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The

DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 7

Number 4

JUNE, 1971

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JULY 15, 1971

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

<i>Individual Annual</i>	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
<i>Family Annual</i>	\$7.50 per year for husband and wife.
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<i>Individual Contributing Member</i>	\$10 or more per year.
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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Festivity, the white and yellow 2b from Grant Mitsch that is the favorite cultivar in the favorite subdivision in the 1970 Symposium voting. The drawing is by Marie Bozievich.

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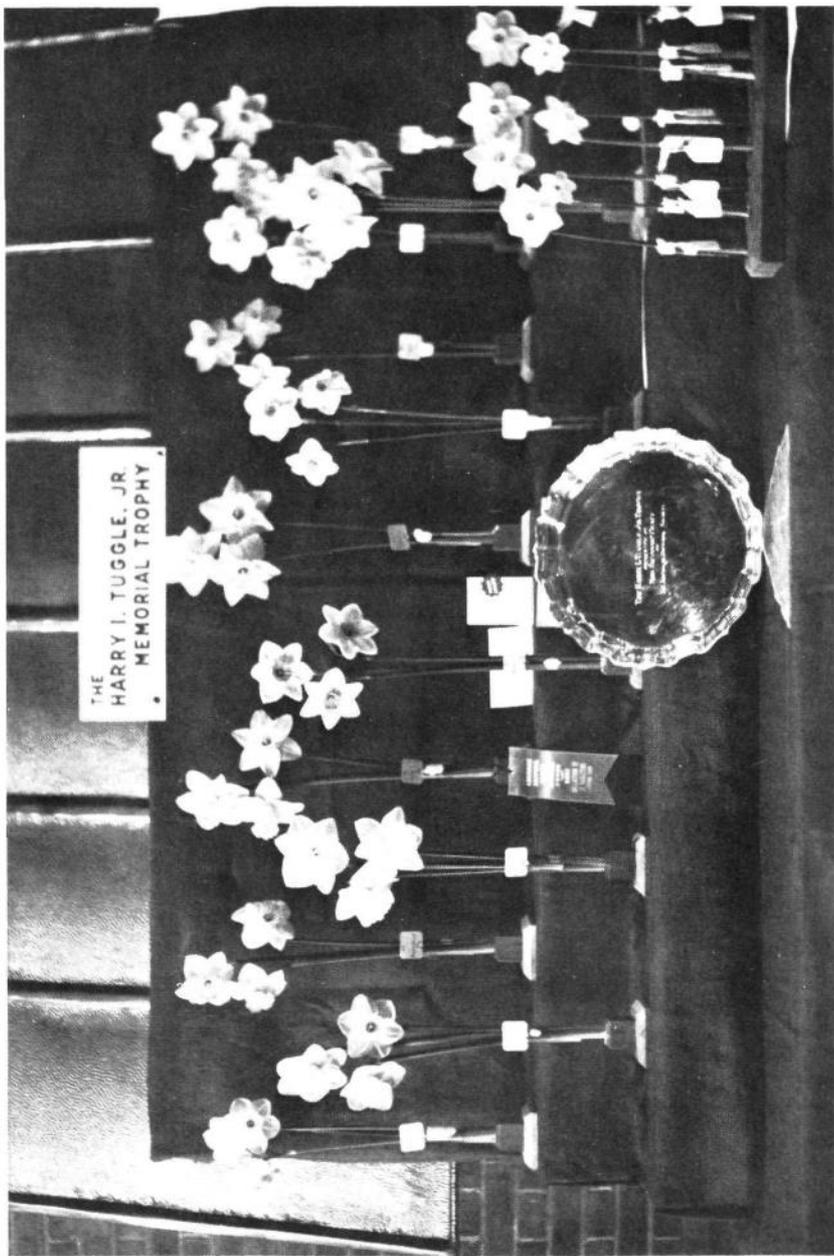
HARTFORD CONVENTION

By MILDRED H. SIMMS, *Atlanta, Georgia*

The insurance city of Hartford became the daffodil capitol of the United States from April 29 through May 1, when American Daffodil Society members from 25 states, England, Ireland, and Holland gathered for our Annual Meeting and Convention at the Hotel Sonesta.

The longest daffodil season I can ever remember was nearing its end — azaleas, dogwood, and other blooming trees had had their day and everywhere fresh green leaves had appeared as if by magic — on April 29 when my husband, Bill, and I left Atlanta. Less than two hours later, driving from Bradley Field into Hartford, the change in scenery was startling. Trees were barely showing signs of life. But we turned our calendar back about five weeks and realized this was as it should be at the height of daffodil season. We were later to see how right we had been!

After checking in with a most accommodating registration committee, we were off to catch the shuttle bus operating between the hotel and the daffodil show. The next few minutes were indeed delightful! The incoming bus was loaded with happy daffodil people returning from the show, and we had the pleasure of greeting each one individually as she (or he) emerged from the



Photographs by Paul F. Frese

bus. Then and there we knew there couldn't be a finer, more friendly group of people in the world than ADS Convention-goers.

Pond House, located in beautifully landscaped Elizabeth Park, provided an ideal setting for the daffodil show. The prize-winners' table was loaded with handsome silver and gorgeous daffodil blooms. The size and perfection of blooms exhibited by Dr. William A. Bender of Chambersburg, Pa., had everyone asking if he had discovered some new growth-inducing formula. It was gratifying to see such a magnificent collection gain for him the distinction of being the first winner of the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., Memorial Trophy along with the Bronze Ribbon. His 12 varieties, three stems each, were: Daviot, My Love, Matapan, Rockall, Empress of Ireland, Camelot, Tranquil Morn, Precedent, Slieveboy, Viking, Pinza, and Tahiti.

Richard T. Ezell, also of Chambersburg, exhibited an outstanding collection of 24 varieties to receive the Carey E. Quinn Gold Medal, the second ever to be awarded.

The happy winner of the coveted Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal was Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, the ever-busy Convention Co-Chairman.

The Rose Ribbon for the best seedling went to Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., who showed a charming red-rimmed near-poet from Blush Queen × Minuet.

It was interesting to see Ariel and *N. rupicola* winning the Gold Ribbons, as the same two varieties had been similarly honored in the Southeast Regional Show on April 1.

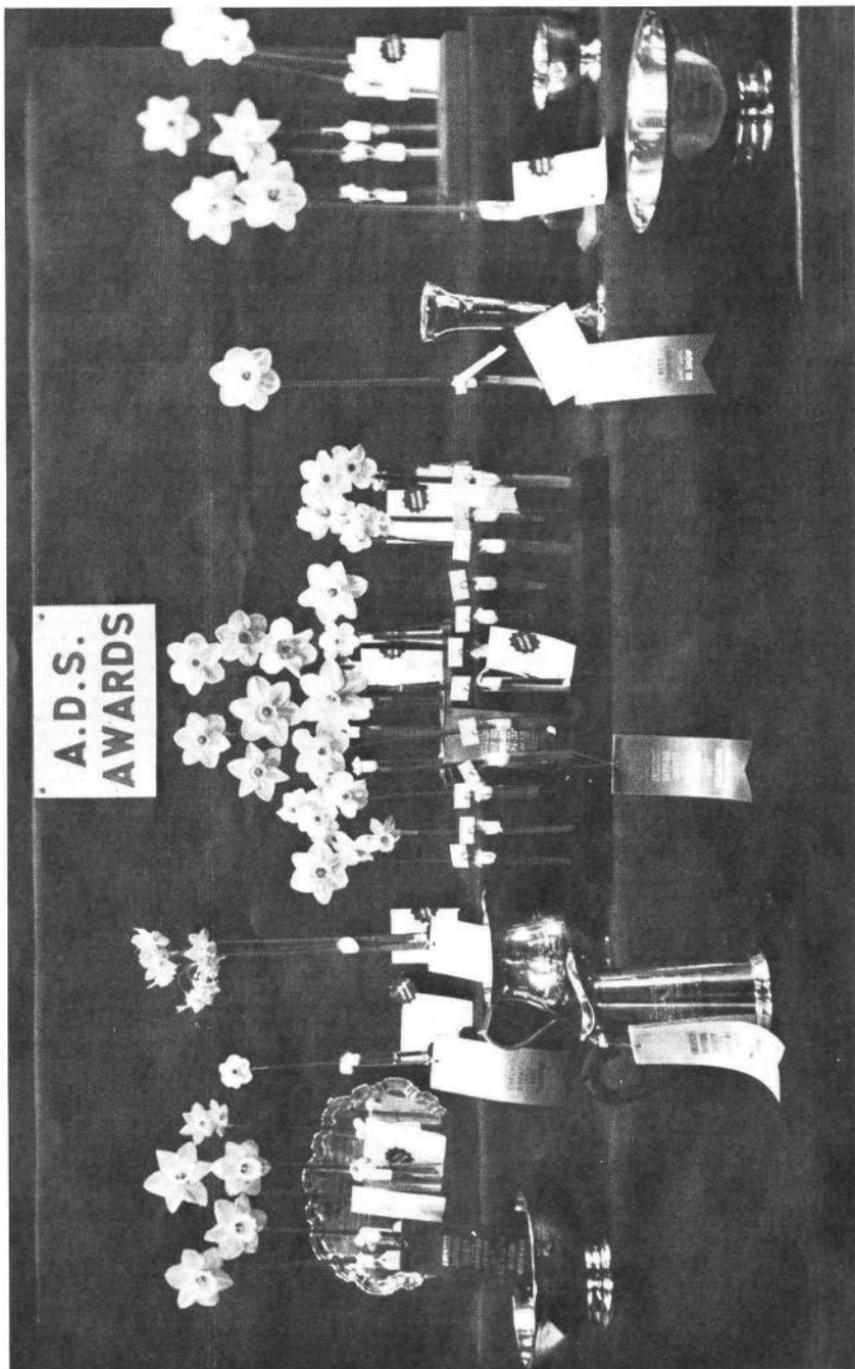
The next three evenings we were to enjoy good fun and fellowship, sumptuous food and interesting speakers in the hotel's handsome Carlton Room. The decorations committee is to be highly commended for the cleverly executed flower arrangements adorning the tables each evening.

Thursday evening, The Rev. Jones B. Shannon, Westport Point, Mass., gave this invocation:

Give us, Lord, a bit of sun,
A bit of work, and a bit of fun;
Give us in all the struggle and sputter
Our daily bread and a bit of butter,
Give us health, our keep to make,
And a bit to spare for others' sake.
Give us too, a bit of song,
And a tale and a book to help us along.
Give us, Lord, a chance to be
Our goodly best, brave, wise and free,
Our goodly best for ourself and others,
Till all men learn to live as brothers.

An Old English Prayer

Walter E. Thompson, President, officially opened the 1971 ADS Convention with a word of welcome. After we were warmly welcomed to New England and Hartford by Mrs. William R. Taylor and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, Dr. William A. Bender, First Vice-President, introduced the inimitable Matthew Zandbergen, who immediately had us heading for South Africa and Austria and we were all liking it — by way of beautiful slides, of course.



Specimen blooms of the latest introductions and seedlings still under number from Ballydorn Bulb Farm, Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd., and W. J. Dunlop, all of Northern Ireland; Murray W. Evans and Grant E. Mitsch, Oregon; Mrs. J. L. Richardson, Ireland; and Matthew Zandbergen and J. Gerritsen and Son, Holland, were staged in the hotel's Somerset Room. Here was a daffodil fancier's paradise and the notetakers and camera buffs were busy at every opportunity. In addition to all these beauties, several of Dr. Tom Throckmorton's seedlings were on display. Each of them was delightful, but the rave notices all went to his "TO-11-1." I don't know how "Samantha" would describe it, but I would say the perianth is yellow and the corona a most unusual shade of apricot.

Friday morning three busloads of daffodil people began the garden tours. Our bus carried us first to see the picture-book planting of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony. Their lovely contemporary home was nestled in a hillside with some 3,000 daffodils (450 exhibition varieties) blooming on different levels facing the house. Everything seemed to be trying to bloom at once; even the miniatures were putting on a big show. Two things were obvious — Amy had had no difficulty in getting 12 perfect miniatures for her winning Gold Watrous Medal collection the day before, and Chuck had not neglected his gardening duties while performing the duties of Convention Chairman.

Our next stop was at the charming New England type home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Stout. Aside from the glorious sight of gaily blooming daffodils from about 5,000 bulbs planted on a gently sloping hillside, an abundance of bloodroot and dogtooth violets were out to greet us. Evidence of Mrs. Stout's green thumb followed us into her light and airy living room where we enjoyed refreshments while feasting our eyes on her unusual horticultural achievements.

We joined the other two busloads of garden tourists at the Bloomfield Congregational Church for a delicious buffet lunch and daffodil conversation.

Our last visit was to the garden of Mr. and Mrs. John Larus. Here, at the end of a woodland path, we were suddenly in the midst of an indescribably beautiful planting of more than 900 varieties of daffodils of all sizes and colors. Many of the latest introductions and seedlings of his own hybridizing efforts were blooming profusely in prepared beds, while the tried and true varieties were making a colorful display throughout his orchard. A gentle mist turning into a light rain sent us all back to the bus long before we were ready to leave all this beauty.

At the meeting of ADS judges, Helen Link served as moderator in such an efficient way that each issue was discussed and settled before taking up another. Mrs. J. C. Lamb, Mrs. Hugh Peterson, Jr., Wells Knierim, and William H. Roese served as panelists. That more such meetings should be held at future conventions, since this was so informative, seemed to be the feeling of those who attended this session.

Following dinner on Friday evening, Walter Thompson, President, presided over the Annual Membership Meeting. Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the committee's report nominating the present general officers for reelection and the new directors at large and regional directors. The report was unanimously adopted. Neither the Gold nor the Silver medal of the Society was awarded this year. When

the meeting adjourned, Mrs. Lionel Richardson charmed us with a delightful talk and showed slides of Prospect House.

Saturday morning, we learned about "Daffodils in New England." Mrs. William R. Taylor, Regional Vice-President, moderated a panel discussion of all phases of daffodil growing. Two of the panelists, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Magut, are rearing an entire family of daffodil enthusiasts. Mrs. Magut, cheerfully filling in for their daughter, Judy, who had been scheduled to speak, told of how successfully they are bridging the generation gap by working together in ordering bulbs, planting, and showing daffodils. Mr. Magut talked about the behavior of different varieties. This remarkable family lives in Trumbull, Conn.

