

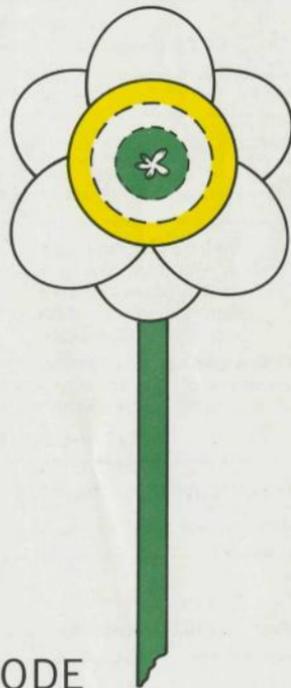
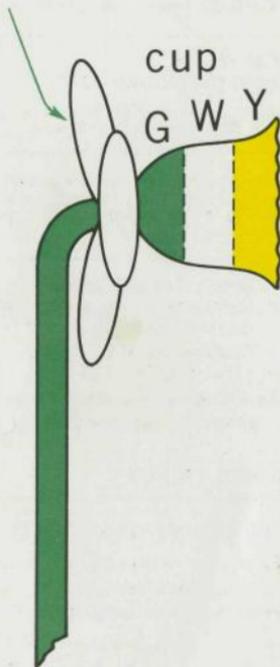
Vol. 9, No. 3

March 1973

The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL

perianth



DAFFODIL COLOR CODE  
OF GREEN ISLAND

Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

# The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 9

Number 3

MARCH, 1973

---

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

DR. WILLIAM A. BENDER, <i>President</i>	778 Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201
WILLIAM H. ROESE, <i>First Vice President</i>	1945 Hacienda St., La Habra, Calif. 90631
WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, <i>Second Vice President</i>	2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042
MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, <i>Secretary</i>	7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, Del. 19803
WELLS KNIERIM, <i>Treasurer</i>	31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124

For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors and chairmen of committees see the roster of the Society published as a supplement to The Daffodil Journal for September 1972.

---

*Executive Director* — GEORGE S. LEE, Jr.

89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840 (Tel. 203-966-1740)

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

---

THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840. Second class postage paid at Falls Church, Va. Subscription price (including membership) is \$5.00 per year, \$12.50 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.00.

---

*Chairman of Publications*  
MRS. WILLIAM O. TICKNOR  
2814 Greenway Blvd.  
Falls Church, Va. 22042  
(Tel. 703-JE 4-0430)

*Editor, Daffodil Journal*  
MRS. GEORGE D. WATROUS, JR.  
5031 Reno Road, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
(Tel. 202-EM 3-4745)

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 APRIL 15, 1973

---

## 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. or \$18.75 for three years, with one copy of the JOURNAL.
<i>Individual Sustaining Member</i> .....	\$7.50 per year
<i>Individual Contributing Member</i> .....	\$10 or more per year.
<i>Overseas Member</i> .....	\$3.50 a year or \$10.00 for three years.

---

## PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Green Island as seen by the computer. See the article "A Proposal of Marriage," by Dr. Throckmorton.

## IN THIS ISSUE

A Proposal of Marriage .....	Tom D. Throckmorton, M.D	115
Matthew Fowlds (Obituary) .....	Grant E. Mitsch	120
The First Twenty Years .....	Murray W. Evans	122
To G.P.B., Who Practices the Doctrine Here Preached .....	G. Yeld	124
Daffodil Safari .....	Isabel Buntin Watts	125
The Perversity of Growing Daffodils .....	Helen K. Link	128
Williamsburg Gardens .....	Cynthia Bell	131
Asturiensis and the Miniature Trumpets .....	Polly Brooks	131
"Buttercups" and Others .....	Marion A. Skelton	134
Chromosome Numbers of Some Narcissus Cultivars .. Reviewed by William L. Brown		134
Williamsburg Notes .....	Sue Hopkins	137
Bulletin Board .....		138
Symposium Ballot .....		139
Convention Reminder .....		141
Here and There .....		141
1973 Daffodil Show Dates .....	Mrs. William S. Simms	142
Daffodil Workshop in Massachusetts .....		144
"Where Can I Get . . .?" .....		144
Rules for Shows Offering ADS Awards .....		145
Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd. — How We Started .....	Kate Reade	147
Flight of the Robins .....	Dr. Glenn Dooley	149
Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival .....		150
Notes on Species .....		151
Correspondence .....	Brain S. Duncan	152
Book News .....	George S. Lee, Jr.	154
Tips for the Inexperienced Exhibitor .....	Stan Baird	155
Hybridizers' Forum .....		157
Cultivar Comments .....		158
Sleeper .....	W. O. Ticknor	161

---

## A PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, M.D., *Des Moines, Iowa*

Color is really what daffodils are all about! Very few colorblind persons are daffodil lovers — or judges. One has but to remember the upward sweeping hillside at Murray Evans', carpeted with multihued daffodils and with Mt. Hood as a backdrop, to realize that color is the main interest. What a pleasure it is to turn up daffodil faces in Grant Mitsch's seedling rows — always it is the colors that first strike the eye. And those daffodils standing at attention in carefully manicured rows at Prospect House, like a smart military parade. Would it not be a disaster if the lovely blooms were all the same color — or worse, not much of any color at all?

In the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book, 1970, plate 1 shows three magnificent blooms of Avenger, crystalline white perianths and flaring cups of deep glowing red-lead. A picture in colors! But figure 19 shows Amber Light, a lovely form all done out in shades of gray. I remember seeing Amber Light growing in Mrs. Richardson's greenhouse with a lilting white perianth and a rolled-edged cup of yellow, hinting of other sunset colors. I would not have recognized the bloom in the white and black photograph without the footnote. The color is the thing!

A little more than 10 years ago the transference of most usable daffodil knowledge to a computer repository seemed a good idea. I made such an attempt, with the helpful cooperation of many friends, and the result has been dignified as the Daffodil Data Bank of the American Daffodil Society. I should not like to invest the amount of time and thought and money required in such a project again. However, it is now an on-going data file, and the upkeep is relatively simple and inexpensive.

Among the most useful data to be placed on record, whenever possible, has been a brief coded color description of each flower. These data, together with information relative to plant classification, height, and season of bloom do allow one to conjure up a fairly adequate mental picture of the plant and flower.

As it was necessary to give the computer an electronic sense of color, the following colors were chosen as representative of those occurring naturally in daffodil blooms:

White — W  
Green — G  
Yellow — Y  
Pink — P  
Orange — O  
Red — R

The computer was taught to recognize and retrieve this color information when presented in the proper form. If I had it all to do over again, I would add one more color, Lemon — L, because there is such a spread between shades of yellow.

Few of you know better than I, the difficulties in trying to describe nuances of daffodil cup color. I think the most delightful and perfect shade of pink found in the daffodil world is that embodied in a freshly opened Rose of Tralee. Who among you has stood before a clump of this variety as the early morning sun has lifted above the low mists? As one gently shakes the dew from the blossoms, which have slowly opened during the cool of night, the lovely pink of those ridged but expanding cups is unforgettable. But the sun becomes warm, and by 10 o'clock in the morning, the cups are fully opened and the freshness of that first fleeting pink has gone. The gray of age is already dulling the initial charm, and in a day or two, Rose of Tralee is another watered-down "pink," undeserving of a second glance.

Then there is Ceylon. I have grown it for more than 20 years and have never had the cup color more than halfway back toward the ovary. Yet on the show bench, I have seen Ceylon's well-tailored cup a deep flaming orange-red back to the perianth. The color is there but so dependent upon climate, conditions of culture, and the age of the flower.

To compound the difficulties of color description, the scientists have gotten into the act. Providing us with color wheels, or cards, and helping us with

terms like "hue" and "reflectance," they have apparently simplified color coding into a series of meaningless numbers. To further complicate this scientific process, the dyes in the inks used in printing the cards are far from color fast, and the card surface bears no resemblance to the soft absorptive surface of flower petal or cup. Also, the true color of a daffodil depends upon the time of day (sunlight color), blue sky, white clouds, overcast sky, or artificial light sources.

The computer considered these numbered color descriptions and quickly decided that, even as you and I, the "eyeball determination" of color is the quickest, easiest and most ready to the hand. This commonplace method is in worldwide usage.

The gamut of colors chosen for the computer means something to every daffodil grower; mental pictures, based on these chosen colors, seem satisfactory enough to the individual and are capable of ready comparison when discussing daffodil colors.

There are but three striking colors present in species daffodils: white, yellow, and the startling red confined to the wire-rimmed cup of the species poet. We all owe a great debt to the greedy bumble bee and the thoughtful hybridist, through whose efforts this tiny edge of red has suffused throughout the daffodil cup. Subsequently, the red has diluted to pale lilac-pink and mingled with soft yellow to provide the apricots and softer pinks so common in our gardens. I can categorize these to my satisfaction without color cards, and so can you. Thus, to repeat, the computer recognizes the *white* of Panache and the *green* of its throat. It knows and records the *yellow* of Preamble, of Arctic Gold, and the cup rim of Irish Rover. It casts its approval over all *pinks*, from Passionale to Cool Flame. The computer recognizes the *orange* of Chemawa and the deep *red* of Actaea's tiny cup.

The colors chosen by the Daffodil Data Bank have been adequate to their task.

Another difficult problem was solved before the computer could record its daffodil descriptions, i.e., the distribution of the various colors within the bloom. This became simple once two arbitrary rulings were accepted. First, all daffodil perianths are solidly colored, either yellow or white, and the handful of exceptions are unimportant at this time: the color of certain cups washes out into the base of the perianth, and pinkish tones suffuse into certain perianths, as in Ambergate.

Secondly, for practical purposes the distribution of colors in the daffodil cup may easily be divided among three zones: the *inner* or eye zone, the *middle* zone, and the *outer* zone, or rim. Thus, the cup of Green Island may be said to have a green inner zone, a white middle zone, and a yellow outer zone or rim. Our cover illustration represents a computer-eye view of Green Island. Kilworth has a green inner zone, and orange middle and outer zones. Rima has a long trumpet, pink in all three zones, and Audubon has a lovely white cup, rimmed and frilled with a strong deep pink.

It is practical to assign colors and their distribution when describing daffodil blooms. And herein comes the "Proposal of Marriage"! I propose that a legal marriage be consummated between the scheme of Daffodil Classification as used and approved by the Royal Horticultural Society and the color capabilities of the Daffodil Data Bank as approved by the American Daffodil Society. As a matter of fact, a sort of common-law relationship between the two has prospered for more than 10 years, and it is high time this is given the respectability of approval.

As daffodil information has been filed away in the computer, the color code has been appended to the approved classification, as the two complement each other and provide a practical description of any variety, if the information is available. The Classification provides the physical formation and outline of the bloom; the Daffodil Data Bank colors it in.

Let us clarify this with some examples:

Green Island 2b G W Y — a white-perianthed large-cup with a green eye, white cup, and edged in yellow.

Kilworth 2b G O O — a white-perianthed large-cup, green eyed, with orange cup.

Romance 2b P — a white perianthed large-cup with solid pink cup, as indicated by the single P.

Statue 2b Y — a white-perianthed large-cup solid yellow cup.

Salome 2b P P Y — a white-perianthed large-cup, pink, rimmed in yellow.

Irish Rover 2b O O Y — a white-perianthed large-cup with orange cup rimmed in yellow.

Interim 2b Y Y P — a white-perianthed large-cup, yellow to edge which is banded pink.

Royal Coachman 2b G Y O — a white-perianthed large-cup with green eye, a yellow middle zone set off by outer band of strong orange.

Do you begin to get the idea? Listed above are eight daffodils, all classified as 2b's, and uniquely different from each other by virtue of cup color and the distribution of the color within the cup. Are not these differences worthy of note? But for these colors, I doubt a single one of the varieties would have survived the "mixed seedling" pile. Does not the added color code help provide a mental picture? As a spinoff from this color coding, it has been learned that the zones of distribution are not purely arbitrary but actually picture certain lines of genetic development. Should the hybridists wish to breed an orange-cupped daffodil with a golden rim, certain possible lines of breeding at once become obvious when the color codes are considered.

The present daffodil classification lends itself most helpfully to color coding in Divisions 1, 2, and 3, since perianth colors are signified as yellow in subdivision a, and white in subdivisions b and c. Subdivision d implies the yellow perianth and white cup of the reversed bicolor, although other combinations are possible. Subdivision c also signifies white perianth and cup in these divisions, and no further code is required.

In all other divisions, beginning with Division 4 the *Classified List* abandons color entirely, except it is common knowledge that all flowers in Division 9 have white perianths. Thus, in these other Divisions, the color code must describe the perianth color as well as color distribution within the cup. In all these Divisions, the first color code letter refers to the perianth; other letters apply to the bloom center or cup. Let me give you examples:

Acropolis 4 W W R — a double with white perianth and center composed of both white and red petaloids.

Double Event 4 W W Y — a white double with white and yellow petaloids.

Tahiti 4 Y Y R — a yellow double with yellow and red center.

Sunburst 4 Y Y — a yellow double with yellow center.

Other divisions follow rather obviously:

Harmony Bells 5a Y Y — a yellow triandrus hybrid with long yellow cup.

Tuesday's Child 5b W Y — a short-cupped white triandrus hybrid with yellow cup.

Jetfire 6a Y R — a yellow cyclamineus hybrid with long red cup.

Beryl 6b Y O — a short-cupped cyclamineus hybrid with yellow perianth and orange cup.

Waterperry 7a W P — a short-cupped jonquil hybrid with white perianth and pink cup.

Dickcissel 7b Y W — a short-cupped yellow jonquil with white cup; i.e., a reversed bicolor jonquil.

Matador 8 Y R — a tazetta hybrid with yellow perianth and red cup.

Cantabile 9 G G R — as noted above, all poets have white perianths.

This one has solid green cup with red rim.

*triandrus albus* 10 W W — in Division 10 the first letter of the color code refers to the perianth; other letters to the cup. *N. triandrus albus* is a white species triandrus with white cup.

*pseudo-narcissus bicolor* 10 W Y — a species pseudo-narcissus with whitish perianth and yellow trumpet.

Parisienne 11 W O — a split-corona daffodil with a white perianth and orange corona.

