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PICTURED ON THE COVER
is Pannill seedling B21/5, from Glenshesk × Vigil, which won the Gold Ribbon at the Convention Show in Dallas. The photograph is by Helen Link.
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THOSE IRISH DAFFODILS
By MARIE BOZIEVICH, Bethesda, Maryland

The daffodils abroad were three or four weeks late this year and when they finally burst into bloom it was a welcome sight for Irishmen and visitors alike. I had come to Ireland to see those fabled flowers and after some preliminary sightseeing arrived in Waterford on April 10. The only daffodils in bloom outside were the cyclamineus hybrids, but there was an eye-shattering feast in the coldframes and greenhouse being readied for the London show on April 15. Very much in evidence were the famed Richardson pinks: Aosta with its rose-pink crown and Salmon Spray with its coral one, Rainbow and Highland Wedding with their beautiful rimmed cups, Fair Prospect, with a perfect perianth and cup of
faultless form, and Romance and Rose Royale more than holding their own in this fair company. An all-white, very large double, Gay Song, was an eye catcher. Shining Light, a smooth 2a, and Petra, a charming rimmed 3b, were very interesting. In addition, there were perfectly grown specimens of Newcastle, Panache (looking much better growing in a pot than when I saw it later outside) and many others.

We walked through the immaculate grounds, and Mrs. Richardson explained the crop rotation plan. Each plot is used only once every four years for growing daffodils. During the intervening three years, the land becomes pasture for the prize cattle being raised at Prospect House. Every cultural practice is meticulously planned and carefully executed, resulting in healthy, vigorous bulbs. Many beautiful perennials and shrubs decorate the grounds, and the conservatory is a riot of color and perfume.

My plans were to go to Dublin for a few days before flying on to London for the RHS show. In the morning, before leaving Waterford, I had the pleasure of watching Jack Goldsmith and his crew of helpers pack the flowers for the show. This is an expertly planned and executed operation that has been described before, so I will only add my "bravo" for the calm and efficient way in which it was carried out.

Three days later those flowers made their appearance at the London show, still crisp and fresh. Of course the weather was frigid — inside and outside — but the substance was there from the beginning and was still there after two days of travel by train and boat.

It was fascinating to wander through the large RHS exhibition hall in London as the growers and amateurs set up their exhibits, and to meet all the people who had been only names for so many years. The profusion of blossoms made it difficult to believe that there was hardly a flower in bloom outside. A center of attraction for everyone were the entries for the Engleheart Cup. Here was perfection indeed, and as the competitors artfully arranged each faultless flower, it seemed to me that I could stand there forever watching them.

There were other Irish daffodils at this show, exhibited by Ballydorn Bulb Farm and Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd. These flowers had also been grown under glass and had come a long distance but looked fresh and lovely. Ballydorn exhibited exquisite blossoms of their immaculate 2c Churchman. This flower has a rather straight cup and the whole bloom is perfectly balanced and of heavy substance. Also outstanding was Carncairn's unique pink-cupped cyclamineus hybrid, Foundling. This daffodil has a beautifully formed, round, reflexing perianth, which combines with the lovely cup to form a most appealing flower. I was to see many more varieties from these two growers on a return visit to Ireland, later on.
Another RHS show had been scheduled in two weeks time, to include rhododendrons and daffodils. During the interval, I visited daffodil fields in the Scilly Isles and Holland, but that is another story. I returned to London on April 28, and this time as I walked into the exhibit hall the multitude of flowers was overwhelming. Mrs. Richardson and Jack Goldsmith had brought 2200 blooms from Prospect House! There were more than 200 vases of flowers on their trade stand, and only a very few varieties had been repeated. It created an unforgettable display. Two large vases of Leonora and Irish Rover, with their glowing hearts, drew every eye to the center of the stand. Here a vase of Gay Song held the place of honor. At the front of the exhibit bowls of Joybell at either end and of Roseworthy in the center lent an air of grace and provided a delightful finishing touch.

Other varieties noteworthy in the exhibit, some new and some old, were: Ringstead (D. and J. W. Blanchard), a very neat and precise 3b; Verona, the perfect 3c; 2a Tambourine, with its brilliant gold perianth and glowing center; 3b Ariel, so fairylike and appropriately named; Fiji, the round all-yellow double; Snowshill (J. M. de Navarro), a beautifully formed, clean 2c with a luminous green glow in the cup; and Canisp (J. S. B. Lea), another 2c of very high quality, a consistent winner in competition. Large vases of Salmon Spray and Rainbow were outstanding, as were newly introduced Cristobal, a clean 1b with very good contrast, and Dancing Flame, a 2a as brilliant as its parent Firecracker but with much better form.

Mr. Dunlop had brought an exhibit of blooms grown under glass at Dunrobin Bulb Farm in Northern Ireland. All were well-grown and in excellent condition. Notable among them were Ballyrobert, a smooth 1a with beautiful clear color; and Dunsilly, a fine red and yellow 2a. Of course Newcastle was much in evidence, and the splendid specimens shown by Mr. Dunlop made me understand why it is the undisputed leader among 1b's abroad.

Following the show I returned to Ireland, flying first to Belfast where Mr. Harrison of Ballydorn Bulb Farm met me and drove me to his beautiful estate near Killinchy. The charming home of the Harrisons and the bulb fields are located on the shores of Strangford Lough. The lovely blue water dotted with islands and backed by misty mountains in the distance, together with the brilliant colors of the early perennials and bulbs blooming in the gardens around the house, made a never-to-be-forgotten picture.

That evening and the next morning the first order of business was to look at the daffodils. A very strong cold wind was blowing and no protection of any kind was provided for the flowers. Mr. Harrison said that one of his primary hybridizing goals is to breed flowers with heavy sub-
stance and strong stems to withstand inclement weather. This is a welcome note to those of us who are looking for garden-worthy plants. Ballydorn introductions which particularly appealed to me were: Tully-core, a lovely pink-crowned 2b with green eye; Fincool, a tall, vigorous 1c; Fairmile, one of many interesting rimmed 3b's being bred at Ballydorn, and the 2c Churchman, which I had seen at the London Show.

In the afternoon Mr. Reade of Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd. came to drive me to Broughshane, a delightful trip which ended all too soon. Mrs. Reade was preparing to leave with some daffodils for the Ballymena show and suggested that I accompany her. It was "just like home" with the exhibitors running around trying to get their entries placed in time and talking and laughing together. For me, it was a good opportunity to study the numbered seedlings Mrs. Reade was entering, as well as the beautiful Carncairn introductions. I particularly liked Churchfield, a 2c similar to Easter Moon but with a somewhat wider cup, Benvarden, a smooth 3c with a very deep green inner cup, Coolattin, a strong 2b with cup rimmed in lemon yellow, Coolgreany, a 3b with frilled yellow cup and very green eye. There was a vase of three perfectly matched blooms of Foundling, the pink-cupped 6 which had taken my fancy in London.

Mr. Tom Bloomer was at the Ballymena show with some beautiful blooms of his own raising. I was delighted to meet him, having often read his name in the RHS Yearbook. I particularly liked his White Star.

The next morning I was out early in the rain to look at the flowers in the fields at Carncairn. They are planted in beds on a slope and from the base of the hill the sight is magnificent. As I wandered through the beds, I was struck with the vigorous, sturdy growth. All bulbs are dug every year and planted in new land. There appeared to be plenty of untilled land to move into, but as stocks of the seedlings increase, I imagine it will all be needed.

The rain had become a downpour and I regretfully cancelled plans to visit Mr. Dunlop's plantings before leaving that afternoon for Waterford.

On my second visit to Prospect House, there were flowers everywhere. It was impossible to see them all in the short time I would be there. I was drawn first of all to the beds of selected seedlings, and saw many beautiful things which will surely be the flowers of the future. However, my comments will be restricted to named varieties. As always, Verona and Tudor Minstrel were faultless, as outstanding in the field as on the show table. Stainless was very appealing with its soft grey-green center. Ulster Queen appeared to be indeed the queen of the 1c's. I had not seen 2a Arriba (de Navarro) before and found it to be a delightful flower with good clean color contrast. Another 2a which was new to me was Altruist (Board). This has the color of Jezebel but with much better form. Drumboe with its pink-tinged cup and broad perianth was lovely.
Other varieties which I noted were Queenscourt, Gay Challenger, Chamonix, Mikado, and Cape Horn, all growing very vigorously, and all beautiful.

Though I have resisted comments on numbered seedlings throughout this report, perhaps a note about trends would be of interest. Everywhere I saw excellent 2a's with fiery cups and a pronounced diffusion of red in the perianths. These are very brilliant flowers. More 1b's with fine contrast are on the way. The colors of the pink cups are getting deeper and deeper. At Waterford, pink doubles were causing excitement, and in Northern Ireland it was yellow 2a's with coffee-colored rims on the cups and brown eyes.

This was to be a discussion of Irish daffodils, but before closing I must digress to mention the exquisite exhibits of J. S. B. Lea at the two London shows. In each show he put up a collection of 12 perfect daffodils of his own raising, so ethereally beautiful I could hardly believe my eyes. In the April 15 show Dell Chapel was selected as Best Bloom. This is a 3b with a very round perianth and an airy grace which is hard to describe. In the second show, one of his flowers was again selected as Best Bloom. This time it was Loch Hope, a magnificent red and yellow 2a. Both collections were arranged with consummate artistry.

It was wonderful trip, and everywhere I went the warm hospitality shown to me by friends and strangers alike made me feel very welcome. In Ireland almost every town had a familiar daffodil name, and it was fun to drive to and explore Galway and Limerick with their old and historic buildings, quaint Corofin, or Kilkenny with its ancient castle and new workshops. I will never forget the lakes and mountains in Connemara and Killarney, so different one from the other, yet all so fair, or the enchanting vistas of blue sea and white shores on the Dingle Peninsula. But most of all I will never forget the lovely Irish people and their warm hearts.

TAZETTA IDENTITIES AND BREEDING
By LESTER H. HANNIBAL, Fair Oaks, California

Recent discussions concerning breeding with Narcissus tazetta variants brought up the old question concerning the accuracy of identities of existing plants as well as the viability of available forms. In general, over the last 25 years I have run across about a dozen tazetta forms; about four or five could be used for breeding. That is the sum total of tazettas that now exist, although old botanical records and early bulb lists indicate that about 50 forms were considered wild and that another 50 or
so had been bred or grown in English or Dutch gardens. This is now past history as the wild forms have been nearly eliminated by overdigging, and the commercial forms lost popularity when hybrid daffodils were found easier to grow and far more suitable for the average garden. It is tragic, as most of the botanical material is now gone, and it is doubtful that much of the hybrid material can be reproduced without the proper wild stock.

Yet, I doubt that we can blame man entirely for the botanical losses. As recently as 10,000 years ago large parts of North America, Europe, and Asia were covered by glaciers. The Mediterranean area and Asia Minor during this glacial cycle were considerably cooler and more humid than at present. The tazettas and other bulbs flourished and had ample opportunity to migrate widely and mix populations. When the last ice age terminated only those colonies in ideal locations had an opportunity to survive. Vast quantities of bulbs were wiped out because of the loss of adequate moisture, particularly in North Africa and Asia Minor.

Although Dr. Fernandes gives a 2n = 22 chromosome count for the subspecies N. tazetta papyraceus (“Paper White”), I recall seeing a count of 20 in older publications, and I note that he lists several natural N. poeticus × tazetta hybrids with a count of 17. So we must conclude that there are some white tazettas with a count of 20 as well as those with 22. On the other hand the N. tazetta aureus forms (Soleil d’Or excluded) seem to have a count of 22. Both the Paper White and aureus set seed freely as a normal species should, but thus far all the bicolor tazettas which the writer has encountered have been completely seed-sterile. We know that a number may be Dutch hybrids, and sterility is understandable where the bicolors have a count of 21. But there must be some deeper genetic incompatibilities in those bicolors with counts of 20 or 22, and as a good many come from the wild we can only conclude that the wild plants are hybrid clones and not valid species.

Unfortunately the early botanists were rarely aware that natural hybrids could exist, and there is little to be gained in searching the literature to find whether the plants they described were fertile or not, although one finds occasional references to “mules.” Thus we are at near loss to know for sure whether many of the original bicolor tazettas were actually species or natural hybrids. Evidence favors the latter.

Basically we can conclude that the aureus and papyraceus forms are of widely separated origins. From the pigmentation factor and the need for warm, dry, sunny locations we would suspect that aureus is of North African origin, whereas the papyraceus forms are better adapted to moist, cloudy, coastal environments such as existed in southern France during the last ice age. Presumably then, most of the wild bicolors are natural
crosses arising from mixed *aureus-papyraceus* populations. In fact, man probably played a part in redistribution of these plants around the Mediterranean for the last 3,000 years or so. Man certainly introduced the Chinese “Grand Emperor” from Asia Minor into China, just as one now finds *N. × biflorus* scattered across the entire Mississippi Valley basin.

We note that there have been numerous mutations amongst the bicolors. *N. tazetta lacticolor* Canaliculatus has viable pollen. The Chinese Grand Emperor has several semidoubles, and both Grand Primo and Grand Monarque have chromosome counts of 2n=35 plus fragments, which because of floral similarities suggests a common source originally, although some divergence has occurred, as Grand Monarque has fertile pollen. But excluding Canaliculatus and Grand Monarque, which have viable pollens, we have as yet to find a self-seeding bicolor. Grand Emperor and all its mutations are completely sterile, as are Scilly White, White Pearl, what we now believe to be Compressus, and the subspecies *italicus*. The last is identified by its slender, pale cream-colored petals.

Specifically, a number of *N. tazetta papyraceus* garden forms are known with some slight petal variations. Most seem from wild collections rather than of hybrid sources, and I have never had too much success with them in inland central California as they desire the humid coastal conditions. None have been overly successful in crossings because of the poor petal texture, particularly with *N. triandrus albus*, but crosses with *N. poeticus* give favorable poetaz. The same breeding experience has been noted with the minor form of Paper White, *N. tazetta* subsp. *panizzianus*, which has a very small cup.

Excluding Soleil d'Or, the subspecies *N. tazetta aureus* appears to be the least used in breeding. Soleil d’Or is reported to be a triploid, but it will set seed if pollinated under room-temperature conditions with adequate humidity. As the seedlings apparently revert to diploid material having rather small blossoms, I wonder if parthenogenesis occurs in lieu of sexual seed development. However Soleil d’Or is probably the pollen parent of some of the yellow poetaz, so the pollen must be quite viable. We should cross Grand Monarque on Soleil d’Or to see what occurs.

All *N. tazetta aureus* forms having the normal 2n=22 count appear fertile. Several minor variations exist, some plants having yellow cups and others yellow-orange; minor petal- and stigma-length variations are quite common, as are some variations in leaf width. The most distinctive variants are those that tend to flower in late November in California. Whether this group is the form Autumn Sol or not is a moot question, but it is quite likely that this plant evolved in an area where October rains were once common instead of the normal winter. We should therefore consider it as having a definite long-period geographical isolation
from the other yellow forms and therefore some differences in genetic composition which should be of value in breeding.