Edward Kauzmann of White Plains, N.Y., who grows an enormous number of seedlings, shared his hybridizing experiences with us. He has had great success with mixed pollens and good germination from seed planted in the woods.

The Rev. Jones B. Shannon related his early experiences with daffodils, beginning with about 35 varieties given him by his sister-in-law, Kitty Bloomer. He has successfully kept those blooms in an old-style refrigerator for as long as three weeks at times and had them do well in shows. To be a good exhibitor he feels one needs "a knack for setting up flowers, a good thumb for grooming, and a good spirit of showmanship."

The next panel dealt with "Disease and Weed Control." Willis Wheeler introduced Dr. John F. Ahrens, Plant Pathologist with the Connecticut Experiment Station, who told us about mulches, herbicides (selective and non-selective) and how and when to use them. For dandelions, he suggested using a sponge on the end of a stick with 2-4-D. He stressed the importance of always reading the labels, treating a trial planting first, and getting yourself in a good state of mind to do the job right.

Mr. Wheeler then told us what to look for in the way of pests and diseases, with slides to illustrate each pest or its symptoms. The names of products most effective in controlling basal rot were given, with slides to show the difference in crop yield between treated bulbs and untreated. The difference in some instances was amazing.

Saturday afternoon we were free to do what we pleased. Some chose a bus tour of Old Wethersfield; others visited the Wadsworth Atheneum, America's oldest art museum, and were amazed to find a picture of a pink double daffodil painted in the 17th century.

A moment of silent prayer was observed in memory of Larry Mains and George D. Watrous, Jr., before the final banquet. Following a delicious meal Chuck Anthony introduced our speaker, David Lloyd, who had come from London, accompanied by his lovely wife, for this occasion. He spoke briefly of the plight of the RHS Year Books, then he talked of the steadily widening gulf between the commercial grower and the exhibition flower. His statement "I do think we must make the showbench our servant and not our master" was thought-provoking. When he had finished, it was obvious that his audience liked him.

Mrs. Neil MacNeale thanked each of the wonderful people who had made this Convention such a delightful occasion for us all and thus the 1971 Convention was adjourned.

Let's all go to Portland in 1972!

MERTECT AND BENLATE CONTROL BASAL ROT OF DAFFODILS

By C. J. GOULD and V. L. MILLER *

Our long search for a substitute for mercurials to use in controlling *Fusarium* basal rot of daffodils appears to be nearing an end. Both of the new systemic benzimidazole fungicides, Mertect 160 (thiabendazole) and Benlate (benomyl) appear to give as good or better control than mercurials.

The search, which has been carried on since 1941, has often been frustrating. We tested over 1,000 compounds. Several appeared promising, but the companies failed to market them. So back to the lab we would go. The first benzimidazoles arrived in 1966 and since then most of our efforts have been devoted to determining the best ways of using them. These methods are summarized below. Both compounds are available but Benlate is not yet registered for use on bulbs. We can only recommend Mertect at this time, even though both fungicides act about the same.

Other research, here and abroad, has shown that both Mertect and Benlate will control *Fusarium* rots of tulips, iris, lilies and gladiolus as well as daffodils. Mertect has given us somewhat better results than Benlate on *Narcissus*, but Benlate is more effective on some of the other bulb crops.

BEST TIME TO TREAT: We have always obtained better control by treating within 48 hours after digging; that is, before the fungus has had time to penetrate deeply into the bulb. In western Washington bulbs usually become infected when diseased and healthy bulbs are jumbled together during digging. In warmer climates where infection may also spread via roots, it may be necessary to dig infested stocks much earlier than normal and treat them immediately.

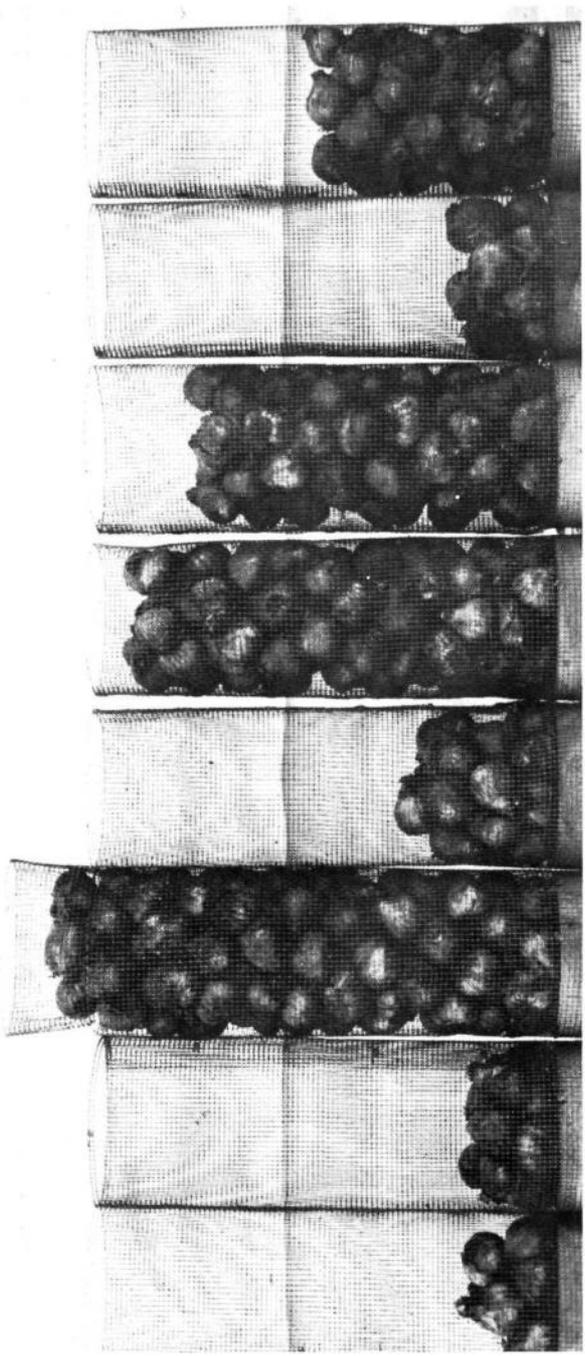
TYPE OF TREATMENT: Soaking daffodil bulbs has almost always been more effective than dusting or spraying them. Soaking apparently gives better penetration or coverage.

RATE: Mertect 160 at the rate of 1½ lbs per 100 gal (3½ tsp./gal.) or Benlate at 1⅓ lb (5 tsp./gal.) has usually been sufficient. Stronger rates are more effective but cost too much except for high-priced varieties of daffodils.

TEMPERATURE OF SOAK: Warm temperatures (77°F. and higher) have usually been more effective than cooler ones. We are now recommending 77° but may go higher in the future.

LENGTH OF SOAK: Long soaks have usually given much better control than short ones. Thirty minutes is our standard recommendation for commercial treating immediately after digging. A longer treatment (3-4 hours) gives much better results when bulbs are treated a week or more after digging. Preliminary results showed that we can probably substitute Mertect 160 and Benlate for formaldehyde without adversely affecting nematode control during the regular hot water treatment. Several experiments are underway, particularly with Mertect and Benlate, at 110°F. for 4 hours with and without heptachlor, chlordane, and other additives.

* Plant Pathologist, Department of Plant Pathology, and Agricultural Chemist, Department of Agricultural Chemistry, Western Washington Research and Extension Center, Washington State University, Puyallup, Washington.



a b c d e f g h

WETTING AGENTS: Biofilm (4-8 oz./100 gal.) is the only wetting-sticking agent we have tried that has improved yields consistently. Other materials are under test.

We have been successful, occasionally, in apparently eliminating the basal rot fungus in diseased bulbs by heavily coating them with Mertect or Benlate before planting or by planting infected bulbs in soil heavily treated with these compounds. Such control is very expensive but might be useful on expensive varieties and new hybrids. Additional experimentation is needed to confirm these leads.

With so much concern over mercury pollution and the probability that mercury fungicides will sooner or later be discontinued, we feel very fortunate that Mertect and Benlate have become available and have proven to be such effective substitutes.

We thank Merck Chemical Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and the Washington State Bulb Commission for supplies and financial support; and Mr. Worth Vassey and Mrs. Evelyn Morris for technical assistance in these tests.

EXPLANATION OF ILLUSTRATION: *Fusarium*-infested stocks of the Narcissus cultivar King Alfred were obtained from a commercial grower on July 19, 1969, the same day as dug. Five replications of 100 bulbs each (i.e. 500 per treatment) were treated 1 or 7 days after digging, stored in our bulb shed, planted Sept. 15, and harvested June 22, 1970. The photograph shows the yield of healthy bulbs.

Treatments given the various lots: a. Untreated; b. Mersolite (PMA), 7 days after digging, 1 lb./250 gal.; c. Mertect, 1 day, 30 min.; d. Mertect, 7 days, 30 min.; e. 7 days, 240 min.; f. Benlate, 1 day, 30 min.; g. Benlate, 7 days, 30 min.; h. Benlate, 7 days, 140 min.

All Mertect and Benlate dosages were 1,000 parts per million, and the temperature of solutions 77°F.

LAWRENCE P. MAINS

The American Daffodil Society lost an active and enthusiastic member when Larry Mains died on March 23rd. For many years Larry was a professor of civil engineering at Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia. Bridges were his special field. For some years before his retirement, he was chairman of his department.

Larry was also a member of the American Iris Society and the American Hemerocallis Society. He served a term as a regional vice-president of the Iris Society. At Drexel Lodge, a country outpost of Drexel Institute, he maintained extensive labeled collections of his three favorite flowers, in addition to the collections he had at his own home. He was a habitual convention-goer. His friendliness and his generosity with his plants will be remembered by people from coast to coast.

He served as chairman of the photography committee of ADS for many years. Although he did not enter flowers in competition, he often lent a hand at local shows, and staged educational exhibits. His beautiful displays, neatly labeled, of the finest varieties, must have inspired many to try newer and better daffodils. His color slides will continue to inspire them.

— GERTRUDE S. WISTER

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1971

THE EARLY OREGON SEASON

By GEORGE E. MORRILL, *Oregon City, Oregon*

My daffodil season began February 12 when blooms of *N. jonquilla*, sent by Carl Amason from southern Arkansas, began to open with their delightful fragrance and coloring. Usually Bartley is the first flower to bloom here but it was almost two weeks later before it opened. Chinese Sacred Lily bloomed March 1, with its fragrant white petalled, yellow cupped flowers, followed on March 11 by Small Talk, old Penrose, and two of my seedlings. Malvern Gold opened four days later with its beautiful yellow blossoms. Thus the daffodil season began here.

Oregon had its usual wet winter with more rain than average and the rain continued through February and March with 21 rainy days in the latter month. The temperature seemed warmer than usual with no really cold spells. We had six inches of snow the middle of January and about the same amount again the last few days of February, but the snow soon melted. The big surprise was that the coldest night of the season was March 1 when the temperature dropped to 14°F. Everything was frozen solid! I had visions of all buds turning black. Some stems never straightened up and three buds of Soleil d'Or did turn black but that seemed to be the extent of the damage.

I expected the season to be earlier than usual because of the seemingly mild winter but that is not the way the daffodils felt as blooming dates were 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual for the early ones where records are kept. Daffodil Haven was visited February 20 and the season was also later there. *N. cyclamineus* and many of its hybrids were in bloom at that time along with Culpepper's February Bicolor, which was living up to its name and is quite a nice flower for such an early one.

Many of you grow Pixie, the delightful little miniature originated by Matthew Fowlds. I had the privilege of visiting Mr. Fowlds in his Salem retirement home early in March. His little cyclamineus hybrids were in full bloom at that time. This cyclamineus breeding project was started in 1942 by crossing a small yellow trumpet with *N. cyclamineus* and has been carried on through the years. Many nice little flowers have resulted, some with perianths that reflex similar to the species and others that are spreading in various degrees. He expects to have seed available again this year so that some of you can grow his little flowers for yourselves.

Mr. Fowlds is 90 years old and is getting too feeble to continue his daffodil breeding work much longer. During the last few years 13 of his originations have been introduced by Grant Mitsch and more will be as soon as stocks are large enough. Six of these introductions are in Div. 5; 2 in Div. 6; 4 in Div. 7; and Grosbeak is a 2d. Coming soon is Comment, a 2b with a lovely pink crown that reflexes until it touches the perianth segments.

The newest ADS member in this area is Dr. Dennis R. Schiller, who lives in North Portland at the top of a bluff overlooking the Willamette River. He has been interested in daffodils for some time and has done considerable hybridizing. Because of lack of space at home he grows most of his seedlings

at Murray Evans', Dr. Schiller spoke of his enjoyment of Greenlet when talking with me by phone.

Several years ago Mr. and Mrs. Ernest S. Kirby moved from the Los Angeles area to their present home on Loudon Road about 4 miles from Murray Evans location. Their main planting of daffodils is on a southern slope with a background of young fir trees. Mrs. Kirby is developing a rock garden to display her collection of miniatures to good advantage. Jack Snipe made a bright spot the afternoon I visited them but buds of others were pushing upward with promise of future bloom.

Everyone growing daffodils near here will long remember a windstorm that occurred the afternoon and evening of March 26. My flowers were blown around severely and the beds filled with trash from a neighbor's yard. We can look forward to another spring when the weather may be more favorable and the daffodils will not suffer the damage they did this year.

CONFUSION, UNLTD., 1970-1971

By PAT HANCOCK, *Dallas, Texas*

Surprise, pleasure, and bitter disappointment have run concurrently all throughout this daffodil season here. Way back in October early cold triggered premature growth of a number of plants and then a return of withering dry heat convinced these same plants that winter had flashed by and summer was coming on — time for them to retire; thus I diagnose the failure of my customary November and December offerings from clumps like *Narcissus cantabricus* var. *foliosus* and *N. bulbocodium* subsp. *vulgaris* var. *citrinus*. Even the quality of the foliage reflects the extreme lack of natural precipitation throughout the Southwest this season. Once again, *N. viridiflorus* showed me its solitary leaf from October 7 to April 6, and four clumps of *N. bulbocodium cantabricus monophyllus* from four firms are all triphyllous or better, and bloomless this year.

