup, narrower upright foliage, more vigorous grower. Found in *N. juncifolius*, undoubtedly *N. juncifolius* x *N. jonquilla*.
- Pueblo (Mitsch) T6/5; 7*b*; midseason; 15"; P. 3", white; C. ⅞", pale lemon fading to white; probably the most prolific in growth of the white jonquils. Binkie x *N. jonquilla*.
- Rehoboth (Mitsch) R33/5; 2*c*; late midseason; 20"; P. 4¼", white; C. 1⅞", white; resembles White Spire, size and shape of cup gives it the appearance of being a 3*c*. Green Island x Chinese White.
- Velvet Robe (Mitsch) R63/2; 2*a*; late midseason; 20"; P. 4¼", rich golden yellow; C. 1⅞", bright orange red; resembles Paricutin, larger, later, cup paler, resistant to fading. Playboy x Paricutin.
- Willet, formerly Sandpiper (Mitsch) T38/5; 6*a*; early; 14"; P. 3½", soft yellow; C. 1½", soft yellow; resembles Charity May but earlier, somewhat smaller, longer, narrower crown, less reflexed perianth, smoother flower. Mitylene x *N. cyclamineus*.

ADS MEDALS AWARDED IN 1966

The Gold Medal for Accomplishments in the Advancement of Daffodil Culture

Alec Gray, Camborne, England.

The Silver Medal for Distinguished Service to the Society

Mrs. Jesse Cox, Hot Springs, Ark.

The Carey E. Quinn Award, Silver Medal

Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr., Conway, Ark.

Ken Dorwin, Santa Barbara, Calif.

The Rev. Jones B. Shannon, Westport Point, Mass.

Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. T. Alfred Sams, Macon, Ga.

Mrs. R. Warrington Gillet, Glyndon, Md.

Mrs. Bert C. Pouncey, Jr., Hughes, Ark.

George T. Pettus, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells Knierim, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. John Bozievich, Bethesda, Md.

Bill Pannill, Martinsville, Va.

Mrs. E. E. Lawler, Jr., Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., Hampton, Va.

Mrs. Herbert Wiggs, Frisco, Texas.

Mrs. Fort Linton, Nashville, Tenn.

The Roberta C. Watrous Award, Gold Medal

Bill Pannill, Martinsville, Va.

The Roberta C. Watrous Award, Silver Medal

Mrs. Jack Sandler, Atlanta, Ga.

George T. Pettus, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks, Richmond, Va.

The Quinn Medal was offered in 18 shows and awarded 15 times. The Watrous Medal was offered in 22 shows and awarded four times.

AWARD TO HONOR MISS MARY BEIRNE

In the June, 1965, issue of THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL, on page 9, there was a short article asking "Who Knows Of Miss Mary Beirne And Her Flower?". This brought forth an article on Miss Beirne by Thomas F. Martin of Ashland, Va., which appeared in the June, 1966, issue of THE JOURNAL.

It recently has been announced that a permanent trophy to honor Miss Beirne has been established by the Garden Club of Ashland, to be awarded at the Daffodil Show of The Garden Club of Virginia.

HYBRIDIZER'S FORUM

Future Daffodils

Over 10,000 daffodil seeds and 1,001 two-and-three-year-old seedling bulbs have been distributed this year under auspices of the Breeding and Selection Committee. They went to 17 persons in 11 states. Some further local distribution in the Washington area was also made.

The crosses for these seeds and seedlings were made by C. W. Culpepper of Arlington, Va., and the seeds represent his excess for this year. The seedling bulbs were grown by W. O. Ticknor, who has run out of planting space. The lots of seed range from crosses such as Chinese White x Empress of Ireland to "mixed seed." Parents include Festivity, Bethany, Fine Gold, Slieveboy, Arbar, Woodgreen, Aircastle, and many other well-regarded varieties. Many of the parents are Culpepper seedlings carefully selected for their fine qualities, particularly health and vigor. Some of the parents are fourth-generation American-bred plants.