As for Division 12, I believe that the use of the first letter of the color code for the perianth and subsequent letters for the cup or center will cover most contingencies.

An added note applies to Division 1a. For so many decades, this Division has contained only yellow daffodil trumpets that the color code has seemed superfluous until the arrival of W. O. Backhouse's "red trumpets." Thus, in Division 1a no color code is used, unless the trumpet color is other than yellow;

Bre'r Fox 1a O — a yellow-perianthed daffodil with orange trumpet.

These seem sufficient examples to illustrate the simplicity and advantages of an established relationship between the Classified List and the Daffodil Data Bank. It is most important that all of us realize the current scheme of classification used by the Royal Horticultural Society is left intact by such a union. The structures and purposes are left unchanged. To this classification the American Daffodil Society wishes to append a simple color code. The usefulness of this alliance has become increasingly obvious to our Society, to hybridists, to retail merchants who rely upon catalogs, and to those hard-working people who arrange and supervise daffodil competitions or shows.

The use of color coding is becoming a "manner of speaking" at our daffodil meetings. Antipodean catalogs for years have used modified color codes to describe their daffodils. Many prestigious awards, given in daffodil shows, are based on color. Therefore, the American Daffodil Society is proposing this marriage, of style and measurement with color. We ask for the consideration of this proposal by an RHS Committee concerned with daffodil classification. We seek the thoughtful cooperation of our friends in Holland. Such a modified classification can only expedite the marketing of bulbs.

Color descriptions of many one-time great daffodils have been lost or are not readily available. Take as examples, Beacon and Princess Mary, two daffodils of utmost historical importance. Do either of these bring to mind a mental picture? I believe these varieties have been lost for many years, yet they are frequently referred to in daffodil literature. Would it not be satisfying if mention of these important ancestors could also call to mind a color

portrait? The computer can help. Beacon is 3a Y Y O, a small-cupped yellow daffodil with an orange rim.

Princess Mary is 2a Y Y O, a yellow-perianthed daffodil with a large yellow cup rimmed in orange. I find a certain personal satisfaction in this knowledge and am fearful that it is being lost. Another generation of daffodil lovers should not be denied at least a casual acquaintance with Green Island. Perhaps it is well for each of us to remember that the present scheme of daffodil classification was not handed down from above, graven on stone tablets. It has been a product of thoughtful persons, subject to modification from time to time, and the better for each change. The Board of the American Daffodil Society is asking, through this "Proposal of Marriage," that a further modification be considered. I have an intense admiration for those men who have loved daffodils enough to categorize them into useful divisions. By the same token, I believe that those same men would and will approve changes in any such classification made apparent by the burgeoning of both interest in and varieties of their favorite flower.

## MATTHEW FOWLDS

By GRANT E. MITSCH, *Canby, Oregon*

Born in Scotland in October 1880, Matthew Fowlds died at Salem, Oregon, December 27th, 1972. Coming to America as a small child, he spent most of his life, until retirement, in Minnesota and South Dakota, subsequently making his home in Oregon. Having had little opportunity for formal education as a child, after training in the field of genetics he became an agronomist for South Dakota State University, and did research in the development of improved strains of grasses, grains, and legumes. Among his accomplishments was the introduction of a strain of hull-less oats. Being interested in botany, he collected and prepared a comprehensive herbarium for his department in the school.

Upon retirement he moved to Oregon, and soon developed a large garden with many rare and unusual plants, growing with them specimens of a variety of the plants with which he worked in South Dakota. In the process of accumulating an extensive collection of plants he became interested in daffodils and soon took up with breeding them, with particular emphasis on the miniature species. These were intercrossed among themselves, and with the larger garden daffodils. After some years' work, and finding that his favorite species, *N. cyclamineus*, was a very temperamental garden subject, he embarked on a plan of developing a strain as much like the species itself as possible, but incorporating several of the small trumpet species into it. He had hoped to impart some hybrid vigor but, by continuous backcrossing with *N. cyclamineus* itself, to maintain its form, and in the end have a little daffodil like this species that could easily be reproduced by seed. Due to the requirement of many generations being raised to reach his goal, and to his advanced age, his work was never completed, and it is feared that most of his efforts were lost.

On the positive side, his crosses involving *N. cyclamineus* and *N. triandrus albus* on the larger daffodils are responsible for most of his named introductions. Perhaps his most popular flower has been Harmony Bells, while Honey Bells has been widely grown as the first triandrus hybrid to set seed with any



**Pixie**

degree of regularity. Others of note include Waxwing (a Honey Bells seedling), Nuthatch, Little Lass, Greenlet, Stint, and the newer Delegate, Chipper, and Kite. Comment and Grosbeak are contributions to the larger daffodils. His Pixie was a lovely little flower, and while a very rapid increaser and profuse bloomer seems to have developed a susceptibility to some strain of virus.

Matthew Fowlds was a most generous, kindly man, and very modest as to his attainments. Few were aware of his accomplishments, and it was fitting that the American Daffodil Society bestow their Gold Medal on him during 1972. He was one of the most popular residents of the retirement home where he spent his last few years. Though never married, he was very fond of children and would read to them by the hour. He never seemed to tire of their questions. He was most industrious, and after retirement he could turn out more work than many men half his age. Though a great lover of flowers and plants, he thoroughly despised weeds, and very few saw the light of day long until they were spotted and destroyed, even though his grounds were very extensive. He was of the "old school" and believed in thorough preparation of the soil, sometimes digging large areas "two spits deep" as Scottish forebears would say. He had little patience with adults who were indolent or wasteful of their means.

We considered Matthew Fowlds one of our closest friends, and often were recipients of his generosity. On many occasions he aided us with planting bulbs, hoeing weeds, or imparting knowledge in the field of botany, genetics, or other realms. His passing is a great loss, not only to his personal friends, but to the daffodil world as well.

# THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS

By MURRAY W. EVANS, *Corbett, Oregon*

Daffodil season of 1973 will mark the twentieth year since we began our daffodil breeding program, and this piece is an attempt to relate some of our experiences, successes, and failures. During the past 7 years, 46 cultivars have been registered in our name, some of which have been readily accepted by gardeners, exhibitors, and fanciers, while others are slow to catch on. Perhaps these latter do not perform so well outside the Northwest, or they simply are not as good as we thought. It is assumed that all breeders and dealers retain a percentage of shopworn items which in the future may gain in popularity or fall by the wayside.

The groundwork for our breeding was done by Grant Mitsch, Guy Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. Richardson, the Williams family, the Dutch and Australian breeders. In short, our pedigrees contain cultivars from most of the well known hybridizers throughout the world, and we like to think that most of our introductions are a step forward rather than backward. The very first cross in our book produced a 1c subsequently named Celilo, from Petsamo × Beersheba. It is one of the most durable flowers we have raised, well poised on a tall, strong stem. Celilo, mated with Vigil, Arctic Doric, and some of our 1c and 2c seedlings, has given several cultivars that are scheduled for registration in the near future. The cross that produced Descanso and Wahkeena (Polindra × Frolic) was actually done by Grant Mitsch. Early in our career as breeders, he gave us a number of lots of 2-year-old seedlings to break the monotony while waiting for our first seedlings to bloom. Descanso has done better at shows, while Wahkeena is more in demand for gardens; it stands up well in heavy weather and is a free bloomer. A borderline flower, it is out of character in the 2b class, but recent reports indicate it is doing well when staged with groups.

One of the most talked-about lots in our planting during the convention last April was a block of Chapeau which had been left down 2 years. From Wahkeena × Festivity, it inherited vigor from both parents, and gives a profusion of blooms; often some of the foliage is nearly 2 inches wide. That we are sticklers for clean colors is now widely known, and this was the incentive for pursuing the Wahkeena line. When Jolly Roger appeared, there seemed to be little need to continue, but of course it has a fault; the stem could be a bit longer on opening.

While on the subject of clean colors, grand old Limerick has given the whitest 2b we have seen, now named Foxfire. Another from Limerick, almost as white as Foxfire, is Marshfire. This year about 3 dozen nice plants with glistening white perianths and varying degrees of orange-red in the cups were selected from N-36. These are from Marshfire × Hotspur, and hopefully, a few of them will measure 3b. A 3b that is more sun resistant than Limerick has thus far eluded us, although Minikin, with its fine wire rim of red, holds the color well here. Reports from Dave Karnstedt in Minnesota and Amy Anthony in Connecticut indicate that the red rim can fail to show at all under less than ideal conditions.

A step forward, we believe, in the breeding of 1 and 2c was the appearance of D-207, from Petsamo × Zero. Still being propagated, although it probably will never be registered, it is the whitest big flower extant, so say the beholders. It is very early, larger and smoother than Zero, but its perianth

tends to be a bit floppy. From matings with Celilo, Empress of Ireland, Panache, and others a number of clones are coming on which show promise. To mate with Panache, pollen had to be stored for 3 weeks! Perhaps in another generation some of these clones, mated with K-48, will give us our dream flower. K-48, from Celilo  $\times$  Vigil, is the super 1c described by Dr. Throckmorton in the December 1971 Daffodil Journal.

Although we have registered eight 2b pinks and have more in the mill, we still are far from satisfied. Progress has been defined as the results of man's desire to depart this world leaving it better than he found it, but modern ecologists now denounce some of the results. However, there is no record of any plant breeder being pilloried, so we feel free to forge ahead. If they don't fizzle out from lack of vigor, several pinks to be offered in the near future can be introduced without trepidation, perhaps even with pride; meanwhile, those offered currently are the best we have.

In 1964 some interest was generated in raising pink doubles when Grant told us Pink Chiffon is often fertile. Accent was pollen parent of the first batch, and about a dozen were double, and 2 or 3 were quite good, we thought. When Pink Chiffon was acquiescent in the years following, various pollens were tried, and best seed production occurred in 1966 from crosses with Carita and F-280 (Rosegarland  $\times$  a pink seedling). By far the best of the two lots came from F-280, and no attempt will be made to describe them here since they have been showered with superlatives and slides of them have been widely shown. From approximately 50 doubles in this lot, several should be worthy of further propagation if they stabilize. Several Pink Chiffon crosses have been failures in regard to quality; there were a few doubles among them, but no real pink. Notable among the failures was a lot in which Janis Babson was pollen parent. By trial and error we have learned that the pollen must be from flowers of the most intense pink. Second-generation seedlings are coming along and we eagerly await the first blooms.

Poets have always fascinated, and over the years several thousand seedlings have been raised, but one lonely clone has withstood the test of time; the others were too similar to existing cultivars, or no improvement over them. Raised from Dactyl, F-314 appears to be virtually sun-proof, even in Virginia. It has been kept under wraps while increasing, which unfortunately is rather slow. N-25, from *N. poeticus recurvus*, was replanted in its entirety for future evaluation. One of the largest poets we have seen is among them and several are dwarfs, 8-10 inches tall, with blooms no larger than a half dollar. One resembles a tiny *recurvus*, others have round, flat perianths. We can only hope the dwarfism is permanent, and not a whim of the season.

Efforts have been made to extend both ends of the blooming season with standard sized flowers, and part of the success has been accidental. A new one to be offered in 1973 and named Marimba, is earliest of all; a 2a from Sacajawea  $\times$  Armada, it is large and tall, its form reminiscent of its grandparent, Fortune, and it usually sports a brilliant, orange-red cup. Following closely is the sunproof Carnelian, with only Rustom Pasha among its forebears being an early bloomer. The chamois-colored 1a Honeymoon is also very early, even for a 1a, opening on the heels of Moonmist. When all large flowers are withered or well past their prime, I-19 bursts into bloom. This child of Artist's Model  $\times$  Marshfire is a 2b with broad white perianth; the cup is primrose with deep green throat. Bill Ticknor is testing this flower in Virginia, and if it flowers satisfactorily there, it will probably be introduced next year.

Each new season brings many surprises along with a few disappointments; some seedlings improve in quality while others decline. Only those who have raised daffodils from seed can appreciate the suspense of waiting for the jewels of last season to rebloom, and with crossed fingers, sneak up to see if the exciting form and colors are still there. All too often the blooms are caricatures of the lovely things observed the year before, but this does not mean all is lost; some regain their precision in subsequent years. Rarely, as in the case of ill-fated Yellowstone, a clone deteriorates after a sterling performance for years, even after introduction.

The 1973 flowering season approaches, finding us waiting excitedly for the appearance of the elite of last season, which included a golden yellow 2a with pink-rimmed cup; a soft yellow 1a with pink trumpet; more double pinks, along with outstanding flowers in each of the divisions we grow.

*Prompted by the item "Know it, Grow it, Share it, Show it" in the December issue, Mr. F. R. Waley has sent from England the following poem, with the comment that it was written by one very good gardener to another about 70 years ago. G. P. B. was George P. Baker, the second president of the Alpine Garden Society, who died about 20 years ago at the age of 96.*

### TO G. P. B.

#### WHO PRACTISES THE DOCTRINE HERE PREACHED

Hast thou plants in plenty say  
of a species rich and rare?  
Don't forget to give away  
Those thine affluence can spare.

Gardening friends delight will feel  
When the gracious flower they greet  
As its opening buds reveal  
Dainty blossom shyly sweet.

Then gratitude takes up the pen  
To thank you; and with shining eyes  
You read, your treasure blooms again  
'Neath other's care and other skies.

And then should any evil chance  
Your garden of its pets bereave  
You are no slave of circumstance.  
A thought will bid you cease to grieve.

For if you gave you will be given  
The plant you lost. And you'll perceive  
It is the rule approved of Heaven  
That he who giveth shall receive.

—G. YELD

## DAFFODIL SAFARI

By ISABEL BUNTEN WATTS, Fayetteville, Arkansas

It was 7 a.m. as we deplaned in the rain at Auckland on September 6, strangers in a strange country. Of course we had written to a daffodil grower, Mr. P. Phillips, whose name we had found in *The Daffodil Journal*, and he had made suggestions about places to visit and daffodil show dates; but it was surprising to be met, by Mr. and Mrs. Brian Parr, who had driven 15 miles to the airport to meet three Yanks. They were our introduction to the hospitality and friendliness of the New Zealanders. Mr. Parr is a commercial grower of daffodils for the cut-flower trade, but does a bit of hybridizing for fun. We were shown Auckland, taken to see his 30 acres of flowers (the rush season was about over), and given tea. He grows many varieties familiar to us, but finds Carlton one of the better for his purpose.