September 25 I had planted 20 seeds each of open-pollinated *N. rupicola* and "*N. rupicola minutiflora*" in two giant clay pots which were then tucked under a double-flowered pomegranate bush. To my shock, four *rupicola* sprouts appeared at Thanksgiving, and with motherly concern were surrounded with small curled leaves from the pomegranate. In February it was so simple to blow this cover away and admire the strapping growth, only the barest tips of weather-burned yellow. Shortly thereafter, 16 more shoots showed up simultaneously and as of April 13 the first four remain visibly advanced in growth but all 20 proceed well. The 20 "*minutiflora*" sprouted with the 16 *rupicola* and grow at the same rate, and since this variety is not included in any keys by the various authorities nor given print space in the International Register, its identity remains shrouded in mystery. The Daffodil and Tulip Year Book 1963 gives some tantalizing hints about this plant on pages 42 and 44 — hopefully by 1974 some light can be shed on the matter to resolve the question.

Seeds of *N. jonquilla* and *N. cyclamineus* sprouted readily and thrive but seeds of *N. triandrus albus* and *N. asturiensis* in identical soil with identical watering have appeared sporadically and vanished quickly so that there is never more than one seedling in either pot at a time. The sprout gets yellow at the soil level first, and in two days' time the entire sprout is but hay.

Judging from the diversity of leaf aspect, anthesis, form, and color, it is just possible that I have acquired every known intergrading of the *Narcissus bulbocodium* complex; all, however, have arrived bearing the varietal epithet of *conspicuus*, which I strongly suspect of being a "catch-all" name as is "*N. cernuus*." One group is definitely *N. bulbocodium* subsp. *praecox*, and at least some of the plants have further revealed themselves to be var. *paucinervis* while some others in this group declined to flower this year. One plant from Carl Amason that did really take my eye was labeled as var. *conspicuus* and must be a superior form to any I have known previously. The entire flower was made up of tissue of a body and shining silken surface inside and out more like a newly-opened gardenia petal. This fleshiness bore no pleats at all and the distal $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of corona was turned inwards very abruptly at nearly a right angle to the sides, again with not one pleat. The marginal edge was as perfect as if drawn with a compass. The leaves were several and set at an angle of 60° from the soil level — thus shading a chance of this plant being a "super-obesus." The scape was quite tall even among its brethren, but like the capsule that remains, disproportionately thin for such a meaty flower. This is the first *bulbocodium* I have ever seen that did not show some slight degree of perianth zygomorphy, coronal pleating, and marginal mouse-nibbling! Since a goodly number of the new plantings this year were done to the tune of "Jingle Bells" it is not fair to mention their blooming time, as they are doing the best they can with the circumstances dealt them, but they get "A" for determination.

The on-again-off-again weather caused every Division 6 planting to give burned leaves and blasted buds. Windbreaks coming up next fall for these.

A mysterious poet is the only thing that came up of 5 *N. minor* planted newly this year. It chose to open between April 8 and 12 so its day-age is unknown also, as we Eastered in Chicago. The petals would overlap deeply except for the fact that their sides curl inwardly towards each other, not back. The entire tube is as deep green as the scape or leaves; likewise the eye is emerald. The perianth is snow-white while the disc is barely creamy white all except the rim which is the color of pink salmon. The seller lists Keats, which agrees with the green center under Div. 9, but their description of Fairy Circle, a 3b, mentions "flat cup edged with buff-pink."

Narcissus scaberulus likes Dallas, no doubt of that. Last year three new bulbs managed only one scape bearing one bloom. Once as leaves appeared and once later after all leaves were gone I scratched flowers of sulphur into the surface soil, but no other nutriment. One bulb sent up a two-flowered scape, another sent up a three-flowered scape, and the third bulb sent up two scapes bearing a total of five flowers. February 20 was the start of this population explosion, and the tiny blooms lasted an entire month. Only one seed pod did not get yellow and shrivel after a promising swelling initially, but the weather did not favor the pollinators nor did my frequent watering help things.

Nothing read so far mentions any daffodil as being twice-blooming, and yet another gift from Carl Amason has caused me wonderment. March 11 the first plant of *N. bulbocodium* *Tenuifolius* bloomed, charming as only these little Subgenus *Corbularias* can be. It was a short-lived flower, however, and shriveled away under a week, to be replaced March 26 with a second scape bearing a larger longer-lasting bloom. These were all single-nose bulbs, and there is no doubt as to the origin of this second scape in my mind,

but I was careful to leave the remnants of scape #1 and photographed the situation.

Seed-set among the tiny species was very low this year, but not so with the hybrids and large species, possibly because they restrained themselves till the weather leveled off. Sacajawea, a 2a inclusion in the group testing order for Dallas this year, opened March 12 with a rich yellow perianth and an even richer yellow corona, and by March 14 had become a "tricolor" by developing a golden orange margin to the corona. It faded just prior to our show March 24 for me, but Maureen Kerr had an established clump that came and went in February.

Venerable Div. 8 Scilly White was lovely on February 28, the heads packed together, and with the white petals and pale yellow cup reminded me of *Ornitholagum arabicum* opening April 13, on a slightly larger scale than the Narcissus.

The other strange event among the daffodils for me may not be at all eccentric to more experienced growers. An obvious bulbocodium-complex member, which arrived three years ago in the bag with *N. triandrus concolor*, has annually sent up early leaves, the first two of which lie flat on the ground north and south closely followed by another pair that lie east and west, by the compass. In due course (March 6) a 2-cm. long scape bears a yellow bloom 19 mm. long (the tube and perianth, however, being exceedingly green even as these flowers go) and about 8 mm. across the non-flared rim. This year seven leaves came up, but obviously from two noses, the younger sending up but three leaves, which it laid out flat in the same north-south-west plane, and did not bloom as did the older nose. Notes of March 19 read: "The leaves of the Mystery Narcissus in with *N. t. concolor* are now leaving their entirely flat location on ground and are becoming ascending-upright. Bloom was nipped off by bird—no seeds again!" March 27 I photographed these same leaves bolt upright.

The final shot in my garden of new and/or strange daffodils may be fired by 2a Forthright which had a buried bud back at the same time as 1c Empress of Ireland that opened April 6 in pristine beauty. It brings to mind a newly-hatched butterfly, the perianth first drooping forward somewhat, in a few days opening out flat, then a brief reflexing only to again droop forward more and more as the week-old bloom fades. The Forthright bud appears to be half-way up unless it has an extremely short scape, and my new Lent Lilies must be geared for a later Lent than that of 1971, for some tips are just now breaking ground. At this rate there may be daffodils blooming alongside the spider lilies this autumn.

JONQUILS, LARGE-CUPS, AND A LONG MISSISSIPPI SPRINGTIME

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, Jackson, Mississippi

If happiness for you is a field of daffodils blowing in the wind, then sheer delight comes early when you grow jonquils in Mississippi. The first blooms of *N. jonquilla* opened for me this year on January 11, and by January 16 several hundred were in full bloom. Naturalized in a woodland area, they kept their sweet perfume and bright gold color for a full month.

As these faded, the focus shifted to a curving sweep of Sir Watkin in the front of the perennial border. Each year I am as delighted with my

antique of the daffodil world as some of my friends are with their pewter pitchers and four-poster beds. Sir Watkin may no longer win first place in shows, but it takes a garden blue ribbon with me, as it made an attractive landscape picture for three weeks, despite rain, hail, and tornadic winds.

Some years it seems we'll have no winter at all here in the Deep South, and this was one of them. This year jonquil foliage was up by Thanksgiving, Paper Whites were in full bloom outdoors by Christmas, and the two-year-old seedlings showed two inches of green growth on New Year's Day. Even ice and snow on January 7 only briefly interrupted the belated Indian summer. Then the cold weather began in mid-February, a few days of 20-degree temperature alternating with a week of warm weather. And, always, the high winds of March.

Sometimes I feel as if I'm gardening on the last outpost of daffodil civilization. Local nurseries stock perhaps a total of two dozen varieties, nearly all of Dutch origin. There are few ADS members in this area, and fewer shows. But this season, reading and re-reading B. Y. Morrison's article on "Daffodils in the Gulf South," in the 1966 *Daffodil Handbook*, I realize that I am not attempting to do the impossible. I have been amazed at how closely my experiences, with classes and even specific cultivars, parallel his.

He begins, "Each daffodil lover in the Lower South will have to make his own voyage of discovery." And in six seasons here I have found that success with many cultivars is possible. Hardy and attractive in the garden, generous of increase, and making a good show again this year after division, were February Gold, Carlton, Mount Hood, Liberty Bells, Silver Chimes, John Evelyn, Polar Ice, and Geranium. These alone could make a satisfactory long-season daffodil garden.

Mr. Morrison says, "One will succeed here with relatively few trumpets of value," and I ruefully agree. Yellow trumpets are my obsession, and I seemingly have conquered basal rot with high shade, mulch, and raised beds. Yet this season 17 different second-year la's did not bloom, in the midst of a large flower-filled bed from all the other divisions. This happens with many growers in this area.

He continues, ". . . but can expect success with a wide range of large-cups," and indeed Division 2 is our glory. All that I have tried do well here — yellows, bicolors, red cups, pinks, and reverse bicolors.

The first week in February four second-year 2a self-yellows were in full bloom. Mr. Morrison says of St. Keverne, "a glorious flower, and happy." It is that in my garden, stately and golden. For once, Galway survived to bloom again — this great gold flower I love enough to buy every year if it succumbs. Its child, Butterscotch, was a wonderfully vigorous plant with good increase and blooms almost as fine as its parent. Even Carlton, usually neglected because it will take neglect, responded to better culture with blooms almost of show quality. When Ormeau with its elegant proportions opened two weeks later, I pondered, "Why do I bother with la's?"

Blooming with these were Dove Wings, by far the finest of the cyclaminus hybrids here, pale, shimmering Nazareth, and long-stemmed, color-fast Craigyarwarren.

Throughout February, bulbs planted five years ago and undisturbed continued to give good bloom: Preamble with its silver-dusted petals; Tudor Minstrel and the long-lasting gold of its cup; Binkie, which reverses perfectly

here; tall, well-colored Fortune; Ceylon and Cantatrice with their perfection of form; and especially dainty, vigorous, prolific Sweetness, with its fragrance and substance.

Mr. Morrison said that for a yellow trumpet effect in the garden, ". . . one may be allowed the scandal of suggesting that many of the later jonquil hybrids are, in effect, trumpets." This spring when I first saw Shah, new with me, I understood. Each morning I went out to gaze in wonder at this elegant garden-trumpet-in-miniature, with its lovely fragrance. I just hope its jonquil heritage is strong enough!

The real traffic-stopper among my new bulbs was Sun Dance. Its huge cup and brassy gold color atop stiff stems unbowed in the worst our March winds could produce, caught the immediate attention of every visitor. To discerning observers, Goldcourt showed the substance and form that make it still a winner. A definite mind-sticker was Iceland, a 2b which opens with snow-white flecks around a clear yellow cup.

My cut-flower favorite for several seasons has been Festivity. In a vase it takes on sheen and seems to grow larger. Joining it this year was Arctic Gold. Cut when the bud first opened, blooms lasted six days, in that perfect form and color. I discovered an unexpected bonus—its jonquil-like fragrance.

This year, for the first time, a city-wide March flower show was held in Jackson. More than 300 stems of daffodils were entered in 21 classes. The conversation piece was the first split-coronas grown in Jackson: Lorraine Kennon's Two-Step, Square Dancer, and Gold Collar. Mrs. Kennon showed her skill with the old as well, as her three well-grown and beautifully staged Music Halls won an Award of Merit. The highlight of my own season was winning the other Award of Merit with a collection of five different yellow trumpets: Arctic Gold, Burnished Gold, Sun Dance, William the Silent, and Golden Top.

Sometimes I think I have enjoyed my "post-script" garden best of all, with no show worries. Red Marley had the most brilliant red color I've grown. Polar Ice, icy, green-eyed, and lovely, and Actaea usually had two blooms to the stem. Glenwherry, with great substance and its colorful red green-eyed cup, was breathtaking. And Arctic Golds kept opening, in absolute perfection.

As I look around my garden on Good Friday, the azaleas share the spotlight with bright splashes of tulips. But here and there are still colorful clumps of daffodils. My official "season-enders" are in full bloom: Geranium, the two Cheerfulnesses, and Polar Ice. But the newest bed and the front shrub border, the latter unintentionally mulched much too deeply, both show fat buds a few inches high. Truly it is not unreasonable to hope for blooms still open on May 11 — four full months of daffodils in Mississippi!

Author's note: B. Y. Morrison's home, "Back Acres," which he shared with Mr. Ivan Anderson, was hard hit by Hurricane Camille in 1969. But a letter this week from Mr. Anderson says that this season the daffodil bloom showed complete recovery, though the labels are still a shambles. He writes, "The Back Acres collection of some 500 varieties and species still thrive. The tazettas, jonquils, and triandrus have done best, and the autumn-blooming serotinus and viridiflorus bloom every year." This certainly shows that a wide variety of daffodils can be grown in the very Deep South.

WEATHER, DAFFODILS, WEATHER!

By EVE ROBERTSON, *Taylor's, South Carolina*

Winter stayed so long that summer came right in. Between the two only a few days provided weather for suitable daffodil development.

We tired of waiting for our flowers to open and went over to Chesterfield, S. C. to see the ones of the late Charles Meehan. Bloom was well into mid-season and the garden was proof of a good gardeners' work living long after he's gone. Of course Charles' wife, Vivian, has kept things in good order, but no bulbs have been replanted. There was heavy bloom and all had been down six years and some longer. While looking over the seedlings, we spied an exciting cyclamineus hybrid with a red cup. It is a most distinctive little flower and we purchased the stock, hoping it will do well and can be offered to others.

The next week our first flowers out were Tête-a-Tête, Snipe, and Shah. They made a good appearance and were enjoyed for many days. During this time growth on all flowers eased along normally, stems lengthening and doubles looking better than I had ever seen them.

Bang! right out of the blue came a 7-inch snow. Snow would have been welcomed as there was a moisture deficiency, but it brought bad companions of wind and freezing. Stems were broken in great numbers and the doubles suffered terribly.

On April 1 we attended the Atlanta show. The whole area had been pestered with an ice storm a week before, so severe that limbs of trees were broken badly. The tenacity of exhibitors was evident in their snatching and preserving flowers in spite of old man weather. I have attended this show for many years and even though it has always been a good one, this year it was excellent. There were fine, clean, well grown flowers, including plenty of new introductions, and all divisions were well represented. They always have a glorious display of tazettas. The best flower in the show was Ariel, exhibited by Mrs. W. S. Simms, who also won many other awards. Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie won the Carey Quinn medal with an exceptionally fine group of flowers. Prof. Dan P. Thomson, Jr. of Clemson, S. C. was awarded the Rose Ribbon for a nice seedling from Corinth \times Empress of Ireland.