Blooms from these future daffodils may be entered in show seedling classes and compete for the ADS Rose Ribbon. Especially fine and distinctive new daffodils can be registered and introduced by their originators. The originator is the person who first produces a bloom, regardless of who made the cross or planted the seed.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

Storing Pollen by Freezing

I collect pollen in No. 000 gelatin capsules and place open capsules in a flat coffee can, cake tin, etc., half filled with silica gel. Cover the tin closely, since silica gel will absorb moisture from the air. In this atmosphere the anthers will dehisce and pollen will dry rapidly. When pollen is dry put cap on capsule and place closed capsules in some container which can be placed in freezer. (I use the small round tins that some film comes in, since they have a screw cap with a tight rubber seal.) I know the pollen will remain viable over two years, and believe it will remain so for up to five years when treated and stored.

— JANE BIRCHFIELD

More Rose Ribbon Winners

Venice Brink has sent this description of his Rose Ribbon winner at the St. Louis show last spring: "No. 59-1, Greeting-selfed 2b. Rather good perianth and near trumpet corona of light bright yellow; form

reminds me of Ave. Second-year bloom was a good deal larger than maiden bloom.”

Mr. Brink is registering three varieties this year, one of which, April Change, was Rose Ribbon winner in the St. Louis show in 1964.

Among the crosses Mr. Brink reported was Easter Moon x 52-11, with this comment: “52-11 is a seedling of mine, a 2c which has little to recommend it in appearance but is quite early and contrary to the usual run of 2c’s is the most vigorous and prolific seedling I have grown. First flowered in 1958, it grows with reckless and weedy abandon, and perfect health. I am trying to cross it with plants of better quality.”

From the Hybridizing Robins

Three members of Hybridizing Robin No. 2 reported their first blooms from their own seedlings this spring: Glenn Dooley, Edmund Kauzmann, and Bill Pannill. Dr. Dooley’s was from Frigid x Broughshane. He mentioned this in a letter to W. J. Dunlop, who replied: “I am most interested in your cross of Frigid x Broughshane, as here it is practically impossible to get any of these late near-poet things like Frigid or Cushendall to mate with the larger flowers. It certainly would open up wonderful possibilities if this could be readily done with various flowers.”

Jack Romine says a hemerocallis-breeding friend suggests using the juice from a broken stigma of a known fertile parent to lubricate the stigma of a reluctant parent. (Or stigmatic fluid from the surface of the stigma?)

Edmund Kauzmann reported large pods of seed from all blooms of Dinkie and from Lanarth, although production was disappointing in many varieties that usually produce well.

In the No. 1 Robin Dan Thomson reported the first blooming of seedling doubles, from a cross using a Mitsch 2a seedling x Sunburst. In the 1965 bloom (this Robin travels slowly) two of the three first blooms were double. “One was a golden yellow with three distinct rosettes, evenly spaced inside the outer petals. These rosettes were similar in shape to Yellow Cheerfulness, but all attached to the center of the flower. I have never seen anything like it.”

Murray Evans is growing seedlings from doubles on a large scale. In his letter of January 1966 he says he collected 1,100 seeds from doubles in 1964 and 560 in 1965. In 1965 39 double seedlings bloomed for him, of which he thinks one or two may eventually be introduced. He considers Gay Time the most promising seeder among the doubles.

Grant Mitsch wrote: “While we had used Falaise for years, last year was the first in which it produced very many seeds. A combination that

we had been trying for some years, but unsuccessfully, that of using *N. jonquilla* for a pollen parent, gave us nearly 100 seed!"

The Thompson Prize for a new double white daffodil will be offered again in 1967. Full information will be given in the next issue of THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL. — ROBERTA C. WATROUS

WHERE ADS MEMBERS ARE LIVING

In the process of preparing the Society's membership list for publication in the September issue of the JOURNAL, George S. Lee, Jr., of Connecticut made the following analysis of the membership's distribution, including the changes in 1965-66.