In my experience the yellow tazettas offer good breeding possibilities because of the heavier substance in the petals and cup. The poetaz hybrids (N. tazetta aureus × poeticus) have firm, vivid yellow well-formed blossoms, and the crosses with N. triandrus are real jewels, particularly with the little N. triandrus aurantiacus. My goal is to intercross several of the triandrus forms for several generations, then introduce mixed pollens from several yellow tazettas including Soleil d'Or and the autumn-flowering strain. As Silver Chimes is from Grand Monarque on N. triandrus albus the range of possibilities using Grand Monarque and Soleil d'Or on the triandrus mixture contains great promise.

I can't recall hearing of tazettas being used on N. jonquilla, but some of the jonquil-triandrus hybrids have been real gems, so I would not hesitate to try for jonquil-tazettas. It should be a fascinating attempt.

One may ask where one may obtain tazettas. Both Paper White and Soleil d'Or are common to the trade. Grand Primo and Scilly White are common in Cornwall along the English Channel, and occasionally Grand Primo turns up in California, as well as in the Gulf area. White Pearl also is found in the South, but does poorly in California. The Chinese Grand Emperor and several of its semidoubles are particularly common to Auburn and Placerville gardens in California. That leaves N. tazetta aureus and Grand Monarque to be located, and these plants are as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. The most likely location would be in southern California gardens, and very old gardens at that. They are not easy to come by. It is easy to recognize N. tazetta aureus from its bright yellow blossom. But Grand Monarque and Grand Primo are very difficult to segregate. The two clones can confuse the experts. In general Grand Primo forms large clumps, as it throws numerous offsets. The cup is bowl shaped and is often irregular in form. The cup is prone to bleach with age; in fact, one strain turns white in 2 or 3 days. Grand Monarque yields few offsets, which makes it so rare; the cup has more substance, is more of a lemon-yellow, does not bleach, is more uniform in shape, has a greater depth, and has the rim drawn in slightly. The anthers are slightly longer. I would surmise that the Grand Primo and Grand Monarque had a common origin and that one is a sport of the other. The main thing is that Grand Monarque has potent pollen and it should not go to waste.
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1970

Members in five Regions share with us their recollections of the 1970 season.

NOTES FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

By Venice Brink, Nashville, Illinois

The long winter, with a record number of days of snow on the ground in southern Illinois, came to an abrupt end the first week of March, and suddenly all the extra-earlies were in bloom. Janu as usual was very fine, and I took note of a 1a x 1b seedling out for the first time, of good form and color. An older one, which I remembered as a 1b, was larger and finer than before, but lo! in a few days it was a 1c, the earliest I ever saw. Its substance stood well in the cold that descended again and remained until the end of the month, badly damaging all blooms and most of the early and early mid-season buds by now out of the ground. The warmth of April brought them into bloom and never had I seen such a lot of distorted, uncolored blooms with damaged stems. Only the later 1a’s and 2a’s were not a total loss. The later members of Div. 6 were a great exception. The star was Bushtit, a large clump of which drew all attention with blooms well above the leaves, a bit more reflexed than usual, and also bigger and more golden than ever before. Several 1a seedlings with some cyclamineus blood, in bloom for the fourth time, were the exception in 1a’s.

By the end of the first week of April we had a heat wave with a premature rush of bloom, but returning coolness held things back, so that our first Illinois State Show at Mt. Vernon got off to a good start, with many entries in all divisions. Never in a show did I see so many poets and tazettas. From then on the weather was ideal. After the record moisture of 1969 I had looked for large coarse blooms, but they were the largest and finest I have ever seen, with wonderful color in all the later ones. A. M. Williams’ Agathon was the exception among the otherwise disappointing early 2a’s. Apparently little known, it is a wonderful garden plant, and this year much outclassed even Galway and Ormeau. The late Bravado was the best 2a red, and what a show it made! Grant Mitsch’s Daydream was indeed a dream, but old Binkie, almost unrecognizable in beauty, was close. Limeade’s halo at the juncture of perianth and corona was a definite light blue instead of its usual white. In 1b’s I am sure I have never seen such beauties as the flowers of Karamudli; to me its beauty of form puts it ahead of even Newcastle.

All the whites in all divisions outdid themselves this year, but one I will remember is Mitsch’s Pinafore, with its gracefully different form. A bulb of Furbelow which I had from Jefferson-Brown freely turned out blossoms of graceful, not-too-double form that outclassed much more expensive newcomers in this group, and its gold and orange flowers remained standing to the end. My first blooms of Stratosphere lead me to think Grant Mitsch has produced one of the finest to date in Div. 7. Its red and yellow blooms are of good form and the stem is strong for its great height.
This was a tazetta year indeed. Silver Chimes perhaps set the pace with 22-inch stems carrying up to 18 large florets, plants the picture of robust health. Mr. Powell’s Hiawassee was a dream, with its all-white blossoms on 16-inch stems. New to me was Albany, like a much-improved Martha Washington with a brilliant red cup. Also there was Pango, Alec Gray’s delightful plant of mixed parentage, with four beautiful florets 2 inches across on 18-inch stems. This was phenomenal, but I have not in 15 years seen it with stems less than 12 inches and florets in proportion, and in my opinion it is absolutely out of place in the list of approved miniatures.

Good poets too were legion; even old Horace held its head high, but perhaps the finest this year was Hexameter.

This was also a special year for 3b’s, and I will long remember many of them, especially Aircastle and Clockface.

Near the end of the season April Tears, growing where I had not dug it for some years, was a spot of fragrant charm.

I did not have many new seedlings of note this season. There was a very late 3b in white and yellow, with delicious fragrance, showing its Green Island ancestry in a very rounded perianth. There also appeared a 3a of good form, with quite a vivid red crown, apparently sunfast.

Among seedlings in second to fourth bloom came some surprises. Blooming for the fourth time from Golden Majesty × Harrier was a huge 1a of vivid orange on a very tall stem, slightly funnel-shaped and frilled. A couple of two-tone 2a’s from Binkie × Harold Beale finished their days as cream-petaled 2b’s with crowns of bisque.

My plant from Sincerity × Lady Kesteven has been improving, and in this its fourth year of bloom was outstanding for vigor, substance, and the color of its blazing red crown, albeit its perianth could be whiter. Its form leaves something to be desired, too. I had never bothered to measure it, assuming it to be a 2b, but last year it seemed to be more trumpet-like, and on measurement this year its blooms were of trumpet proportions. The bloom I took to the show was awarded the Rose Ribbon. I myself preferred the bloom of my 1d from Tintoretto × Rosy Trumpet, which opened soft yellow and pink and reversed to a paler yellow and white; it won a lesser award.

Last year was the first time I had bloomed seedlings from seed of poetaz Richard Tauber. This year they were back. One had three good-sized florets on a stem, the other one large one. They show poet and tazetta ancestry in about even division: snow-white perianths, foliage, and stance typically poet, fragrance and corona intermediate. If they fulfill their early promise, in what division could they be registered, especially the single-bloom one? Would it be a 3b regardless of its ancestry?

There was a third-season bloom of a red 2a with some Cheerio ancestry; it had a reddish flush in the perianth. An older plant from Broughshane × Spellbinder is a large 1d of good form, which opens suggesting Spellbinder with Broughshane form, but ends with a pale lime-green perianth and cream trumpet.

The season came to an end with the bright yellow blossoms of the very late jonquil that came to me as “jonquilla Helena,” a delightful end to what was a surprisingly long season.
MY ORDINARY EXTRAORDINARY SEASON
By PEGGY MACNEALE, Cincinnati, Ohio

Each year I think: "Maybe this spring will be different — maybe it will be perfect, for a change — every day will be beautiful and every daffodil will be a blue ribbon winner." Well, I am still waiting for the perfect season. This March started out about right, with the first *N. asturienensis* showing color on the 8th — soon covered by a heavy snow. After the drifts melted the second one bloomed on March 20, but good weather did not really come for at least another three weeks. Easter Sunday was miserably cold and snowy. Peeping Tom did not peep until April 5th, on my return from Dallas, and then a few others took heart. Just before the regional show in Indianapolis on April 17 we finally had a few days of hot sun. Then my garden was suddenly full of bloom, except for the 3’s and 9’s. On the south wall of my brick house I do have some of my newer plantings, so this helped force Caro Nome out in time to enter a stem in the show. The ones left behind, in spite of the strong direct and reflected light, stayed delightfully colorful and of good substance for days and days. Others on that southern exposure also did well: Abalone, Medalist, and Marcola. The latter two were first-year blooms for me, and were up to all expectations of Mitsch creations. It took a little time for Marcola to "heat up," but it was so delicious when it matured that I hated to leave my entry behind in Indianapolis — I hope someone took it home from the show bench and enjoyed it for a few more days.

Out in the beds behind the house my favorite oldtimers were putting on a spectacular display, this being their third season in that planting. Spellbinder lived gloriously up to its name, though newer Honeybird has better form and texture. Preamble had a number of perfect blooms. Neat Gold Crown produced a wealth of flowers, that lasted and lasted. Its color contrast is as wonderful as Festivity’s, and this year it did far better for me — Festivity being full of mittens. The 2a’s were out of this world — clumps of Home Fires and Court Martial fairly jumped at one, all the way across the yard. Playboy’s color is not as vivid, but oh! the size and strength and generosity of bloom — this is the flower that the children who visit my yard always look for, as the name tag intrigues them. They were not disappointed this season! As a 2b Kilworth was outstanding also — such a luminous cup. I kept wondering if either the cool March days or the bulb fertilizer I had put around the growing leaves early in March had an unusually beneficial effect this year.

The solid gold 1a wonders, Ulster Prince and Slieveboy, were as precious as the real stuff in Ft. Knox, and I had added another winner to them, Bayard, which was as lovely as I remembered it in Mrs. Richardson’s collection last year in Nashville. It has such a smooth bloom, such a refined roll to the trumpet that I had to order it forthwith. Another new highlight is that luscious Moonstruck, but it will have to go far to beat old Mulatto, which has never been prettier. Her trumpet this season had faint pinkish tones, never before perceived.

It seemed that all season I was torn between the old ones and the new ones. Wedding Bell, Dew Pond, and Castlecoole were all old faithfults which outdid themselves. White Lion and Carmoon — same kinds of raves. As for the pinks, aside from the new ones I mentioned, I do believe that my favor-
ite of all I have (though I don’t own any of the very expensive ones) is Radiation. It has many assets, chief among which is the way it hangs in there, despite our ungodly Cincinnati climate—frosty mornings, broiling afternoons, drenching rains, and sizzling winds. I have loved that substance for years, and this spring I marveled again over its beauty after so many days of incredible weather changes.

On the other hand, I do love those late ones. Sidhe, new this year, will perhaps not be so late another spring, but it shot a great number of stems from a few bulbs, and the form is just dear. Quetzal and Milan were quite perfect, and so cool looking as the days warmed up. Finch, blooming for the second year, lasted, as advertised, till May’s hot sun finally beat it down, along with Silver Chimes and Golden Dawn; the latter kept sending up blooming shoots till mid-May, and so ended the season in my garden.

Highlights in other places: at Dallas I fell in love with Hexameter, which won the blue ribbon for three stems of Div. 9. It doesn’t seem to be listed by anyone—so frustrating. In Grant Mitsch’s display Cool Flame drew everyone’s attention—what a gorgeous color contrast! In Mrs. Richardson’s collection I liked Ringmaster for a distinctive 2a, and have persuaded members of our new South-West Ohio Daffodil Society to order it as a 1971 show project.

In Indianapolis two miniatures caught my eye, Flyaway and Snipe, as scarce as they are tiny. These precious bitsies give one a goal to work toward if you are trying to get an interesting collection of miniatures.

In Shelbyville, Kentucky, I saw Woodvale for the first time, so want to try that one for myself, as the whites are so challenging. Ballysillan was also a winner, and as it is one of those rare 3a’s, I have ordered it also to plant this fall. After the Shelbyville show I visited Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas’ garden. She grows enough daffodils to furnish material for fifty articles, but my notes point up one in particular, Mitsch’s 2d Halolight. It was introduced in 1960, and is not now offered; what happened?

At our own SWODS show, on April 21st, I picked out Deodora and Pink Isle as two I’d like to know more about—maybe they will be highlights of mine another season.

THE SEASON AT NEWSOMS

By Betty D. Darden, Newsoms, Virginia
(From Middle Atlantic Region News Letter)

Have you ever noticed that the one thing that all daffodil growing nations have in common is spring weather—and complaints about it. It’s either late or cold too hot or tornadoes. Regardless of the circumstances, the daffodils always bloom and do their part.

This was an Actaea year. Bill Pannill once said that the weather gives us an Actaea year or a non-Actaea year. He has a point. This year the petals of Actaea were moulded into a perfect cone with a short neck and long stems. Every bloom was nearly perfect. Indeed it was an Actaea year. This same delightful description applied to all the swept back petalled type of daffodils.

Bithynia was superb, as were Cloneen, Larkelly, and Xit.

Harry Tuggle used to say, “If there is not an inch of rain a week you should water your daffodils.”
We had several inches every week. On two days we had four inches per day. When I was picking for the Baltimore Show, Ann and John opened the kitchen door and chanted, "Raindrops Keep Fallin' on my Head." So much water made for 30-inch stems. The cool weather produced and preserved colors such as we had never grown. Ceylon stood sunproof in our yard for three weeks — the cup was a glorious reddish orange all the way down. The yellow trumpets lasted longer than usual during the spell.

Liberty Bells, a Dutch long-trumpet yellow triandrus, was lovely. I bought a number of these from Matthew Zandbergen to share with my friends. There were two and three flowers to each stem. A few stems of it made a nice bouquet.

I couldn’t look at a daffodil bloom without thinking of Harry Tuggle. Harry was a good friend, and a friend is forever. He was the last word when it came to daffodils. I enjoyed the daffodil he hybridized and introduced in 1967, Court Jester (Tunis × Fortune). It is a bicolor trumpet which is quite different from anything we grow. Kitty Tuggle sent me a box of Harry’s bulbs last fall. I’ve never seen a more beautiful Salmon Trout, Dickcissel, or Festivity. Daydream was perfection. The Silver Bells (Mitsch) was new to us, and so lovely.

I wish all of you could have seen Oneonta, Murray Evans’ new 2a. It is a beautiful flower of heavy substance, large-cup in character rather than a pseudo-trumpet that just missed the boat because of its measurements. The color is a pleasant change from Maximus gold — a clear pure lemon throughout, with a wire rim of deeper yellow on the edge of the cup and a green, green eye. In addition, it blooms after most of the 2a’s are gone.

The pinks outdid themselves in the cool, misty weather. Such color! Accent, Patricia Reynolds, Rima, Passionale, Coral Luster, Medalist, Romance, Smiles, and Alpine Glow — a pink trumpet introduced by Matthew Zandbergen. What a flower! It dared the sun to fade it.

Cool Crystal, Green Quest, Suilven, Tranquil Morn, Thistle Dew, and Murray Evans’ seedling H 4X were superb.

Rockall was perfect. But I must tell you about Ambergate. Harry Tuggle wrote so highly of it in the Journal that we got it from Matthew Z. The brick-dust color of the perfectly formed cups spills over the tips of the flat, overlapping gold petals.