While in Atlanta we were again able to enjoy the beauty and serenity of the garden of our friend Mrs. T. E. Tolleson. Surrounded by stately tall pines, it is one of the loveliest gardens I know. The daffodil beds gently curve to a point not visible from the house, which makes it seem that daffodils go on endlessly.

When we arrived home many more flowers were open and for three or four days it seemed there might be something near a normal season. Soon the temperature started soaring—75° to 80° and the peak 89°—with strong dry winds. Two weeks of this and about all of the flowers were open and nearly all of them gone. There was so much to see in such a short time—established bulbs, old seedlings, new seedlings, and new bulbs too—I panicked.

Only a few crosses were made. Many flowers I didn't get to see until they were nearly gone. Two or three days of it and a flower had lost its substance.

During this dilemma it was very refreshing to be visited by two young men enthusiastically interested in raising seedlings, with some already com-

ing along. Mr. Otis Ethredge of Saluda, S. C., one of our ADS members, and his friend, Mr. Curran Craft, are teachers in the city schools of Columbia, S. C. We had a delightful visit together. It is encouraging and a great joy to think of all the seasons of pleasure men in their mid-twenties will be able to enjoy. They will have enough time to develop many wonderful seedlings.

Even though the main portion of the flowering season was disturbing, many flowers were able to put up a good fight and be outstanding. Right now six or eight linger in my mind.

Murray Evans' Honeymoon (Trousseau \times Cantatrice) which is not yet ready for introduction, was the most unusual. Three large la flowers of exceptional smoothness, on tall erect stems, and chamois color entirely, made a majestic appearance. All visitors stopped by it to comment.

Rameses, which here is the best 2b red, held its color very well. Strong, tall stems supported the largest, smoothest, reddest cup yet. When I was at Waterford in 1962 David Lloyd and Allen Hardy judged this to be the best then, and I haven't seen anything to beat it. However, I haven't seen the very newest ones.

Cool Flame is a dream flower. It required two days to completely color up and, with the prevailing weather, I was surprised it did at all. It too is on tall, strong stems with head held high and of luscious coloring. It is a very reddish rose, difficult to describe, but oh, so easy to enjoy.

Angel gave the best flowers I have had from it. They kept on growing taller and larger and gaining smoothness and substance. With snow-white perianth and green in the throat, they were so lovely one couldn't stay away from them for long. Ben has always thought it his favorite. At the 1962 London show Mr. P. de Jager told me about the flower and offered to sell a bulb for one hundred dollars. He didn't have a flower with him and I couldn't see paying that for a bulb I had not seen bloom. Some years later I bought it but I have always felt I was the loser in not accepting Mr. de Jager's offer. I have never lost a bulb, it is always in good form, and this year I flowered some good-looking seedlings from it. Broomhill came in exquisite form as always. I have never seen a poor flower from it. There is nothing to fault it for except a bit of cream in the cup, which bleaches in a few hours, and it's well worth the waiting.

Panache is the best 1c with me and this year it was nearly perfect. So far I have had no rot with it.

Among older flowers Wedding Gift gave nice flowers with great substance. This is another one of which I have never lost a bulb. Candida is very nearly white, a large full flower with strong stem and good growing habits. Harmony Bells is such a joy in the landscape, for cutting, or for show. Thirty bulbs were planted in the rock garden and the result was as charming as I had hoped it would be.

There was reason to have fun looking over the seedlings this year. Some very nice pinks showed up and many of them opened pink. Some of the parents were: Leonaine \times Mrs. Oscar Ronalds, Leonaine \times Rose Royale, Gentility \times Cara Nome, and Lisbreen \times Leonaine. A flower I loved then and still have a quickening of the pulse when I visualize it came from Kin-corth \times Kinard. Its wide overlapping white perianth and flat white cup was so lovely, suggestive of a well dressed bride. Homage \times Angel gave some promising flowers. It made me glad I have more coming on.

After a telephone conversation one night with Murray Evans, and hearing of his find of the year, a yellow-pink trumpet, I was surprised to find the next morning a pale pink-and-yellow large-cup. It is not a fine flower but it is interesting; the parents are Dew Pond \times Interlude.

Perhaps this is enough about seedlings; I could easily run on too long.

The major regret of the season was that the heat took the flowers so fast there wasn't enough time to number, label, check on parents, and make a sizable number of crosses. However, there's always the future, in which time we will do all the catching up, and what a nice dream it is!

Now, April 23, the weather is cooler with a gentle rain falling, and the last flowers, Cushendall, Cushlake, Tittle-Tattle, Dallas, Gay Time, Dactyl, and a few others may be around until we leave for the convention next week. I know all the flowers we shall see there will help to fill the void left from our own season.

Perhaps I should repent a bit of my attitude regarding the season's weather. I am reminded of my doctor's statement, "Halitosis is bad, but better than no breath at all." Surely a poor daffodil season is better than no season at all.

HERE AND THERE

The principal articles in the January issue of the New England Region Newsletter are an optimistic one entitled "June in January" and a pessimistic one entitled "Sour Apples in Eden," both by the Editor, G. S. Lee, Jr., and neither of which can be summarized in a sentence. (Special subscription price for this Newsletter, \$1.00 a year.)

In addition to announcements of shows and such, the February Newsletter of the Southwest Region introduces several new office-holders in such a way as to make the readers feel they know them better — or wish they did. Mrs. Charles Dillard (Rosalie) is the new President of the Arkansas Daffodil Society; Mrs. James F. Piper (Mildred) is President of the Texas Daffodil Society; and Mrs. Fred W. Harris (Fanita) is one of the ADS Regional Directors.

Mass plantings of old standard daffodil varieties are being planned in the gardens of Washington, Arkansas, as an added attraction for visitors to the ante-bellum houses in early spring, with Carl Amason serving as an advisor to the Pioneer Washington Restoration Foundation for this project.

Betty Darden's March issue of the Middle Atlantic News Letter is the mixture we have come to expect of personal opinions and tributes, quotations — this time from Colette, Emily Dickinson, and a book, "The Remarkable Irish" — and official announcements. Excerpts will appear later in The Daffodil Journal. One such excerpt, "What is a Daffodil," was reprinted in the Tacoma, Washington, "Soundings" for February 10, 1971, being given, with a photograph of daffodils, almost a quarter of the front page.

The Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter for March is illustrated with a letter and membership card from the Executive Director of ADS, welcoming WDS as a Life Member of ADS "entitled to all the privileges until $2 + 3 = 7$."

The newest Newsletter we have received is from the Central Ohio Daffodil Society and bears the title CODS Corner. The editor is Mary Lou Gripshover, who has also undertaken to serve as ADS Bulb Broker, to help locate hard-to-find cultivars for would-be buyers (or donees). The feature article in the April issue is by Grace P. Baird, and might have been titled "How Galway Went to the Daffodil Show."

The January issue of the Australian Daffodil Society Newsletter reports that their first convention was an unqualified success. Records of winning exhibitors and cultivars in 14 1970 shows are given in considerable detail.

The April issue of Horticulture included an article by Jean Kilborn: "The Dainty Miniature Daffodils," dealing with their culture in a "very cool greenhouse." The article was accompanied by two attractive illustrations, one in color, somewhat flawed by the misspelling of "triandrus" in the caption of one, and the inclusion of two blooms apparently having only five perianth segments each in the other.

In The Washington Post for April 4, the "Weekend Traveler" suggests a visit to "America's Daffodil Capital," Gloucester County, Virginia. A photograph of Mrs. George Heath and her son, Brent, in one of their fields of daffodils, accompanies the article.

The April 11 issue of Sunday, The Hartford Courant Magazine, bears a giant 2a on its cover, and inside is a double page devoted to views of the Stout, Anthony, and Larus gardens included on the Convention garden tour, in color.

Last, but not least, in this round-up of daffodil news in print, the May 8 issue of The New Yorker includes an account of a visit to Mrs. Lionel Richardson and Prospect House by John McCarten, who has been reporting on various aspects of the Irish scene from time to time.

IN APPRECIATION

George D. Watrous, Jr., husband of our Editor, died on April 10, 1971. A former Government economist, Mr. Watrous had been retired for many years. An active gardener, he worked with his wife in developing an informal garden and neighborhood sylvan retreat in the Chevy Chase section of Washington, D. C.

Although never a formal member of the American Daffodil Society, Mr. Watrous kept a keen eye on daffodils, large and small, and on the Society itself. George S. Lee, Jr., when President of the Society, conferred the unofficial title and duties of "Kibitzer" on Mr. Watrous, who fulfilled his appointment with frequent beneficial suggestions. In 1968 a miniature cyclamineus daffodil resembling Mite but more compact was registered and named after the Kibitzer. Some members will recall a humorous and anonymous article in the ADS Daffodil Bulletin of August 1962 on chromosomes in which Mr. Watrous sharply teased daffodil hybridizers.

George Watrous contributed much to daffodil growers and to the American Daffodil Society. The Kibitzer's warm interesting personality and good suggestions will be greatly missed.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

For economy and greater flexibility, the annual roster of members will be published this year in a separate booklet enclosed with the September Journal. Reproduction will be by photography of typed pages, eliminating the high cost of setting the roster in type. In the past, preparation of copy for the printer has consumed the month of July and additions and corrections could be made up to the time the copy was turned over to the printer. Typing the pages for photography will take about the same amount of time, but once a sheet is completed any changes will be out of the question. Therefore, only those members who are in good standing as of July 1 can be certain to find their names included in the roster. Memberships which expired Dec. 31, 1970 or March 31, 1971 and are not renewed prior to July 1 cannot be included. Memberships which expire June 30 will be given the usual three months of grace for renewal and will be listed.

* * * * *

The failure of the RHS over a period of several months to respond to our orders for various publications created a trying and regrettable situation in the office and discontent among our members. Whatever the reasons, normal flow has now been resumed and the secretary of the RHS has apologized for the difficulties created. The interruption which lasted six months resulted in an accumulation of nearly 200 unfilled or partially filled orders and while these have now been processed, it is more than likely that there has been an occasional error or oversight on our part. Any member whose order has not by now been completely and correctly filled should get in touch with the office at once.

* * * * *

Copies of the long-awaited *Lob's Wood* which was described on p. 34 of the Journal for last September are now in stock. It might be described as a sequel to Elizabeth Lawrence's *The Little Bulbs* and is built on her correspondence with Carl Krippendorf whose garden is now the site of the Cincinnati Nature Center. In view of the large role of daffodils in the book, the familiar personalities involved, and Miss Lawrence's delightful style, this book must be considered a significant piece of the daffodil literature. Where else can you share the pleasures of growing daffodils in an era when a bulb of King Alfred cost \$15? Copies may be had from the office for \$2.50 postpaid.

* * * * *

Kenyon Reynolds is a familiar name in the history of daffodils especially in California where he is best remembered for the handsome Patricia Reynolds Trophy and the daffodil which also bears the name of his late wife and is available from Murray Evans. In 1945 Mr. Reynolds distributed his worldly goods and entered Westminster Abbey in Mission City, B. C. as Father Bede Reynolds. He has written an autobiography entitled *A Rebel from Riches* which has recently been published by Culligan Publications,

Inc., P. O. Box 5396, San Bernardino, Calif. 92408 and copies may be obtained from them for \$3.00 postpaid. It is a book of his religious experiences rather than the role he played in hybridizing daffodils a generation ago which is only briefly treated, but his has been a most interesting life which he is still living as one of "God's 'hired men.'"

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS, HARTFORD, CONN.

(Abridged Report of Secretary)

The Board of Directors' meetings at the Annual Convention were attended by 44 directors. The Treasurer reported that expenses exceeded income approximately \$400. He suggested a tightening of the budget when possible, the addition of new members to increase the income, or increasing dues in near future.

Many ADS show rules were refined, clarified and/or revised and will be reported on in the Journal. The Data Bank has outgrown the original disc pack and has been translated into new terminology and recorded on another disc which has the capacity for 15 million bits of information. The Journal Editor would like to receive from many members short descriptive or comparative comments on cultivars or specimens which most impressed them this year. Our slight decline in membership is a much lower percentage than most plant societies are experiencing; positive thinking about ADS leads to positive action and people like to join a going group.

Four Judging Schools and a Make-up for Course III have been held this year. Vice presidents and directors should offer their encouragement and assistance to student judges toward finishing their school and unfinished work. Members may send suggested additions for the Approved List of Miniatures but there will be no subtractions this year. The Symposium Chairman received only a 5-percent response from the Journal Ballot. Regional Chairmen, at their own expense worked to increase this response to as high as 25 percent in one region. A standard exhibition tag for flower shows is now available from the Executive Director.

An Honor Award System for Daffodils was adopted after a three-year study. See future Journal for announcement. The Honor System of Awards (for people) was amended to permit nominations to be made up until 30 days prior to the Annual Meeting. No Gold or Silver Medal was awarded this year.

Two revisions of the Bylaws were passed at the Annual Meeting. One establishes a Junior Membership; the other includes the Executive Director as a member of the Board of Directors. New officers and directors of the Society were elected and appointed.

The Fall Directors' Meeting will be held at Lexington, Kentucky, October 1 and 2.

RUTH M. JOHNSON, *Secretary*

The 1972 Convention will be in Portland, Oregon, April 6-8. The 1973 Convention will be in Williamsburg, Virginia, April 12-14.

SEED DISTRIBUTION

Have you ever helped make a daffodil? Have you ever looked at one and said, "This is my very own; there is no other daffodil exactly like it anywhere"? Why don't you grow your own? Charles W. Culpepper of Arlington, Virginia, expects again to have available seeds of large crosses, and Matthew Fowlds of Salem, Oregon, hopes to provide seeds from smaller things. There may be seeds from other sources. Daffodils require from 4 to 6 years from seed to bloom but, once started, only the first 5 years are tedious as new plantings will bloom each successive year. Lest you think you are too old to start you should know that Mr. Culpepper is 83 years old and that Mr. Fowlds is 93. Anticipation of new daffodils keeps them young.

If you are adventurous write and state your interest as to type and quantity and include two postage stamps. Your desires will be matched as nearly as possible. Requests should be sent to William O. Ticknor, Daffodil Seed Broker, 2814 Greenway Blvd, Falls Church, Va. 22042. The person who first blooms a daffodil is considered its originator and is entitled to enter it in seedling class at shows or to register it as a named cultivar.

"WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

"Do you know where I can get bulbs of Susan Pearson? Or Sealing Wax? Or how about Hexameter? Do you know anybody who lists Raindrop in their catalog?" Questions like this come to the Executive Director and the Editor of the Journal with increasing frequency. They also pop up in the round robins. Sometimes the questioner finds a source for the bulb, sometimes not. And so it seems the time has come for us to open a "Bulb Brokerage" to join our Seed Broker, Bill Ticknor. Those of you looking for old or scarce varieties, send your requests to Bulb Broker Mary Lou Gripshover, 2917 North Star Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43221. A list of requests will be published in succeeding Journals.

And now a word to those of you in the great "silent majority." If you can spare one of the desired bulbs, either as a gift or for sale, please write directly to the one who wants it to work out the details. And we know you're out there! Because if you had not written about these varieties, or told us how beautiful they were at such and such a show, we probably wouldn't be looking for them in the first place! Or, if you know where these varieties can be purchased, write the interested person and tell him.

Those of you who receive bulbs, please drop a note to the Bulb Broker, so we can tell if our Brokerage is successful.

VARIETY:	DESIRED BY:
Susan Pearson	Michael A. Magut, 8 Bunker Hill Dr., Trumbull, Conn. 06611
Sealing Wax	Michael A. Magut
Dick Turpin	George Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Rd., New Canaan, Conn. 06840
"Good" varieties for Cincinnati Nature Center	Mrs. Henry Hobson, Jr. 8650 Hopewell Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45242
<i>N. x dubius</i>	George E. Morrill, 3298 N. E. Apperson Blvd., Oregon City, Ore. 97045

NEW BULB IMPORTATION PROCEDURES

Permits and notices of arrival are no longer required for importation of bulbs. Importers may bring in bulbs subject to inspection on arrival and to treatment when warranted by pest findings. No other authorization is required; however, each shipment should be accompanied by a phytosanitary inspection certificate issued by the agricultural officials of the country of origin. Shipping labels are not issued for bulbs; nevertheless, clearance may be expedited by identifying the contents of shipping containers as "Flower Bulbs."

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter has been received from Dr. Frederick G. Meyer, Research Botanist in Charge of the Herbarium, National Arboretum. Dr. Meyer is also Chairman, Editorial Committee, The American Horticultural Society and Editor, The American Horticultural Magazine.

Dear Mrs. Watrous:

I was glad to see the March, 1971 issue of *The Daffodil Journal*. It is a real credit to your good editorship.

One or two comments come to mind, not as criticism, but purely as objective observation.

One concerns the use of the word "variety." The word is used interchangeably in your journal for wild varieties as well as for horticultural varieties, which, in fact, are not equivalent or of the same rank. The botanical variety is used to designate a population of individuals, whereas horticultural variety is used to designate a single individual seedling clone which may or may not get a fancy name. More and more people are now willing to maintain "variety" for use in wild plants, such as *Narcissus triandrus* var. *triandrus* and substitute cultivar for clones and certain sexually reproduced selections in cultivated plants.

There is much to recommend this practice, particularly for the purpose of separating wild from cultivated plants and in writing about them. The International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants (1969) says that while horticultural variety and cultivar are synonymous, they are recommending that people use "cultivar" as a way of overcoming confusion that exists in the use of the term "variety."

I am only suggesting that the American Daffodil Society may want to follow what is becoming accepted practice in the use of cultivar, when referring to clones of daffodil, e.g. *Narcissus tazetta* 'Grand Soleil d'Or' and "variety" when referring to wild geographical variants, e.g. *N. triandrus* var. *loiseleurii*. I note in the current issue of *The Daffodil Journal*, e.g. Barbara Fry's piece, she uses cultivar, while other authors use variety. Another case would be the list on page 139, which are all cultivars.

Sincerely,

Frederick G. Meyer

Your Editor commends this suggestion to our contributors, and will consider further measures in consultation with other members of the Publication Committee.

SOCIETY'S OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND CHAIRMEN FOR 1971-72

General Officers

- ✓ *President:* Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223
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FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

What is a good daffodil? This question was discussed in one of the Robins. The writers suggested many qualities that made a good daffodil. I suspect that differences in climate and growing conditions contribute much to the appraisal of a good daffodil.

Meta Belle Eames of Chico, California, comments that a good daffodil must be a healthy grower, increase well, and bloom every year. It is her belief that early daffodils do not necessarily have the best substance but that the early-blooming characteristic compensates for the loss in substance.

Isabel Watts wants a daffodil to produce a flower suitable for the show bench but also be a good garden plant. In northern Arkansas, a good daffodil must contend with low humidity, full sun, cool to freezing temperatures, and harsh, windy days. She feels that climate and soil conditions have their effects on daffodil culture. She finds that doubles, with the exception of *Cheerfulness*, do not grow well in her area.

Ruth Cunningham of Salem, Ohio, rates graceful form, good texture, clarity of color, and ability to survive as the top qualities in a fine daffodil.

For my part, I would like to include the quality of cold resistance. Late cold and freezing will often damage the blooms of some varieties. Recently *Shah*, *Carlton*, and *February Gold*, to name a few, not only withstood this cold but grew tall foliage and nice long stems. When the soil and air are cold, many varieties will produce good blooms on short stems. *Cornet* is such a flower in my garden. Health and survival qualities are very important. Some varieties will give a good account of themselves the first season. The next season will find them missing. I maintain that these losses occur during the summer. I seldom lose anything over the first winter. Another quality I like to consider is the color stamina of the bloom. Some flowers will burn rather easily. In some seasons flowers will have highly developed colors, others will find colors to be less developed. The color quality becomes an important one. Another attribute is the prevalence of blooms. *Cornet* gives many blooms while some other varieties will bloom sparingly. Another important quality is the percentage of show quality blooms in the total number of blooms of the variety. *Woodvale* produces about the highest percentage of show-quality blooms. Just about every bloom will look nice in any show. Its health, however, is not so robust. How do you rate your daffodils? We would like for you to join one or more of the Robins so that you can report your experiences.

There are problems in growing daffodils. If we did not have these problems the culture would become a dull occupation. Marie Bozievich makes her soil friable by mixing it with sand and peat moss. The adorable little pine mice find this medium wonderful for a winter home. They make tunnels all over the beds. Marie does not welcome them!

Growers living in northern areas sometimes receive their bulbs at late dates. Just how do you plant daffodil bulbs in December with snow covering frozen ground? Dorothy and Marion Tuthill of Rye, New York, solved this problem when an overseas bulb order arrived on December 7. They planted the bulbs in plastic containers and placed them in the coolest loca-

tion in the basement. Two weeks later they transferred them to an outside coldframe where the soil was not frozen.

How do you plant daffodil seed in frozen soil? Dr. W. A. Bender simply uses an electric heater to thaw out the soil so that he can finish his seed planting.

Miniature species are not always easily grown for a long period of time. Tom Martin likes to plant bulbs of miniatures at the base of a pine tree. He found that *N. calcicola* lasted several years in his garden in Ashland, Virginia, when grown under those conditions. Could dryness and the cooler soil temperatures during the summer be the answer? Anyway, grow daffodils and have fun.

VARIETAL COMMENTS

In a season that was either too warm or too cold and always dry, there were still some outstanding daffodils. Char'er bloomed early and lasted long. Its tall straight stems defied frequent frosts and its delicately colored luminous blooms remained fresh in 80° sunshine. Precedent was a lovely thing, full blown but smooth, its coppery pink rim setting it apart. Vulcan gave good color and long-lasting blooms on lengthy stems. Festivity, Nampa, Sunbird, Wahkeena, and Slieveboy all thrived beautifully in the hot days and frosty nights.

—FRANCES N. ARMSTRONG

Golden Rapture tremendous at the 1971 Maryland Daffodil Society Show! A specimen of this 1a would without doubt have been declared biggest flower in the show if an award had been offered for that accomplishment. It was remarkably smooth and well formed and out-surpassed Unsurpassable in color, form, and substance. However the judges hesitated to declare it best flower in the show; apparently they found it just too big.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

Spring 1970 saw the first bloom of some dozens of seedlings. . . . There were some fairly nice white trumpets, but no improvements on named varieties acquired more recently. As time goes by and experience is gained with some of the newer and more perfect whites, I have the feeling that what they gain in perfection they tend to lose in vigor. None of the new varieties show the vigor of that oldster, Mrs. Ernest H. Krelage. Planted in a wet spot under such a dense overgrowth of native viburnums that even the ferns gave up, the elderly lady makes a snowy spot each spring when the grass is at its greenest and viburnum buds only plan to leaf out. A few years ago I acquired some bulbs of that prolific white parent, Evening, from Australia. They have finally readjusted to the northern hemisphere and came this spring in such quantity and genteel quality that I wonder why one finds no "Evening" on our lists today.

—EDMUND G. KAUZMANN

May we have your comments on varieties (or cultivars!) that impressed you particularly this year?

DAFFODIL TRIAL GARDEN AT TANAGER HILL

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

From Midwest Region Newsletter, June 1970

Thirty years ago I became interested in daffodils and decided I wanted to learn more about them. My interest was aroused when I joined a garden club and was invited to exhibit at the local daffodil show. I did not know one bloom from another but when the day of the show came I picked my best (what I thought were the best) and when I arrived at the show I stood around hoping someone would take pity on me and help me enter the blooms. After about half an hour a little old lady came up to me and offered her services. She picked out what she thought were the best and explained this one was a Leedsii, another was an incomparabilis, etc. This was all news to me and I went home thinking I had to know something about what I was growing. I ordered catalogs and began to collect named varieties in earnest. Not only did I learn about daffodils, but I made many new and wonderful friends which I would not have met otherwise.

Each summer for 30 years I have ordered new varieties. I have taken out some of the older or undesirable ones and planted them in the sod in old orchards, around a pond, or on grassy slopes. To date more than 1,000 varieties have been tested; a few older varieties which have been good bloomers, dependable and often win on the show table, still remain in the test garden. It is pretty hard to beat a good Kingscourt, which was registered 32 years ago.

The bulbs were planted in rows about 75 ft. long, three bulbs of a variety; sometimes I plant six bulbs of some varieties which have consistently produced good show flowers. Blooms from these bulbs permit me to enter the vase of three classes in the shows. At digging time excess bulbs are given to friends and institutions for beautifying their grounds or for therapy work at mental hospitals. About 600 varieties are planted in three beds. The divisions are kept together and each spring blooms are checked against the labels. This is a good way to know daffodils first hand.

Part of the bulbs are dug and divided every year. I keep a book with rows numbered and how many bulbs of each variety have been planted and where. If the labels get misplaced it is easy to straighten them out at blooming time. Notes are made in the book concerning need for digging and poor blooms. Strays are removed when in bloom in order to keep the bulbs from getting mixed. An index file is kept in alphabetical order for all varieties with information as to where they were purchased, when, cost, year they were introduced and by whom. Comments concerning hardiness, difficult culture, etc. are made. When stock is moved to naturalizing position in the sod this is noted on the record, but no attempt is made to locate where they are planted. Often I can spot an old favorite happily growing in the sod at blooming time. Sometimes some varieties will produce blooms of better quality in the sod than in the cultivated beds.

Usually I buy only one bulb of a new variety; if it does not come up the next spring I write the dealer and tell him and usually he will replace it. If I lose it after the first blooming season, I consider it my fault. Some varieties will not do well in my heavy clay soil and never live longer than the first spring. If it is a bloom I like very much then I will replace it, but not

more than three times. Because I am very fond of Daydream I have replaced it six times and still do not have one bulb. Empress of Ireland always succumbs to basal rot after one season.

Some varieties which have grown well and will produce show table blooms are listed by divisions as follows: (*Editor's note: Varieties included in 1970 Symposium have been deleted.*) 1a: Golden Cockerel, King's Ransom, Yellow Idol, Inca Gold, Carrickbeg, Golden Cloud; 1b: Tudor King, Newcastle, Frolic, Alpine Eagle, Downpatrick; 1c: Easter Bride, Celilo; 1d: Lemon Meringue; 2a: Leander, Ballymoss, Zanzibar, Rustom Pasha, Paricutin; 2b: Medalist, Pirate King, Abalone, Tuscar Light; 2b (pink): Indiscreet (1b), Magic Pink, Tangent, Interim, April Rose; 2c: Early Mist, Snowhill, Easter Moon, Zero, Homage; 2d: Handcross; 3a: Doubtful, Circlet, Orissa, Ballysillan; 3b: April Clouds, Silken Sails, Reprieve, Green Hills; 3c: Foggy Dew, Cool Crystal, Green Quest, Tern; 4: Carousel, Pink Chiffon, Cheerfulness, Windblown; 5a: Little Lass, Tiara, Acolyte, Silver Bells; 5b: Whisper; 6a: Kildeer, White Caps, Greenlet, Prefix; 6b: Clown, Kitten, Andalusia; 7a: Aurelia, Golden Intense; 7b: Stratosphere, Veery, Chat, Oryx, Eland; 8: Orange Cup, Aspasia, Orange Blossom, Orange Prince, Orange Wonder; 9: Perdita, Otterburn, Minuet; 10: *jonquilla* L., \times *gracilis*, *moschatus*, \times *biflorus*, \times *intermedius*, *poeticus recurvus*; 11: Evolution, Orangery, Hillbilly, Hillbilly's Sister, Golden Orchid; 12: (Coldframe) Jessamy, Poplin, Muslin, Taffeta; Miniatures, grown in the open: Wee Bee 1a, Kidling 7b, Demure 7b, Flyaway 6a, Quince 6b, Pango 8, Shrimp 5a, Baby Moon 7b, Baby Star 7b, Frosty Morn 5b, Cyclataz 8.

Each spring the garden is open to the public for a week at the height of the season. Hundreds of people come with pad and pencil in hand and spend hours among the named varieties while others wander among the naturalized plantings. Visitors as a rule are well behaved and not destructive; only once have I had to order a thief from the plantings. One Sunday morning I looked out my kitchen window to see a man with an armload of cut blooms wandering around selecting what looked pretty to him. Not thinking I ran out the door and screamed at him. He took off before I could catch up with him. During the chase I yelled, "Thief, don't you ever come back here again." Of course the blooms were not missed, and I would have gladly given him all he wanted had he asked for them.

DAFFODILS AND CHILDREN

From Middle Atlantic News Letter

We have some friends, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert W. Stephenson of Pendleton, N. C., who interested the local children in flowers by staging a "Daffodil Planting" party. Several acres of woodland sloped from their house to a creek. Paths had been outlined through the woodland with a disc harrow and in the furrows the children planted bushels of daffodils. Of course a barbecue and ice cream party followed. The children were delighted.