	<i>Membership June 30, 1965</i>	<i>1966 Dropouts</i>	<i>1966 New Members</i>	<i>Membership June 30, 1966</i>	<i>Net Increase</i>
Alabama	21	5	19	35	14
Arizona	6	2	—	4	— 2
Arkansas	50	1	10	59	9
California	48	5	10	53	5
Colorado	1	—	—	1	—
Connecticut	40	5	29	64	24
Delaware	7	3	1	5	— 2
District of Columbia	7	—	2	9	2
Florida	3	1	1	3	—
Georgia	51	5	14	60	9
Idaho	3	—	—	3	—
Illinois	20	2	9	27	7
Indiana	35	2	3	36	1
Iowa	5	—	2	7	2
Kansas	9	1	3	11	2
Kentucky	38	1	16	53	15
Louisiana	4	1	—	3	— 1
Maine	1	—	1	2	1
Maryland	65	4	18	79	14
Massachusetts	17	1	5	21	4
Michigan	7	2	1	6	— 1
Mississippi	16	1	11	26	10
Missouri	27	3	3	27	—
Nebraska	—	—	1	1	1
New Hampshire	—	—	1	1	1
New Jersey	24	4	9	29	5
New Mexico	2	—	1	3	1
New York	61	2	33	92	31
North Carolina	42	3	5	44	2
Ohio	79	3	34	110	31
Oklahoma	14	2	2	14	—
Oregon	15	2	—	13	— 2
Pennsylvania	64	7	15	72	8
South Carolina	21	—	5	26	5
Tennessee	84	6	18	96	12
Texas	30	6	11	35	5
Vermont	3	—	—	3	—
Virginia	144	9	26	161	17
Washington	8	—	2	10	2
West Virginia	31	3	3	31	—
Foreign	16	—	7	23	7
Total	1119	92	331	1358	239

PATRICA REYNOLDS, THE STORY OF A TROPHY

By PATRICIA A. GALLUCCI, *River Forest, Ill.*
(Formerly of Southern California)

The story behind the Patricia Reynolds Trophy is a love story and, through this beautiful trophy, one cannot help but feel it is an everlasting love. Each year at the Southern California Daffodil Show we help to perpetuate this love, not only for a woman, but for the daffodils which she dearly loved. One cannot overlook the fact that Patricia Reynolds had two favorite flowers, the daffodil and the orchid. One cannot blame her for her choices; they are dear to so many of us.

Patricia Pfitzer Reynolds was a native Californian, born in the San Joaquin Valley of Bavarian ancestry. The Pfitzer name is not uncommon among horticulturists. In 1915 she was married to Kenyon L. Reynolds, who had a similar background. His father was acting secretary of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture at the time of his birth. So it is not difficult to understand why these two should find happiness in Mother Earth.

The first five years of their married life were spent in the semi-desert of Taft, Calif., where Mr. Reynolds was connected with the oil industry. Water there, in those days, was three cents per barrel. The tiny patch of soil that they could keep going could hardly be called a garden.

When they were transferred to Los Angeles and "civilization" it is no wonder they went all out to establish a garden that was the talk of Pasadena. As Mr. Reynolds admits, "It became our major interest and I was inclined to be single track in my garden interests and became what might fairly be called a 'fan'atic daffodil fancier."

In 1935 Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds went to Europe, following the bloom season of the daffodil with their travels. They were gone three months. During this time they attended the big shows in Holland and then went on to the British Isles. While there they visited every daffodil grower of note: Guy L. Wilson, The Brodie, and J. Lionel Richardson, to mention a few. Not only did they see much, but they were able to get invaluable tips on hybridizing and, on their return came home with over 100 very fine new varieties. Upon their return to their own garden they set about the fascinating business of growing and blooming new daffodils of their own introduction. Others who were catching the "bug" at that time were Stillman Berry at Redlands, Tom Craig of Highland Park, Joe Urmston in South Pasadena, Mrs.