After three days of sightseeing we planned to attend the Morrinsville Daffodil Show, but a difficulty about our car delayed us, and we missed *that* show. We drove to Rotorura (a Maori center) and the thermal area and when we returned to Hamilton for the North Island Daffodil Show we went straight to the exhibit hall that evening. There we met Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Yeates, Miss Mavis Verry, and other exhibitors who were grooming their entries for the show. Mr. Phillips was just unloading his specimens from racks for buckets especially built to fit his Volkswagen bus. We saw few flowers not transported in such a manner. We were greeted, asked *where* we had been, and *why* we weren't at Morrinsville, where we had been expected by the show committee. Next day we were given Society badges, welcomed as honored guests at luncheons, a banquet, Society meetings, and tours of growers' plantings. The flowers simply overwhelmed us by their size, their color, the excellent way in which they had been "dressed," and the number of entries, particularly in the classes of New Zealand seedlings and New Zealand and Australian cultivars, many not on our lists (nor, according to Mr. Phillips, registered with the Royal Horticultural Society).

This was our introduction to the amount of hybridization going on in New Zealand, which undoubtedly is encouraged by the ease of seed production due to their climatic conditions — the long cool, moist growing period as in our Northwest. It seemed every grower was searching for the best in some category. Mr. Yeates emphasizes whites, large and small cups, exhibiting winning specimens in a class calling for 2c and/or 3c; Mr. Phillips has lovely pink 2b's, but also many 2a's and 2c's; as a result he and his son, Graham, seem to walk off with the greatest number of awards wherever they show. Mr. M. E. Brogden, another seedling winner, has an excellent 1a, Reward, and an apricot and orange 2a, but is partial to reverse bicolors. Miss Verry seems to work for reverse bicolors, 2b's, and 2c's. Mr. J. A. O'More and some others seem rather catholic in their tastes, and exchange pollen and promising bulbs with Mr. Phillips and one another. An idea of how much breeding is done can be had by noting in the show schedule the section of 17 classes for "New Zealand seedlings," defined as "Seedlings which have not flowered prior to the 1970 season. All blooms in these classes must have been raised by the exhibitor." The first class was for "12 varieties, one stem each, in 4 vases, not in commerce . . . not shown in winning stand in this class previously." In addition there were 16 classes for single stems, by RHS

classes, with additional subdivisions in 2a and 2b, but only one class for Divisions beyond 3c. There were in the first class as many as 18 entries, which made a truly impressive display.

Altogether about 30 Challenge Trophies were awarded. The acquisition of prizes, silver cups, platters, and trays seems to play a very important part, in even small local shows. There were fees for all entries at all the shows we attended, which has not been the custom in our shows. It would seem that when one has exhibited and won a number of times in Amateur classes, one decides (himself) to compete in another classification. For example, Mrs. Yeates held the North Island Amateur Championship in 1970, and exhibited for the first time in Open Classes in 1972, again showing winning entries. The exhibits (not for judging) by commercial growers were large.

Uniform containers of aluminum were used at Hamilton, similarly shaped dark green ceramic ones were used at Nelson and Christchurch, against a black background. There were numerous arrangements at all shows, not only of daffodils, as the shows were usually designated as Spring Shows, but also of camellias, rhododendron, and other flowering trees and shrubs, bulbs, perennials, and annuals.

The flowers of familiar daffodil varieties were half again as large as those to which we were accustomed, the stems as much as 6 inches longer. The varieties that most impressed us were: 1b Preamble, 1c Empress of Ireland, 2a's Falstaff and Galway, 2b's Norval and Prof. Einstein, 2d Daydream, 3b's Audubon and Rockall, and 3c Frigid.

Among the many varieties unfamiliar to us, but one we'd like to have were: Mr. Brogden's 2a Tapua, Mr. Phillips' 1b Bruce and 2a Goodness, Miss Verry's 6a's Tracey and Trena, and Mr. W. Jackson's 2a's Kai and Vixi, as well as others as yet unnamed. We were assured we'd find the flowers on South Island more like ours at home, the moist cool growing season being shorter, more like ours. This was so.

We toured Mr. G. Phillips' and Mr. G. H. Yarrall's gardens. Later in the day on our way south we stopped at Phil Phillips' place to see his daffodil plantings. Also visiting were Miss L. E. Hymus of Western Australia, Mr. O'More (both ADS members) and others. Here I realized why it is essential in New Zealand to have protection for blooms one plans to display. The wind and rain would ruin unprotected blossoms. Mr. Phillips uses individual hoods over specimens, larger cloth covered forms over a dozen or so flowers in a row, or a shade house for protection; only so could the perfect blossoms we had seen be produced. He harvests his seed from crosses, plants them in large seed beds, and when bulbs bloom selects for propagation those he feels are most promising. Thus in one bed may be blooms of several classes and colors. Other growers are apt to keep more accurate individual records of crosses.

The next day we stopped at Te Kuite to see a show, where it was sponsored by "the Methodist Ladies" (as other shows in other seasons are sponsored by the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Anglican ladies), not an unusual arrangement, it seems. The size of the show, the staging, and excellence of material were surprising to us in so small a town. We met Miss Verry and Mr. and Mrs. Yeates, who were judging, and with Mr. Brogden visited Miss Verry's daffodils. We especially liked her cyclamineus hybrids and some unnamed 1c's and 2c's. At Mr. Yeates' we admired Highfield Beauty, a yellow and orange tazetta from Australia, 2a Kai and 2b Kuprina from Tasmania, and New Zealand 2b's Hyglow (pink) and Landmark (flat orange cup). Mr.

Yeates prefers to work with whites, and his are wonderful, growing in a walled garden, with some protection. He won prizes everywhere for collections of whites.

As we drove through Hawera, the name made me feel as though I were meeting an old friend. When we visited Mr. Brogden's garden we could see why he received the award for seedlings (12 varieties) two years in a row. He wished to have us see his father's daffodils on our way to Palmerston North. We found the senior Brogden (G.W.E.) was partial to "reds," rather than to "orange and yellow," and he felt the public preferred them. Many of his bulbs were as yet unnamed.

Mr. Yeates had arranged for us to call on his brother, Dr. J. S. Yeates, at Palmerston North. My husband spent several hours with Dr. Yeates, talking lilies and rhododendrons, before we went on to Wellington. There Mr. O'More called us to say the strong winds (and they *were* strong) and rains had finished his daffodils.

We took our car with us on the ferry to South Island, then drove to Nelson. In the morning before going to the Exhibition Hall at Stoke for the South Island Show we visited the Queen's Garden, where there are huge auricarias, a large metasequoia, large beds of pansies, primroses, and large floriferous soulangeana magnolias. Now, whenever I see the name Stoke I shall think of the bright sunny day, the blue of the Tasman Sea, and the encircling snow-covered mountains. Again we were greeted cordially by Phil Phillips, Mr. O'More, Mr. Yarrall, and the Martins from Victoria, Australia, whom we'd met at Hamilton, as well as the South Islanders, Mr. Gordon (who showed us about Nelson), Mr. Butcher, the Tom Brights (he said anyone coming to South Island had only to let him know to be advised where to go and what to see), Mr. Andrews, whose garden we toured, and many others. When we reached Christchurch we again found all these old friends as well as new ones, and felt right at home.

In Christchurch Mr. Frazier, secretary of the Horticulture Society, arranged for us to visit several private gardens. We spent a delightful afternoon with the Wattlings at their home in the hills nearby, where Mr. John Wattling grows plants from South Africa and many other parts of the world. His interests are primarily flowering trees and shrubs, and lilies, those of his daughter seem centered on daffodils. She probably grows more miniatures than almost anyone. Far more of Divisions 5, 6, and 7 were shown at Christchurch than elsewhere. Interest in these seems to be growing. At this show (The National Daffodil Society of New Zealand) the arrangements using daffodils were outstanding, from the moment one entered the hall. Again we saw many New Zealand varieties that were becoming familiar, as well as Oregon's Pipit and Ireland's My Love, Fiji, and Tahiti. Doubles seem to be popular. Unfortunately we had to leave before the awards were made, so we do not have a list of the champion cultivars. Leaving Christchurch for Australia on the 27th of September, we felt as though we were leaving a home away from home, and wished we might have had much longer with these friends.

In Melbourne we found all daffodils long gone, as the Martins and Miss Hymus had said, as early as the 12th, they would be. In Perth Miss Hymus called to tell us that a friend "in the hills" said the season for daffodils was over. We should have had to visit Australia by the middle of August to see daffodils in quantity, this year. In Canberra Mr. J. D. Mac-

Farlane, one of the organizers of the Australian Daffodil Convention earlier in the month, showed us the city as we could never have seen it by ourselves, and gave us tea at his home. He and Mrs. MacFarlane had just returned from "seeing the gardens up north" and suggested we stop for the Tulip Festival at Bowral, on our way to Sydney. We were glad they told us of the small town that each year opens its gardens to the public for one week. The gardens all feature tulips, and the town park glows with the colors of some 20,000 tulips. The jacarandas were at peak bloom in Brisbane and were everywhere, something to remember.

I haven't mentioned the Botanic Gardens of Auckland, Sydney, Brisbane, Christchurch, Canberra, and Perth, nor the excellent National Parks in Southwest Australia, the polyanthus primroses in all New Zealand, the roses and cinerarias of Perth, nor the roses all the way up the coast from Melbourne to Brisbane. They were all delightful.

## THE PERVERSITY OF GROWING DAFFODILS

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

In my 36 years of growing daffodils, I have had many pleasures and also some disappointments. I have tested more than 1,000 cultivars and species for growth and flower production in central Indiana. Some have performed well, others have been mediocre, and a few have either died out after a couple of years or did not come up that first spring, although the bulbs were solid and appeared to be disease free when planted.

The cultivars that have done well and multiplied freely have been used for naturalizing purposes. Some have thrived in the sod, and others have disappeared. At present we have about 15 acres of naturalized bulbs, including all 12 RHS divisions. Most of these came from multiplication within the test garden. As new cultivars come onto the market, the older ones which have been tested are placed in the sod, much like the old work horse turned out to pasture. I am able to cultivate only about 600 cultivars. Seedlings that are not good enough to carry on also end up in the sod.

It is pleasant to walk through the naturalized clumps and be able to identify some of the older cultivars. One of my favorites is Yellow Poppy 2a (Cart. and Good.) 1914, which I would know anywhere at a glance. Franciscus Drake 2b (Back., Mrs.) de Graaf, 1927, never fails to stare at me as I make my daily rounds. Another old cultivar which has survived for 36 years in the sod is Helios 2a (Engle.) 1912, a winner of four awards between 1912 and 1936. Although registered 60 years ago and grown in orchard sod for 36 years, it is still with me and blooms well. How I wish Rev. Engleheart might know the pleasure this cultivar has given me! Another which has survived its home in the sod since the beginning of my "daffodil mania" is Sunrise 3b (Back., Mrs.) 1907. A winner of five awards before being retired for better and newer show flowers, it still carries a great deal of charm, and its small blooms truly depict its name. As it is a small flower when grown under the best conditions, I think it might be useful in breeding of miniatures.



A Section of the Link Test Garden

The flowers of some of the naturalized cultivars have remained normal in size, whereas others have become smaller over the years. Mitylene, registered in 1923 by Rev. Engleheart and another winner of five awards between 1923 and 1936, still produces blooms of excellent quality, although somewhat small.

In the early 1950's I purchased a few bulbs of Mite 6a from Grant Mitsch. It was unregistered at the time, but the catalog listed Booth as the raiser. It was registered in 1965 by Mitsch, "raiser unknown." Regardless of who the originator was, I shall forever be grateful for a cultivar which has naturalized so well. Although multiplication was slow in the test bed, I did get enough to plant some in the sod. After a few years I had drifts of Mite greeting me in early spring; they are such a delight with every long trumpet pointed in the direction of the sun. I dug bulbs from the sod and made more clumps in other areas. The Mite grown in the test garden finally died out completely. I have replaced it several times with stock from the sod, but it has never been happy when cultivated. Blooms from Mite grown in the sod have won blue ribbons in shows. They are more dainty and finer textured than those grown in well-prepared ground.

Many years ago I bought a half dozen bulbs of Fairness 4 (Dekker, C. Jr.) Schoon, A., 1950. I planted three bulbs in the test garden and the others in a well-prepared section of the flower border near my back door. Neither planting ever bloomed, so I dug them after a few years and placed them in the sod at the edge of a woodland area near the bottom of a ravine where water drains over them on its way to the lake below. I had forgotten about them until last spring, when late in the season on one of my daily walks I saw a drift of small, double greenish-yellow blooms. Close inspection proved them to be Fairness in all its splendor. What a thrill, but I do not think it worth all the waiting to see them bloom once in 15 years!

Canaliculatus has never bloomed well for me, throwing only an occasional scape from a clump planted in a semishaded area near a dogwood tree in the flower border. As the clump grew, I moved bulbs to various places—low ground, steep hillside, edge of woodland, and a few to the ravine which carries water to the lake. As I had never found any bloom elsewhere than on the original clump under the dogwood tree, I took it for granted that all had perished. Two years ago I came upon a large clump in full bloom in the ravine near Fairness. The clump bloomed again last spring with many scapes and an abundance of florets.

Brodie's Fairy Circle 3b, 1913, refused to settle down in the test garden but has produced several blue ribbons when grown in the sod near a pine tree in partial shade.

Another aspect of daffodil culture which I have not been able to understand is the consistently poor quality of bloom produced by some cultivars in the test garden. For instance, I have never had one good bloom from Cocktail 2d (Wil., G. L.) Tuggle, H. L., 1954. I do not think that the late Harry Tuggle would have registered a variety that blooms so prolifically but that does not produce one good bloom, nor do I think that Mr. Wilson would have registered Jezebel 3a (Wil., A. M.) 1948, had the blooms been as poor in form as they are in my garden. The same is true of Guy Wilson's Chungking 3a, 1942. I have seen excellent blooms of all three of the above cultivars in other areas. Type of soil, weather conditions, minerals present in the soil, and various other factors influence cultivars in one way or another. If someone could only discover the factor that is missing in my area, I would be most grateful.