Each spring the young people returned to see the results of their handiwork. In time the young people grew up and married. They brought their own children back to see the daffodils — huge clumps by this time — which Mummie had planted.

— BETTY D. DARDEN

DAFFODILS YESTERDAY AND TODAY IN TASMANIA

By K. J. HEAZLEWOOD

Reprinted from Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter

The early settlers brought the first daffodils to Tasmania, and it is thought that from time to time new stocks arrived from England. There were no quarantine restrictions until a few years ago. We know that in New Zealand the hybridizing of the daffodil was quite common in the 1870's.

Peter Barr, the celebrated English collector and grower of daffodils, visited Hobart about 1890. Much interest in the daffodil was aroused, and J. Hinsby of Hobart started crossing. One of his, called Lilian Murdoch, was much sought after. Petterd in Launceston and Holgate and Hudson in Longford also raised seedlings. Mr. Hudson is still living in Longford.

When the Titheridge collection was sold in Melbourne about 1920, part of the collection was purchased by J. Lipscomb, a Hobart nurseryman and resold to interested growers, but interest seems to have waned, and in the 1920's we read only of J. Hinsby raising seedlings.

Interest revived with the publication of the Daffodil Year Books by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Local growers read about the new varieties raised there and pedigrees of these flowers, together with general hints on growing and exhibiting. Two raisers quickly took the lead in Tasmania, namely C. E. Radcliff of Hobart and W. Jackson, Sr., of Dover. C. E. Radcliff in the space of a few years became the world's leading raiser of pink-cupped daffodils, in both trumpet and large-cup divisions and was awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Cup by the RHS — the highest award in the daffodil world.

Mr. Radcliff related in one of the early year books how his first pink appeared "out of the blue" — a pale pink trumpet which he called Pink of Dawn. This flower was the parent of many of his best early pinks, Dawnglow being the pinkest and best. Pink followed pink in both trumpet and large cup. A very famous one was Karanja, which was awarded the grand championship in Hobart, the first pink to have this honor. Karanja was bred from Dawnglow. Radcliff also used Pink'Un, a flower raised by Leonard Buckland of Victoria. From this he raised Pinkie and from Pinkie, Rosario, a well-known pink 2b. Rosario \times Roselands gave perhaps his best known pink, Pink Monarch, a large 2b which has been exhibited in most countries where daffodil shows are held.

Beside pink-cupped flowers, Radcliff raised Portia, a white and yellow 2b, which transmitted to all its progeny circular perianths of good texture. This was used by most raisers when it became available about 1933. Another flower he raised was Bonnington, a large 1b, which is still exhibited today with success. Other well-known flowers raised by Radcliff were Nautilus 2b, Mowbray 1c, Redlands, an almost sunproof large 2a, and a yellow trumpet named Robert Montgomery, which was champion 1a at Hobart for four successive seasons. When C. E. Radcliff died in 1949, his son Jim Radcliff carried on with the daffodils at West Pine on the northwest coast. A busy farmer, Jim Radcliff has not been able to devote as much time to daffodils as his father could, but he has raised some very fine flowers. Of these probably the best known is the pink trumpet which he named C. E. Radcliff in his father's memory. Jim Radcliff has also raised an orange bicolor trumpet

which is a distinct color break. The corona is a deep chrome orange and the perianth creamy white. From Principal \times Roundabout he has produced some very good yellow trumpets and some good 2c's from his legacy of white large cups.

A lifelong friend and competitor of C. E. Radcliff was William Jackson of Dover who started raising daffodils about the same time as Radcliff. He raised a number of red and white large cups which were well ahead of all others in their day. From one pod of seed from a variety called Warflame (raised by West and Fell of Victoria) came five very good large-cupped red and whites, four of which he named Keridwen, Flamwen, Glendwen, and Blodwen. The cups of these flowers were more sunproof than other red-cupped 2b's of that time. Blodwen, in particular, was much sought after and used for breeding by many. Jackson also raised a large number of yellow trumpets, as does his son William Jackson, Jr. One of his early winners was Sir Accolon; others were Ombos and Khem — deep golden flowers with good constitutions. William Jackson also raised a very good 3b called Gyda with a solid white perianth and a lemon cup edged red. This was bred from Blodwen.

William Jackson never sold a bulb but was a generous giver to other enthusiasts. He died in 1948, and since then his son William Jackson, Jr., (Tim) has carried on with the daffodils; he is the only commercial grower at present in Tasmania. He has raised many well-known show flowers — Jobi (a yellow trumpet) has had a long run of successes, and one of his latest 1a's, Comal, has won championships in Tasmania and on the mainland including the last two Australian championships. One of his bicolor trumpets named Lod is one of the most strongly contrasted flowers seen at our shows and is the parent of some good bicolors.

Another outstanding production is Tim Jackson's 3a Dimity — a first-class flower of good form and color. Of note are the 3b Placid, the 2a all yellow Vixi, and Mars, Craze, and Duneba, large cupped 2a's. Tim Jackson is also notable for being the raiser of the first pink doubles seen at our shows.

In the reports of the 1932 shows a new name appeared, that of S. J. Bisdee, who I think has registered with the RHS more flowers than any other Tasmanian raiser. Though not so well known, many of his flowers are exceptionally good. One red-cupped 2a named Freycinet has left its mark as a parent. A 2b with a good lasting red cup is Pirandello. Pink 2b's which I like are Chiffon and Sellada, both of which have pure pink cups. Two all whites that are worthy of mention are Cardecu and Green Valley. Mr. Bisdee is renowned for the only all yellow small-cupped variety raised in Tasmania. Called Oakwood, its only fault is that it flowers too late for most of our shows. A 3a red-cup of his, Sunset Fires, is also good.

In 1937, the name of Arthur Roblin appears in the show reports, and until his death in 1968 he was a consistent raiser and exhibitor, first at Kempton and later at Ulverstone. He specialized in flowers with white perianths, and his first success was 3c Nevose, a white with off-white cup. Another 3b white and yellow was Nancy Havergal, which despite its long neck won prizes year after year. Roblin's most famous flower is the white trumpet Rhana which still wins championships. A well-grown Rhana is hard to beat. Another white trumpet of even better quality is Gwyn, but it is difficult to grow. Nina, a pink 2b, is a splendid show flower and also a very good parent of pinks.

Although specializing in white perianths, Roblin also raised a very good yellow trumpet called *Melissa* which most raisers have used as a pollen and seed parent. His last trumpet of note was *Yappa*, a yellow trumpet of good form.

On the northwest coast, T. H. Piper has been growing and raising daffodils for many years; his name has been prominent in lists of awards. One of his early flowers, *Old Faithful*, has faithfully carried on by breeding children of quality. Another early one was the trumpet *Derflinger*, which kept its head skywards in all weathers. Many good bicolor trumpets such as *Miss Ulverstone* and *Miss Deloraine* came from Piper's garden. He used *Lorinna* and *Graying* extensively as parents. *Queen's Taste*, a yellow trumpet with *Melissa* as one of its parents, is a fine exhibition flower, and the pink trumpet *Dear Me* and another called *Dame Dorrie* are difficult to beat at the shows. One of his latest flowers is a yellow and red large cup called *Arabi Pasha* of which more will be heard.

A flower which caused comment because it was a new color break was *Binkie*, raised by Wolfhagen of Hobart in 1938 from seed sent out by Guy Wilson of Ireland. It belongs to section 2d, because the corona of the flower opens pale yellow and then changes to white, while the perianth remains lemon colored. There are quite a few of this kind now, but in 1938 when it first appeared it was considered outstanding.

Another grower on the northwest coast who has given us an outstanding flower is Henry Mott of Gawler who for years was an ardent raiser and exhibitor. The flower is *Highfield Beauty*, now classed as a poetaz, having as many as three deep-gold-perianthed flowers with solid orange cup on a stem. The only other poetaz I know raised in Tasmania is *Radcliff's Pleiades*, a white and yellow, raised from *Grand Monarch*.

On the banks of the Tamar at Legana, Henry Bulman grew thousands of daffodils and kept very careful records of the many crosses he made. Perhaps his outstanding flower is *Estrella*, which is often shown in England—a very white smooth 3b which has a lemon cup with a deep red rim which does not burn easily. A sister seedling to *Estrella* is the well-known *Marilyn*. Mrs. Wood of Deloraine has raised some excellent seedlings using *Marilyn* as a parent. Harry Bulman also raised many pinks; well known are *Rosedale*, *Linley*, and *Amberose*. Since Harry's death, his brother Don has carried on with the daffodils and from Harry's seedlings has given us *Romney*—a 3c of purest white and first-rate quality.

Of the few doubles raised over the last 30 years, I suppose *Eleanor May* raised by the late Hedley Reeve is the best known. A fully double flower of cream and orange it has won many awards, but in later years it seems to have deteriorated and mostly is found with some greenish petals of the flower.

At Davenport in a smallish garden, Jack Sherriff has consistently over the past decade produced flowers of high quality—the last few years mainly his own seedlings. A seedling raised from *Vulcan* is noted for the deep red in the cup flushing the petals of the flower until the perianth has a distinct reddish tint. His yellow trumpet *Vagabond* is also a flower to be reckoned with, as are some pink-cupped flowers he has raised. Also at Ulverstone a comparative newcomer is having much success with seedlings on the show bench. I refer to Ross Glover, who using pollen from many first-class varieties is producing flowers that take the eye. His pink trumpet *Jan Maree* is

one of the deepest pinks seen, and his new color break *Ida May* is a distinctly different 2b that was bred from *Piper's Old Faithful* by Arbar. He has many others as yet unnamed, of which more will be seen. Another grower is Don Broadfield who with a seedling bred from pollen of *Lady Slim* (a white trumpet raised on the mainland) won the prize presented by the Daffodil Council for a first-time-exhibited seedling at Launceston in 1968. Another raiser who grew daffodils for a few years is John Erp of Howrah. His *Bon Rose* is one of the best pink trumpets today; *Bahreim* is a good yellow and red 2a, and his *Kindred* is a noteworthy yellow trumpet.

Another grower who showed consistently at Hobart for many years is H. M. Hale of Swansea. Unfortunately I do not have records of any of his seedlings.

My first lot of seedlings flowered in 1940, although I had been growing daffodils for many years before this. My first named seedling of merit, I named *Pillar Box* because it was raised from *Royal Mail*. This flower has won many awards in New Zealand, but I consider *Redeem* (a 2a bred from *Ceylon*) my best red-cup, as like its parent it is absolutely sunproof. I have produced one 3a which is different in having a distinct copper tone not only in the corona but also in the perianth. I have called this *Coppertone*.

Several years ago I raised a double from *Mary Copeland* by *Bisdee's Pirandello*, and I named it *Glowing Red*. It has pure white petals interspersed with red. From this I have quite a collection of doubles, for it sets seed and produces fertile pollen. *Glowing Red* has won several championships.

Many good flowers have not been mentioned in these notes, mainly because I have never grown them. Quite a number of seedlings raised by various growers win a championship one year and are not heard of again, whereas many others only enjoy brief popularity. Most of the growers are amateurs, and their constant aim is to produce something better; therefore earlier good flowers may be discarded because of lack of space in which to grow them on. Various diseases also take their toll.

One of the newcomers to the ranks of Tasmanian daffodil raisers is H. G. Cross of Hagley who is numbering his seedlings by the thousand. He says that he did not use enough discrimination in his early crossing, but from now onwards only flowers of the highest class are good enough for him to use, and to this end he has collected the best from each division. If you want to see what flowers listed in the British Isles catalogues look like, then visit the garden of the Tasmanian Council President, D. T. Oldham, who over the past few years has added the best of the "other side of the world" to his daffodils. Mr. Oldham has secured land at Perth, where a large number of seedlings of his own raising will flower for the first time. We expect something good — for their parents are all in the stud book.

A NOTE ON CANALICULATUS

From Australian Daffodil Society Newsletter, June 1970

The variability of flowering, or sometimes the complete non-flowering of this daffodil, has always been a puzzle to me. It certainly does respond in some measure to lime, and also to a good hot summer, but there are as yet many hidden factors and only constant observation will elucidate them.

I have come to one conclusion, and that is that it crowds itself out by its own bulb multiplication. Not only does this deplete the soil, but the bulbs, living in an overcrowded mass, do not achieve maturity. Thus, they do not have the opportunity to form a bud in the bulb while ripening in summer.

In digging up old rows I have found lots of large mature bulbs on or near the edge, and these will flower, but the rest in the centre of the row have no room for expansion — I cannot see that they would ever flower. One of the solutions may be just as simple as all that: plant them well apart and lift them and divide them as soon as they show signs of going broody.

— LINDSAY P. DETTMAN

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Gleanings from Hybridizing Robin #1

Jane Birchfield reported that the cross of 2a Arragon \times *N. triandrus* L., *aurantiacus* (Hort.) didn't produce the intense coloring she wanted but resulted in a flower of the most rich golden coloring of any triandrus she has seen and the "... form is absolutely perfection." Seedlings from Binkie \times *N. jonquilla* varied in form and color; three she took to a show were a reversed bicolor, a pale yellow, and a pure golden yellow with green throat.

Eve Robertson wrote that the best flower she has raised came from Brunswick \times Thalia. Unfortunately it succumbed to basal rot the year they moved. She described its two florets on the one stem as resembling tiny Easter Moon.

Helen Link, who has done extensive research on the viability of daffodil pollen, offered the following that should be of value to those working with miniatures: "I think Lintie, Bobbysoxer, and Sundial are all sterile both ways. I am positive that they do not give very good pollen; probably not more than one percent is viable."

Madeline Kirby, now in Corbett, Oregon, reported on a seedling of Ceylon \times *N. jonquilla*, given her by the late Harry Tuggle. "Its color was gold with a brilliant red cup as expected, but I noted the stems held the flowers very stiff and straight."

Grant Mitsch offered the following regarding Matthew Fowlds' work: "Of his larger clones involving the big garden flowers, some of his best are from Green Island \times *cyclamineus* and (Fortune's Blaze \times Cheerio) \times *cyclamineus*. A few of the latter are nicely formed and have cups ranging from yellow to quite bright orange." Of his own things Grant notes: "Jetfire and several of its sisters are in bloom and are very lovely. And of all things, several pink doubles are in bloom, the first time for pinks, at least double pinks, to open in February. I am not very fond of them but there are people who are."