Henry J. Bauer of Pasadena, and Jan de Graaff in Oregon. Thus the daffodil shows at Pasadena began to take on real merit. When World War II broke out the shows were discontinued for the duration. As the war was ending, cancer of the throat took the life of beloved Patricia Reynolds. The happy hours of gardening came to an end for Kenyon Reynolds. Broken-hearted at his loss, he decided to turn from his love of the garden to the love and worship of God by becoming a Benedictine monk. He is now Father Bede Reynolds, Order of Sacred Blood, Westminster Abbey, at Mission City, British Columbia.

As a parting tribute to their happy days together among their favorite flowers he had a sterling silver bowl fashioned for daffodils, and a tall sterling silver vase made for cymbidium orchids. The Patricia Reynolds Trophy for daffodils was handmade by Clemens Friedell of Pasadena. The decoration consists of 10 entirely different daffodils as drawn from life, and some 61 leaves with fine point chasing in relief on the upper portion. The floral decoration is beautifully executed by hand snarling from the inside and hand chasing, with the outside detail following. The bowl is 11 inches in diameter and five inches high. The weight is 37 troy ounces sterling. There is no other metal used to add weight. Much credit for the beauty of this bowl must go to Mrs. Henry J. Bauer who made innumerable trips to the artist with fresh daffodils, and who arranged for the presentation after Mr. Reynolds became a monk.

In the autumn of 1959 arrangements were made among some of those actively interested in daffodils to offer again the Patricia Reynolds Perpetual Trophy. For the previous two years a daffodil show had been held in the gardens of Mrs. Frances Combs. In March, 1960, the daffodil show was moved to Descanso Gardens under auspices of the Southern California Daffodil Society, The Descanso Gardens Guild, and the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens. It is here that it will remain so long as the Descanso Gardens Guild offers the Patricia Reynolds Trophy, as the Guild is the custodian of this beautiful shining tribute. Mrs. Henry J. Bauer and Mr. Glenn H. Hiatt are its trustees. In addition to the perpetual trophy the recipient receives a sterling silver medal embossed with a daffodil on the face and, on the reverse side, inscribed with The Southern California Daffodil Show, Descanso Gardens, and his name. The trophy is awarded for the best collection consisting of five stems each of seven different varieties, from at least two RHS Divisions. It is no small task to achieve five perfectly matched blooms of a single variety; to do this with seven varieties is quite a feat, indeed.

In addition to this trophy and medal, Father Bede Reynolds has

given an added bonus, and with it no doubt a token of love to each recipient. It is a bulb of one of his seedlings, Patricia Reynolds, a most exquisite pink trumpet daffodil which he registered in 1963. It has great substance, a smooth white perianth, and the trumpet is a clear apple-blossom pink set off with a lovely green center. With its demure pose it is a true joy to behold in my own garden. Of the several thousands of seedlings grown by Kenyon and Patricia Reynolds some 15 are registered with the Royal Horticultural Society, or about one out of every 2000 was deemed worthy of a name. The last, but by no means the least of these, is Patricia Reynolds. Growers in Southern California are indeed privileged to have such a mark to strive for, and are grateful.

NOTES . . . and NOTATIONS

What fun our youngsters used to get from forcing tender tazettas for Christmas gifts. First came the absorbing task of collecting the pebbles — just the right size, shape and color — and rounding up containers of suitable size. When the bulbs arrived each one had to be weighed in the hand and wondered at, “How *can* all those roots and leaves and flowers come from this one brown bulb?”. As the bowls of bulbs came from storage and into slowly increasing light and warmth, the excitement became almost unbearable. Would they, *could they*, bloom in time? With what triumph they delivered the gifts of flowering fragrance Christmas Eve or the next morning. Truly a Christmas Gift to be remembered — by everyone concerned. To us the mingled perfume of pine, Virginia cedar and “Paperwhites” is Christmas.

Of course these obliging members of the daffodil family can be brought into bloom in succession throughout the winter months, or masses of them can be forced for a single occasion. One of the loveliest of January weddings is still remembered for the simple but effective use of forced flowers — giant branches of pear brought into early bloom, and masses of Paperwhites arranged in planters with branches of holly, box and other evergreens.