I have noted that cultivars of my own origination which show outstanding qualities often continue to do so year after year, but bulbs that have been shared with others in different parts of the country have not done well. Towhee and Pewee for example, both late bloomers, always regardless of weather, have a large number of blooms here with good form, substance, and texture.

Daydream 2d, Mitsch, 1960, one of the most outstanding cultivars to come out of the United States in recent years, has been a complete loss to me. I have purchased it many times, but it will not survive more than a year or two, even when planted in new ground that has never had bulbs planted in it. I think perhaps the best answer to this kind of problem for the individual hybridizer is to originate cultivars that will thrive in a particular area, regardless of whether they are outstanding or different from something already on the market.

Daydream or no Daydream it has been a rewarding 36 years of growing daffodils!

## WILLIAMSBURG GARDENS

When I think back about the one American Daffodil Society Convention I have attended—the 1970 one in Dallas—I always find myself remembering the gardens before any of the other exciting moments. And especially do I remember the dew-fresh spot on the bank of Turtle Creek which we visited early one morning. This lovely garden of the P. N. Vinthers particularly charmed me, I think, because it was such a true expression of what daffodils themselves are for me; not too grand and sophisticated, but beautiful in their very simplicity and natural grace. Perhaps, too, the hour added to the spell; the morning check-up on my own flowers always leaves me with the feeling that daffodils were made specifically for the day's awakening even though in my garden those hours are seldom as warm as that one in Dallas. It is then that they seem most beautiful and present me with their most delightful surprises.

Williamsburg gardens, too, as I remember them, have this special quality of charm and grace and the mornings offer by far the best viewing. The early breeze is superb in Williamsburg, and the crowd has not yet stirred. I will surely find an hour or two to admire these Colonial beauty spots at this happy time. I'd love to have your company if you feel the same way. We'll take our time and listen to the singing birds, see the small gardens and the spacious Palace grounds. Both should be ideal settings for our favorite flower!

—CYNTHIA (MRS. RICHARD) BELL

## ASTURIENSIS AND THE MINIATURE TRUMPETS

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

"Minimus, the smallest daffodil in the world" was the listing for *N. asturiensis* in a 1948 catalog. I was intrigued by this, more so when it bloomed that first year, and I have continued to be fascinated by it every February, March, and often in January. *N. asturiensis* is the first miniature daffodil that I knew and grew, and each season it is the first to bloom regularly. "Minimus" is always present on Valentine's Day, even though some years the snow has to be pushed aside before I can pluck a bloom or two to bring inside to enjoy its delicate beauty and fragrance. *N. asturiensis* is absolutely hardy and a most dependable bloomer, but although it persists it does not multiply. In a sheltered location on the south side of a brick wall about 10 years ago I planted six bulbs. Five blooms came forth that first year, and every year since then in that same undisturbed spot there have been five blooms—no more, no less. Jefferson-Brown stated in his 1969 book on daffodils that "seed is the quickest method by which to build up a stock of this plant." This may well be as the supply of *N. asturiensis* in its native habitat is being depleted. In the March 1970 Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society, A. W. Taylor wrote "Unfortunately this charming little species is still being collected on a large scale and is in danger of becoming much scarcer."

Daffodil literature tells us that *asturiensis* comes from Asturias Province in Spain and can be found growing wild on grassy slopes and open woodland

in Spain and Portugal. The Daffodil Handbook stated that it was first illustrated in 1613 in Besler's Hortus Eystettensis. Some writers say that *asturiensis* is "slightly fragrant"; others write that "some are more scented than others." All of mine are the "more scented" kind. I found much variation among the collected bulbs. Some have very wide rolled-back trumpets, and others have narrow smooth and straight or serrated trumpets; some stems are short and humped, whereas others have perfect posture. A. Q. Wells wrote of this in his article "Dwarf Narcissi in North Portugal" (December 1956, Alpine Garden Society Bulletin)—"*N. asturiensis* varies quite a lot in one small patch."

This species does exceedingly well for me if planted in light soil rich in humus and good drainage. I *never* feed any of the miniatures and have better results if the bulbs are put back into the ground immediately after lifting. *N. asturiensis* bulbs are planted by the dozens in several various exposures so that I can pick a bloom or six from January (sometimes) through March. What other daffodil large or small can give you that much pleasure! As if that is not merit enough in itself, *asturiensis* gave us some of our best miniature trumpets, such as Tanagra. Alec Gray stated in his article on tomorrow's miniature trumpets that "the best forms of *N. asturiensis* must be the basic material."

Tanagra 1a, Gray 1946 (*asturiensis* × *obvallaris*) is a perfect miniature yellow trumpet which blooms very early. I could easily rate Tanagra as the best miniature trumpet if it did not leave me, but it does go away. However, it did not always do this. I recall seeing in a friend's garden a clump of Tanagra in bloom with 10 to 12 of the most perfect flowers on rather tall graceful stems as it was reaching out for the sun from under a white pine on a hillside in the western part of our State. (The pine was very small when this one bulb was planted.) Could it be that the bulbs we get now are not as healthy?

Sneezy 1a, Gray 1956, is from the same parentage as Tanagra, but it is larger, and more of *obvallaris* shows in it. The first time I saw it in bloom in my garden I thought how well named it was—short, humped, and having a large head like Sneezy in the Seven Dwarfs.

Gambas 1a, Gray 1964, looks as if it could be of the same parentage as the two above, although I cannot find it so stated anywhere. It, too, "went away" twice.

Little Gem 1a, Gerritsen 1959, is next in bloom. Free flowering, a rapid multiplier, and a good keeper outside as well as in the refrigerator, it makes a beautiful clump when little else is in bloom—and nearly every bloom sets seed.

Wee Bee 1a (Unknown Dutch origin) Zand.-Ter. 1948, opens several days after Little Gem and is similar except that it is slightly hooded. It is reportedly a sport of *N. nanus*.

Small Talk 1a, Mitsch 1965, Wee Bee open pollinated, blooms about mid-season (after the other 1a's) which makes it a good one for the shows. The trumpet is trim and graceful and in pleasing proportion to the stem. It multiplies well and blooms likewise and is available. If you can grow only one 1a miniature and are interested in showing, this is it.

Charles Warren 1a (raiser unknown), Gray 1948, found by Mr. Gray naturalized in Cornwall, grew too large for me and had no special merit, so I delegated it to naturalizing under a dogwood tree; it has since disappeared.

Bagatelle 1a, Gerritsen 1965. I may not have gotten the true Bagatelle or Topolino. Here I wish to quote George S. Lee, Jr.—“If criticism must be leveled at the yellow trumpets, it would be that they look a good deal alike to the untrained eye. Some of them tend to be too large and a bit coarse, and the length of the stem is not always proportionate to the size of the flower.”

Bowles Bounty 1a (E. A. Bowles) Gray 1957. Of the 16 trumpets listed in Division 1 (8 in 1a, 4 in 1b, and 4 in 1c), this is the one that I have not tried, and I do not know it.

Little Beauty 1b, Gerritsen 1953. This well-contrasted bicolor comes into bloom early, multiplies very rapidly and requires frequent dividing, blooms prolifically, and loses much of its refinement as it matures—the trumpet expands, the petals twist, and the bloom gets larger and coarser. The stem is too short for the size of the bloom, or perhaps the bloom is too large for the stem. In spite of all its faults, it is about the best 1b miniature trumpet that is readily available because it is dependable and is small enough.

Rupert 1b, Gray 1961, is not as pronounced a bicolor as Little Beauty, but on first opening it is a better proportioned daffodil with better texture and more refinement which it, too, loses as it ages. This one does not multiply for me.

Lilliput 1b (added to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures, Dec. 1971 Journal). What I had for this one could not be!

Rockery Beauty 1b (Eld. 1928), Rockery Gem 1c (v. d. Sch., 1939), Rockery White 1c (Zand.-Ter. 1936). I have ordered bulbs by these names several times from various sources, and they all add up to the same thing—too big! Also, I believe that the suppliers have used them interchangeably, because after many tries I still do not know which is what. “There hath been great confusion among many of our moderne writers of plants, in not distinguishing the manifold varieties of Daffodils; . . . one calling that by one name, which another calleth by another, that very few can tell what they meane.” (Parkinson in *Paradisi in Sole—Paradisus Terrestrius*, 1629). The ADS Library<sup>1</sup> has a reprinted copy of this rare book which I so much enjoyed.

Snug 1c, Gray 1957. His catalog stated that this was an *N. alpestris* seedling. It, too “went away.” Twice!

W. P. Milner 1c (H. Backhouse 1884). It seems that “There hath been great confusion” here also. What I have is a truly lovely graceful small-enough, long-lasting midseason white trumpet, but whether it is the true W. P. Milner or *N. alpestris* or Colleen Bawn (taken off the list) or what, I do not know. It is not like the pictures, nor does it “droop.”

Mr. Gray wrote that the basic material of his small white trumpets had been the pale forms of *N. asturiensis* and Rockery White or Rockery Gem, and that the latter two were “just too large to be considered a miniature.” A good white miniature trumpet is needed—what a challenge for some hybridizer. “. . . the interest of gardening can never stale.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The ADS Library has some good reading material on miniature daffodils; I liked two articles by Roberta Watrous: “Miniature Daffodils” in the Sept. 1958 Garden Journal of the New York Botanical Garden and “Miniature Daffodils in America” in the 1960 RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book. It is interesting to note how far we have come along since then in establishing a miniature list.

<sup>2</sup> Alec Gray in the conclusion of his book on miniature daffodils.

## "BUTTERCUPS" AND OTHERS

By MARION A. SKELTON, *La Grange, Georgia*

I read with much interest the article "Old-Garden Daffodils in America." In North Georgia several daffodils grow around old homesites and have been scattered along highways during road construction.

The daffodil that grows in greatest abundance is *N. pseudo-narcissus*. When I was a boy this was always called "Buttercups." I was grown before I ever heard another name for it. It flourishes under many conditions and may bloom in January in a mild winter. It always blooms by February.

*N. × odorus* L. thrives also. Here it usually flowers a little later than "Buttercups." It was simply called "jonquil." A large clump at my mother's home grew from a cut bulb which I discarded and left lying on top of the ground. The article referred to its tenderness, but I have never seen any damage to foliage in near-zero weather.

*N. × biflorus* also is common and does well. It was called "narcissus," this term being used for no yellow variety. It flowers in April here with the early iris.

"Chinese Sacred Lily," a magnificent tazetta with up to a dozen blooms, was less common than the preceding. The foliage was tender and often killed back in hard freezes. If the temperature drops to 20° or so, the flower buds may also be damaged.

*N. × intermedius* is also fairly common, but I don't know of a commonly agreed upon local common name for this one. In addition several double types were called "Butter and Eggs." I have seen few of these of good quality, but all the fine singles mentioned above are very desirable.

In this area a drive along back roads is a very rewarding experience for a daffodil lover. Many flowers grow right on the shoulders of the road.

## CHROMOSOME NUMBERS OR SOME *NARCISSUS* CULTIVARS

*A Review*

By WILLIAM L. BROWN, *Johnston, Iowa*

This paper<sup>1</sup> by Fernandes and de Almeida adds somewhat to our knowledge of chromosome numbers in *Narcissus* cultivars and should, therefore, be of interest to the hybridizer.

Dr. Fernandes' previous cytological work with *Narcissus* has dealt primarily with endemic or escaped species and has been directed toward a classification of the evolutionary pathways characteristic of the genus. This account is limited to cultivars, many of which are old. Also chromosome numbers of some of the varieties included have been reported previously.

Not surprisingly, 78% of the cultivars included in the study are polyploid. Among the polyploids, tetraploids occupy a predominant place (58.1%), if one includes the hypo- and hyper-tetraploids. Pentaploids are rare (1.1%) and hexaploids are not common (5.8%).

<sup>1</sup> Sur les nombres chromosomiques de quelques formes horticoles du genre *Narcissus* L. — I, par A. Fernandes & Maria Teresa de Almeida. Boletim da Sociedade Broteriana, vol. XLV (2a série). Coimbra, 1971.

In *N. tazetta* chromosome numbers of 30 are most frequently found. These are considered to be hexaploids on the assumption that the base number in *N. tazetta* is 5. Also in *N. tazetta* are found forms with chromosome numbers of 32 (in Grand Primo and Scilly White, for example).

As shown earlier by Fernandes, polyploids occur only infrequently in natural populations of *N. jonquilla*. A similar situation apparently exists in cultivars, as among the 10 varieties examined only two were found to be triploid, the remainder being diploid.

*N. × odorus*, a hybrid of *N. pseudo-narcissus* × *jonquilla*, apparently occurs only in the diploid form. The authors suggest that the production of amphidiploid forms of this natural hybrid, through chromosome doubling, could be of importance from the horticultural point of view.

Fernandes has not encountered polyploid forms of *N. triandrus* or *N. cyclamineus* in nature. However, triploids do occur in cultivation (triandrus hybrids Thalia, Tresamble, and others). And the cyclamineus cultivar Garden Princess is tetraploid.

The authors point out that the same processes that have influenced the evolution of the genus *Narcissus* in nature, i. e., polyploidy, structural alteration of chromosomes, and hybridization, play an even more important role in horticulture. Forms possessing unbalanced chromosome numbers, structural alterations, etc. tend to be eliminated in nature, whereas similar aberrations are maintained through the efforts of the cultivator. This, of course, is a well established principle in the plant world.

It is unfortunate that the authors did not include more modern, currently grown varieties in their study, since today's hybridizers could well benefit from a more complete knowledge of the new cultivars now being used in breeding.

The chromosome numbers as reported by Fernandes and de Almeida are listed below.