One of our favorites this season was Larry. Several years ago Larry Mains visited Mr. Fred Board in England. Of all Mr. Board’s seedlings, Larry selected one he thought was unusually beautiful. Mr. Board concurred. "I’ll name it Larry," he said. Mr. Board introduced his seedlings as Larry, a lovely flower with all the virtuous qualities of the person for whom it is named.

Our old friend, Edward Buxton, was exhibited at Norristown. It is rewarding to know that some of the fine old ones are still with us. Mrs. Theodore Pratt of Little England sent me Nakota, a lovely 2b, which must have been the Festivity of its day. It is a beautiful flower bred by Edwin C. Powell. She also sent me another of his, Bashbish, an outstanding piece of color. It is from Bernardino × Bokhara.

Bashbish Falls lies partly in Copake, N.Y., and partly near Great Barrington, Mass. According to the Executive Secretary of the Southern Berkshires Chamber of Commerce: "The falls were in Indian territory, and there is a legend that an Indian maiden, spurned in love, jumped to her death in the pool below the falls from a high cliff above the falls."
As for the miniatures, Paula Cottell, a 1961 Alec Gray registration, bloomed profusely. It is a true miniature, a 3b different from anything I have seen. I hope it will be added to the list.

Raindrop bloomed its little heart out. It seems to like the rugged open spaces — no coddling.

Demure was a little jewel. Hawera was a solid patch of color. Although similar to April Tears, it usually has more blooms per stem and it is paler and earlier. April Tears sprang up everywhere, even in places where we hadn't planted it. Tête-a-Tête was profuse, but had very few blooms with three to a stem.

Flomay has disappeared in the front yard, but fortunately there were four blooms where we had moved some of it to the back.

Snipe and Tanagra have disappeared entirely after years of performance. Does anyone have a spare? — or trade?

Sun Disc, Stafford, Lintie, Bobbysoxer, and Bebop all did their part to produce quantities of gorgeous blooms for my high-school daughter to use to decorate the Junior Prom April 24.

For days our refrigerator was full of daffodils. When the children came from school, they would check the refrigerator to see "What's to eat?" Then, the inevitable remark, "Oh, daffodils for supper again?"

EARLY BLOOMING HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1970 SEASON

By JOHN C. WISTER, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

My wife and I grow most of our daffodils among many other plants, large and small, on a north-sloping hillside on the edge of the Swarthmore College campus.

We are fortunate in having one small, but very early blooming spot on the south side of our house. Here our daffodil season begins with four varieties that open two or more weeks ahead of the same varieties in more exposed positions not more than a hundred feet away.

Even in this abnormally late 1970 spring the cyclamineus hybrid Cornet opened on March 10th, which is about average. Once, the year of the Pasadena Convention, it flowered on March 3rd. It is our great favorite. We like its form better than other early 6a’s, it lasts well through rains, snows and freezes; and it grows well. Indeed it increases too fast and needs thinning oftener than most varieties.

February Silver opens later, this year not until March 30th. It opens yellow and takes quite a long time to turn to the color suggested by its name, but it makes a good contrast to Cornet.

Grant Mitsch’s pale yellow trumpet Moonmist usually blooms with February Silver, but this year not until the first week of April. We like it best of all the early trumpets.

And finally in this early position comes Dunlop’s Woodgreen, a 2b that fades almost white. This year these last two varieties lasted into the middle of April, when the early varieties in more open areas were just beginning, ten days to two weeks behind their normal season.
We have placed additional early varieties in two other locations. The first, quite close to the house, is shaded by a big scarlet oak. There in 1949 and 1950, bulbs of tough old varieties were put in to compete with Pachysandra for moisture and food. Planted in groups of 25 or 50, they have grown all these years, apparently happily, and have bloomed freely without being disturbed. It has, of course, long been evident that they are overcrowded so we now try to lift, divide, and reset some of them each year.

The earliest to bloom are the large-cup yellows. Fortune continues reliable and satisfactory year after year and we would not be without it. Jalna with us is redder and Carlton of course paler and they made a wonderful trio. Armada and Ceylon follow very closely in time of bloom.

At least one bicolor trumpet, Vanilla, blooms with us before the large-cup bicolors. While it is so old, old, old, that it is apparently no longer offered by dealers and even no longer grown or known by many amateurs, it is our great favorite in its season for its delightful fragrance. This makes it particularly useful for picking.

A few white trumpets now follow closely. We are very fond of the old and always reliable Corinth. We still keep Beersheba in spite of its short stems. Very soon after these two Cantatrice begins to bloom. We were scared away from it at first by the many reports that it was too finicky, but it has always done well for us (even while we were failing with other varieties which were reportedly better doers).

The earliest large-cup bicolors with us are Fermoy, Greenore, and Penwith and they continue great favorites. Then come the white large-cups (which in early days we called "Giant Leedsis")! Courage was particularly good this year and at last we had flowers again on our only remaining clump of White Nile after a drastic rouging for stripe some years ago. Our oldest reverse bicolor, Binkie, blooms with these.

Some may question our including the next two varieties as early-blooming but we like to judge them with the varieties already mentioned. Pomona, 3b and the poeticus Thelma are consistently the first in their respective classes and no matter how old they are we like them because they do so well year after year and produce so many flowers and bulbs to give away to our friends.

Since 1960 we have tried to get at least a little more up to date by adding varieties within a limited pocketbook gauge (rarely to $5.00). These were then planted in a more exposed rather later blooming area but we do have some early blooming kinds among the later ones.

In yellow trumpets we like particularly the brilliant Scotch Gold in contrast to the pale Limelight. In bicolors Glenravel, Straight, and Trousseau are all good and it is a toss-up between them. Vigil is one outstanding white early bloomer to be mentioned here. The reverse bicolors Honeybird and Nampa are splendid.

Of the large-cup yellows, Saltash makes the earliest splash of color, and Bobolink leads the bicolors. In the pinks we have long found Pink Smiles the most satisfactory, while Mrs. Oscar Ronalds which is newer (with us) seems to be a good companion to it. Of the whites Dunfane, Snow Dream, and Wedding Bell are consistently early. Limeade and the more expensive Bethany are good representative reverse bicolors.

The only small cup that in this position seems to fit into the early season is one 3a, Ballysillan. It has one of the most brilliant color contrasts.
And, of course, I should mention our earliest miniatures and other small flowers.

The species minimus (as we continue to call it—we are allergic to name changes, although the word asturiensis is not as unpleasant as many other new names the botanists wish to use!) is, of course, the earliest of all. It is followed by the tiny trumpets Charles Warren, Sneezly and Tanagra. Many cyclamineus forms or hybrids are very early, too. Mitzy and Mite are perhaps first, followed by Greenshank and Snipe.

Cyclamineus hybrids also lead the small varieties that are not classified as true miniatures. We like particularly Baby Doll, Bushtit, Dove Wings, Golden Cycle, and Golden Lacquer.

Yellow Warbler is among the earliest of the triandrus hybrids and Shah and Sweetness the earliest of the jonquils in this class.

All I have mentioned bloom here well before our normal peak of daffodil bloom, which most years here comes on April 20, but this year was not until April 27.

"IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE WEATHER, WAIT..."

By Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, Bloomfield, Connecticut

Growing and showing daffodils in New England can be full of trials with our unpredictable weather.

When we left for California March 1 our heavy long-lasting winter snow cover had just vanished and the daffodils were poking their noses up much too far because there was practically no frost in the ground. Easter arrived while we were away and covered them with seven inches of new snow. On our return from Dallas, Minimus (N. asturiensis) had been blooming for some time. And by mid-April Honeybird and Arctic Gold decided to flower along with Silver Chimes, which is planted in a very warm spot next to the house (the only place it does well for me).

It looked like an early season with short stems being the order of the day; instead we got much-needed rain and very cool nights. Those in the Greenwich area said flowers were at least a week late and Joe Shannon on Buzzards Bay was even later than usual, missing the Greenwich and Hartford shows but getting to the North Shore show with some beautiful flowers. It seemed to me many blooms were rougher than usual and it was harder to find perfect ones; could this have been because of our very cold winter?

With our show five days away, a heat wave struck and almost everything came out at once. It was too much for many flowers and they showed their stress by collapsing the second show day, a disappointment to both exhibitors and viewers. Richard Ezell from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in his winning Quinn exhibit had an exquisite Green Linnet (Best in Show), a variety that would normally be too late to show in our area—what a difference several hundred miles can make in the varieties one can take to a show! The whites, however, did better than ever. It's the first year I've flowered a show-caliber Empress of Ireland and she can be lovely. Celilo is an early and excellent long-lasting 1c, a better Cantatrice. And Verona just bloomed to perfection.
John and Betty Larus’ exhibit of about 120 miniatures and so-called intermediates is always a drawing card. Murray Evans sent us flowers for display, the first time we have had any from a commercial grower. The flowers from one cross, L-34, illustrating the many variations a breeder gets, made a fascinating and very educational exhibit. Anyone who wants a late beautiful rimmed 3c with the whitest of perianths should get Murray’s Minx; shipped from Oregon on a Wednesday it was still in perfect condition to use in a flower arrangement the following Tuesday.

Our show season ended with the North Shore Garden Club show in Manchester, Massachusetts on May 6. Midseason and late varieties predominated. The quality of the entries was up in this new and promising show.

Last year I still had N. jonquilla blooming in June, but unfortunately by mid-May I will have to say “good-bye” to this spring’s daffodils. Even so, I was able to corral from a garden on the North Shore and my own, blooms from divisions 1 through 11 to illustrate a talk on classification on May 12.

Yes, New England weather keeps you guessing, but I believe that on the average the peak of the season reaches Greenwich almost a week before the Hartford area, and in the Boston area the peak is nearly a week later still. But in any given year one or another sub-area will provide the exception which makes New England such fun.

PUBLIC INTEREST

*From Central Region Newsletter, March 1970*

Most plant societies have a common need — more members. The one thing you have to do to get a new member is arouse his interest. Interest is aroused in the following ways:

1. You see something you like and want.
2. You read about something you think would fill a want.
3. You imagine or invent something that will fill a need or want.

In this article, let us work with only the first. Most homeowners, if they see really good daffodils and are convinced they can grow them, will want to try.

Where can we grow daffodils, well displayed before the public? Public display gardens in city parks, colleges, and library or postoffice grounds. Other plant societies, as iris, rose, and hems, have already established some display gardens. We could work with them. Daffodils will not conflict. In fact, a miniature dwarf iris and daffodil combination would be very complementary.

Now where can we display our own newer and better daffodils more effectively before the public? Flower arrangements in banks, libraries, in fact in any place of business, are well accepted. I have done this and had requests for more.

To be accepted a product must be put, and as far as possible kept, in front of the prospective buyer. We have a delightful product, fairly well adapted to being grown on home grounds. It will add much to a season that needs color and interest.

If you can get a person to growing a named variety of a plant, his interest becomes an accumulative thing. He wants more varieties and information — a possible new member!

Harley E. Briscoe
These brief comments on the daffodils which I considered to be outstanding in 1970 are being written with the clear understanding that this must not be taken as an attempt to continue, or to substitute for, the annual appraisal of novelties done so masterfully by the late Harry Tuggle. Most of us looked forward to his erudite remarks and many (especially in this area) would not purchase a new introduction until Harry had okayed it. This is just one more of the many ways we will miss him.

Both in 1969 and again in 1970 the variety or cultivar, if you please, in my own planting that was “too perfect to pick,” “world beater,” “best in my show,” and all other superlatives was the 2c, Canisp. This pure white flower combines the best qualities of its parents, Ave and Early Mist. Unfortunately, since it is a 2c and a daughter of Ave a few bulbs have rotted.

Number two on my “hit parade” is the 1c Ulster Queen. I find it difficult to describe a white trumpet but will say that if anybody is still disappointed with the Empress of Ireland, then her daughter, Ulster Queen, is probably what had been expected. It has tall stems, many perfect blooms, and — so far — no rot.

Another “unforgettable” for the past two seasons has been the 2a Heath Fire. For me, every bloom has been flawless, with smooth golden yellow petals and an orange cup that actually colored all the way back to the base. This seldom happens to a yellow and red daffodil in Martinsville, Virginia.

The two most “striking” daffodils this year were Cool Flame and Gay Challenger. Cool Flame has a perianth that is truly white and the pink in its short round cup is so intense that it could be called red. Personally I am not a lover of double daffodils, but Gay Challenger is the exception. These large perfectly rounded blooms of pure white interspersed with reddish orange petals must realize they are something special because they open proudly while many in their division fortunately blast and never open.

Quite a bit has been written recently about Prologue. This 1b has qualities that assure its future long after all the other varieties mentioned here have been forgotten. A tall, strong flower with white petals and yellow trumpet, it is one of the first to open. The perfectly formed blooms withstand rain and wind to last longer than any other daffodil.

Another bicolor trumpet which must be mentioned has received few, if any, accolades. Why this variety is not better known and more widely grown is a mystery, for it is neither new nor expensive. In my opinion there is no better 1b for exhibition and garden than Downpatrick. This large, tall-stemmed beauty has perfect form, with smooth flat petals that don’t require extensive grooming as do some of the better known 1b’s.

After trying for seven years to grow the number one favorite in the Middle Atlantic area, Festivity, as it should be grown, I reluctantly gave up. Now Wahkeena and the new Jolly Roger (Evans) have more than filled this vacancy. Both have smooth, flat, wide petals of pure white. Jolly Roger’s cup is similar to Festivity’s while Wahkeena’s is almost trumpet in length.

In limiting my comments to registered daffodils that are in commerce, I may be disappointing our editor by not including the thousands of seedlings and hundreds of selections being raised by Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans.
in Oregon. This is another story that could fill a volume and I have neither the ability nor the command of words to attempt such a mammoth undertaking. My memory leaves much to be desired and my notes are practically non-existent.

Next season will undoubtedly produce new favorites plus many disappointments, but thanks to the dedicated work being done by our commercial hybridizers here and abroad, we can look to the future with great expectation.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

By Lt. Col. L. P. Dettman,
Diamond Creek, Victoria, Australia

As we go to press the Australian Daffodil Society will be holding its first convention (announced in the Journal, March 1970, p. 144). Bill Ticknor has been in correspondence with Col. Dettman, whose letter of February 21 was so interesting we asked permission to publish most of it. In a later letter (July 16) Col. Dettman says that his first yellow trumpet of the season, Welcome, is in flower, and Prince Ki is about to open. The February letter follows:

Yours of the 16th arrived yesterday, I have decided to answer right away instead of waiting for that rainy day for two reasons. Firstly, my rainy-day jobs already spill over into at least seven, and secondly, we are in the middle of a typical hot and dry Australian summer, with little prospect of rain for another month or so.

To answer your letter: thanks for the complimentary remarks on our recent News Letters. They are appreciated by me, especially as in addition to being editor, cum reporter, cum Hon. Sec., Hon. Treas., I am the Gen. Sec. of the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria. I also try to conduct a small business and keep up by means of 5-year programs, with the improvements that my wife expects me to make around our relatively new property. Then, of course, at this time of the year there is much watering to be done and five steers (all named) to be fed some green fodder to supplement their dry grass ration. It tickles my pervers sense of humor when people in all seriousness ask me how I fill in my days between daffodil flowering seasons.