Helen Grier has been using a seedling of hers, No. 1/70, in her breeding work. The flower, a clean, clear self of deep primrose yellow, came from Ardour \times *cyclamineus*. It has nice form and balance but is rather small in size for the length of the stem.

Polly Anderson offered an interesting comment on the matter of seedling recognition. She feels our show system that awards the Rose Ribbon to one seedling, relegates the others to anonymity. She writes:

"At the iris shows there are seedlings in all categories entered, and instead of ribbons being given, the judges are given ballots and are to write down all the seedlings which appeal to them. These ballots are sent to National Headquarters, and certificates of commendation are sent to the hybridizers, and lists are published in the Quarterly Bulletin. These seedlings then are considered eligible for further honors in ensuing years and are watched carefully by the judges under garden conditions."

Now that we have pink-cupped daffodils breeders are beginning to turn their attention to pink doubles. Murray Evans wrote as follows in his letter:

"Virtually all the double seedlings we have raised have shown a tendency to improve in the years following their first blooming, which is a comforting thought. About the time we made the first cross with Pink Chiffon, Harry (Tuggle) suggested we concentrate on Magic, because of its short neck and good form. This we did, pollinating all of the few blooms we had of Magic, and in 5 consecutive years, have collected not one seed from it. The fecundity of Pink Chiffon compared to the impotence of Magic clearly makes Pink Chiffon the best bet."

Dan Thomson is another who has tried the Binkie \times *N. jonquilla* cross. It gave him a varied lot of seedlings: whites, pale yellows, deep yellows, and reverse bicolors, that are good growers and prolific but nearly all have extremely long necks. In his letter Dan offered a trial test service to daffodil breeders. Bulbs sent for testing at the varietal test gardens at Clemson will be sealed in a large mesh plastic bag, grown for a season or two, evaluated, and the bulbs and any increase will then be returned to the owner in the plastic bag. Anyone interested in this should communicate with him directly.

— WILLIS H. WHEELER

From the Seed Broker's Mail

The daffodil seeds you sent me have come up as thick as thieves. The first to germinate were Mr. Culpepper's "Early Crosses, mixed," followed by Fowlds' cyclamineus strain. Then came Culpepper's Slieveboy \times Large 1a seedling, and Empress of Ireland \times Bicolor seedling. I do believe I have about 100% germination. We have an excellent planting "mix" developed by the University of California called "First Step." I use this for planting succulents and the daffodil bulbs that are pot grown. I sowed your seeds in First Step in wooden tomato flats 12" x 18" x 6" deep, and covered the flats with loosely-woven burlap to protect the seeds from hail, snails, slugs, and raccoons, set high above ground on inverted pots — away from the gophers. (Sounds like our garden is really infested!)

— LOIS HUMPHREY

Seed Planting

"Seed planting time" is an event in my home and is a time when the children tiptoe around and Laura Lee says, "Don't disturb Father, he is planting daffodil seeds." During August I will have collected and prepared my seed planting containers and prepared a couple of sets of name tags. I will also have sifted, through a ½ inch mesh a bushel or so each of good garden soil and compost. One part each of soil, compost, and sand are

mixed together in a wheelbarrow with a small amount of 5-10-5 and wood ashes. The mixture is packed firmly into my containers. My containers originally were gallon tin cans with holes cut in the bottom. Now I use rectangular gallon plastic jugs with the tops cut off and with holes in the bottom. These jugs, incidentally, have a multitude of uses, from floats to boat bailers, to all-purpose containers. For my purpose they are long-lasting, light weight, deep, easy to carry, space saving, inexpensive, unbreakable flower pots.

I like to plant about 50 seeds of a large cross to a jug, but I occasionally plant more. I am fussier about crowding seedlings vertically than horizontally, and I think the 8-inch root run that these jugs allow is important. Occasionally I will separate the interior of a jug into two or three parts with pieces of thin aluminum for small lots of seeds. I plant my large seed not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and small seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. At about this time I add a few threats, pleas, prayers, and incantations to the proceedings. An aluminum name tag is buried in each pot and an identical tag is wired visibly to the top of the jug. The jugs are set, cheek by jowl, in the coldframe, with their tops at ground level and with soil shoved into the cracks between them. Careful drawings are made, the newly planted seeds get a thorough soaking, and my family relaxes. Each jug is mulched with granite chicken grit. In late November I cover the coldframe with plastic and wait until spring.

It is my experience, and, better yet, Mr. Culpepper's, that a coldframe encourages greater germination. I have experienced 2d-year and even 3d-year germination and I wonder if, upon occasion, seed flats have been emptied and seeds later turned up as unexplainable seedlings.

I have concluded that seeds from the large tetraploid crosses germinate in greater numbers and survive more easily than do seed from species. Species seeds, however, germinate and survive better than do seeds from species crosses or from crosses of species with tetraploids.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

THE CLASSIFICATION OF NARCISSUS CULTIVATORS

For 20 years the Revised Classification of Daffodil Names has been in use, but there has been no official classification for Narcissus cultivators. In an attempt to fill this need an international committee has been working on such a classification, which it now offers in tentative form for your consideration. Suggestions for improvement will be accepted by P. Phillips (New Zealand) or by the Editor, *The Daffodil Journal*, acting for Committee members in the United States. The Committee particularly wishes to stress that no malice is intended or implied to any person, living or dead.

Division 1. Solitary.

a. *Adolescents*. This is a relatively small subdivision, but is worthy of all support and encouragement, as some notable specimens have developed from it in the past. Example: the late Harry I. Tuggle, Jr.

b. *Bachelors*. This subdivision has produced some of the most famous cultivators. Probably the most renowned and outstanding was the late Guy L. Wilson. Specimens are found in most countries where daffodils are grown, and include Toty de Navarro (rather difficult to naturalize), Jim O'More, Carl R. Amason, and the late B. Y. Morrison.

c. *Spinsters*. Like the former subdivision these are found in most countries, but are generally fewer in number. Some notable personalities, past and present, include Miss Fanny Currey, Miss Katherine Spurrell, Miss Mavis Verry, Miss Eleanor Hill.

d. *Divorced*, and other solitaries not falling into a, b, or c, as widows, widowers. Most people find themselves in this subdivision by chance or circumstances rather than by choice. It is a fluctuating division and is attained by most cultivators sooner or later. It consists of what one would call "very experienced people."

Division 2. Conjugal.

This is probably the most extensive division and is particularly prevalent in the United States, but is common to all countries where daffodils are grown. Some notable examples, past and present: Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Reginald and Mabel Wootton, Lionel and Nell Richardson, Wells and Mary Knierim, Walter and Margaret Thompson, John and Gertrude Wister.

Classifying specimens in the subdivisions of this division is sometimes difficult.

a. *Husband and wife*, both active.

b. *Husband active*, wife cooperative, tolerant, or bored.

c. *Wife active*, husband cooperative, tolerant, or bored.

d. Those not falling into a, b, or c, as, de facto couples, bigamists, etc.

Division 3. Families.

a. *Parents and children*, contemporary. Examples: Seney, Ticknors, Maguts.

b. *Dynasties*, usually father and son. A powerful combination, extending over a long period. Examples: Barrs, Phillips, Blanchards, Krippendorf-Adams-Ley (father, daughter, granddaughter), Bozievch-Strawser (mother, daughter, grandson).

c. *Siblings*. Brothers, sisters, or any combination thereof. Examples: the Misses Tuthill.

d. Those not falling into a, b, or c: Cousins, Aunts, Uncles, etc.

Division 4. Doubles.

A business association, as, Wallace & Barr, Konyenburg & Mark. This division contains some very extensive commercial growers of repute.

Division 5. Arrangers.

Characteristics: interest in flower arrangement clearly evident. This division is widely represented in the United States.

Division 6. Landscapers.

Characteristics: this type is interested mainly in planting for garden or landscape effect, rather than for exhibiting or breeding.

Division 7. Journalists.

Characteristics: interest in writing about daffodils clearly evident.

Division 8. Communities.

This division includes the Scilly Isles, Guernsey, and other areas where daffodils are grown largely for sale as cut flowers. The actual cultivators are usually anonymous.

Division. 9. Poets.

This is a minor division in which there seems to be little public interest. An attempt has been made to revive it recently by Grant Mitsch, who produced some praiseworthy efforts. The most noteworthy example of the past is probably Wordsworth, who wandered about feeling lonely until he discovered some daffodils, an experience that has been shared by many.

Division 10. Wild Forms.

Any Cultivator can degenerate into this division, especially at flowering time in adverse weather.

Division 11. Reverse Collar.

Cultivators in this division are easily recognized by (a) their habits, or (b) the prefix Reverend.

Some celebrated personalities are included in this division. Perhaps the most notable was Rev. George H. Engleheart. Others, past and present: Rev. Joseph Jacob, Rev. Canon Rollo Meyer, Rev. Philpott, Rev. Father Bede.

Division 12. Miscellaneous

Any Cultivators not falling into any of the foregoing Divisions.

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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM FOR 1970

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Chairman, Symposium Committee*

The 1970 ADS Symposium is again based on the every-member ballot. We are indebted to the Regional Symposium Chairmen for the extension of this national project to the local level, where the results can be explored in more detail than is possible here, and also for their reminders to you to send in your ballots.

It appears to me that relying on the Journal alone brings replies from about 5 percent of the members. These are the ones who believe in supporting their organization even anonymously. That they are doing themselves a good turn by sharpening their own analytical powers is an added bonus.

Here is the percentage return by regions this year:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>
Southwest	Mrs. S. F. Ditmars	25+
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas	19-
Southeast	Mrs. W. S. Simms	13+
New England	Mrs. Charles H. Anthony	10+
Central	Miss Mary Becker	10+
Pacific	William H. Roeser	9+
Midwest	Miss Virginia Wolff	9-
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	8+
Northeast	Mrs. Charles A. Gruber	6-

Kentucky has led all the states this year with a return near 60 percent. This value of a high return is evident in compiling the results, as distortions due to local prejudices, show awards, bulb distributions, and such are balanced by other opinions.

The ADS has used three methods of evaluating daffodils by its members in its Symposiums, and it is interesting to note the effect on the results of each method.

When each balloter is asked to vote for three in each subclass, there will naturally appear a very heavy vote for such varieties as stand almost unchallenged in their categories. Thus we anticipate many votes for Sweetness (7a) and Beryl (6b) and for years Binkie, as the forerunner in a new class (2d). However, when 25 favorites without regard for classification are called for, the choice is restricted only by taste and the stipulation of a minimum of 3 years of personal testing. Isn't it amazing then to find that the recent "novelty" Binkie received most votes of all; that Sweetness appeared among the top 10; and that Beryl placed 35th among 539 varieties?

When it comes to the third method — "If you could have only one . . ." — we find Binkie tying for fifth place among 81 named.

Seeking a common denominator to account for the disproportionate success of these three, I think the qualities they share are health, reliability, floriferousness, and above all individuality. These appear to be the criteria our members have in mind in selecting their "25 best for every use." They are sound standards.

It required 539 varieties this year to complete our balloters' palette. Surely, this answers those nonfanciers who say we have too many varieties.

Of course we do, as there are many tastes and growing conditions, and even uses for a daffodil. The arranger, the naturalizer, the landscaper, the hybridizer, the exhibitor — each seeks different but not necessarily contradictory qualities. The more of you who express your own choices, the more likely we are to reveal the varieties “best for every use.”

The following lists include all the official classes of the RHS Classification and such subclasses as we have used before. In each category the daffodils receiving the most votes are ranked (up to seventh place). In parentheses is the placement in the 1969 Symposium. For your additional information, you will note the number of cultivars in each category receiving two or more votes and the total number of votes.

By the rules of this Symposium, “grown in your own garden for a minimum of 3 years,” no brandnew novelties will be found here. For those of you interested in the acceptance of newer introductions we have named those registrants of 1965, 1966, and 1967 that appear.

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
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1a Lemon trumpet

1. Grape Fruit (2) 24	5. Moonmist (5) 7
2. Moonstruck (3) 17	6. Mulatto (6) 5
3. Luna Moth (1) 13	7. Moonshot 4
4. Hunter's Moon (4) 8	

82 votes fell in this category. No votes for 1965-67 introductions, but Inver, Moonrise, Up Front, and Limelight received one vote each.

1a Gold trumpet

1. Arctic Gold (2) 73	5. Viking (8) 11
2. Kingscourt (1) 59	6. Irish Luck (8) 10
3. Slieveboy (3) 22	7. Unsurpassable 7
5. Ulster Prince (4) 13	

15 cultivars received 2 or more votes in the total of 226. Inca Gold (Kanouse 1965) was mentioned.

1b Bicolor trumpet

1. Trousseau (1) 38	5. Prologue (5) 16
2. Ballygarvey (6) 23	6. Content (3) 14
3. Preamble (7) 19	7. Descanso 12
4. Effective (4) 18	

Descanso (Evans 1965) achieved high rank in short time. Dunlop's famous pair, Newcastle and Downpatrick, a few years older, received several votes each. 158 votes among 16 cultivars.

1c White trumpet

1. Cantatrice (1)	85	5. Beersheba (5)	31
2. Vigil (2)	57	6. Rashee (7)	22
3. Mount Hood (4)	34	7. Broughshane (6)	8
4. Empress of Ireland (3)	33		

This is one of the very most popular classes, but the 198 votes are shared by only 15 cultivars. The iron grip of those above is undoubtedly earned, and the only challenger seems to be White Prince, a beautiful flower, as are all these, too. No novelties have become top favorite yet.

1d Reverse bicolor trumpet

1. Honeybird (1)	34	4. Nampa (4)	15
2. Lunar Sea (3)	31	5. Entrancement (5)	11
3. Spellbinder (2)	28	6. Moonlight Sonata (6)	3

Only 6 daffodils in this class received two or more votes, yet there were 122 votes for these. Could it be that, as with the pale 1a's, we like the color but still seek stamina?

2a All yellow large cup

1. Galway (1)	75	5. Lemnos (5)	8
2. Ormeau (2)	35	6. Playboy	6
3. Carlton (3)	19	7. Butterscotch (6)	5
4. Camelot (4)	15		

There were 183 votes in this category, shared by only 12. Playboy from Wilson broke into the top seven. Sunbird is the first of the 1965-67 introductions to appear.

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2a Red or rimmed cup

1. Ceylon (1)	80	5. Armada (3)	14
2. Fortune (4)	24	6. Chemawa	13
3. Court Martial (2)	22	7. Foxhunter	11
4. Matlock	19	7. Vulcan	11

258 votes among 21 cultivars — a very popular type. Chemawa (1962) has come forward quickly, and Smiling Maestro was named.