Daffodil Therapy

In working with a group of retarded children, Joan Holden took advantage of the rapid and reliable results one gets with these tazettas. On planting day each child was provided with a trowel and plastic pot and an assembly line of soil, bulbs, and colored chips for mulching was set up around a picnic table on the school grounds. From that

day until the last flower faded this project made more of an impression on this group of children than anything they had ever done.

This past fall Joan arranged a daffodil planting game for the group. Each child, with his trowel, selected where he would stand in a grove of trees near the playground. Bulbs were passed out and at a given signal each child threw a bulb over his shoulder, then planted it where it had fallen. Enough blooming-size bulbs were provided from a nearby garden so there was no cost involved in this second project.

Surely we could all find similar groups of children, a nursing home, or individuals who are old or ill, for whom we could provide a new dimension of pleasure or interest through daffodils. Let's do something about it and share our ideas with each other.

Double your Pleasure

Some of the procedures recommended for forcing bulbs are so involved (digging trenches, finding a supply of cinders and clinkers, etc.) that we get discouraged before we start. But how much we miss if we don't have at least a few pots of daffodils coming along, inside, in the winter months! And how many there are that can be forced successfully.

Over the years Mrs. Moncure Lyon has kept lists of those bulbs she has potted in the fall, or lifted in clumps anytime before the ground has frozen, and brought into early bloom. (The potted bulbs are watered and tucked under the bench in her tiny, cool greenhouse where they are left until ready to be brought into stronger light. As soon as the buds appear she gives the plants a weekly drink of "manure tea.") Among those that have given particularly good results are: Loch Maree, Lady Bird, Sugarbush, Skylon, Le Beau, Larkelly, x *tenuior*, and the bulbocodiums — especially *obesus* and *romieuxii*.

Of course Harry Tuggle's daffodils-under-glass project is most ambitious in scope and worthy of an extensive article, but even Harry, who has great fun calling miniature daffodils "little weeds" and disavows all bulbocodiums, reserves special space (in his affections as well as on the greenhouse bench) for *N. cantabricus petunioides*.

Petticoats and Friends

Inside or out, we must confess to a fondness for all the bulbocodiums and find every thing about the size, form and proportions appealing.

They look so delicate and frail and yet they withstand extremes of temperature and weather better than any other group. Here *N. b. romieuxii* usually starts flowering in November (in 1962 it set seed, outside, with protection). Soon after the little hoop-petticoat hybrids start opening. (Every year we bless Mr. Blanchard and are grateful

that when they were named the current fashion was for crinolines. Can you imagine the kind of a daffodil that might be called Patio Pants or Mini-Skirt?)

Last year the bulbocodium hybrids were in bloom all through December and until the first snow, January 22. From then until March 10 everything was under snow — any amount of it from five inches to four feet. When the snow melted no additional flowers appeared on Jessamy, Tarlatan, Poplin, and Muslin — but Taffeta and *romieuxii* had fat buds, formed under the snow, which soon opened and remained in good condition for two weeks.

Helen Link grows all of her fall and winter flowering daffodils in a cold frame which, admittedly, gives them a better chance to show what they can do. But there is something so hopeful and cheering about being able to look out the window and see these dainty and determined little things thumbing their nose at winter.

Daffodils and December

For some of us the next daffodil season has already begun, but for most of us this is the time for looking back and looking ahead.

Now is the time to get our records in order, reread old letters, remember the flowers that did well for us, the shows that were exciting and explore the past through articles in yearbooks (ADS and RHS) and other publications.

Too, now is the time to plan and prepare for the season to come. Can we, on Committees, add classes to our shows that will provide more incentive for the novice exhibitor? Are we, as individual growers, doing everything possible to encourage the beginning grower? Are we, as hybridizers, taking full advantage of "George" and other sources of information in planning the parenthood of our future seedlings?

Heading Canon Ellacomb's list of qualities most necessary in a gardener wishing "to have and to keep a good collection of plants" were: patience, perserverance, and a "prudent boldness". Even above these we would rate "planning"— and now is the season to start.