- 2n
- 1a: 27+f—Unsurpassable  
28—Citrix, Dutch Master, Golden Harvest, King Alfred, Limone,  
William the Silent  
29—Silvretta
- 1b: 27—Magnet  
28—Van Wereld's Favourite, Victoria  
29—Spring Glory
- 1c: 28—Beersheba, Mount Hood
- 1d: 28—Spellbinder
- 2a: 26—Orange Glow  
28—Aranjuez, Carbineer, Carlton, Fortune, Havelock, Medaillon,  
Scarlet Leader  
29—Romantica
- 2b: 21—Pink Rim  
26—Pink Glory  
27+f—Pink Select  
28—Caledonia, Deanna Durbin, Dick Wellband, Flower Record,  
John Evelyn, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Muscadet, Pink Fancy,  
Sempre Avanti
- 2c: 30—Gervo

- 3a: 27—Edward Buxton  
 3b: 14—Queen of Narcissi  
     21—Firetail  
     27—Snow Princess  
 4: 14—"albus plenus," Daphne, Inglescombe, Irene Copeland, *jonquilla*  
     Flore Pleno, × *odorus* Plenus, Sulfur Crown  
     21—Texas, Twink  
     27—Telamonius plenus  
 5a: 21—Thalia, Tresamble  
 6a: 28—Garden Princess  
 7b: 14—Baby Moon, Baby Star, Orange Queen  
     21—Trevithian  
 8: 17—Laurens Koster, L'Innocence, "poetaz"  
     30—Soleil d'Or, "tazetta Chinensis"  
     32—Grand Primo, Scilly  
 9: 14—Horace, Ornatus, Red Rim  
     28—Actaea  
 10: 14—*jonquilla*, single, *jonquilla* Helena, × *odorus rugulosus*  
     21—× *johnstonii*, *jonquilla* Nell  
     30—Canaliculatus  
 11: 27—Canasta  
     28—Ahoy, Baccarat, Evolution, Flaneur, Gold Collar, Parisienne  
     29—"collar Narcissus"  
     30—Modesta

A list of 28 *Narcissus* hybrids that have been found in nature is also included. Those for which chromosome numbers are indicated are:

- 2n=14—*N.* × *bakeri* K. Richter [*N. bulbocodium* × *pseudonarcissus* (*portensis?*)], *N. bulbocodium* × *concolor* Rozeira, *N. bulbocodium* × *triandrus* var. *cernuus* A. Fernandes, *N.* × *carringtonii* Rozeira (*N. scaberulus* × *triandrus* var. *cernuus*), *N.* × *incomparabilis* Mill. (*N. hispanicus* × *poeticus*), *N.* × *taitii* Henriq. [*N. pseudonarcissus* (*N. portensis?*) × *triandrus* var. *cernuus*], *N.* × *tenuior* Curt. (*N. jonquilla* × *poeticus*).  
 2n=14 and 28—*N.* × *odorus* L. (*N. hispanicus* × *jonquilla*)  
 2n=17—*N.* × *intermedius* Mill. (*N. poeticus* × *tazetta*), *N.* × *medioluteus* Mill. [i.e. *biflorus* Curt.] (*N. poeticus* × *tazetta*)  
 2n=21—*N.* × *gaditanus* × *wilkommii* A. Fernandes

The publication, and typed English translation of text, have been deposited in the Society's Library.

## DAFFODILS IN JUNE

My daughter traveling in Europe last summer wrote twice about seeing daffodils. In late June, driving in southwestern France near Bagnoles les Bain, just north of Millau and the Gorge du Tarn (apparently a very high elevation) they saw huge fields of white daffodils, which sight she reported as "incredible and beautiful with the fields of genet (broom) along them," and then on June 23 she wrote from Andorra "It is lovely here . . . Andorra has almost as many narcissus growing wild as I saw near the Gorge du Tarn. They are breathtaking, fields and fields of them. Apparently some cultivated, too, for the perfume makers of Grasse."

—MARION TAYLOR

## WILLIAMSBURG NOTES

By SUE HOPKINS, *Newport News, Virginia*

*These notes were prepared for a meeting of the Beverly Hills Garden Club, Newport News.*

The best way to see everything is to go by the Information Center and let the qualified personnel aid you. I do want to insist, however, that you see the movie first—before you do anything else. It is called “Williamsburg—The Story of a Patriot.” It lasts 35 minutes and it is exceptional. It is shown at the Information Center.

The real purpose of these notes is to give you some “Seashells of Gossip” that you will not get at the Information Center:

1. The Williamsburg Pottery—it is wild. Utterly wild. Located 5 minutes out of Williamsburg on Route 60.

2. Wythe Green—across the highway from the Pottery. This is sheer delight. Very much on the order of Barefoot Village at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

3. Don't tell the men—but the clothes at Binn's are “super.” Located on the main street. While you are looking at clothes, send your husband to the Book Store. It is great.

4. Casey's is an ideal department store and has a nice youth department on the second floor.

5. If you sew and design your own clothes—please go to the Scotch Shop. This is located between the Drug Store and the Gift Shop—down the brick walkway and on the second floor. (Across the street from Binn's.) The tartans are beautiful. If you want to make a skirt, cape, slacks, etc., remember to know the yardage. I always fall in love with a tartan and then have to find a pattern that will fit what I bought. That is fun but ridiculous.

6. The Christmas Shop is also on the main street and is interesting. There is a book called “Christmas in Williamsburg” that I love. It is filled with decorations that you can make and enjoy in your own home.

7. The Craft House (located between the Inn and the Lodge) is worth a visit. You will see such pretty things that you will want. The shades of the Williamsburg paints are so great you will have to buy a can and paint something—it doesn't matter what. Maybe your front door could stand one of the beautiful colors.

8. Not far from William and Mary on the Old Jamestown Road is the Chickahominy House. You will love the candles in this place, also the antiques. The Pewter Shop is next door, also a good shop across the road and farther down the road is an antique shop that is very good. Yorktown has a few interesting shops.

9. New: Dockside—imports. And two new gift shops are about to open.

Williamsburg is different from most places that are historically famous and restored. It is a real city with good churches, good schools, beautiful homes, good restaurants. Good restaurants are everywhere, so when I do take my friends there I like the restored places like King's Arms, Chowning's and Campbell's Taverns. (Reservations may be necessary for dinner.) King's Arms is pretty and the food is delicious but the Christiana Campbell Tavern has early American music that I like. The Inn is lovely and I like the Lodge.

In fact—I love Williamsburg.

# BULLETIN BOARD

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A new Member Handbook—a 15-page Journal-size booklet—is being prepared. It should be available for the spring season. It is described as "a brief guide to growing and showing daffodils" and contains a brief history of our Society, classification information, suggested varieties in each division, and hints on forcing, as well as outdoor culture, how to exhibit, and addresses of bulb dealers. All new members will receive copies of this booklet. Old members who wish to have a copy can purchase one from the Executive Director for \$1.00. Those wishing quantities of the booklet should write to the Executive Director for price quotations.

\* \* \* \* \*

Complete sets of ADS publications are no longer available from the Society and rarely come on the market, but Mrs. Adda E. Ayres, 624 E. Arch St., Portland, Ind., 47371 who has also been a member since 1955 finds she must dispose of her collection and offers it "for a small sum plus transportation." Anyone interested should deal directly with her.

Peter Barr's "Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre, and hys Roots" was published in 1884 and has long since been an expensive collector's item. It was reproduced in 1968 by the ADS and copies distributed without charge to all members at that time. In addition, copies have since been presented to new members, but the supply is now nearly exhausted and free distribution has been discontinued. The small remaining stock will be held for sale at \$2.00 a copy, postpaid, from the office.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

## NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Mrs. Dan P. Thomson, Jr., Clemson, South Carolina, has been appointed to succeed her late husband as chairman of the Test Garden Committee, and Mrs. James K. Kerr, Dallas, Texas, will fill an unexpired term as a Regional Director, Southwest Region.

—MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN,  
*Secretary*

## JUDGING SCHOOLS

Course I, Muskogee, Oklahoma, April 2, 1973. Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, P. O. Box 1015, Muskogee, Okla. 74401

Course III, Columbus, Ohio, May 1, 1973. Chairman, Mrs. David Spitz, 4985 Charlbury Drive, Columbus, Ohio, 43220. Registration fee \$5.00

—HELEN K. LINK, *Chairman,*  
*Schools Committee*

1974 Convention: Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18-20.

1976 Convention: Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY  
SYMPOSIUM BALLOT

This is an every member ballot on the best daffodils for every use.

Select up to 25 varieties of daffodils you have grown in your own garden for a minimum of three years. Consider both the quality of the bloom and the behavior of the plant, but disregard price, reputation, and classification. However, do consider the early, late, and the various forms and types in making your list.

Please list ALPHABETICALLY.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

21. \_\_\_\_\_

22. \_\_\_\_\_

23. \_\_\_\_\_

24. \_\_\_\_\_

25. \_\_\_\_\_

Approximate number of varieties in your garden? \_\_\_\_\_

If you could have only one variety, what would it be? \_\_\_\_\_

Reporter \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Region \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail by July 1st to:

MRS. JOHN B. CAPEN  
"Springdale," R.D. 3  
Boonton, N.J. 07005

## CONVENTION REMINDER

Don't put it off! Send in your registration promptly for the American Daffodil Society Convention at Williamsburg, Virginia, on April 12, 13, and 14, 1973. The Convention was described in detail in the December 1972 Journal and will be a fascinating 3 days of daffodil beauty and good companionship. Registrations already received by the Convention Committee indicate that there will be a large turnout of members. In addition to events already described, Miss Marianne Gerritsen of Voorschoten, Holland, will give a demonstration of flower arrangement in the Dutch style, a style that consistently wins blue ribbons at the London Daffodil Show. Mrs. R. L. Armstrong of Covington, Virginia, plans an excellent program on Miniatures. Mr. Roger Bootle-Wilbraham, new proprietor of Broadleigh Gardens, promises to be at Williamsburg with many small and beautiful daffodils.

Accommodations in Williamsburg in April are always difficult to get so the making of room reservations should not be put off. A reservation form for the Hilton Inn can be found in the center page of the December Journal, or call the Hilton Inn at 703-229-1134.

Registrations and checks made out to Willis Wheeler, Convention Treasurer, should be sent to Mrs. William O. Ticknor at 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042 or call her at 703-534-0430. Mrs. Ticknor will also furnish information on partial registration. The regular registration fee is \$50.00, late registration (after March 20) is \$55.00.

Act quickly and enjoy the charm of Tidewater Virginia, the history of Colonial Williamsburg and the beauty of many, many daffodils.

## HERE AND THERE

Two messages from abroad:

Mrs. Lionel Richardson is giving up commercial daffodil growing after this year, and plans to dispose of her stocks to various growers rather than sell the business as a going concern. She will, however, issue a catalog and fill orders this year, and of course will continue to grow daffodils for her own enjoyment.

Mrs. J. Abel Smith, Letty Green, near Hertford, England, is having an "Open Day" for members of the [British] Daffodil Society on Sunday, April 8, and would welcome any members of ADS who might be in England. She writes "Apart from the daffodils, I have some quite nice shrubs and trees and where I live is real country, though only an hour's drive from London."

And at home:

The October and January issues of CODS Corner, Newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society have brought news and comment from this enthusiastic group. We are reprinting excerpts in this issue. Mrs. Richard Bell is President, and Mrs. Paul Gripshover is Editor.

The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society has a small but active membership. Their 1973 spring daffodil program will include an exhibit of potted daffodils at the Philadelphia Flower Show, March 11-18, and a tour of gardens on April 29. Lists of more-or-less nearby shows and of local, out of state, and foreign bulb dealers have been distributed to their membership. The new President of this group is Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond.

## 1973 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

- March 10-11—La Cañada, Calif.—by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive; information: William M. Hesse, 1400 W. Wilshire Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633.
- March 14-15—Birmingham, Ala.—State Show at the Valley Christian Church, 2601 Highway So.; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 17-18—Oakland, Calif.—by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Park Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: V. A. Clemens, 98 Fairlawn Drive, Berkeley, Calif. 94708.
- March 22—Dallas, Texas—State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center, State Fair Park; information: Mrs. J. Elmer Weaver, Rt. 1, Box 368, Clark Road, S. Cedar Hill, Texas, 75104.
- March 23-24—Fayetteville, Ga.—by the Fayette Garden Club; for location and information: Mrs. Jim Arp, 405 Circle Drive, Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.
- March 24-25—Hernando, Miss.—State Show by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Rt. 3, Box 78, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 26-27—Hot Springs, Ark.—Southwest Regional Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society at the Arlington Hotel; information: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, Ark. 71901.
- March 27—Oxford, Miss.—by the Oxford Garden Club at the Continuation Center, University of Mississippi; information: Mrs. Robert L. Young, 108 Leighton Road, Rt. 3, Oxford, Miss. 38655.
- March 29-30—Atlanta, Ga.—Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bates, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 31-April 1—Memphis, Tenn.—State Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road; information: Mrs. Wm. V. Winton, 4930 Roane Road, Tenn. 38117.
- March 31-April 1—Muskogee, Okla.—State Show by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society at the Commercial National Bank, 230 West Broadway; information: Mrs. Paul E. Rowsey, Jr., 4101 High Oaks, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.
- April 3-4—Smyrna, Ga.—by the Whispering Pines Garden Club Council at the Cobb County Center auditorium; information: Mrs. H. J. Eubanks, 302 Church Road, Smyrna, Ga. 30080.
- April 6—Bowling Green, Ky.—State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society and Bowling Green Garden Clubs at Holy Spirit Catholic Church, Small House Road; information: Mrs. L. R. Robinson, 1825 Russellville Road, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101.
- ⊗ April 7—Princess Anne, Md.—by the Somerset County Garden Club at the Bank of Somerset; information: Miss Martha Simpkins, Rt. 1, Box 312, Princess Anne, Md. 21853.
- × April 7-8—Huntington, W. Va.—by the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs at the Junior League Community Center, 617 Ninth Ave.; information: Mrs. Lewis A. Miller, 2202 Third Ave., Apt. 1, Huntington, W. Va. 25703.
- April 7-8—Nashville, Tenn.—Southern Regional Show by the Middle Ten-

nessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Hall, Cheekwood; information: Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., 1950 Chickering Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37215.

× April 12-13—Williamsburg, Va.—National Convention Show by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Hilton Inn, Williamsburg; information: H. DeShields Henley, 115 Conifer Road, Newport News, Va. 23606.

April 18—Harford County, Md.—by the Harford County Garden Clubs at the College Center, Harford Community College, Thomas Run Road at Route 22; information: Mrs. Webster Barnes, Rt. 1, Box 147, Churchville, Md. 21028.