I have been in touch with Michael Spry and he is tickled pink at the comments in your letter, especially those related to our proposed convention. We shall certainly keep you informed of arrangements as they are finalized, and we do genuinely appreciate your generous offer to publicize through your Journal. We have had nominations from Tasmania (NOT really part of Australia; they believe that they do things much better than we mainlanders, and we think that they are more English than the English) and people from New South Wales, Canberra, and Western Australia have indicated that they will be over. Reg Wootton may make the trip from the U.K. Ernie Gibson thinks that Nell Richardson may too, but I understand that she is indispensable at bulb-dispatch time. I for one would be most surprised if she arrives. Arrangements are now fairly firm for a leading scientist to give the principal talk at the convention. His subject: nematodes.
The principal exhibitors of daffodils here fall into two categories: (a) the commercial growers who exhibit as one of their principal vehicles of advertising (for free), and (b) the amateurs who grow and hybridize large numbers of the best varieties from all over the world. Some of our exhibitors—I think of Bill Blandins and Ken Heazlewood—import bulbs from Grant Mitsch, and I have a few of his. I like his reverses; this is one area in which I now dabble. To date I have registered two of them, namely, Ellimata, after our property and the other, Creamed Honey. Perhaps as a side issue I may relate the story behind "Ellimata." The word in aboriginal means "our home," and it was the name of my paternal grandparents' property where I first gained an interest in daffodils as a small boy. When we bought our little piece of dirt (approximately 6 acres), after a lot of discussion my wife and I decided that we too would call our property "Ellimata," not only for the literal significance of the word, but also because it was to be our first home after spending some 31 years living like nomads in whatsoever area I happened to be posted. To finish the story, the first daffodil I registered came to bear the same name, or, as we express it, Our Home daffodil.

I name most of my daffodils after relatives or friends. Lynette Sholl is the older of our two daughters and is rather petite, and as the daffodil is a Div. 3 and also petite it seemed logical to name it after Lynette.

Lily May is named in honor of the very aged mother of one of our oldest and finest friends. Wally wanted a daffodil named after her before she passed on, and although when I named it I had only two bulbs (and still have) I decided to name it, as time was the essence of the contract. Wally got one bulb; I kept the other. I can truthfully say that one of the greatest thrills of my life was to see the pleasure Wally got when the bloom won Show Champion at Ferny Creek last year. I gave him the ribbon and the bloom to take to his mother, who is now a permanent patient in the Albury District Hospital some 199 miles from here. You would have thought that I had given him your world-famous Fort Knox. Incidentally, Wally, long since retired, served for many years with our occupation forces in Japan and speaks the language better than the natives. My children always referred to him as Ogsan Wally (grandfather in Japanese), and this year I named after him what I honestly believe to be my best seeding to date. It is a well-balanced 2b which has a 5-inch perianth, a blood-red slightly expanding cup 3/4 inches long, and a very good stem about 21-24 inches long. To date I have not exhibited it because I use the blooms for pollen and seed parents.

Jill Bolte, Ann Cameron, and Dreamlike are varieties raised either by the late C. O. Fairbairn or his widow. They have always named the majority of theirs after friends. Lady Jill Bolte is the wife of the Premier of Victoria. Lady Cameron is the wife of a past speaker in the Federal Legislative Assembly. To digress once again, the Fairbairns are one of the oldest families of Australia. Their property is named "Bannongill" and is just outside Skipton in the Western District of Victoria 120 miles from Melbourne. Their home garden covers at least 8 acres; a river cuts this in two. The drive from the main road, approximately 3 miles, is lined with drifts of daffodils for the full distance and this is a very memorable sight indeed. Unfortunately Mrs. Fairbairn does not bother to register her daffodils. She and C. O. before her have been renowned for their red-yellows, pinks, and whites, and the best 1c I have ever seen. She does not sell bulbs but in the main gives them to other enthusiasts. In recent times she has produced the best red and yellow 1 grow, Coope,
and a very good and unusual 1a she calls Ghana. It is similar in appearance
or rather form to First Frost (2c) raised locally by Beryl Walker. You may
have seen this very choice flower over your way, as Beryl Walker (i.e., J. N.
Hancock & Co.) exports to the U.S.A.

In regard to details of commercial growers who issue lists or catalogues,
perhaps the easiest approach is to update the information contained on pages
216 and 217 of your Daffodil Handbook. Murray Gardiner for all intents
and purposes has gone out of business. He is selling off his residual stock to
all takers.

J. N. Hancock & Co. business is now conducted by Teddy Breen of
Church Sq., Menzies Creek, Victoria, Australia 3159. Bob Hancock has
rejoined our Dept. of External Affairs and is currently serving in India.
Travers Morrison, of course, has passed on, and the chap who bought his
stock is not in business. Michael Spry produces a wholesale list in addition
to a retail catalogue.

Newcomers are:

(a) C. & M. Drewitt, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia 3139. They issue
a descriptive catalogue.

(b) V. A. Molloy, Somerset Bulb Nursery, Grassy Flat Road, Diamond
Creek, Victoria, Australia 3089.

(c) Last, but possibly not least, myself. (L. P. Dettman, “Ellimata,”
Grassy Flat Road, Diamond Creek, Victoria, Australia 3089). I issue a
descriptive catalogue cum list. I find that most of my customers are more
interested in flowering times, division and subdivision, and personal recom-
mandations than out-of-date descriptions. I’m prepared to bet that some
descriptions have not been updated since they were first used 3 decades or
more ago.

Hugh Dettmann (note the double n) is my Dad’s brother. He resides on
the old property at Bryneton but not in the old homestead. At the ripe old
age of 80 years he is still importing daffodils, nerines, and delphiniums. He
has raised a number of excellent daffodils. Possibly the most widely known
is Rus Holland, a 1d. Some of his recent ones of note include a family of
pinks, Peggy Dettman (after my wife, and I registered it this year), Doss
Cowie, Evelyn Murray, and Mrs. Tom Alston. Writing the name, Evelyn
Murray, takes me on to “My Word,” which Mrs. Murray raised and Michael
Spry gave such a glowing report on in our last News Letter. I believe that
it will set the world on fire. Not only is it a glorious pink but it is really early.
I would think that in early districts we could get it in the first week of
August. To you that would be February. There is none around at present
but I’d love a bag full, big or small bag I wouldn’t care. Mrs. Murray has
raised a lot of excellent other seedlings as well, in the pinks, whites, red and
yellows, yellow trumpets, and white and red.

Midway in the last group is a terrific 3b. She has also produced some
copper tones, Gold Dust and More So. Her husband, Allen, is interested in
the doubles and has raised some lovely things. I would say he and Ken
Heazlewood are head and shoulders above the others out here insofar as the
doubles are concerned.

Well Bill, the time marches on; again many thanks for your kind remarks,
our greetings to your members, and finally should you at some later date
need further information on down-under don’t hesitate to write.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION REPORT ON DAFFODILS

Dr. C. R. Johnson and J. H. Crawford of the Horticulture Department of the above-named Station at Clemson, South Carolina, have prepared a careful evaluation of 283 daffodils tested by them. The report, Research Series No. 127, bears the title *Daffodil Variety Evaluation Spring 1969* and was issued in February, 1970.

The bulletin furnishes information on the date of full bloom, the number of blooms produced, flower and stem measurements, and the date when the flowers fade.

Of particular interest is the phrase in the report, "Did Not Survive", scattered through the tables. The figures showed a considerable mortality in the 1c's, the 2c's, and the 2d's.

Anyone wishing to read this report may request its loan from the ADS Library under the care of the Executive Director, George S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

W. H. W.

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OF SHOWS, EXHIBITING, AND JUDGING

We present below some of the comments that have been received in response to the notices in the March and June issues. These comments concern policies and practices as reflected in schedules, rules, and show planning. Specific judging problems and comments relating to show management will be included in the December issue. Meanwhile, we invite further contributions.

**Timing:** Shows are often scheduled too early to obtain a full range of types. Now that so many exhibitors have learned to refrigerate blooms there is less danger that a later date will find “everything gone.”

**Schedules:** Rules are sometimes confusing, unrealistic, or unenforceable. This is particularly true in the case of defining novices or separating exhibitors according to the number of varieties grown.

“Only one person may exhibit from any one garden.” Does this exclude husband-and-wife team? Children who have own bulbs?

As the growing of 100 varieties is one of the prerequisites for becoming a judge, it seems a more appropriate dividing line between the less and the more advanced exhibitors than 25, 50, or 75.

Novice classes are intended to initiate new exhibitors, but occasionally exhibitors having considerable experience in other daffodil shows will exhibit as novices in shows they have not previously entered. Suggestion: that a novice be defined as “an exhibitor who has never won a blue ribbon in an ADS-approved show.” Another way: Novice classes (3) open only to growers of fewer than 25 named varieties. The classes are (1) for single specimens; (2) three stems of one variety; (3) collection, five varieties, one stem each. Entries in this class may be made by individuals or clubs.
Special classes fill various needs. Some less common ones suggested or noticed are:
Old Favorites collection, varieties introduced prior to 1945.
Novelty class, varieties registered in past 10 (sometimes 5) years.
Collection class for men only.
Parent and child: two varieties, one being the parent (seed or pollen) of the other.
Special class for varieties of one breeder (as, Guy L. Wilson), changing the featured breeder from year to year.
Garden collection, 10 varieties for garden decoration, from at least 3 divisions. To be judged on suitability and harmony, as well as excellence of bloom. Former Sweepstakes winners may not enter.
Another: Garden lover's collection: 5 varieties, exhibitors to be non-members of ADS and Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society. (This show's novice class is for a collection of 5, "open only to Tennesseans who have never won a blue ribbon in a collection class in a Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society Show.")

"NUISANCE" RULES: Submitting lists of entries, either in advance or at show time, or having to have all entries checked by a Passing Committee seem practices of questionable value to experienced exhibitors, and consume valuable time. Do they really pay?

STAGING: Use of small boxwood (or other evergreen) sprigs instead of cotton or sphagnum moss for holding stems in place is strongly favored by exhibitors who have used all three methods.
Name tags hanging on stems are not as satisfactory for marking individual blooms in collections as small cards held in place by card pins.

EXHIBITING AND JUDGING: Whether to allow judges to exhibit in shows they are judging (but of course not in classes they are judging) will be a problem until there are many more shows and judges. At present it simply would not be possible in some places or some seasons to put on good shows without the entries of those qualified to judge, or to obtain enough judges among those who are willing to forego exhibiting. Show committees may wish to consider some of the following comments:

"Judges making entries mingle with the exhibitors and see the entries being prepared, sometimes are even called on to give advice." "When it comes time to select the best specimens in the shows, those judges who have exhibits drop out and who is left to select the best flowers in the show? Sometimes the student judges... Certainly our best judges should be helping to select the best flowers in the show." "What does the general public think when they hear that Mrs. Doe judged in the show and also received such and such ribbons?"

On the other hand:
Judges coming from a distance often bring blooms that add greatly to the range of varieties and types, may even "save the show." Student judges are required to exhibit in three shows in three years. "The best judges are usually the best exhibitors." "Judges who hybridize should be allowed to exhibit seedlings, if nothing else."

ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES: A dual-purpose team made up of ADS judges who are also Federation judges can be assigned both arrangement and horticulture classes, to distribute assignments more evenly.
Student judges who are not judging can profit by serving as clerks.
THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON FLOWERBULBS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, Arlington, Va.

During the week of March 30 through April 4, 1970 approximately 145 persons from 14 bulb-producing countries assembled at Noordwijk aan Zee in the Netherlands to consider the many phases of bulb production and use. The Organizing Committee, under the patronage of the International Society of Horticultural Science, presented approximately 85 papers on bulb subjects including culture, diseases, nematode pests, genetics, soil problems, flower harvesting, and bulb handling.

Two ADS members presented significant lectures. Dr. Charles J. Gould of Puyallup, Washington, spoke on the “Control of Fusarium and Penicillium Rots of Iris, Tulips, and Narcissus with Thiadiazolone and Benomyl.” During one of the evening meetings Mr. Jan de Graaff of Oregon Bulb Farms gave a beautifully illustrated lecture on new lily varieties. He spoke before a large audience of interested persons. My assignment during the week was to serve as chairman of one of the sections dealing with bulb diseases.

One other lecture of general interest to Symposium members was given by Mr. Paul Furse of Kent, England, who discussed “Wild Bulbous Plants of Southwest Asia.” His well-chosen photographs showed many of the beautiful flowering bulbs he encountered during several expeditions into Iran and Afghanistan. Of particular interest were species of the genera Iris and Tulipa.

Three papers of definite concern to ADS members dealt with the nematode and virus problems of narcissus. Two United Kingdom workers, Drs. J. J. Hesling of the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Littlehampton, Sussex, and N. G. M. Hague of the Imperial College Field Station at Ascot, Berkshire, reported on work with the bulb-and-stem nematode, Ditylenchus dipsaci. Their investigations have shown that complete eradication of this bulb pest from contaminated soil and infested bulbs is difficult to accomplish.

Some years ago the chemical thionazin (Nemafos) was suggested as a possible eradicant for this nematode in narcissus and tulips. Careful tests conducted by these workers over a period of years has shown that a dip with this chemical does not completely eliminate all the nematodes from infested bulbs. On the other hand research showed that a combined treatment of hot water (110-111° F. for 3 hours) and a thionazin dip are very effective.

Dr. A. A. Brunt, who is carrying on research at the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute on virus diseases infecting narcissus in Britain, reported that eleven different viruses have been detected in daffodils grown in or imported into Britain. Of these he named narcissus white streak and narcissus yellow stripe viruses as being the most damaging.

Narcissus mosaic virus, according to Dr. Brunt, is probably transmitted from infected to healthy plants by mechanical methods. While it is widespread, he has found it to be important in only a few cultivars. Yellow stripe, while much more damaging, is not spread by the cutting knife, according to Dr. Brunt’s findings.

I am sure any ADS members who have grown or who know Narcissus Grand Soleil d’Or are aware of its evident infection with a virus disease. Actually, four viruses have been found to be responsible for the symptoms. In his work Dr. Brunt has used meristem culture methods and now has a
small stock of Soleil d'Or bulbs which are apparently free of virus. Eventually this accomplishment could be important to the early flower growers of the Scilly Isles who have used that flower commercially for many years.

During one of the afternoons a visit was made to the famed flower exhibition, Keukenhof, at Lisse. Unfortunately the outside plantings were severely retarded by a very late spring. However, the visit was not a complete loss since two large greenhouses had magnificent displays of flowering bulbous plants while a smaller one had a breathtaking exhibit of hippeastrums in full flower. They were a delight to every photographer with color film in his camera.