— J. N. B.

WHAT'S 'THE POOR MAN'S RAIN'?

Have you ever heard of "The Poor Man's Rain"? It's the rain that comes after dark and stops before dawn, because it allows the farmer to do his day's work and the laborer to make his day's wages.

ADDITIONS TO SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Matthew Zandbergen, of Holland, who visited the United States last Spring and attended our convention in Memphis, has generously donated the following items to the ADS Library:

The *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*, 1913, 1914 and 1915, which were the first three issues of the *Yearbook* published by the Royal Horticultural Society.

The *Daffodil Yearbook*, 1942, which was issued jointly by the RHS and the American Horticultural Society.

Typewritten copy of Peter Barr's notes made during his botanical tours in Spain in 1887 and 1892.

Mr. Zandbergen has also made it possible for us to obtain a micro-film copy of letters written by Peter Barr from 1885 to 1891 and by F. W. Burbidge, George Maw, Alfred Tait, Wolley-Dod and other daffodil enthusiasts during this same period. This film has been printed and consists of about 400 large pages of the hand written letters, discussing and describing in great detail the daffodil species being collected and classified during this early period. The Publications Committee has a copy of these prints and perhaps may find in them some interesting items to publish in the *JOURNAL* from time to time.

The *RHS Year Book* was not issued for the years 1916 to 1932, nor during the war years 1941 to 1945. Our library now lacks only the 1933, 1934 and 1940 issues for a complete file. Does any member have a copy of any of these three issues which he would donate to complete our file? — WELLS KNIERIM, *Librarian*

ACTIONS BY ADS DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors, meeting in October, decided the American Horticultural Society *Daffodil Handbook* will continue to be given to new members as long as the supply lasts. At this meeting the Board also voted to employ an executive director for the Society at a maximum annual salary of \$1,200.

1967 CONVENTION DATES SET

The next annual meeting and convention of the American Daffodil Society will be held in Philadelphia, Pa. on April 20, 21 and 22, 1967. There will be a judging school on Sunday, April 23, if there is a sufficient demand.

INDEX—VOLS. 1 AND II

With the transition in 1964 from the former BULLETIN to the DAFFODIL JOURNAL, the numbering of issues began with Vol. I, No. 1, dated September, 1964.

Several months ago the Publications Committee came to the decision that an annual index of subjects and nomenclature would be helpful to the membership. Herewith is presented the first index, covering the first *two* volumes of the JOURNAL beginning with September, 1964, through June, 1966.

The four issues of Vol. I (September, 1964 through June, 1965) were page numbered individually. Beginning with Vol. II, the four numbers are paginated as one, in sequence. Therefore all references to Vol. I carry the issue number in parenthesis, with citations referring to Vol. II showing only volume number and page number. Asterisks indicate illustrations.

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DR. VAN SLOGTEREN AGAIN HONORED

In 1959 the American Daffodil Society voted to award its first Gold Medal to Dr. E. van Slogteren, who was for many years director of the Flower Bulb Research Laboratory at Lisse, Holland, for the very significant work he had done with the genus *Narcissus*. We have learned that the Netherlands Royal Academy of Science recently created a gold medal in memory of the great Dutch microbiologist, Dr. Martinus Willem Beijerinck. Prof. van Slogteren has been chosen as its first recipient, for his outstanding work on viruses. He writes that he now has the new medal and the ADS medal on display side by side in his home.

We congratulate him on this outstanding award and send him our best wishes.

— W. H. W.

Have your
DAYDREAMS
and build your
AIRCASTLES
now!

Bring to fruition by planting
bulbs from "Daffodil Haven" next fall!

DAYDREAM awarded F.C.C. by Royal Horticultural Society,
1966

AIRCASTLE, best flower in London, RHS Daffodil Show,
1963 and 1966

In American shows calling for five American raised varieties
or five reverse bicolors, many winning collections have con-
sisted mostly or entirely of varieties introduced from "Daffodil
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