April 21—Dayton, Ohio—Midwest Regional Show by the Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Dayton Museum of Natural History, 2629 Ridge Ave.; information: Mrs. Harry Wilkie, Box 222, Bellbrook, Ohio 45305.

× April 21-22—Washington, D. C.—Middle Atlantic Regional Show by the Washington Daffodil Society at the Administration Building, National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts., N.E.; information: Mrs. P. E. Battle, 5607 North Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22207.

April 24-25—Chambersburg, Pa.—State Show by the Chambersburg Garden Club at the Recreation Center, South Third Street; information: Mrs. William J. James, 179 South Coldbrook Ave., Chambersburg, Pa. 17201.

× April 25-26—Baltimore, Md.—State Show by the Maryland Daffodil Society at the Hollyday Room, 5100 Falls Road, Village of Cross Keys; information: Mrs. Robert B. Lyon, Rt. 7, Reisterstown Road, Pikesville, Md. 21208.

April 26—Chillicothe, Ohio—by the Adena Daffodil Society at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Recreation Hall Bldg., 212; information: Mrs. Dudley Briggs, Rt. 2, Frankfort, Ohio 45628.

April 26—Wilmington, Del.—Northeast Regional Show by the Delaware Daffodil Society at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 915 Wilson Road; information: Mrs. John F. Gehret, 3 Granite Road, Wilmington, Del. 19803.

April 27-28—Plymouth Meeting, Pa.—by the Norristown Garden Club in the Grand Court of Plymouth Meeting Mall; information: Mrs. Stanley E. Barber, 403 Forest Ave., Norristown, Pa. 19401.

April 28-29—Columbus, Ohio—by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center; information: Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

May 1—Oakdale, N. Y.—Long Island Daffodil Show at the Bayard Cutting Aboretum; information: Mrs. Frank V. Riggio, 80 S. Saxon Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y. 11706.

May 2—Greenwich, Conn.—State Show at the Greenwich Boys Club, Horse-neck Cave; information: Mrs. William H. Chisholm, 105 Field Point Circle, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

May 2-3—Downingtown, Pa.—by the Garden Class of the Woman's Club of Downingtown at the Club House, 121 Manor Ave.; information: Mrs. Lawrence Billau, Rt. 2, Box 204, Coatesville, Pa. 19320.

May 4-5—Hartford, Conn.—by the Connecticut Horticultural Society at the Pond House, Elizabeth Park, Asylum Ave.; information: Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, 27 Gale Road, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002.

May 5-6—Cleveland, Ohio—by the Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland; information: Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124.

May 8-9—Boston, Mass.—New England Regional Show by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and Zone I, the Garden Club of America, at Horticultural Hall; information: Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. 02115.

—MRS. W. S. SIMMS, *Awards Chairman*  
3356 Cochise Drive, NW,  
Atlanta, Ga. 30339 (Tel. 404-432-1991)

## DAFFODIL WORKSHOP IN MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. C. Campbell Patterson, President of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, Inc., reports that they are planning a workshop on growing, exhibiting, and judging daffodils on Monday, April 30, from 10:00 a.m. to 12 noon. It will be held at the Suburban Experiment Station of the University of Massachusetts, 240 Beaver Street, Waltham. All ADS members in the New England Region are cordially invited to attend. (No charge). Mr. Herbert Fordham, the Garden Club Federation's Horticulture Chairman, will preside. Cooperating in this event will be Mrs. E. A. Conrad, New England Regional Director of ADS, and Mrs. C. G. Rice, Zone I Chairman of the Garden Club of America.

This workshop is particularly well timed, as it will be held one week before the New England Regional and Massachusetts State Daffodil Show at Horticultural Hall, Boston, May 8 and 9.

### "WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

Now that the flowering season is here, or almost here, depending on where you live — won't you check this list of wanted bulbs, and share one with a fellow member? Mark it now, to dig when the foliage has ripened. And don't forget — if there's a bulb YOU'RE looking for, write your bulb broker, Mary Lou Gripshover, 2917 North Star Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43221, right away so we can list it in the June Journal. And won't you look over the list in the September Journal, and mark those, too? Please send all bulbs directly to the ones who want them.

#### CULTIVAR

- 1a Golden Spur
- 1a Lemon Meringue
- 1c Pearl Harbor
- 2b Roman Candle
- 2c Waterville
- 3a Rapallo
- 3c Polar Imp
- 4 Prince Charming
- 4 Royal Sovereign
- 5a Cathedral
- 5b Sidhe

#### WANTED BY

- Mrs. William Rand, 124 Perdue St.,  
Garner, North Carolina 27529
- Michael A. Magut, 8 Bunker Hill Dr.,  
Trumbull, Conn. 06611

**CULTIVAR****WANTED BY**

1a Golden Spur  
 1a Lemon Meringue  
 1a Mulatto  
 1b Empress  
 7a White Wedgwood

Mrs. Herman McKenzie, 1018 Birchwood Dr.,  
 Jackson, Mississippi 39206

1a Golden Spur  
 1a Last Out  
 1a King of May  
 1b Tanager  
 2a St. Ives  
 2b Marie Louise  
 3a Rapallo

David Karnstedt, 980 W. Como Ave.,  
 St. Paul, Minnesota 55103

1d New Era  
 2b Marie Louise  
 2b Winkie  
 3a Crater Lake  
 5a Kings Sutton  
 7b Chevy Chase

Mary Louise Gripshover, 2917 North Star Rd.,  
 Columbus, Ohio 43221

**FIND IT HERE:**

1a Lemon Meringue  
 2a Scarlett O'Hara  
 3a Cordova  
  
 5b Sidhe  
  
 8 Highfield Beauty  
  
 8 Scarlet Gem

Grant Mitsch, Canby, Oregon, listed it in 1971  
 J. Gerritsen & Son, Voorschoten, Holland  
 L. P. Dettman, Ellimatta, Grassy Flat Rd.,  
 Diamond Creek, Victoria 3089, Australia  
 Broadleigh Gardens, Barr House, Bishops Hull,  
 Taunton, Somerset, England  
 Murray Evans, Box 525, Rt. 1, Corbett, Oregon  
 97019  
 Daffodil Mart, Gloucester, Virginia 23061

**RULES FOR SHOWS OFFERING ADS AWARDS**

A recently revised compilation of all rules and procedures pertaining to ADS awards has been sent to show chairmen. Certain of these rules must be included in each show schedule. Others intended chiefly for show and schedule chairmen, but of interest to other show officials, judges, and exhibitors, are reprinted in part below:

1. Every show offering ADS awards must be open to all ADS members. (Only those classes offering special local awards may be exempted.) It is recommended that large shows be open to all amateur exhibitors . . .
2. All judges in the horticultural section must be ADS members in good standing who are accredited by the Society. . . . One or more students may serve on a panel with two accredited judges, except for the panels judging the ADS medals, which must consist of three accredited judges.

7. The ADS scale of points: Condition, 20; Form, 20; Substance and Texture, 15; Color, 15; Stem, 10; Pose, 10; Size, 10. For miniatures, the judges will substitute "Form and Grace" for "Form" in the above scale of points. The scale of points to be used in classes for the Rose Ribbon and the Miniature Rose Ribbon will be the same as for regular classes, except 20 points will be given for *Distinction*, 10 points for *Condition*, and the 10 points for *Size* will be deleted. In classes for three-of-one variety, up to 5 points may be deducted for lack of uniformity. Seedlings in regular classes will be judged by the standard scale of points.

8. Blooms of seedlings may be shown in classes for "named varieties" under the conditions included in schedules. Seedlings may be shown by *any grower* in classes for single varieties, three-of-one variety, and collections (including the Quinn, Bronze Ribbon, Tuggle, Mains, and Lawler classes) but may not be shown in any classes for miniatures as named in the latest approved miniature list. Entries in the classes eligible for the Rose Ribbon and the Miniature Rose Ribbon must be grown and exhibited only by the originator with his designated number, classification, and parentage, if known.

9. If a Blue Ribbon has been awarded in a class eligible for an ADS award by a panel of accredited judges, or by two accredited judges and one student judge, in accordance with ADS rules, the ADS award cannot be withheld, except as stated in schedule. (If an error in classification or labeling is discovered after an ADS award has been placed by the judges, both the blue ribbon and the ADS award shall be forfeited by the exhibitor.)

12. A standard daffodil which has been given the Junior Award may be considered for the Gold Ribbon. Miniature daffodils that have been given blue ribbons in the Junior Division may be considered for the Miniature Gold Ribbon.

13. Any judge may select one candidate for the best standard bloom, except that if a section calling for a single stem provides for its champion, no other flower in that section shall be eligible. All judges shall participate in the final selection of the best standard daffodil, but no judge shall take part while any entry of his is in competition.

14. In order to distinguish between miniature daffodils and those of larger size, the term "standard" has been selected as most descriptive of a daffodil other than a miniature one. It is understood that all classes are for standard daffodils unless designated otherwise.

15. The number of awards which may be scheduled by a show is determined by the number of entries in previous shows. . . . In the event . . . because of inclement weather, or for other reasons, the number of entries is reduced for the current show below the specified number, all awards listed in the schedule may still be given.

16. The Society prefers that five stems of one variety be referred to as a *vase* of 5 stems of one variety, rather than as a collection of 5 stems of one variety.

17. Second and third place awards should be given, if merited, in classes for the Silver and Gold Quinn and Watrous Medals, the Bronze Ribbon, the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., the Larry P. Mains, and the Maxine M. Lawler Trophies.

18. The originator of a daffodil seedling is the person who first flowers the bulb, regardless of who may have made the cross and/or planted the seed.

## CARNCAIRN DAFFODILS LTD. — HOW WE STARTED

By KATE READE, *Ballymena, Northern Ireland*

It was in 1951, when my husband's parents both died in the same year, that we moved to Carncairn, with mixed feelings, from a small house in Belfast. Our daughter was only 4 months old, and our eldest son 18 months. We had to move at very short notice, as my husband's grandmother was still living at Carncairn and could not be left on her own.

It was in April that we moved, the most beautiful time of the year at Carncairn. The house is very well proportioned, Georgian, built in about 1740. It is surrounded by trees and a tremendous variety of rare shrubs, planted by my father-in-law, who was a friend of Mr. Armitage-Moore, the creator of the famous gardens at Rowallane.

On the left of the drive all sorts of tiny daffodils were growing, *N. rupicola*, *bulbocodium conspicuus*, *cyclamineus*, and many other small varieties, amongst small rhododendrons and azaleas. In the old walled garden was one small bed, carefully labeled "Silver Wedding, Tregantle, Conmore," and various others. These bulbs had been carefully tended by John Maybin, our gardener, who had worked for Guy Wilson, and already had daffodils in his blood. Granny watched this bed with an eagle eye. No one dared pick the flowers; they had been given to my mother-in-law by Guy Wilson.



Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd.

John and I dug the bulbs, and replanted them regularly, and after seeing some of the lovely new varieties in the Ballymena Spring Show, we decided to buy some. Thinking I was very extravagant I went to see Guy Wilson and asked him for a few show varieties, value about £1! Guy Wilson was a very generous man, John Maybin to him was always "Johnny" and rather a favorite, so he brought us a huge bag of such things as Chinese White, Postmistress, Golden Torch, and Cotterton, and only charged £1. We could not believe our luck!

This was how Carncairn Daffodils began, but it was only when we moved the bulbs out into the field, and my husband was looking at a bed of Cotterton, marked in Guy Wilson's catalogue at £1 per bulb, that we realised the value of what had grown up through the years. My husband, who has very little time away from his business, has always taken a great interest in our efforts. He decided to set up a limited company, and, now although we are still only a small business, our sales are increasing every year.

In breeding we have three aims. The first is to produce very early varieties — to fill the gap in early February, and bring cheer after the winter. This year our earliest seedling yet, a 4-year-old, was just opening, long before Van Sion or February Gold, when its head was nipped off by a hare in the night. So we have to wait another year.

Our second aim, and perhaps the most important, is to produce show varieties that will defeat existing varieties on the show bench, particularly in classes where varieties are scarce. We have been lucky in this with Foundling.

Thirdly, we try to produce good healthy stock. Many seedlings with promising flowers are ruthlessly discarded after a few years trial if they are not good growers.

We are lucky enough to live in the Braid Valley, one of the most fertile valleys in Ulster, and, in spite of all the trouble and worry and heartbreak in Ulster, at least the daffodils still come up in the Spring.

We have come a long way since that first show in Ballymena, as last year, 1971, we won the Simmonds medal for the highest place points in the Daffodil Show in London in the Open single bloom classes.

#### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

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

Date of Filing: November 7, 1972. DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly at 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840 with general business offices of the publisher at the same address. The name and address of the Publisher is American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840; Editor, Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., 5031 Reno Road, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20008; Chairman of Publications, Mrs. William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

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

Total number of copies printed (average for preceding 12 months), 1,600; paid circulation, 1,395; sales through agents or dealers, none; free distribution, 75, total number of copies distributed, 1,470. Total number of copies printed (single issue nearest to filing date), 1,600; paid circulation, 1,402; sales through agents or dealers, none; free distribution, 75; total number of copies distributed, 1,477. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

—Roberta C. Watrous

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

In previous notes there have been discussions of long stems on some daffodils. The copious amounts of rain last spring produced 40-inch stems on some jonquil hybrids for George Lee in Connecticut. The same season Dr. Tom Throckmorton grew daffodil stems of incredible length in Iowa. Apparently the Irish type of climate produces luscious growth of leaves and stems.

Reports from several areas indicate the colors were the best in years. In my own garden I found the red cups simply dazzling, while the various shades of pink were quite vivid.

There is always a problem with name tags. What is your system? John Larus reported some of his difficulties. He found that metal tags with wire support seem to last for a period of time but eventually they become twisted and illegible. He also has used plastic stakes with indifferent success. Even though the names were covered with a spray, the name became illegible after a winter or two. I find it vital to keep a record of each plot of daffodil plantings. I use plastic stakes and I find that a soft lead pencil makes the best and most lasting mark. I push these stakes in the ground. It is amazing how some names will remain for years, while others fade out in less than one season. I try to renew the names each year. The plastic stakes do serve a useful purpose as they do mark the locations of numerous varieties.