On a second afternoon the symposium members visited the well known Flowerbulb Research Centre at Lisse that is under the skillful direction of Prof. P. K. Schenk, who was also Chairman of The Organizing Committee for the Symposium. At the Centre we were shown the many fields of research engaged in by the scientists stationed there. Not only were we introduced to the various diseases and insect pests of bulbs but we were also shown several experiments on bulb handling and storage. My first visit to this laboratory was in 1948 when I did some work there on a nematode problem of iris bulbs. The expansion of the buildings and the facilities since that date has been on a tremendous scale.

On April 2 a full day's trip was made to the International Agricultural Centre at Wageningen, where the Symposium members saw phases of research in genetics, plant physiology, mycology, bacteriology, virology, entomology, nematology, plant disease resistance, and air pollution injury.

The importance of Wageningen as a center of agricultural science dates back to 1876, when an agricultural school was founded there. Later an experimental station was added as an integral part of the school. From this school developed the present Agricultural University, which dates from 1918. As international activities increased it became clear that a special institution was needed to coordinate them. In 1951 the International Agricultural Centre was established with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Much credit must be given to Dr. Schenk and The Organizing Committee for the very successful First International Symposium on Flowerbulbs.

DAFFODIL COMPANIONS AND SUCCESSORS
By Nancy W. Barnes, Churchville, Md.

In the past in writing a book the author dedicated it to a special person or persons. This article should be dedicated to the 1970 daffodil season, a season that upset show expectations all along the eastern seaboard but one that produced unusual garden pleasures for me. Plenty of moisture and cool damp days prolonged the season and produced excellent color. Of more than usual interest to me are the smaller flowered varieties for garden effect. Hence, when I see such a variety I look for another for companion planting or for one that will give succession of bloom.
The following varieties are well suited for the smallest of places and when a few, one to five, bulbs are planted in a group and interspersed with good foliage plants, such as columbine, forget-me-not flowered anchusa, and wind-flower anemone, the foliage of the daffodils can be skillfully concealed as it ripens. Many groups of a number of varieties are more effective in small gardens than large quantities of a few varieties that look well only on large properties. Only a few shrubs bloom when the daffodils do, and since I have found corylus, corylopsis, and fothergilla interesting and useful, I urge that they be planted when ever possible. They are all members of the witch hazel family and grow to generous proportions. This need not rule them out of planting in small gardens, for when they are used for indoor decoration, no more pruning should be needed.

My daffodils are planted facing the southeast on a hillside that until recently was grassland; the daffodils receive early morning and late afternoon sun. Tinker and Red Goblet provide the garden with orange scarlet and orange red in their respective cups that are suggestive of goblets. They never fail to attract attention. Tinker blooms first and is sunproof. Red Goblet follows and appreciates some shade. Pink Isle flowers freely, and the shade is a delicate pink. The flowers of Blaris are larger and on taller stems with some buff in the rosy pink of the cup. Because of the difference in scale, I suggest using only half as many bulbs of Blaris when planting in conjunction with Pink Isle. Rose of Tralee also goes well with Blaris. When making a planting plan, I like to include a red-and-white succession of bloom with Matapan and Mahmoud. They should go in a spot where they will be protected from midday sun. This year Pomona, an old de Graaff introduction, opened early, and damp dull days allowed for slow development of the color change in the cup as apricot turned to green with the deepening of orange in the rim. This was a beautiful transition to watch.

When daffodils open with coral or salmon shadings in the orange of their crowns, I immediately think of the blossoms of the tulip-poplar tree. Now, the trees are in bloom, and I am writing of these daffodils. Among my plants Daviot is the first to flower with this intriguing color combination. Buncrana follows quickly and is an excellent picking flower. Interim and Blarney continue the season. Carmoon is another favorite, with only a delicate rim of lemon on its otherwise white shallow cup.

As a child, the poet daffodil was my first love, and this may have influenced my fondness for Limerick with its cherry-red cup that can take the sun. Merlin is planted for succession of bloom, but in a place where a shadow falls during the heat of the day. In my garden, Corncrake was the last of this type to bloom. The stems were stout, and the red in the cups bore up well in May sunshine. Emerald Eye, an ancient white Engleheart introduction, bloomed well and was worth waiting for; as did Dallas after several disappointments. Bryher and Portrush are good late garden whites, and last to bloom is Frigid, which blooms every year for me. Fortunately my garden seems to suit delicate fragrant Chérie; Stoke is another happily established favorite. Tittle-Tattle vies with Frigid for place as the very last flower. This year was the first on this side of the Atlantic for my bulbs of Perdita, and despite my method of deep planting it bloomed in great style. Among the poets Cantabile, Sea Green, Smyrna, and Shanach all gave a good account of themselves. I like to combine them with mertensia and interplant with a good foliage perennial, as mertensia disappears after flowering.
Disappointments

My own seed pods are all harvested, but there will be nothing as interesting as Mr. Fowlds’ seed. Several of my species varieties failed to grow this year, and while the N. jonquilla grew, it failed to bloom. Also my plans to use N. cyclamineus were foiled when the “cyclamineus” turned out to be a tiny bulbocodium. I had read about Jan de Graaff’s “giant hoopskirts,” so tried crossing the bulbocodium with Green Island — both ways — but got no seed. But then there’s always next year — right?

— MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

Request and Report

For ten days I’ve been watching the mailbox eagerly, wanting to know what treasures might be offered in your item. And the wait was rewarded!

Please send me as many of the 2-year-old bulblets of Ulster Prince × Camelot as you can spare. I don’t want to be greedy, BUT this really excites me. I have coveted Camelot for two years already, but the price is still way away from my budget. And Ulster Prince is a good 1a for this area. (Jackson, Miss.)

I would also like some of the Fowlds cyclamineus × small trumpet seeds, and some of any good crosses involving the 1a’s and/or the 2a self-yellows. One year soon I’ll start my own hybridizing, but until then, I think the Culpepper daffodils offer us the most fertile field for good, repeating, acclimated 1a’s here. Some day I am going to cross Carlton (which grows here like the proverbial weed) with every 1a I grow that I like, I was very interested in Dr. Throckmorton’s comment on seeing Carlton in the Netherlands.

You overwhelmed me with the second seed batch you sent last year! I planted all of them in wooden grape flats lined with sturdy paper toweling, and filled with a mixture of topsoil, peat moss, sand, and wood ashes; then covered with pine straw mulch.

By far the best germination was from the crosses involving Golden Day; the best were the Scotch Gold × Golden Day, but the Butterscotch × Golden Day were almost as good. (The poorest was Empress of Ireland × mixed whites.) I specially want some seed of any cross involving Golden Day (I am disappointed that Mitsch will not introduce it this year) and/or Butterscotch, which I had this year for the first time, and would have put it as my symposium first choice had it been eligible. Do you know any source of Scotch Gold bulbs?

— LOYCE CAIN McKENZIE

From Mr. Fowlds

I am sending you another lot of mixed cyclamineus hybrid seed . . . The seed was obtained from somewhat selected bulbs from a number of different crosses. About 30 percent of the seed was harvested from new bulbs in the third year of growth from seed. A large percentage of these flowers resembled N. cyclamineus, and the perianth segments on many of them were
fully reflexed after they were open for two or three days. I also included a few seed from a clone that has cyclamineus-type flowers on plants much larger and more vigorous in all their parts than the species. This one is too large to be called a miniature, but it may have some value to cross with some miniatures to increase their size and vigor. Bulbs grown from this mixture should give amateur breeders considerable freedom to choose foundation stock for their own project.

—MATTHEW FOWLDS

Mr. Morrill Reports from Oregon

Regarding the seed crop in this area: it seems to me that I had more seed this year than ever before from my crosses. Also I picked off about 175 pods that were open pollinated, so that the seed would not be scattered in the garden. While digging a tulip row this year I found five little seedlings, apparently from a pod of open-pollinated Fortune growing next to it.

I have written before of my two jonquil hybrids that sometimes set seed, 55-1-1 and RJ-9. (For their history see Daffodil Journal, June 1967, page 175.) In the fall of 1968 I had potted up the little bulbs from the seed mentioned, but I left these pots out in the yard and then we had the terribly cold weather in late December and early January. The pots froze solid and the little bulbs were killed!

I have not been able to get any seed from either 55-1-1 or RJ-9 until this year, when I got three seed from the first and 15 from the second. Grant has had seed from RJ-9 but none from 55-1-1.

Do you know of any one else that is interested in hybridizing jonquils, who might be able to make use of my two cultivars? I could spare some

I was very interested in Harry Tuggle's article on Matador as a seed parent. I got 29 seed from Matador × Paricutin this year, but Harry said most of 55-1-1, but RJ-9 does not multiply well for me—does fine for Grant.

his from that cross died! I missed out on the fact that Matador was fertile when it was mentioned several years ago, so will try again next year to see what I can get.

I have tried Canaliculatus quite a bit in the past and have been most successful with Klingo and Carbineer as seed parents. I have 39 little bulbs from the first and 16 from the second. None have bloomed, so I can't be sure what they are, as I do not deem them.

My most promising seedling thus far is from Green Island × N. junci-jolius. It is intermediate in size. It had four stems this year, one with 3 blooms, the others with two each. The perianth is a creamy white and the cup shows tones of pink and amber at times.

Now for a couple of questions. Do you know anyone who has N. × dubius? I would like to have it for hybridizing, but George Lee says it is not listed in any catalog he has on file.

Then how can I keep my small seedlings growing as long as possible so that they will bloom in a fewer number of years? I know that soil has a lot to do with it. Helen Link, in the Daffodil Handbook, pages 79 and 83, indicates that second-year seedlings have one round leaf. That is not the way they grow for Grant and Murray here in Oregon. Many of their seedlings have two or three flat leaves the second year, and some bloom the third year. What part do soil moisture and soil temperature play in keeping the bulb growing? I want to try to get my seedlings to bloom in a fewer number of years, so am asking questions.

—GEORGE E. MORRILL
NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., Editor)

The issue dated May 25, 1970 is the 16th for this pioneer regional newsletter. In its 10 pages it reflects the wide range of interests among daffodil lovers: daffodils in gardens, show and exhibiting, and organization.

Under the title "The Ishmaels of the Daffodil World," Mr. Lee writes about the usefulness for garden purposes of mixed seedlings from Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans. An excerpt from an article in the New Yorker Magazine describes a visit "to see three million daffodils blooming at Brooks-side, the estate of Mrs. Flagler Matthews in Rye."

The Connecticut State and New England Regional shows are reported in some detail. An article about the Magut family of Trumbull, Conn., all enthusiastic daffodil exhibitors, is reprinted from Home Garden Magazine.

New members are listed, there is news of a judging school, and some discussion of a proposed change in regional bounadries.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., Regional Vice President)

A regional meeting will be held on Sept. 26 at Marriott Key Bridge Motel, Arlington, Va.

The top 27 varieties for the region, as selected in the 1969 Symposium voting, are listed.

A judging school was held on March 21 at Newport News. There is news of several shows and daffodil society meetings. Among the personal notes is the news that Mrs. Bridges has returned home after her long hospitalization.

Mrs. Darden's account of her daffodil season is being reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

MIDWEST REGION (Mrs. Alfred E. Hanenkrat, Regional Vice President)

Two show dates for 1971 have already been announced: April 17 for Adena Daffodil Society and April 20 for the Midwest Regional Show at Dayton, Ohio. 1970 shows are reported in some detail.

An article by Helen K. Link tells of her 30 years of interest in daffodils, and includes a list by classes of more than 150 varieties "which have grown well and will produce show table blooms."

WASHINGTON DAFFODIL SOCIETY (W. O. Ticknor, Editor.)

The Newsletter for July includes news of show winners, new officers, meetings past and planned, and a miscellany of human interest notes about daffodil breeders and dealers under the title "Daffodil Facts — and Fancy."

The 1971 show will be on April 24-25.
NON-MERCURIAL REMEDIES FOR BASAL ROT

We publish below the Introduction and Abstract of a recent technical paper on experiments conducted at Western Washington Research and Extension Center, Washington State University.


INTRODUCTION

Basal rot, caused by Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht. f. sp. narcissi Syd. & Hans., is one of the most serious and widely distributed diseases of Narcissus. Previous control measures included the usual cultural and sanitation practices and the treatment of infected stocks of bulbs in mercurial solutions. The mercury soaks, however, were sometimes severely phytotoxic, especially when applied to bulbs immediately after digging, the best time of treatment for disease control. Therefore, the search has continued for a more effective and less harmful remedy. Treatments with thiabendazole (Mertect 160 containing 60% 2-(4-thiazolyl) benzimidazole as a wettable powder (WP)) (TBZ-160) and 2-(2-furyl)benzimidazole (Bayer 33172 as a 50% active WP) (B-33172) appeared promising in comparison with treatments using several mercurials in 1966. The experiments were expanded in 1967 and 1968.

ABSTRACT

Benzimidazole fungicides increased yields of healthy bulbs as well or better than did mercurial fungicides when used to treat Fusarium-infected stocks of Narcissus. In general, the effectiveness of benomyl and thiabendazole was improved, although not always significantly, by: 1) treating bulbs 1 day after digging instead of 7 days later; 2) soaking in 1000 and 2000 ppm instead of 500 ppm suspensions; 3) extending the soaking time from 10 seconds to 10 or 30 minutes; and 4) by heavily dusting the bulbs with the fungicides rather than soaking them.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Mrs. Watrous,

Mrs. Carruth's letter (June issue, p. 194) prompts me to write, as I have long thought that we need some way to “share” or “save” the tried-and-true varieties, especially since they are hard to find in catalogs. This is understandable, as more profit is to be had on the newer bulbs.

In Round Robin #4 we are attempting to do something about this. Each person in the robin is to send me a list of their “extras” by August 20. Then I will compile the list and send each member of the robin a copy of “who has what,” and then members may write directly to the person who has what they want, to make arrangements. Admittedly this is a trial. But might it not
be extended to include the entire Society? If members sent in their list of available varieties to a specified person by July 1, a list could be compiled and printed in the September Journal (which also includes the membership list — so addresses would be handy) then members could contact the owners of the desired bulbs. If you think this idea has merit, I'll be glad to do the compiling of the list. Members might also make requests for old varieties at the same time.

Varieties commonly in commerce should not be included, unless someone wants bulbs for a special reason, such as giving the bulbs to a group of children to encourage their interest, or perhaps for a civic beautification project. Members should be prepared to pay the postage to obtain the bulbs they desire.

Does this idea have merit? If so, let's try it!

Sincerely,

MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER (MRS. PAUL J.)
COLUMBUS, OHIO

As a trial balloon, we list below a few requests that have come to our attention recently in one way or another. Members interested should send bulbs or offers to the names indicated. Members wishing to comment on Mrs. Gripshover's suggestion are invited to write to her or to the Editor, and if interest is sufficient we shall make suitable arrangements before the 1971 digging and replanting season.

**BULBS DESIRED FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS**

**Desired:**
Daffodils suitable for naturalizing, Fort Worth Botanic Garden. (Donations would be tax deductible.)
Daffodils for public gardens, Jackson, Miss.
"Good surplus bulbs" for planting at The Cincinnati Nature Center.

