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The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 10

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS APRIL 15, 1974

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## 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.
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<i>Individual Contributing Member</i> .....	\$10 or more per year.
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## PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Charity May, favorite 6a, one of the famous trio resulting from a cross of Mitylene X *N. cyclamineus* made by Cyril F. Coleman in England in 1936, initiating a new era in breeding cyclamineus hybrids.

*Photograph by Willis H. Wheeler*

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## HOW TO BE CALM, COOL AND COLLECTED WHILE SHOWING DAFFODILS

By MARY S. CARTWRIGHT, Nashville, Tenn.

*Reprinted from the March 1966 issue (now out of print)  
in response to numerous requests.*

Show time is almost upon us again. Do you turn pale at the thought? Many of us dread the effort of preparing and entering our flowers. It is always such a rush at the last minute. Our nerves become frayed, our heads ache, hands tremble, and worst of all—our feet hurt. Then there is this talk about grooming flowers! Who in the world has time for that?

The answer to all your problems is to establish some sort of routine in your preparation. You won't find the easiest way the first time, but

each time you prepare your flowers you will discover new ways of becoming more efficient.

Grooming really begins in the garden. If you have a good mulch on your beds you will have fewer dirt spots. An adequate windbreak helps prevent tears. As volumes could be written on the subject of mulches and windbreaks, this step will be left up to you for the time being.

As your flowers bloom out during the weeks before the show you can cut them and place them in a refrigerator that is not colder than 45°F. Now cutting is not a matter of just walking along a flower bed and plucking a likely looking bloom with your fingers. It is a serious matter. First of all, check the bloom for quality before you pick it. This is a big time saver as it immediately eliminates a lot of flowers not worthy of the show bench which you would have to cull at a later time anyway. Your cutting equipment should consist of a sharp knife, a handful of tags, pencil and containers of warm water.

The stem is cut at a slight angle, as long as possible without cutting the yellowed part. Since a fresh cut should be made when the bloom is finally placed in the show container, it is better to have the stem too long at this stage. Place the cut stem immediately in the container of warm water and put the tag with the name and class around the neck of the daffodil. A pencil is used as the tag sometimes becomes wet, causing ink to run. As my flowers are planted according to classes and divisions and marked permanently as to name and class, picking and labeling becomes almost methodical. Each division, or class, according to the number picked, goes into a separate container. As for the container, a plastic milk carton, either quart or half-gallon, with the top cut off is most useful. These cartons store neatly in the refrigerator and can be thrown away when the daffodil season is over.

Spray the refrigerated flowers every day with a fine mist of tepid water, which will keep your flowers crisp. A small Japanese flower sprayer is perfect for this but a Windex bottle and sprayer works just as well.

As the show day approaches start grooming your blooms, container by container. A card-table and chair is set up in the garage or basement where it is cool, and the work begins.

Hold the flower facing you and check the stem. The ribs should run straight up and down on the left and right sides. If they don't, gently twist the stem at the neck until the ribs are in place. If you are in doubt as to your ability, practice first on a flower you don't plan to show. If the head is too high, gently push it down to its proper position. On the other hand, if it is drooping (and should not for its variety) place it under an electric light so the light will gradually draw the head up. Clustered blooms that overlap each other can be gently wedged apart with a piece of kleenex or absorbent cotton. This will take several hours to work effectively.

If a petal is obstinate and persists in falling forward, gently roll it back over your finger, smoothing it carefully. Sometimes a collar of paper helps. This is made by cutting two pieces of paper approximately four inches square. A slit is then cut to the center. Cut a hole in the center of the two papers large enough to go around the cup of your bloom. Place the papers, one on either side of the perianth petals, which have been carefully straightened out. Clip the papers together with small paper clips, and leave in place at least overnight.

What I have failed to mention so far is how to clean your bloom, which is actually done before one starts working on its shape. All loose dust and pollen can be easily removed with a camel's hair brush from the art supply counter. Remove all traces of loose pollen on the cup, as this is an eyesore to the discerning judge and could be the deciding point between two otherwise perfect blooms.

For years I've tried different methods of washing off rain and dirt spots but never was too successful until last year when a friend told me of her remarkable discovery. Her method of licking off spots with her tongue was tried and found to work perfectly. I must admit I often wonder if a daffodil petal is poisonous.

A few days before the show decide which classes you will enter. Now this sounds terribly efficient and it does give one a wonderful feeling to have all this taken care of so far in advance. You will, no doubt, change some of your entries later on, but the bulk of the decisions can be made at this time. Make up the collections first. By listing your cut blooms on paper you can juggle them around until they are placed to your satisfaction without ever touching a flower. Be sure to have a few extras for each collection in case of fatalities. What's left over can always be entered as a single specimen.

The night before the show plug in the coffee pot and get to work. Don't plan on having the entire day and evening before the show free. You will either have to help with the staging, entertain the visiting judges or travel to an out-of-town show.