Some people refer to daffodils as "buttercups." It would be interesting to learn the origin of this terminology. Lucy Christian suggests that a certain jonquil hybrid named Buttercup might have been responsible. Buttercup, 7a, was a seedling from Emperor  $\times$  *N. jonquilla* and was introduced around 1900. I have grown this variety for many years and I would not part with it.

Robert Jerrell of Orinda, California, has written some interesting information about the leaf growth of some of his daffodils. Some of them were reluctant to go dormant when they were grown in some shade. When they were exposed to full sun, they finally went dormant after 6 weeks. A few pots of seedlings growing in a lath house did not go dormant. Watering was necessary, however, to keep them green. A row of *N. bulbocodium*, *N. cyclamineus*, and *N. triandrus* in full sun in another bed stayed green throughout the entire year. The following spring a new set of leaves pushed up, and there was a double complement. Buds formed as usual. This raises the question of what can be expected in the way of bulb development. Will the bulb grow to a larger size or will it develop faster to its normal size?

From my own experience, I have found that a cool wet spring and summer prolonged the maturing of the daffodil leaves and bulbs. Likewise, the bulbs attained larger size in a season's growth. I have also noted that bulbs retain their roots in active service during a cool and wet summer. Roots dissipate when the soil becomes dry for long periods of time. If there is a short growing season with dry and hot weather, the bulbs mature early, the leaves die down, and the bulbs achieve a smaller size. Bulbs attain their strength after the period of flowering has ended. This is the basic reason why daffodil leaves should never be mowed to the ground. While a first mowing will not always kill the daffodil, the bulbs are reduced in size and strength so that another growing season is often required for their restoration.



The Prize-winning Float in the Grand Floral Street Parade of the 1972 Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival. Floats are covered with hundreds of thousands of golden daffodils from the Puyallup Valley.

## PUYALLUP VALLEY DAFFODIL FESTIVAL

"Happiness is . . ." will be the Daffodil Festival theme this year. Now in its 40th year, Festival Week will be held April 7-15 in the State of Washington, with the cities of Tacoma, Puyallup, Sumner, Orting, and Fife participating. Among the many special events of the Festival will be a three-day Daffodil Flower Show, April 13-15, in Puyallup, a three-city Grand Floral Street Parade on April 14, and a Marine Floral Parade on April 15.

Daffodil bulbs were introduced to the Puyallup Valley in the early 1930's to replace the area's dying hop industry. From mid-March on, fields of daffodils, tulips, and other bulb flowers provide a colorful spectacle. Valley growers produce 20% of the Nation's daffodil and bulbous iris and 80% of its tulips. Cut flowers are also big business in the area, and each year about 10 million daffodil blooms are sold by the Puyallup Valley Flower Coop, and last year 3,600,000 cut tulips and 1,800,000 Dutch iris blooms were sold.

Blooms are picked in bud form, when the color is just beginning to show, and shipped by air all over continental United States, as well as to Alaska and Hawaii. Because of this practice of early cutting for the cut-flower market, large fields of blooming daffodils are not seen as often as in the past.

Some "mother blocks" of bulbs are permitted to bloom, however, and these fields attract many visitors and photographers.

Although King Alfred is the best-known and most-grown variety, as many as 300 daffodil varieties are said to be produced in the Valley on a commercial basis.

## NOTES ON SPECIES

The recent report of the Editor on two small jonquil species leads me to add the following possible help at clarification from personal experience.

Most species reach the gardener as "collected." People who live near where the wild ones are found dig the plants in bloom, strip tops and roots, and bag the bulbs. These "plant collectors" are not the ones you read about—the plant explorers—but although they do not know one daffodil from another they supply most of the species on the market.

Needless to say, these bulbs are not too robust, especially as many species make small bulbs that suffer greatly in transit even when properly harvested. Therefore, it is more than likely that there will be no bloom at all for the first or even the second year from such bulbs. For instance, buying 100 "*rupicola*" I have waited for two years, and in the third found four little *N. asturiensis*. I just dig them out, put them where I want *asturiensis*, and wait to see what comes the next year. It may be *N. watieri*, *N. juncifolius*, even *N. rupicola*—perhaps nothing.

The hardier jonquils have not presented an identification problem here. *N. watieri* comes just ahead of *N. rupicola*—both perfect stars of varying size and form, respectively white and yellow. A little later follows tinier, branched *N. scaberulus*. Only after these three have entirely gone does *N. juncifolius* come into bloom. Like *N. scaberulus* it is branched, but its blooms are larger, though neither as large or as bright as *N. calcicola*.

It is interesting to note that the three earlier ones, with *N. calcicola*, are grouped together by Dr. Fernandes and others, while *N. juncifolius*, because of its greener, smaller leaves and sweeter scent belongs to another group.

All come quickly and easily from seed, so if you like them do grow your own, knowing you are preserving plants increasingly imperilled by scavengers, careless distribution, untutored planting, and now even bulldozers.

—ELIZABETH T. CAPEN

*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 sulfur into the surface soil, but no other nutriment. This year 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 florets. 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 a gift from Carl Amason has caused me wonderment. March 11 the first plant of *N. bulbocodium* *Tenuifolius* bloomed, charming as only these little

members of Subgenus *Corbularia* can be. It was a short-lived flower, however, and shriveled away in less than 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 in my mind as to the origin of this second scape, but I was careful to leave the remnants of scape #1 and photographed the situation.

—PAT HANCOCK

I have a bloom of *N. cantabricus monophyllus* in front of me which I plucked from the coldframe this morning (January 1). It is very fragrant and the pot is covered with buds and bloom just opening. It is a wonderful lift on a wintry day to see a daffodil, as that means spring is on the way, even though the way is still a long time off by the calendar.

—HELEN K. LINK

## CORRESPONDENCE

Knowehead  
Dergmoney  
Omagh  
Co. Tyrone  
3rd January, 1973

Dear Daffodil Friends,

Greetings from Omagh and District Horticultural Society, which has been honoured to have visits from some of the more widely travelled amongst you. We all have very pleasant memories of these visits which have added tremendously to the prestige of our Daffodil Show in addition to helping popularise daffodils in our area.

Following the visit of Wells and Mary Knierim we have been privileged to be the first Society outside America to stage the ADS Red-White-Blue Ribbon for American raised varieties.

These links with your Society are treasured and it is our hope that they can be strengthened and extended in coming years with many more visits resulting in further friendly transatlantic correspondence.

Despite the sad news from Ulster most of us manage to live relatively normal lives and every effort is made to persevere with normal pursuits. Societies are making arrangements for this year's daffodil shows. Ten years ago the only worthwhile daffodil show was at Ballymena; in 1973 nine Societies are competing for favourable dates in the spring calendar. This revival of interest is one which we are all anxious to stimulate and encourage.

In addition to the increase in the number and quality of our shows, two new daffodil gardens are being created. The Guy L. Wilson Memorial Garden in the grounds of the New University of Ulster at Coleraine, near the famous Giant's Causeway is progressing nicely. Over 6,000 bulbs were planted last fall and some 3,000 the previous year. The other garden is at Tannaghmore in the new city of Craigavon and here too the emphasis is on daffodils, planted in huge naturalised drifts and in shrub borders. Already both gardens are well worth visiting. In a few years they should be major tourist attractions as well as providing living examples of the best modern daffodils and the various ways in which they can be used to adorn our gardens.

We hope that those of you who propose visiting the British Isles at daffodil time will try to include Ulster, particularly Omagh, in your itineraries. A warm welcome and friendly hospitality awaits you. We would be delighted to have a volunteer expert American judge for the Red-White-Blue Ribbon class.

Below is a list of major events on the British Isles daffodil calendar.

- 3-4 April—RHS Daffodil Competition, London
- 17-18 April—RHS Daffodil Show, London
- 21 April—Bangor H. S. Daffodil Show (The Championship of Ireland class to be staged here in 1973)
- 21-23 April—Daffodil Society's Show, Solihull, Warwickshire
- 24 April—Ballymena Daffodil Show, Co. Antrim
- 25 April—Enniskillen Daffodil Show, Co. Fermanagh
- Omagh Daffodil Weekend:
  - 28 April—Omagh Daffodil Show, Co. Tyrone  
Annual Daffodil Dinner
  - 29 April—Daffodil Garden Visits, including G. L. Wilson Memorial Garden at Coleraine

The undersigned will be pleased to offer assistance with arrangements for accommodation either in hotels or in members' houses. Why not take the plunge, come and visit us and see our daffodils.

Yours sincerely  
BRIAN S. DUNCAN

*Dear ADS Members,*

We look forward to welcoming all of you to the Daffodil Mart on April 13 and hope that many of you will return on your own later to chat about daffodils.

We are building a nice collection of miniatures again and hope to be able to offer quite a few of them after lifting and sorting in June. We will put out a list of both acclimated domestic and imported stock. Please drop us a note if you would like to receive one.

We'd be happy to trade for certain varieties that we do not list. Drop me a line or talk to me at the convention.

We hope you have a good blooming season and hope to see you in April.

*Brent Heath*

DAFFODIL MART  
Box 629, Gloucester, Virginia 23061

## BOOK NEWS

A book cherished by those fortunate to possess copies but long since out of print is "The Little Bulbs" by Elizabeth Lawrence, an ADS member from Charlotte, N. C. We are told that it has now been reprinted by S. G. Phillips, Inc., 305 W. 86th Street, New York, N. Y., 10024 from whom copies may be obtained for \$6.95 plus 28¢ postage. It contains a great deal of lore and information about many of the daffodil species and smaller forms.

Another volume which has returned to the market and should be of interest to members is "My Garden in Spring" by E. A. Bowles. This is the first volume of a seasonal trilogy of which sets or single copies command very high prices on the rare book market. One edition omitting the colored illustrations has been brought out by David & Charles, South Devon House, Newton Abbot, Devon, England. The quoted price in the United Kingdom is £3.25, which would convert to American currency at about \$7.80 at current rates to which should be added a sum to cover postage. Another reprint which does include the colored illustrations has been published by Augustus M. Kelley, an antiquarian book dealer whose address is P. O. Box 458, Little Compton, R. I., 02837. The price is \$12.50 which apparently includes postage.

Mr. Bowles (1865-1954) was the author of the erudite "A Handbook of Narcissus," a major study of the genus which is now out of print. "My Garden in Spring" is written in a popular vein and is widely regarded as one of the most delightful books on gardening ever written. Chapters are devoted to the numerous genera on which Mr. Bowles was a recognized authority and the daffodil has not been overlooked.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

### *Blom's Gold Medal Daffodils*

*We supply you with the finest quality bulbs at realistic and competitive prices — added with sound advice and excellent service.*

*Our daffodils are home grown from highly selected stocks and their cleanliness is beyond all doubt.*

*Special offer of famous pink Irish daffodils.*

Send for free colored catalogue to:

**WALTER BLOM & ZOON B. V.**

**HILLEGOM — HOLLAND**

**TELEX- 41508**

## TIPS FOR THE INEXPERIENCED EXHIBITOR

By Stan Baird, *Blue Lake, California*

*From 1972 Schedule, Northern California Daffodil Society*

Begin watching your daffodils closely at least three weeks before the show. If hail storms or strong winds threaten, some type of protection from the weather is permissible. Flowers must be grown in the open, but this does not preclude the use of temporary protection against strong sun, high winds, or hail. Wide strips of burlap fastened to stout stakes will provide good protection from either strong wind or too much sun. The pink cups and orange-red cups are most susceptible to damage from hot sun. Therefore, they must frequently either be cut early or given some protection from the sun. Generally speaking, flowers develop and open best on the plant. However, when it is desirable to hurry a choice bloom into opening, some exhibitors have success by cutting the flowers when buds show color and bringing them inside to open in relatively warm temperatures. Some place them in a dark closet for this purpose and keep the stems in warm water. It is recognized that *this procedure is not effective with all varieties*. If the soil becomes the least bit dry during the weeks preceding the show, water *heavily and daily*. It is almost impossible to give daffodils too much water during their growing season. The color on pink daffodils is especially variable. While good pink coloration cannot be expected during very hot, dry weather, it is also believed that the color will not develop well if the temperature is too low. In Ireland, where spring temperatures are sometimes quite low, Mrs. Richardson frequently places glass boxes over her choice pink daffodils during blooming season to bring daytime temperatures up to 60°. Pink-cupped daffodils have been observed to turn several shades deeper within only a few hours after being cut and brought inside to a warmer temperature.

*Selecting the Right Blooms.* Try to select blooms of good exhibition form. This does *not* mean that you must limit yourself to new and expensive varieties. It is also well to remember that varieties which are not generally considered "exhibition varieties" will occasionally produce blooms well worth exhibiting. Good exhibition form means that the perianth (petals) should be smooth and reasonably flat. The perianth should not be "ribby" and should be free from nicks, notches, or "mitten thumps." Some reflexing

### **RICHARDSON DAFFODILS**

*The name with an unequalled record of success*

84 Gold Medals

90 Awards of Merit

24 First Class Certificates

*Wholesale and retail price lists and descriptive catalogue free on application. Special terms for garden clubs.*

**MRS. LIONEL RICHARDSON**

Prospect House, Waterford, Ireland

of the perianth is not objectionable, but it should not have some petals pointing forward and others backward. The petals that comprise the perianth should be wide enough to overlap well. There should be good balance between the size of the cup or trumpet and the perianth. The flower should be well posed on its stem. Except in types where drooping is characteristic, such as the triandrus type, the bloom should be slightly above a right angle to the stem. The color should be bright and clear. The bloom should be in good condition—neither too young for proper development of color and size nor so old that it is beginning to fade and show signs of withering. Petals of heavy but smooth substance are preferred to those that are thin and papery. The stem should be straight and free of any twisting or distortion. It should be neither abnormally thick nor thin and spindly, and its length should be in good proportion to the size of the flower.

*Hardening off Blooms.* Cut the stems at an angle at or slightly above ground level. Do not cut any of the white part of the stem as it will not absorb water readily. For best results, cut the blooms early in the morning while the stem is still full of stored moisture. Place the stems immediately in warm water that is not over two or three inches deep. The water should be as warm as you can comfortably place your hand in—about 110° if you wish to be exact. Adding ¼ teaspoon of sugar to each two quarts of water purportedly gives the blooms an extra boost. It is wise to label each flower as to variety when you cut it. The judges are permitted to disqualify blooms that are incorrectly labeled. The purpose of the warm water is to open the cells in the stem so that they will absorb more water. After an hour or two, remove the blooms from the warm water and place them in cold water. This closes the cells so that the stem holds the water that it has absorbed. Again, the water should not be more than about two inches deep. Plunging the stems in very deep water results in “water-logged” blooms.