**Contact:**
Scott Fikes, Supt. of Hort., Fort Worth Botanic Garden, 3220 Botanic Garden Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76107
Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie (Miss.)
Mrs. Henry Hobson, Jr. (Ohio)

**SCARCE OR OLD VARIETIES DESIRED**

**Variety:**
Ace of Diamonds (9)
N. x dubius (10)
Scotch Gold (1a)
Tanagra (1a)
Hexameter (9)
Snipe (6a)

**Desired by:**
Mrs. Paul L. Gripshover (Ohio)
George C. Morrill (Oreg.)
Mrs. Herman McKenzie (Miss.)
Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr. (Va.)
Mrs. Neil Macneale (Ohio)
Mrs. Darden, Mrs. Macneale
BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The quarterly Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society for March, 1970, contains an article by A. W. Taylor entitled “Narcissi of the Section Pseudonarcissus.” This is the same group of species which H. W. Pugsley dealt with in his monograph on Narcissus subgenus Ajax, published in 1933 and now out of print. In 1968 Dr. Abilio Fernandes of Coimbra University, Portugal, who is now the leading authority on the genus, published a new study of the trumpet species in the Year Book of the Royal Horticultural Society. He accepted most of Pugsley’s species, although he abandoned the subgenus Ajax and grouped the trumpets as Section 11 of his monograph.

Mr. Taylor’s study adds flesh to the bare bones of the Fernandes monograph with non-technical descriptions of the species and new material on their distribution, accompanied by numerous photographs and line drawings.

The office has stocked a few copies of the AGS Bulletin which are available for $2.00 each. Serious students of the genus and collectors of daffodil literature should have copies. Like the Pugsley monograph, it is the sort of landmark work which very quickly becomes unavailable.

* * *

Many members are familiar with the delightful book by Elizabeth Lawrence entitled “The Little Bulbs,” most of which is drawn from correspondence, described by Miss Lawrence as “an antiphonal chorus, like two frogs in neighboring ponds,” between the author and Carl H. Krippendorf of Cincinnati. The woods in which Mr. Krippendorf gardened have since become the home of the Cincinnati Nature Center and in observance of that gratifying development Miss Lawrence has written a small book called “Lob’s Wood.”

As the title of Miss Lawrence’s first book suggests, Mr. Krippendorf’s interests were not confined to daffodils, but they were a prime concern and they were naturalized or, as he preferred to call it, “colonized,” by the tens of thousands. Since the woods were planted during the first four decades of this century they contain many hybrids and species of historical importance, including the wild hybrid between N. pseudo-narcissus and N. triandrus, known as Queen of Spain. This difficult and vanishing wild hybrid has persisted in Mr. Krippendorf’s woods and the colony there is probably the largest still extant.

Copies of “Lob’s Wood” will be made available to ADS members this fall. The book will run to about one hundred pages with a soft cover and colored illustrations. The price will not exceed $3.00 and all profits accrue to the Cincinnati Nature Center. Final announcement will be made shortly and orders solicited, possibly in the form of a last minute insert in this issue of the Journal. This publication should appeal to many members, not only because of its commentary on daffodils written in Miss Lawrence’s delightful style, but because the author, Miss Lawrence; Mr. Krippendorf’s daughter, Rosan Adams of Cincinnati; and his granddaughter, Mary Ley of Greenwhich, Conn., are all ADS members of long standing.

— George S. Lee, Jr.
1971 SHOWS

In planning your show for 1971 please contact your Regional Vice President regarding dates of other shows in your region. By doing this you will avoid conflicts and perhaps you will have more exhibitors and an easier time securing ADS judges. The June issue of the Journal contains the names and addresses of all ADS officers.

If you wish your show listed in the December 1970 Journal please notify the Awards Chairman at 308 Longwood Drive, Newport News, Va. 23606 of the name of your show, the date, its location, and the name and address of the person to contact for information. This information must be received at the above address on or before Oct. 10. Information for shows to be listed in the March 1971 issue should be sent to the above address on or before Jan. 10, 1971.

FRANKLIN D. SENYE
Awards Chairman

THE HARRY I. TUGGLE, JR. TROPHY

As previously noted in the June 1970 issue of The Daffodil Journal, the Board of Directors of the Society has accepted the silver Chippendale tray which Mrs. Theodore Pratt has offered in memory of Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. This trophy will be offered for the first time in 1971, subject to the following:

1. The Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. Trophy, a perpetual award, may be offered only at daffodil shows held in conjunction with annual meetings of the American Daffodil Society, Inc., for a collection of 12 varieties of daffodils, three stems each, from at least 3 divisions of the RHS classification.

2. Since this trophy may be held only one year, the Bronze Ribbon may also be awarded in this class.

3. Each variety must be shown in a separate container and be correctly labeled, and each specimen must score at least 90 by ADS scale of points.

4. There is no limit on the number of times any individual may win the trophy.

5. The responsibility for uniform engraving of the name and year of each winner, the cost thereof, and all transportation charges will be borne by the convention committee.

6. In any year in which the trophy is not awarded, it shall be returned upon request to the custody of the Chairman of the Awards Committee.

FRANKLIN D. SENYE, Chairman
Awards Committee

GIVE A MEMBERSHIP TO A FRIEND

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SYMPOSIUM

In mid-July, Symposium returns are well ahead of last year.

A true, well-balanced Symposium depends on ballots from all areas and from gardens both large and small. Thus overemphasis of particular regional favorites and the influence of a spectacular show winner or a special bulb distribution are blended with many individualists evaluating alone.

So, if you have not sent in your 1970 ballot, please do so right away. We will count it. Keep them coming!

ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, Chairman

SEED AVAILABLE

As of August 1, 25 members had asked the Breeding and Selection Committee for seeds and/or bulblets. Demand promptly outran the supply of bulblets, but seed may still be available for late requesters. Members wishing to try their luck should write promptly, give an indication of their special interests, and include a couple of stamps. William O. Ticknor, Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

SPECIES ROBIN?

Members who would like to join a robin devoted to species are invited to write a first letter telling something of their special interests, successes, or failures with Narcissus species. The letters may be sent to Dr. Dooley, Chairman of Robins, or to Mrs. Watrous, Journal Editor, who will lead the robin.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, Bowling Green, Ky.

Sue Robinson of Palmer, Virginia, writes that there is much activity in her garden. She had the best miniature flower, Canaliculatus, and best collection of five miniature varieties at one show. At another show she won four ADS awards. She had best flower in this show with Woodvale, 2c. Several years ago I gave this flower a high rating. It will grow almost perfect blooms with a lime-green trumpet-like cup. I understand that it won at least three best-flower awards in this year’s shows. Another excellent 2c is Glenmanus. It is a stronger grower and it has the same degree of perfection.

The daffodil season in my area was fabulous. The weather conditions were almost perfect and the colors were at their best. The doubles were the best that I have ever grown. For once, White Lion was beautiful.

Sue Hopkins of Newport News wrote that she grew seven pots of Canaliculatus and that they gave excellent blooms. It will be interesting to have a later report on the behavior of the bulbs. Generally this variety will bloom well the first season and give only foliage thereafter. Perhaps lifting and planting each season would be worth a trial.

Daffodils are getting an excellent boost in Jackson, Mississippi. Loyce McKenzie writes Gardening Glimpses in the local newspaper, and she thinks
this is the ideal way to boost daffodils in a community. She comments on 1a and 2a varieties. She reports that the trumpets have basal rot problems and that Galway is keeping problems, too. She finds that Burgemeester Gouverneur is the best of the Holland trumpets and that Inca Gold, Golden Rapture, and Golden Hour improve with time. She adds that Dove Wings is a better grower than Charity May with her. Festivity and Tudor Minstrel do well for her and they last forever. Finally, she reports that a Florida grower waters his daffodils twice a week during the growing season, and such treatment produces 40-inch stems for Silver Chimes!

Mrs. Phil Dickens of Bloomington, Indiana, relates her first show experience. Many years ago she entered two flowers, and one, Golden Harvest, was named best in the show. Since that time she has won best flower in the show with Daviot on three different occasions.

It was not possible for me to exhibit in any show last season, so I took something over 200 Kodachromes of blooms throughout my season. I began with Cornet and finished with N. \* biflorus. There is a lot of beauty tucked away between these two varieties. I hope that I may give programs in areas where daffodils are not commonly grown. (I have retired now.)

Reverse bicolors were outstanding. For once, Spellbinder reversed nicely. Binkie and Nazareth were very pronounced in this quality. Nampa was lovely. My favorite, however, is Pastorale. Chat was one of the finest jonquils I grew. The reverse bicolors are particularly effective in mass plantings.

I usually buy one bulb of a new variety. It is interesting to observe the increase at digging time some seasons later. Bambi, Festivity and Holly Berry gave an abundance of bulbs. These make nice gifts to friends you wish to get interested in daffodil growing.

It is possible that some readers of these notes wonder how many varieties I grow. I have not counted, but I believe the number would be in excess of 600. My daffodils are planted in rows with no thought for landscaping effects. There are many seedlings growing. Many have yet to bloom. In later years the seeds have come from my own crosses.

THE LIGHT REQUIREMENTS OF DAFFODILS

By GEORGE S. LEE, JR., New Canaan, Connecticut

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Daffodils are definitely not shade-loving plants and it is really not accurate to describe them even as shade-tolerant plants. In the wild they grow in the mountains of Spain, Portugal and northern Africa where the winters are cold and the summers hot and dry. The fact is that, as with many of the spring bulbs, shade is a condition with which daffodils have not had very much experience. The brief part of their life cycle which is spent above ground draws to a close as the new growth appears on trees and shrubs. By the time the leaves of woody plants unfold, the embryonic flowers have been formed for another year, the scales of the bulbs are packed with starch in anticipation of dormancy, and the foliage becomes limp and brown. Another year in the life of the bulb has come to an end.
While daffodils will grow in association with deciduous woody plants, they will not long survive beneath broad-leaved or coniferous evergreens. They must flower and mature in sunlight screened by nothing more opaque than the bare framework of deciduous shrubs and trees.

Most gardeners are familiar with the fact that the foliage of daffodils must be permitted to ripen and die before it is cut if the bulb is to endure. But the maturing bulbs may be subject to two other crippling conditions. The presence of nearby trees suggests the competition of roots. The severity of this competition for nourishment and moisture will depend on distance, and whether the trees are deeply rooted as in the case of the oaks, or whether they are shallow rooted as is true with beeches and maples. Bulbs may be planted rather close to the trunks of oak trees, but when it is known that the roots lie close to the surface, it is better not to plant within the drip line of the tree. A little test digging will reveal the presence of tree roots, and if they are numerous the gardener should be prepared to give supplementary feeding to the bulbs and occasionally to girdle the pocket or bed to cut off the new growth of roots which will be attracted by the richer soil.

Tidy gardeners are unhappy with the drying foliage of daffodils, brief as the period is, and try to conceal the evidence or divert attention by other plantings, including groundcovers. The reaction of the bulbs to this interference with the fulfillment of their natural life processes will depend on several factors: the competition for food and moisture, the height of the screening plants, and whether they are evergreen. Pachysandra is a very common all-purpose plant for shade, but daffodils may not long survive its competition. Its roots and underground runners range widely and deeply and it is a heavy feeder. Above ground the growth of an established planting of pachysandra will be almost as tall as the daffodil stems and effectively serves to shade the daffodil leaves from the light they must have. The competition of English ivy and myrtle is somewhat less severe, but nevertheless it is there and the struggle for survival will eventually become evident. These three ground cover plants are all evergreen and cannot fail to cut off vital light from the daffodils.

While two plants cannot feed in the same area without competition and a resulting unfavorable effect on the weaker of the two, daffodils will tolerate some groundcovers if they are deciduous, shallow-rooted, and low-growing. Even at that it may be necessary to thin the covering occasionally to permit the new shoots to break through. Acceptable groundcovers would be *Phlox stolonifera*, *Tiarella cordifolia* (foam-flower), *Mazus reptans* and *Asperula odorata*.

Oddly enough, two groups of daffodils—the reds or pinks and the reversed bicolors—have opposite needs in regard to protection from or exposure to strong light. Nearly all of the red, orange, or pink coloring in daffodil varieties has been derived from *Narcissus poeticus poetarum*, a poets narcissus with a small cup stained deep red, and *N. pseudo-narcissus alpesiris*, which, strangely enough, is pure white. In their hybrids the coloring tends to be unstable and bleaching of the red element is not uncommon. The degree will be influenced by many factors, such as location, variety, and exposure. Reds and pinks are less affected in England and the Pacific Northwest than they are in areas where the sun is stronger. 'Rustom Pasha' is relatively colorfast, but 'Lady Kesteven' will burn within a few hours after the

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sun has reached it. Improvement is gradually being made, but in general flowers with red, orange, or pink coloring especially where the color is confined to a narrow band on the cup, should be cut rather promptly after opening if the flower is to be used for exhibition or decoration where full strength of the color is important.

On the other hand, the reversed bicolors which have become so popular as a result of the work of Grant E. Mitsch of Canby, Oregon, require a good deal of strong light to achieve good color effect. To be classified as a reversed bicolor, the flower must have a colored perianth—usually yellow—and the corona (cup or trumpet) should be white. But in fact the corona invariably opens with some degree of coloring which can be eliminated through bleaching, and this requires exposure to strong light, sometimes over a period of several days. Even then the perfect contrast of colored perianth and white corona may not be completely achieved. Manipulating and stabilizing the color characteristics is not easy.

Another daffodil trait in relation to source of light—and one with which many gardeners are not familiar—is that the open flower tends to face the strongest light. So it is not uncommon that bulbs, otherwise carefully planted, will produce flowers which turn their backs on the viewer. Normally this humor of the flower can be considered in advance in planting the bulbs; if not, the flowers will give their decision at blooming time and it may not be quite what one expected!

One final effect of the intensity of light upon the daffodil concerns the time of flowering, and this effect may be used to extend the blooming period considerably. The first daffodils, and they may be had in the New York area by mid-March, may be obtained by planting early varieties in the warmer parts of the garden. These spots may be located by observing where the snow melts first. This usually results from unbroken light, a slope facing the sun, or a background which reflects heat, such as a house or wall. Conversely, the ending of the flowering season may be delayed by planting late varieties where the snow lingers. This means a barrier between the sun and the frozen ground, such as a stone wall, evergreen trees, or a building.

It is likely that some varieties of daffodils are less tolerant of shaded situations than others, but there is little testimony on the question. Commercial plantings are invariably in full sun to obtain maximum growth, and the extensive research in connection with the commercial production of bulbs, which is carried on in England, Holland, and the Pacific Northwest, has not included the effects of shade. It is known that ‘King Alfred,’ the most widely grown of any daffodil, does not flower well except in full sun and the same seems to be true of ‘Carlton,’ another widely grown variety. While nearly all daffodils will perform satisfactorily when grown in association with deciduous trees, failure to flower well, if it is not obviously due to overcrowding and the need to divide a clump, can often be corrected by placing bulbs in a sunnier location. Daffodils are not gross feeders, but poor soil, the competition of tree roots, and the shortened period for ripening which trees create, all suggest generous annual feeding. Commercial bulb fertilizers are satisfactory, but expensive. Equally good results can be obtained from potato fertilizers which are obtainable from farm suppliers in rural areas. A high content of potash is the critical factor and a good mix can be made at home from more or less equal parts of superphosphate, bone meal, and unleached fireplace ashes, the latter supplying the potash.
THE 1970 ADS DAFFODIL SHOWS
By FRANKLIN D. SENEY, Awards Committee Chairman

The Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal is offered once a year at the National Convention Show. It is a real pleasure to report that it was won in Dallas this April by Mrs. W. S. Simms of Atlanta against stiff competition, with a fine set of miniatures consisting of Quince, *N. ripicola*, Canaliculatus, *N. triandrus* var. pulchellus, *N. juncifolius*, Hawera, Frosty Morn, *N. bulbocodium* var. conspicuis, Sundial, Yellow Xit, Angie, and *N. jonquilla*.