2b White with large yellow cup

1. Festivity (1)	91	6. Gold Crown (6)	17
2. Green Island (2)	31	7. Deodora	6
3. Tudor Minstrel (3)	29	7. Greeting	6
4. My Love (4)	26	7. Jubilation	6
5. Statue (5)	24	7. Wahkeena	6

This is the most popular class of all, receiving 303 votes among 29 daffodils. It is, therefore, surprising to note the unchanged positions of the top six. With the advent of Wahkeena (Evans 1965), followed by Mitsch's Cream Cloud (1965) and Old Satin (1967), there may be some displacements.

2b White with large red or rimmed cup

1. Daviot (1)	32	5. Signal Light (5)	6
2. Arbar (3)	24	6. Duke of Windsor (5)	5
3. Kilworth (2)	19	6. Selma Lagerlöf	5
4. Avenger (4)	14		

16 cultivars shared the 132 ballots cast for this type, but no very new ones have achieved major acceptance yet.

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2c All white large cup

1. Ave (1)	31	4. Arctic Doric (4)	11
2. Wedding Gift (5)	13	4. Woodvale	11
3. Ludlow (3)	12	6. Dew-pond (5)	8
		6. Ice Follies	8

A large block of 26 shared the 160 votes in this class. New ones appearing were: Mitsch's Pinafore and Rehoboth, Board's Broomhill, and Pristine, from Guy Wilson via Martinsville.

2d Lemon with large white cup

1. Binkie (1)	96	5. Nazareth (5)	13
2. Daydream (2)	47	6. Pastorale	11
3. Bethany (3)	24	7. Lemon Doric	8
4. Limeade (4)	14		

194 votes among 8, but almost half to Binkie.

3a Yellow with yellow or yellow-red short cup

1. Ardour (1)	22	5. Perimeter (5)	6
2. Beige Beauty	11	5. Therm	6
2. Chungking	11	7. Apricot Distinction (2)	3
4. Jezebel (4)	9	7. Dinkie	3
		7. Edward Buxton	3

Mitsch's Beige Beauty (1966) is a welcome addition.

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3b White with yellow or pale short cup

1. Aircastle (1)	51	5. Gossamer (4)	12
2. Silken Sails (6)	17	6. Bithynia (4)	7
3. Carnmoon (2)	16	7. Redstart	6
4. Eminent	14		

The 191 votes were shared by 18 cultivars, among them two little green-eyed, late-blooming ones, Grace Note and Impala (both Mitsch 1966).

3b White with orange or red short cup

1. Blarney (2)	31	5. Corofin	9
2. Rockall (4)	21	6. Merlin	7
3. Limerick (2)	19	7. Ariel	6
4. Snow Gem (5)	17		

88 votes, divided among 9. The sprightly trio from Ireland are welcome additions, to which would be added a fourth, Greencastle (5 votes), if anyone could find a really suitable place for Blarney, which is listed with this group only from habit.

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3c All white short cup

1. Chinese White (1)	48	6. Dallas	7
2. Verona (4)	20	7. Benediction	3
3. Frigid (2)	11	7. Bryher (6)	3
4. Cushendall (6)	10	7. Wings of Song	3
4. Dream Castle (4)	10		

The above shared 115 votes. Wings of Song (Mitsch 1965) is the newest.

4 Double

1. White Lion (1)	41	5. White Marvel (5)	12
2. Erlicheer (4)	23	6. Gay Time	11
3. Double Event (3)	17	7. Bridal Crown (6)	9
4. Yellow Cheefulness	15		

20 varieties received two or more votes, in a total of 182. The doubles have come a long way in relatively few years. We find Double Event much the class of the above but remind you to expect new ones from both Ireland and Oregon soon. Sweet Music (Mitsch 1965) received four votes.

5a Triandrus hybrids with long cups

1. Tresamble (1)	46	5. Harmony Bells (5)	12
2. Thalia (2)	32	6. Forty-Niner	9
3. Liberty Bells (4)	18	7. Shot Silk (7)	7
4. Lemon Drops (3)	16		

162 votes divided among 13 cultivars. Note there are more yellows than whites in this formerly all-white class. Cute little White Owl from New Zealand was named.

5b Triandrus hybrids with short cups

1. Merry Bells (1)	13	4. Arish Mell (4)	2
2. Sidhe (4)	8	4. Tingleton	2
3. Dawn (2)	7	4. Waxwing	2

Waxwing is from Mr. Fowlds (1967). Tingleton and Arish Mell, a little older, are from Mr. Blanchard.

6a Cyclamineus hybrids with long cups

1. Charity May (1)	37	5. February Gold (5)	20
2. Dove Wings (2)	44	6. Bushtit (6)	10
3. Peeping Tom (3)	37	7. Woodcock (4)	10
4. Jenny (7)	26		

254 votes, shared by 18 cultivars, make this class the fifth among 28 categories in popularity. North and south, the earliest are welcomes. Satellite (Mitsch 1962), with orange cup, received 5 votes.

6b Cyclamineus hybrids with short cups

1. Beryl (1)	30	2. Roger (2)	2
2. Perconger (5)	2		

7a Jonquil hybrids with long cups

1. Sweetness (1)	62	4. White Wedgwood	4
2. Shah (2)	7	5. Alpine (4)	3
3. Waterperry (3)	6	6. Golden Sceptre (5)	2

7b Jonquil hybrids with short cups

1. Trevithian (1)	44	5. Golden Perfection (4)	8
2. Pipit (2)	18	5. Suzy (4)	8
3. Chérie (2)	12	7. Sweet Pepper	7
4. Verdin (6)	11	7. Tittle-Tattle	7

In contrast to the preceding two classes and despite the little change in rank of the top favorites, there is a lot of action in 7b. 114 votes among 16 cultivars, 6 of which are new ones from the fertile brush of Grant Mitsch. Pipit and Verdin, both 1965, attained instant popularity because of their reverse coloring, and Finch for its orange cup. In 1966 came Pueblo, a white one, and the following year little Dainty Miss, another white. Quick Step appeals to hybridizers because of its fertility.

8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1)	75	4. Matador (3)	10
2. Geranium (2)	38	6. Grand Soleil d'Or	5
3. Golden Dawn (4)	15	6. Laurens Koster (6)	5
4. Martha Washington (4)	10		

170 ballots among 11 tazettas, but not one less than 12 years old. In the North we should welcome some a little hardier.

9 Poet hybrids

1. Actaea (1)	39	5. Hexameter	2
2. Cantabile (2)	9	5. Milan	2
2. Quetzal (3)	9	5. Red Rim (6)	2
4. Sea Green (4)	6	5. Tannahill (6)	2

These 8 divided the 71 votes. Quetzal (1965) is, of course, the refreshing new one to appear in this pretty but rather stale group.

10 Species and wild forms and wild hybrids

N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris received 6 votes, *poeticus poeticus recurvus* 4, and \times *odorus* and 4 others were mentioned.

11 Split-corona daffodils

Estella de Mol and Mol's Hobby received 2 votes each. Three others received 1 vote each.

Pink cups from Divisions 1, 2, and 3

(All are from Div. 2 unless otherwise indicated)

1. Accent (1)	56	8. Foray	11
2. Salmon Trout (3)	31	9. Abalone	10
3. Audubon, 3b (5)	22	9. Precedent	10
4. Passionale (3)	17	11. Carita	8
5. Rima, 1b (2)	15	11. Caro Nome, 3b	8
6. Radiation (6)	14	13. Mrs. R. O. Backhouse ..	7
7. Mrs. Oscar Ronalds (7) ..	13	14. Allurement	6

This group ranks third in popularity, following the white trumpets. But here the 287 votes are scattered among 32 cultivars. Audubon (1965) took short time to find the winners' circle, and Medalist (1967) is in the running.

Miniatures

1. Hawera	10	3. Mite	6
2. Tête-a-Tête	8	4. Pixie's Sister	4
2. Xit	8		

It is interesting to see how the votes for the miniatures come in, even when they must compete in favor with all daffodils. Ten species and 15 hybrids found the way to some lists of "25 favorites." *N. jonquilla* received 6 votes, *watieri*, 4, and *triandrus albus*, *minor*, and *bulbocodium conspicuus* 2 each.

NUMBER OF VARIETIES GROWN

As might be anticipated, the preponderance of balloters chose from gardens of 100 to 500 varieties; about a quarter of them from gardens of less than 100; about a fifth of them from 500 to 1500, the latter being the largest collection from which we received a report this year.

This seems a good balance. To reflect the opinion of the American Daffodil Society membership we need the reports from collections of all sizes, from all parts of the country, as well as from collections assembled for all purposes. So, keep voting — early if possible, but only once a year!

THE PRESIDENT'S POLL

We call the compilation from the question, "If you could have only one variety, what would it be?" the "President's Poll," because this question was not dreamed up by any Symposium Chairman, but was included at the behest of our immediate past president. Dr. Throckmorton just mused, "I think it would be very interesting to see what people report."

He was right. It has been. This question is fraught with the emotion that is never far from the surface in any flower evaluation. Some members have a sentimental attachment to particular daffodils, associated with former gardens or loved ones; many — and with extensive collections from which to choose — opted for cultivars that have been around for many decades; note the surprisingly large vote for species; occasionally a hybridizer will select with an eye on the future. Some just have to list more than one, perhaps an "old" and a "new." (I count the first one mentioned and leave Regional Chairmen the use of the extra information.) Others, noting that frequently one cultivar will seem to dominate a season, will name that.

Of course there are others who question my sanity for making such a request, with disparaging remarks. To those I would say, "Look again; and think a little."

I think the prize comment this year — which surely proves the emotional flavor of this poll — was from a well known member who voted for Silver Chimes, *even though he "couldn't grow it!"* (What have I been telling you?)

HERE ARE YOUR CHOICES BY CLASS:

Class	Number of Cultivars	Votes	Class	Number of Cultivars	Votes
1a	8	24	3b	5	16
1b	3	6	3c	3	7
1c	6	38	4	6	12
1d	2	5	5a and 5b	3	6
2a	6	52	6a and 6b	6	23
2b	10	41	7a and 7b	3	13
2b pink	6	20	8	1	17
2c	6	26	9	1	1
2d	3	20	10	3	13

AND, YOUR MOST-LOVED 25:

Daffodil	Votes	Daffodil	Votes	Daffodil	Votes
Festivity	21	Mount Hood	8	Aircastle	5
Galway	19	February Gold	8	Carlton	5
Silver Chimes	17	<i>N. pseudo-narcissus</i>	8	Cheyenne	5
Cantatrice	15	Daviot	7	Dew-Pond	5
Binkie	14	Salmon Trout	7	Angel Wings	4
Fortune	14	Vigil	7	Daydream	4
Ceylon	9	Ave	6	Elgin	4
Woodvale	9	Beersheba	6	Honeybird	4
Arctic Gold	8	Peeping Tom	6		

A word of appreciation from your compilers: thank you for the high level of legibility, low incidence of spelling errors, and, especially, for your consideration in listing alphabetically, thus shortening appreciably a time-consuming chore.

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1970**

Assets

Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co.		\$ 850.97
Cash in Savings — New Canaan Savings Bank		3,339.68
Ford Motor Co. 8 1/4% Bonds due 1-15-74		10,275.00
Accrued Interest not due		378.12
Inventory of Publications:		
Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks — 1969 and prior	142.68	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	401.96	
Binders for ADS Journals	312.20	
Jefferson-Brown, Daffodils and Narcissi	63.00	919.84
Inventory of ADS Medals:		
Medal Dies	15.60	
Gold and Silver Medals	255.60	271.20
TOTAL ASSETS		\$16,034.81

Liabilities

Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 5,557.09
Life Memberships	5,300.00
Net Worth	5,177.72
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$16,034.81

INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1970

INCOME	
Dues paid in 1970	\$ 6,262.41
Life Memberships paid in 1970	800.00
Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:	

	Income	Expense	
RHS Yearbooks	\$ 603.25	\$ 399.78	
AHS Handbooks	185.40		
Classified Lists	542.62	141.00	
Binders for Journals	103.00		
Jefferson-Brown Book	195.50	139.24	
ADS Publications	115.44		
Out-of-Print Books	168.43	56.98	
Medals	73.50	83.74	
Registration Fees	93.00	74.40	
Data Bank Print-outs	55.00	45.00	
Judging Schools	256.09	12.58	
Miscellaneous	59.50	9.00	
	\$2,450.73	\$ 961.72	
Advertising			1,489.01
Judges' Certificate Fees			195.00
Slide Rentals			26.00
Interest			30.00
Miscellaneous			551.54
			<u>32.25</u>
TOTAL INCOME			\$ 9,540.96

EXPENSES	
Daffodil Journal — Printing, envelopes and mailing	\$ 5,851.31
Office Expenses:	
Printing and Supplies	\$ 458.38
Postage	347.40
Computer	275.55
Electric Typewriter	339.50
Executive Director	1,800.00
Miscellaneous	113.76
Regional Vice-Presidents	598.13
Secretary	16.33
Committees	98.42
Miscellaneous	32.25
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 9,931.03

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1970 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with bank statements and the savings bank pass book of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. These were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year were prorated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability. Payments for life memberships are also shown as a liability.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements, and the disbursements were verified with the supplier's invoices and with the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that the above balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

Respectfully submitted,
WELLS KNIERIM

March 15, 1971

SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

- Slide sets: 1. Show Winners
2. Symposium Favorites
3. Novelties and Newer Varieties
4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special)
5. 107 from Grant Mitsch

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

Mrs. W. Kent Ford, 118 First St., Clifton Forge, Va. 24422

Set of address labels for mailing newsletters, programs, or show schedules to members in region. No charge.

Educational kit for shows. No charge.

Membership application forms. No charge.

Colored prints of daffodil varieties for lectures. Set of 55 prints, 6 by 8¼ inches. For loan, no charge.

Leaflet on holding small daffodil show. No charge for single copies; extra copies 5¢ each.

Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook	Paper Cover \$3.00 - Cloth \$4.50
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	10.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.00
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.00
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1956, 1957/58, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 6-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	1.00
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence	2.50
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969	2.50
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	2.50 ea.
1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
1969, 1970	4.25 ea.
1971	5.50 ea.
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (<i>used copies, as available</i>):	
1946 through 1949	3.50 ea.
1950 through 1959	3.00 ea.
1960 through 1967	2.50 ea.

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

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

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New Canaan, Conn. 06840