*Grooming the Blooms.* After cutting, groom your flowers carefully. *Do not wait until you arrive at the exhibit hall to do this!* Grooming your blooms means carefully removing all dust and mud spots. It is best to remove mud spots promptly. The longer they are left on the bloom, the harder they are to remove. Some exhibitors lick off mud spots. Others, with an eye to sanitation, use a cloth slightly dampened with detergent. The best procedure, of course, is to prevent most mud spots by using a good mulch around your daffodils so that rains do not splatter muddy water on the blooms. Any

**MRS. J. ABEL SMITH**

*Offers*

**PINK DAFFODILS**

Also other choice EXHIBITION and DECORATIVE  
varieties including NEW HYBRIDS raised at —

**Orchard House**

Letty Green nr. Hertford, England

*Descriptive list free on application*

pollen on the cup or trumpet should be removed. A Q-Tip is ideal for this purpose. Take some along when you take your blooms to the show, and give your blooms a careful last-minute check before taking them to the show bench. Do *not* remove the dried husk which encased the bud before it opened. Flowers that want to droop can sometimes be improved by placing them beneath a strong light for four or five hours or longer. Check them regularly to insure that the light does not cause the bloom to rise too much. Overlapping of clustered blooms can often be corrected by gently wedging them apart with cotton, which should be left in place for several hours.

*Holding Blooms in the Refrigerator.* If you have some choice blooms that open before show time, they may be held in the refrigerator for up to two weeks. After the blooms have been "hardened off" with the warm water, place the stems in about two inches of cold water and place them in the refrigerator. Some suggest that the refrigerator should be kept at 45°. Others leave it at its usual temperature. Since daffodils like high humidity, some exhibitors place the containers on a wet towel which has been placed in the bottom of the refrigerator and then spray the blooms once or twice a day with a fine mist of water using a Windex bottle or similar device.

## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

### *Tazetta Seedling News from Cornwall*

From the Matador × Soleil d'Or seedlings raised by Mr. Harry Tuggle and sent to us by Mr. Murray Evans in 1971, the first flower opened over Christmas. This had two florets on the stem about the size of Matador with sulfur perianth and orange corona, but was rather short. The second flower opened on December 28, and would make a good commercial type of flower, being quite tall and flowering well above the foliage. It has all the characteristics of Matador but with the early flowering habit of Soleil d'Or. There are a number of buds growing away quickly now with one other excellent shape flower in bloom, but again rather short stemmed. In the same field we also have a few 2-year-down Newton and Soleil d'Or, both of which will be at least 2 or 3 weeks before flowering, depending on the weather.

In the article published in the Daffodil Journal for March 1971 I mentioned that we had a particularly healthy looking lot of seedlings resulting from the 1969 pollinations of tazettas. When I lifted these seedlings as 2-year-olds in 1971 I was amazed at the size of the bulbs, many being small round bulbs with, in a few cases, one or two small offsets. Growth last year was phenomenal, with a few bulbs producing five to seven broad leaves. On November 22 the first flower opened, quite a reasonable shape with lemon perianth and gold corona and 10 florets on the stem—and a little less than 4 years old! This was a cross between Autumn Sol and Newton, and several more flowers have opened since, one of which has a bright red corona. We covered them with Linden Lights just before Christmas, in case we had a freeze, for some of the parents are only semi-hardy. The parents of those in flower so far include Autumn Sol, Newton, *N. tazetta aureus*, and French Sol. The few seedlings from Soleil d'Or are not growing very vigorously.

—BARBARA M. FRY

*Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station*

## CULTIVAR COMMENTS: YELLOW TRUMPETS

*All the following comments are from the October 1972 issue of CODS Corner, Newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, where they appeared with others under the title "How do Your Trumpets Grow?" The Editor invites cultivar comments reflecting personal experience and opinion.*

King Alfred is an excellent choice for drift planting in large numbers. It increases easily and its early traditional yellow bloom provides a fine splash of color in the garden when planted in this way. Its bulbs are both inexpensive and obtainable locally wherever spring bulbs are sold. Although King Alfred holds an F.C.C. rating, it does not do well in shows, principally because of poor perianth form which is characteristic of most of the older varieties. Enjoy it seen in a large area as "a host of golden daffodils."

—CYNTHIA BELL

Arctic Gold, a Richardson bulb with an F.C.C., is the top ranking 1a in my garden. The blooms of medium size and intense gold color are so faultless and borne on straight and strong stems. The substance of Arctic Gold is exceptional and probably accounts for the long holding quality. Arctic Gold is truly a well balanced exhibition bloom and retails for less than a dollar. From one bulb there were three blooms the first year, six blooms the second year (one of which took a Gold Ribbon), and six blooms last year, the third year. This cultivar is an asset to any collection.

Golden Rapture, Richardson bulb, is a good exhibition flower and holds an F.C.C. The bloom is very large with a large corona. The substance is good, but has a coarse texture in my garden. It is an early bloomer in my garden, but was planted in a "warm spot." When I dug it last year it had increased moderately. I haven't used this cultivar in a collection because it is a little large for a well balanced collection.

Spanish Gold was purchased 4 years ago from Mrs. Richardson, three bulbs costing 90¢. It has increased nicely and blooms a little later than some of the 1a's. Color is Spanish Gold's greatest virtue, being intense and clear. It is not as large as some 1a's but is a nice, well balanced specimen for exhibition.



Our  
**SPLIT CORONA, 'COLLAR'** and  
our other raised daffodils bring  
**HIGH AWARDS**  
to their exhibitors in whichever  
part of the world they are shown.

*Free list will be sent on application*

**J. Gerritsen & Son,  
Voorschoten, Holland**

Unsurpassable has been in my garden for 5 years. Six bulbs were planted in heavy clay, and when dug this past summer, they had increased to almost a half-bushel of lovely bulbs. This variety will always have a place in my garden because it is so early and gets me excited about the arrival of the daffodil season. It is much too coarse and floppy to be a good exhibition flower, but is very lovely in the garden.

—RUTH PARDUE

Ark Royal—a Richardson bulb purchased about 3 years ago. It is a mid-season bloomer for trumpet class. This is a large clear yellow flower of very thick substance; the perianth is broad and overlapping nicely to form a background for a bold, but nicely flared trumpet which has a serrated rim. So far it has not increased much but makes a nice display in the garden. The stems are fairly tall and strong, which makes a nicely balanced flower all-round. A good specimen is of exhibition calibre.

Bayard—I purchased this one because of its name. It is one recommended by Mrs. Reginald Blue as a good performer in her own garden. It is rather small for the trumpet class, but it is a good late season bloomer of very neat and precise character much like a small Kingscourt. It has a lovely canary yellow color, is of much substance and good form. It is a beautiful clump in my garden and deserves a place on the show bench as well. This is one to grow to prolong the trumpet season. It pleases me and, of course, my husband, too.

Lurgain—This is a J. S. B. Lea introduction. It is much like Ark Royal mentioned above, but blooms about a week earlier and is long lasting. It is quite a bold flower with a broad overlapping perianth of very thick substance. It is a good performer in my garden, withstands adverse weather conditions, and is always a welcome sight in the spring. Just what a trumpet should be.

—GRACE BAIRD

Windjammer (Dunlop, 1964) is a lemon-colored trumpet which blooms in early midseason. It has bloomed in my garden for 3 years, and this year the blooms lasted quite a long time in good condition. Good form and substance make this a flower suited for exhibition.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

## **JOHN LEA**

*Engleheart Cup Winner — 1971*

### **Exhibition and Modern Hybrid Daffodils**

*Send for free descriptive price list*

Dunley Hall  
Stourport-on-Severn  
Worcestershire, England

**CHARLES H. MUELLER**  
**Bulb Specialist**

River Road, New Hope, Pa. 18938

**WORLD'S FINEST BULBS**

VISIT OUR SPRING DISPLAY — a living catalogue, open to the public from April 1 to May 25. It contains more than 1,200 varieties of spring-flowering bulbs from which to select and order your bulbs for fall planting. Blooming times range from the earliest Snowdrops, through Hyacinths, Daffodils and Tulips, to the last Wood Hyacinths.

TULIPS include newest Dutch hybrids, some of which can be seen only here.

DAFFODILS include best Dutch, English, Irish and West Coast varieties.

*Write for Special Daffodil Offer or Fall Folder.*

**G. ZANDBERGEN-TERWEGEN**  
**SASSENHEIM** **HOLLAND**

---

**Gold Medal Daffodils,**  
**including a variety of**  
**Small Hybrid and**  
**Miniature Narcissi**

**Special quotation on request**

## SLEEPER

I have heard reliable, sober daffodil growers state that certain bulbs they planted neglected to make an appearance when spring came but that on the following year there they were in all their glory. I always politely listened to this and while I know that in nature anything can happen, I thought that my friends were a bit addled or that they kept poor records.

However — early in January 1971 Lil Meyer presented me with a fat bulb each of 5a Moonshine and 2b Bella Vista (the Dutch one, not the unregistered Australian 3b Bella Vista). It was a bit late in the season but I chopped a hole in the local tundra and planted the bulbs. When April came, Moonshine, later than usual, gave a lovely bloom and produced lush foliage. Nary a sign of Bella Vista. In July I decided to move Moonshine and to peek at the mortal remains of Bella Vista. There it was, a fat, large triple-nose bulb, looking as if it has just come from Holland.

Apparently the bulb's triggering system, some plant hormone that tells the bulb to "go," had failed. In mid-April of 1972, 15 months after it was first planted, Bella Vista produced three good-sized white and orange flowers. Perhaps my friends were not so addled after all.

— W. O. Ticknor

*(In part from Washington Daffodil Society  
Newsletter, March 1972)*

### **OREGON GROWN NOVELTY DAFFODILS**

Including our new introductions and some of the best from other breeders here and abroad. Delivery in September.

*Write for free descriptive price list*

**MURRAY W. EVANS**

Rt. 1, Box 525, Corbett, Oregon 97019

## *African Violets*

*Would you like to know about the growing and showing of this fascinating, everblooming House Plant? Write to The African Violet Society of America, Inc., P.O. Box 1326-D, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901 for a free Brochure. Better still, send \$6 for membership with all its advantages plus 5 issues of a colorful, informative magazine.*



## HEMEROCALLIS

(Daylilies)

Enjoy this wonderful flower when your daffodil season is finished. Its long bloom season will greatly expand your garden enjoyment.

Constant improvements in color, size, form and habits insure rapid growth of interest in this fine plant.

Four colorful journals a year filled with informative data on varieties, culture, performance and progress. Many Round Robins open to participation.



ONLY \$5.00 PER YEAR

Join THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

Mrs. Arthur W. Parry, *Secretary-Editor*

Signal Mountain, Tennessee 37377

## Especially For *Iris* Lovers!



AIS membership brings you . . . . .

- *What Every Iris Grower Should Know: beautiful handbook on all kinds of irises, their culture, color, awards and details of many AIS activities you can enjoy.*
- *The Bulletin: each quarterly issue packed with interesting, helpful articles, variety reports, iris information.*
- *Invitations to join letter robins: choose from over 20 iris subjects; get to know irisersians in your own area, across the country, around the world.*
- *All this plus local, regional, national meetings, garden tours, shows and much more.*

FOR ONLY \$7.50 A YEAR

**JOIN US NOW!**

**AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110**

## PEONIES, *Queen of Flowers*

Spectacular beauty, fragrant endurance unlimited, practically a permanent perennial. Excellent for use in landscape as an accent plant during blooming season, foliage decorative until hard frosts. Peonies — a permanent investment — will bloom for years.

*Join the American Peony Society*

*Dues \$7.50, paid annually. Bulletin published quarterly.*

*Send for list of publications.*



AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

250 INTERLACHEN RD., HOPKINS, MINN. 55343

## 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. \$1.00

Membership application forms. No charge.

Colored prints of daffodil varieties for lectures. Set of 55 prints, 6 by 8¼ inches. For loan, \$1.00

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 \$3.40 - Cloth \$4.90
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 .....	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal .....	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal .....	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1962, 1963, 1964 .....	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures .....	two 8-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre ( <i>Reprint</i> ) .....	2.00
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence .....	2.50
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969..	2.75
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book ( <i>new copies</i> ):	
1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .....	3.00 ea.
1967, 1968 .....	3.50 ea.
1969, 1970 .....	4.25 ea.
1971 .....	5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report .....	1.00
Daffodils 1972 .....	3.00
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.
Show entry cards .....	500 for \$7.00; 1000 for \$13.00

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.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840

## *Novelty Daffodils*

Listed below are a few new ones scheduled for introduction in 1973:

- ADORATION — An unusual small flower giving both single and double blooms.
- ASTALOT — A beautifully formed ivory cream.
- ALABASTER — Very late, pure white double.
- AUDACITY — White with large flat pale yellow crown fading to white.
- BONUS — An early deep yellow cyclamineus hybrid.
- CURLEW — Strong growing, long crowned jonquil hybrid.
- DESSERT — Very smooth, broad white perianth, pale lemon crown.
- ERLIROSE — Heavy textured reflexing white perianth, rose crown.
- FASTIDIOUS — Ivory white show flower of exquisite form.
- FINERY — Rounded white perianth, frilled lemon and buff crown.
- FOCAL POINT — Lemon perianth and large frilled crown fading to near white.
- JADE — Late pure white with green eye.
- OPALESCENT — White with pale yellow crown flushed lavender and apricot.
- PEARL PASTEL — Smooth white perianth, mother-of-pearl crown.
- SILETZ — Decorative star-like 2d.
- SWIFT — Large nearly white cyclamineus hybrid.
- WINDFALL — Yellow perianth, orange gold much frilled crown.

In addition, we plan to offer some new ones from Roberta Watrous, Charles Culpepper, and George E. Morrill. If your name is not on our mailing list, write for catalog.

**GRANT E. MITSCH**

“Daffodil Haven”

CANBY, OREGON 97013