This was a year for exhibitors to move north when their flowers reached their peak, as many persons found their flowers all dressed up and no local place to show them. Several of the Quinn Silver Medals were won by exhibitors from two or three hundred miles south, and a good many shows received their major support from other areas. The cold trend seems to have continued for three years, and if it goes on much longer, perhaps all the shows will need to be delayed a bit to accommodate them all and increase the exhibits.

In this report the Quinn and Watrous Silver Medal winners are reported along with other winners in the location where they were shown. It is believed that they will be more meaningful this way.

As anyone who has grown miniatures knows, their blooming season is just about the longest of all the daffodils, even discounting the winter bloomers that are much too early for shows. One of the problems with the smaller daffodils is how to get enough of them in flower at one time, and it may be helpful to show what various growers around the country are able to show in their collections. Perhaps this information will serve to supplement John Larus's summary of 1969 miniature show varieties. Readers of these pages will have no trouble in identifying the huskies and most popular miniature of all as Tête-a-Tête!

*Santa Barbara, Calif.*: The 9th Santa Barbara Daffodil Show was held on February 28 and March 1, and was the largest in some years. The date is selected so that growers in the southern part of the state may enter mid-season or later flowers and growers from the central and northern portions may exhibit early blooms. Mrs. Maxine Johnson won the Gold Ribbon with Arctic Gold. Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. jonquilla*, and also the Lavender and Silver Ribbons. Bill Roese received the White Ribbon for Space Age. Ken Dorwin was the recipient of the Rose Ribbon with his seedling N. 4-33 from Portal × Accent, with a deep rose-pink cup. It had a good tall stem and good neck and was noteworthy for its earliness as a pink in the growing season.

*Birmingham, Ala.*: This show was held on March 11 and 12, which proved to be the height of the season. The entire RHS classification was covered except for 3c and 3d. As usual the show emphasized daffodil horticulture, but the judged arrangement classes and the Ikebana exhibits complemented the specimen classes with illustrations of the artistic use of daffodils. Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Thompson won the Gold Ribbon with Prologue, the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Snipe, and the Purple Ribbon with a cyclamineus collection. They also won the Lavender Ribbon with Snipe, W. P. Milner, *N. jonquilla*, Marionette, and *N. fernandesii*. Mrs. E. P. Miles won the White Ribbon with Trevithian.
La Canada, Calif.: The Southern California Daffodil Society’s 14th Daffodil Show was held March 14 and 15. Despite lack of rain and dry winds, the show was almost twice the size of last year’s, and the quality of the blooms was above average. There were many pinks and also many entries in Division 3, where they are usually lacking. Ken Dorwin won the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal with a colorful collection of distinguished varieties. William Roese won the Gold Ribbon with Coral Ribbon and the White Ribbon with Wahkeena. The Miniature Gold Ribbon went to Polly Anderson for N. jonquilla, and Lyle Pyeatt won the Lavender Ribbon with 5 miniatures from Division 10. Helen Grier was awarded the Rose Ribbon for her 363-69 from Fastnet × Forfar, a 2b with a white perianth and an ivory-white cup with a narrow rim of coral pink. Despite the early date, Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans sent seedling displays of considerable interest.

Albany, Ga.: The Daffodil Garden Club presented their show on March 19 and 20, with the timely theme of “Signs of the Zodiac,” depicted on the schedule cover in a circle surrounding a trumpet daffodil. There were several educational exhibits besides those concerning daffodils, which included a demonstration of all phases of daffodil culture, such as landscaping, culture in bowls, and soil improvement. Mrs. Sam Meeks won the Gold Ribbon with Festivity, the White Ribbon with Preamble, and also the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. W. S. Simms took the Miniature Gold Ribbon with N. bulbocodium conspicuus and the Lavender Ribbon with N. triandrus albus, Snipe, Tête-a-Tête, N. bulbocodium conspicuus and N. cyclamineus.

Oakland, Calif.: The Northern California Daffodil Society show on March 21 and 22 included a display of flowers from Grant Mitsch and an educational presentation consisting of daffodil culture, the classification system, and the perfect daffodil (judging points). The entrance featured a daffodil arrangement with large vases of daffodils and ranunculus in the hallway. Mrs. H. H. Simmons was awarded the Gold Ribbon for Home Fires and Mrs. Marilyn Holloway the Miniature Gold Ribbon for N. triandrus albus. Sid DuBose won the White Ribbon with Scarlet Gem and also the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Kenneth Anderson received the Lavender Ribbon for Hawera, N. jonquilla, April Tears, Frosty Morn and N. minor. The Rose Ribbon was won by Bill Roese with his seedling 4-70 described as a 2b with a very white perianth and a yellow cup with deep orange-red frill, and Stan Baird received the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal for a well varied collection featuring varieties with orange and red cups.

African Violets

Would you like to know about the growing and showing of this fascinating, everblooming House Plant? Write to The African Violet Society of America, Inc., P.O. Box 1326-D, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901 for a free Brochure. Better still, send $4 for membership with all its advantages plus 5 issues of a colorful, informative magazine.
Atlanta, Ga.: The Southeast Regional Daffodil Show took place on March 26 and 27. Mrs. Alfred Sams won the Gold Ribbon with Nazareth and the White Ribbon with Sweet Harmony. Mrs. W. S. Simms received the Purple Ribbon for her cyclamineus collection, and she also won the Silver Ribbon. Walter E. Thompson won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with N. jonquilla, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abereromie carried home the Lavender Ribbon. Dan Thomson received the Rose Ribbon for another of his seedlings, F-35-1 this time. This show was notable for the high calibre of its specimens, arrangements, staging, competence of its committees, the fellowship, and over-all beauty. The blooms held up well until closing time and then were given to apartment dwellers and non-gardeners for enjoyment at home.

Mayflower, Ark.: The Tenth Arkansas State Daffodil Show was held on March 28, sponsored by The Mayflower Garden Club. The various classes of daffodils were illustrated on a ledge above a table containing catalogues and other materials on daffodils. There was also a display of Mr. Mitsch's blooms. Mrs. W. G. Alexander won the Gold Ribbon with Aircastle and Mrs. Bert B. Boozman the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Jumbie. Mrs. D. O. Harton took the White Ribbon with Arctic Gold and also the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Betty Barnes won the Lavender Ribbon and the Purple Ribbon, the latter with a collection of triandrus varieties. David Dawson won the first ADS Junior Award of the season with Gold Crown. Both the Society's silver show medals were awarded, Mrs. O. L. Atkinson winning the Carey E. Quinn Medal with a well contrasted collection and Mrs. Harton the Roberta C. Watrous Medal with Quince, Sundial, Hawera, Jumbie, Marionette, Tête-a-Tête, N. jonquilla, Xit, N. bulbocodium conspicuus, N. juncifolius, N. triandrus albus, and Lintie.

Memphis, Tenn.: The Southern Regional Daffodil Show on March 28 and 29 was well supported with entries from Kentucky, Arkansas and Mississippi, but local growers felt the pinch of a cold spring as did many others later in shows farther northward. The red-cupped blooms were outstanding for color. Mrs. Richard Harwood won the Gold Ribbon with Fairy Dream, and the show sponsors were pleased for the sake of "John Q. Public" that the best flower in the show was a dollar bulb. Mrs. Harwood also won the White Ribbon with Goldcourt and sweepstakes for the Silver Ribbon. Paul Stanley was given the Junior Award for his exhibit of February Gold, and Mrs. Glenn Millar, Jr. won the Purple Ribbon with Bushit, Beryl, Charity May, Jenny, and Satellite. The Miniature Gold Ribbon was won by Mrs. Joe H. Talbot with Mite.

Newport News, Va.: The Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show was held on March 28 and 29. All of the flowers were very fresh—there was very little to cut a few days before. The Gold Ribbon was won with Court Martial by Mrs. William F. Thomas, who has helped with many daffodil shows but exhibited for the first time this year! Mrs. H. deShields Henley showed beautifully grown flowers and won the Silver Ribbon, the White Ribbon with Dove Wings, and the Purple Ribbon with Willet, Roger, Charity May, Dove Wings, and Woodcock. Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks won the Rose Ribbon with her seedling N-70. This was a pale yellow flower from Prolifica X Spellbinder, with star-shaped petals, each of which was slightly reflexed to either side about its center. The interest in miniatures in this show has steadily grown. This year there were two fine entries in the class for 12 miniatures. Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr. won the Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal
with Snipe, Tête-a-Tête, The Little Gentleman, Quince, Mite, Cyclataz, Mustard Seed, *N. bulbocodium nivalis*, Little Gem, *N. scaberulus*, Wee Bee, and Halingy. She also won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Snipe. Mrs. Brooks' Lavender Ribbon collection included a beautiful specimen of pale yellow Rosaline Murphy.

Dallas, Tex.: The National Show sponsored by The Texas Daffodil Society and held April 2 and 3 established several firsts. As far as is known, this was the first time that the best standard flower and the best three of one variety were won by seedlings shown in regular classes. Bill Pannill won the Gold Ribbon with a white trumpet seedling from Glenshesk × Vigil and the White Ribbon with 3 specimens of another seedling, No. B25/1, a yellow trumpet from St. Keverne × Golden Rapture. Although the season was
well advanced in Dallas, there were many entries from 14 states. As noted at the head of this article, Mrs. W. S. Simms won the Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal. The American Horticultural Society Silver Medal was won by Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright with a varied and colorful collection. The Miniature Gold Ribbon went to Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr. for Snipe, and the Lavender Ribbon was awarded to Mrs. Goethe Link for Wee Bee, Frosty Morn, Tanagra, *N. juncifolius*, and *N. triandrus var. concolor*. The Purple Ribbon was won by Mrs. Charles Dillard with a collection of doubles. In addition, Kitra Kay Weaver was the recipient of the Junior Award for her Galway, and Mrs. O. L. Fellows won the Rose Ribbon with a yellow tazetta hybrid.

**Gloucester, Va.:** The Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Gloucester took place on April 4 and 5. Although still quite large, this show experienced a decline in entries from last year due to the lateness of the season. It is the kind of show where the exhibitors have plenty of space to visit around while they are putting in their flowers, greeting friends whom they have not seen for some time. Mrs. H. de Shields Henley won the Gold Ribbon with an Ormeau of splendid substance. She also won the Purple Ribbon with White Spire, Desdemona, My Love, Flaming Meteor, and Tudor Minstrel, and she received the Silver Ribbon for sweepstakes, mostly from blue ribbons in collection classes. Mrs. John Payne Robinson won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Canaliculatus and the Lavender Ribbon with Mite, Tête-a-Tête, Little Beauty, *N. bulbocodium conspicus*, and Canaliculatus. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis received the Rose Ribbon for their seedling P.M. 70/3 from King of the North × Content.

**Fayetteville, Ark.:** With considerable regret the Fayetteville Garden Club members cancelled their show, scheduled for April 7, due to the worst spring weather ever experienced in their area.

**Smyrna, Ga.:** The title of this show held on April 9 and 10 was “Picture Poetry,” and the artistic classes illustrated various verses from Humpty-Dumpty (Juniors) to Shakespeare. The cover of their schedule was a picture in itself with a gold daffodil on off-white. Mrs. David E. Cook received the Gold Ribbon for Daydream and the White Ribbon for Kingscourt. Mrs. W. S. Simms was given the Rose Ribbon for her seedling C-1-6 from Chinese White × Green Island, which had a very round perianth. Mrs. Simms also won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Hawera, the Lavender Ribbon (for *N. jonquilla*, Segovia, April Tears, Hawera, and Canaliculatus), and the Silver Ribbon.

**Nashville, Tenn.:** The Twelfth Tennessee State Daffodil Show was presented by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society on April 11 and 12. Twelve years ago the Society was founded by Mr. Clarence Connell, and last fall its members planted 1,500 daffodil bulbs at Cheekwood in a special area. During the show this year the planting was dedicated in memory of Mr. Connell. The educational exhibit, consisting of 12 large poster boards showing drawings of daffodils on individual cases with live daffodils illustrating the divisions placed under each board, was well received. Mrs. Fred Allen, Jr. won the Gold Ribbon with Charter, and Mrs. Joe Talbot III took the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. watieri*. Mrs. R. L. Roof was awarded the White Ribbon for Ballygarvey and Mrs. Charles K. Cosner won the Lavender Ribbon with *N. × tenuior*, *N. triandrus albus*, Xit, *N. jonquilla*, and *N. bulbocodium*. The Purple Ribbon for a collection of large cups was
won by Mrs. Fort Linton, who also received the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Linton also won the Rose Ribbon for her seedling LL-16-33-27 from Binkie × Halolight, a slightly reflexed reverse bicolor. Mary Del Frank won the Junior Award from a large number of classes for younger growers with her Bridal Crown.

**Princess Anne, Md.:** Spring was good to this show, which was held on April 11 and entitled “Daffodils on Delmarva.” The latter is a name given to the peninsula which stretches from Delaware through Maryland to Virginia. The theme of the show was expressed outdoors by a yellow map of the peninsula showing with painted daffodils the location of the sponsoring clubs. The hit of the show was an educational exhibit which was a cross section display of the way to plant a daffodil, with the bulb and its roots and foliage close to the wall of a glass container. This was prepared by the children in a school for the retarded, and they also exhibited in a special class 35 specimens of Unsurpassable, one for each child. Mrs. J. Roy Howie won the Gold Ribbon with Honeybird and Mrs. Leroy Collins the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Canaliculatus. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis won the Purple Ribbon with a collection of white daffodils.

**Chouteau, Okla.:** The Chouteau Garden Club sponsored the Oklahoma State Daffodil Show, which took place on April 11 and 12. The bulbs that had been planted to bloom in time for entering in Dallas were held up by the weather, and there were plenty of good blooms for this show. The Junior horticultural section was very popular, and there was an educational exhibit entitled “The Old and the New,” which contrasted flowers such as King Alfred and Rima for each RHS division. Mrs. Otis Crow won the Gold Ribbon with Aircastle. She also exhibited 24 varieties which won for her the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal. Mrs. Ralph Henry won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Sundial, the Silver Ribbon, the White Ribbon with 3 Festivities, and the Purple Ribbon with a collection of trumpets. The Junior Award was given to Nancy Kroeker for her specimen of Bastion.

**Lexington, Ky.:** The Seventh Annual Kentucky Daffodil Show was presented on April 15. The schedule was most unusual with its use of color and handwork, and this show honored Grant Mitsch by including appropriate introductions of his as part of the description of the arrangement classes. The theme of the show was “The Earth Awakens,” which is particularly appropriate for daffodils and was carried out in the design section from “the last snow flakes” to “the profusion on the hill side.” Mrs. Ray Hopper won the Gold Ribbon for Woodvale and Mrs. D. R. Deane the White Ribbon with Precedent. Mrs. Raymond Roof was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Bobbysoxer, and she also won the Silver Ribbon. The Rose Ribbon was won by Mrs. W. D. Morgerson, one of the fine horticulturists in Lexington. Her Seedling No. 101 is described as a reverse bicolor from Bethany × a seedling. Mrs. Verne Trueblood received the Purple Ribbon for a collection of large-cups, and Mrs. Harris Rankin won the Lavender Ribbon.

**Baltimore, Md.:** The Maryland Daffodil Society presented the show for their state on April 15 and 16. Due to adverse weather conditions this was a rather small show, but the blooms exhibited were of the highest quality. The educational exhibit on daffodil culture was repeated from last year due to popular demand. The artistic section theme was “Ages of Man” and one of the limelights of the show was “The Stone Age” in which the plant mater-
rial was to appear to be growing in a setting featuring stones or a stone ornament. Mrs. H. deShields Henley won the Gold Ribbon with Passionale. She also won the White Ribbon with 3 Veronas of fine substance, the Purple Ribbon with a collection of large-cups, and the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Frederick Viele received the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Tête-a-Tête and Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr. the Lavender Ribbon for Raindrop, Yellow Xit, Pixie, April Tears and N. triandrus a'bus.

_Mt. Vernon, Ill._: The Illinois State Show presented by the Southern Illinois Daffodil Society took place on April 17. By cutting between storms and refrigerating, the exhibitors were able to have flowers of fine quality and received compliments on their excellence. Mrs. Clyde Cox won the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal for her exceptional collection. She also won the Gold Ribbon with Dunkeld and the Lavender Ribbon with Sundial, Xit, April Tears, Tête-a-Tête, and Mite. Mrs. Raymond Roof was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Hawera, and she also won the Silver Ribbon. The Purple Ribbon was won by Mrs. L. A. Mylius with a trumpet collection. Mr. Venice Brink entered 16 seedlings, and his 59/9 was awarded the Rose Ribbon. It was entered as a 2b, but the rest of the blooms of the cultivar are of trumpet measurements, and he feels that it is a 1b. It is described as creamy white in the perianth with a red trumpet of fine form(!) and its parentage is Sincerity × Lady Kesteven.

_Indianapolis, Ind._: The Midwest Regional Daffodil Show sponsored by the Indiana Daffodil Society was held on April 17 and 18. This one had as its theme April Madness, which suited the occasion perfectly after late cold and snow. The artistic classes were appropriately called Daffy-Mania, Dells, Dillies, Dreams, and Bitties. Entrants from four states filled all the horticultural classes very well except for Division 12 which, except for miniatures, has few possibilities. The Gold Ribbon was won with Signal Light by Mrs. Phil Dickens. Mrs. Goethe Link was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Snipe, the Silver Ribbon, the White Ribbon for Bushtit, and the Purple Ribbon for a cyclamineus collection. Mrs. Neil Macneale won the Lavender Ribbon with Tête-a-Tête, Mite, _N. calcicola_, _N. juncifolius_ and _N. scaberulus_. Mrs. Link was the only winner of the Bronze Ribbon this year, exhibiting Dove Wings, Ripple, Coronet, Lemon Drops, Carnlough, Bushtit, Vigil, Ruston Pasha, Camberwell King, Kilder, Early Mist, and her seedling 7/61, Ceylon × Frolic.

_Norristown, Pa._: The 25th Annual Daffodil Show presented by the Norristown Garden Club and held on April 17 and 18 was appropriately entitled “Silver Chimes.” The schedule, with a picture of a tazetta daffodil on the cover, was printed on pale grey paper with silver flecks, most attractively illustrating the theme. The Silver Ribbon Award of the Federation was given to Mrs. Raymond Knauff for an exhibit on drying and arranging flowers. Mr. Charles H. Mueller staged an exhibit of single specimens. The Gold Ribbon was won by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond W. Lewis with Rockall, and the Miniature Gold Ribbon by Mrs. James J. Tracey with Canaliculatus. Mrs. Marvin Andersen received the Lavender Ribbon for _N. triandrus pulchellus_, Mite, Little Beauty, Tête-a-Tête and _N. bulbocodium vulgaris nivalis_. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis brought with them from Virginia an entry which won the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal. They also won the White Ribbon with Rockall, the Silver Ribbon, and the Purple Ribbon with a cyclamineus collection.
Washington, D. C.: The 21st Show of the Washington Daffodil Society was held on April 18 and 19 in the beautiful setting of the National Arboretum. The quality of the blooms was outstanding, and the wide range of varieties made an interesting exhibit which intrigued the public. The displays sent by Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans added additional interest, especially a bloom of Foxfire which was gleaming and brilliant. The miniature section was well represented both as to quantity and quality. Mrs. John Payne Robinson won the Gold Ribbon with Woodvale and the White Ribbon with 3 more specimens of the same. Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks was awarded the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Xit, the Silver Ribbon, and the Lavender Ribbon for Flomay, N. rupicola, Tête-a-Tête, Xit, and Hawera. Mrs. Fort Linton’s Shanach, Cantabile, Sea Green, Milan, and Dactyl, brought from Nashville, won her the Purple Ribbon. Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr. won the Rose Ribbon with her seedling 652-1. This flower was from N. jonquilla × N. cyclamineus, the reverse of the cross that gave her Flyaway. The seed were sent to Mrs. Watrous by Harry Tuggle in 1965. The winning flower had 2 buds and 3 open florets with longish cups but with perianth segments not so sharply reflexed as in the pollen parent.

Cincinnati, Ohio: The First Annual Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society Show held on April 20 found the weather more cooperative in that section of the country. Mrs. Eugene Kleiner won the Gold Ribbon with Ave and the Rose Ribbon with her seedling from Binkie × Tintoretto, a small 2a with the coloring of Tintoretto throughout and a star-shaped perianth. Mrs. Henry W. Hobson, Jr. received the Miniature Gold Ribbon for Xit. Mrs. Philip Adams won the Silver Ribbon and, for her collection of large cups, she received the Purple Ribbon. Miss Elizabeth Ann Bicknell was awarded the White Ribbon for Moonshine and Mrs. Henry W. Hobson, Jr. won the Lavender Ribbon. One of the few Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medals to be given this year was won by Mrs. Harry Wilkie with Mite, Bobbysoxer, Sundial, Little Gem, Hawera, Jumbie, Wee Bee, N. asturiensis, N. wattier, Small Talk, N. triandrus albus and N. triandrus loiseleurii.

Chambersburg, Pa.: The 34th Daffodil Show of the Chambersburg Garden Club took place on April 21 and 22. The deep yellow schedule had a design in green continuing from front cover to back, representing an oriental type planting of daffodils. Mr. Richard Ezell won the Gold Ribbon with Ardour. Mr. Rudolph Bloomquist received the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Cyclatraz, and he also won the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. Owen W. Hartman was awarded the White Ribbon for Cantatrice and Dr. William A. Bender the Purple Ribbon for a collection of trumpets. He also won the Rose Ribbon with his seedling B52 from Damocles × B879 (Goldcourt × Wexford). The winner was described as a bold golden trumpet with very rounded perianth segments. Dr. Bender presented a continuous slide carousel on daffodil pathology, which was an outstanding educational exhibit.

Wilmington, Del.: The Third Delaware State Daffodil Show was held on April 21. The Olive W. Lee Memorial Trophy was won by Mrs. Merton S. Yerger with Tresamble. The Junior Division was well supported in both the artistic and horticultural portions. Mrs. W. R. Mackinney was the recipient of the Gold Ribbon, the Miniature Gold Ribbon, and the White Ribbon. Mrs. Marvin Andersen won the Silver Ribbon, and Mrs. Henry Marsh the Lavender Ribbon. Sally Andersen was given the Junior Award.

Downington, Pa.: The Flower Show at the Garden Class of the Woman’s Club of Downingtown was held on April 22 and 23. The brightest spot was
the response from the junior exhibitors. The club gives daffodil bulbs every year to the fourth grade pupils of seven local schools. In spite of a difficult season weatherwise, the school children had excellent exhibits. Next year the local Girl Scout troops are going to plant daffodils and compete in the junior section. There were 109 arrangements with the theme "About Face"—back to simple arrangements for Chester County homes. Mrs. James V. McCahon won the Gold Ribbon with Ardour. Mrs. William L. Batchelor won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. cyclamineus*, the Silver Ribbon, the White Ribbon with Dove Wings, and the Lavender Ribbon with W. P. Milner, Tête-a-Tête, Baby Star, Tweeny, and Mite.

**Berwyn, Pa.:** The 10th Daffodil Show sponsored by the Berwyn Garden Club was held on April 24. Each year since 1964 a daffodil variety has been selected for purchase as the club project, and the schedule includes all of the project bulbs, including Redstart for this year. Miss Anne Sangree displayed a special exhibit of choice daffodils for educational purposes, and there was also a Brownie bulb project with a special class in the show. Mrs. Ralph Jensen won the Gold Ribbon with Butterscotch and the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Stafford. Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ticknor were the recipients of the Silver Ribbon. Mrs. James J. Tracey was awarded the Lavender Ribbon with Xit, Canaliculatus, Little Beauty, Hawera, and Minnow, and Mrs. M. V. Andersen won the Purple Ribbon with her collection of trumpets.

**Nashville, Ind.:** The Tenth Daffodil Show of The Brown County Garden Club took place on April 25, two weeks after its originally scheduled date. This proved to be a much more propitious time for daffodils, and there were some very fine ones. One of the arrangement classes was entitled "Let There be Birds," and a local fancier showed a martin house which could be lowered for cleaning. There was also a display of miniature dried arrangements in niches. Mrs. Phil Dickens won the Gold Ribbon with Daydream, the White Ribbon with Radiation, and the Purple Ribbon with a collection of large cups, including Salmon Trout. Miss Edith Lawson won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Stafford, and she was also awarded the Silver Ribbon.

**Istip, N. Y.:** The Long Island Daffodil Show was held on April 28. A New Zealand variety, Tiki, won the Gold Ribbon for Mrs. Charles B. Scully, who was also awarded the Purple Ribbon for her trumpet collection. Mrs. Stanley A. Carrington received the Miniature Gold Ribbon with *N. triandrus albus*. The Silver Ribbon was won by Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Webster, and they also won the White Ribbon with Moonshot. An antique garden bench backed by weeping willow and surrounded by espaliered, bonzai, and topiary ficus, fern, daffodils, and iris provided a country garden setting for the show. An educational exhibit was displayed in a weathered wood lean-to. The ADS scale of points was used to show good and poor specimens attractively arranged in varying heights.

**Greenwich, Conn.:** The Fourteenth Annual Connecticut Show took place on April 29. Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen brought from Delaware an unusually beautiful collection to win the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal. Her selection was varied in number of divisions represented, color, and form. The lighting in the new show location was excellent. The show was smaller than usual but of high quality with an unusual number of miniatures resulting from group orders of Tête-a-Tête and Mite. The entrance was decorated with an ivy bird grown by Mrs. Colby Chester and the trophy and winners' table had
an ivy duck and 2 ivy cones grown by Mrs. Hugh Petersen, Jr. Mrs. Edmond T. Drewson, Jr. won the Gold Ribbon with Cantatrice, Mrs. A. L. Robinson, Jr. the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Tete-a-Tete, and Mrs. Arnold Dana the White Ribbon with Bridal Crown. Mrs. Petersen won the Purple Ribbon with a trumpet collection and Mrs. Andersen received the Lavender Ribbon.

_Hartford, Conn.:_ The New England Regional Show and 9th Daffodil Show of the Connecticut Horticultural Society was held on May 1 and 2. The show is growing and exhibitors are coming from more distant points. Richard Ezell came from Pennsylvania to stage a winning Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal exhibit with lovely flowers and also to win the Gold Ribbon with Green Linnet. Ariel and Irish Splendour were exceptional flowers. An educational chart on judging daffodils and another on the RHS Classification system were interesting to exhibitors. Murray Evans sent over 100 late blooming varieties including blooms from a single cross which showed much diversity. John and Betty Larus again staged a special exhibit of over 100 varieties of miniatures and smaller daffodils. Mrs. Leonard J. Puglise won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Tete-a-Tete. Mrs. John D. Stout, Jr. won the Silver Ribbon and Mrs. C. G. Rice was awarded the White Ribbon for Tresamble. The Laruses won the Rose Ribbon, which was offered here for the first time, with their seedling QSB2, a small 3c of good substance with a green eye, from Quick Step open pollinated.

_Columbus, Ohio:_ The 20th Nor West Flower Show with the theme of "World A Bloom" was held May 2 and 3, offering ADS awards for the first time. There was an appreciable increase in entries over last year, and again the miniatures created quite a stir. The Junior Division had 12 entries, and it is anticipated that overall entries will be much larger next year. The theme was carried out by an exhibit using a globe earmarked with areas where daffodils are grown commercially and in the wild, prepared by Mrs. W. M. Pardue and Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover. The "Do's and Don'ts" of daffodil growing were also effectively displayed. Mrs. Gripshover won the Gold Ribbon with Festivity and the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Sundial. She also was awarded the Purple Ribbon for a small cup collection and the Lavender Ribbon with Jumblie, Little Gem, Sundial, Bebop, and April Tears. Mrs. James Liggett won the White Ribbon with Ceylon, and also the Silver Ribbon. Sarah Purdue received the Junior Award for her Kingscourt.

_Manchester, Mass.:_ The North Shore Garden Club held their 2nd Daffodil Show on May 6 and 7. There were more miniatures but many had gone by due to a hot spell. Conversely bulbs planted last fall did not produce flowers in time for the show. Even so there were many newer varieties shown. The flower arrangement classes were judged by popular vote. Mrs. C. H. Anthony won the Gold Ribbon with Verona. Mrs. Henry S. Street won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with _N. triandrus albus_, and the Rev. Jones B. Shannon took the White Ribbon with Bethany. Mrs. C. G. Rice was the winner of the Silver Ribbon and also won the Purple Ribbon with Kinglet, Glengormley, Green Island, Nantucket, and Blarney.
**ROSTER OF SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS**

Listed here are the names of the Society's Life, Contributing, and Sustaining members, grouped together in recognition of the help such memberships render the ADS. Addresses will be found in the following listing of all members by states.

### LIFE MEMBERS

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<td>Mrs. Merton S. Yerger</td>
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*Honorary*

### CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

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<td>Dr. Raymond C. Allen</td>
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<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Robert D. Beeton</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert C. Cartwright</td>
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<td>Mrs. Paul Dickens</td>
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<td>Mrs. F. Warrington Gillet</td>
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ROSTER OF THE ADS MEMBERSHIP

The following names and addresses include all additions or corrections to August 1, 1970. Every effort has been made to insure completeness and accuracy and any errors are regretted. Please notify the Executive Director if a mistake has been made.
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Bert W. Boozman, 306 N. 15th St., Fort
Smith 72901
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