If at all possible, get your show containers ahead of time and place your blooms in them the night before in the peace and quiet of your own home. This will give you plenty of time to arrange the foliage, or the boxwood sprays or the wedges or whatever else the schedule requires. Add the entry card to each specimen or collection. These cards were stamped with your name and address a week or two before, wired ready to apply at this time. If the show containers are not available, place each daffodil in its own Coke bottle, so all it needs is to be lifted out, tag and all, and placed in the container at the show. It's easier to carry the bottles in their wooden case than in a plastic six-pack, but the latter is better than nothing. Don't bring the daffodils to the show in a bucket, unlabeled. You'll be frantic from the chore of entering your flowers and swear never, ever, to enter another.

Last thing, before you go to bed for an hour or two, check your equipment basket. What in the world is that? It's a life-saver for jangled nerves! It holds extra entry tags (with your name and address on them, of course), 3x5 cards for collections, pen, pencil, sharp knife, cotton, camel's hair brush, show schedule, RHS classification list (including the miniature list, please), Q-tips to remove spots, and a tranquilizer—just in case.

The morning of the show all you have to do is load up the car—after you've made one last trip round the garden to see if you've missed some gem. Don't forget to add the two you "hatched" during the night. This is a grand emergency method of forcing a bud to develop into bloom under an electric light bulb. Spray your flowers once again before you leave for the show. If you have a long trip, do it again enroute. Protect your flowers as much as possible from wind, sun and heat, even if you have to suffer discomfort.

With such efficient preparations you will arrive at the show, calm, cool and collected. Happy blue ribbons to you!

## CLOSEUP LOOK AT THE CONVENTION

By PEGGY MACNEALE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

Even though it's still the dead of winter as I write, by the time you read this the Convention will be only weeks away. We fervently hope your plans have jelled, and that you have already sent in your registration. It looks as though gas rationing may not be in force by April 18, so load up your cars with daffodils and wend your way to the Queen City. We are anxious to see you.

To add some extra information, since you read the Prevue in the December Journal, here is a Closeup, to help you focus on some of the events in store for you. In answer to a few queries we've had about the doings for the spouses who may get a little tired of daffodil talk—yes, the Reds *will* be playing in town that week-end. There is a Saturday afternoon game with San Diego, as well as night games earlier in the week. We can't promise, at this writing, but hope we can arrange to have a box, seating 20 people, set aside for the ADS. Golfers may wish to bring their clubs. There is a good public course—lovely, and long holes—at a county park in the neighborhood of the motel. Private courses require a member to play, but we *might* be able to manage this, except that it is difficult on Saturdays. We even have a treat for the music lovers, with the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra performing at Music Hall on Friday and Saturday nights.

Letters from several commercial growers assure us that every attempt will be made to send us flowers. The Harrisons both hope to be with us in person, and Kate Reade writes that her daughter may be able to come over with a Carncairn exhibit. Unfortunately the London Show is the 17th and 18th, which is cutting things pretty close for many of our friends who would like to join us.

Betty Hobson is rounding up several extra trophies for blue-ribbon winners in some of the show classes. These will be permanent awards in the form of useful articles that will serve as souvenirs of the 1974 convention.

Our program is almost ready for the printer, and will be mailed to registrants, along with a show schedule. Our dinner speakers were mentioned in the December prevue. We can now give the titles of the talks. On Friday night Dr. Ray C. Allen will speak on "The Future of The Special Plant Societies." Dr. Allen is the newly elected president of the American Rose Society, and as Director of Kingwood Center here in Ohio, he is well acquainted with the activities of the Hemerocallis Society, the Iris Society, etc. We hope to have members of some of these other groups attend our dinner that evening.

On Saturday evening, our banquet speaker will be Dr. Charles C. King, Executive Director of the Ohio Biological Survey. His topic is "Ecology and Gardening," which sounds serious, but I am advised that Dr. King is a most witty speaker, and we are looking forward to a treat.

Of course there will be talks about daffodils. On Friday morning at the Nature Center we will hear about the old and new daffodils in "Lob's Wood," and then have a good hour to wander around and inspect them. On Saturday morning Mrs. C. E. Fitzwater, from Huntington, W. Va., who exhibited that green-cupped daffodil in Williamsburg, will enlighten us on "Hybridizing as a Hobby." Bill Pannill will give us instructions on how to acclimatize bulbs from "down under" when he auctions off the New Zealand bulbs at the Sat-

urday buffet breakfast. All in all, we hope you will find the programs interesting and fun.

Elsewhere in this Journal there is a reprint of the registration blank and Holiday Inn information. We have also worked out a partial-fee registration form for those who cannot be here the whole weekend. Please write me, or Caroline Hoppin, for a copy if you need one. We will be delighted to see you for any length of time you can be with us.

## COLOR ME GRAY NO LONGER

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

One fascinating bit of new information is the fact that daffodils are no longer gray. For too many years and generations we and our forebears have looked at gray, monochromatic illustrations of daffodils. Color printing and photography have been expensive and, until fairly recently, the state of the arts left far too much to the imagination. Therefore, daffodils were gray.

The Classified List of daffodils had done nothing to remedy this depressing outlook. Measurements, accurate to the millimeter, seemed to be the all-important thing in pigeon-holing daffodils—and so they are, if the lovely blooms are all done out in shades of gray. The Classification has done an admirable job of encoding the body outlines of daffodils. But on the other hand, it has failed miserably in its chief function.

The real purpose of any classification is to allow the comparison of like things. And herein the good, dull, depressing grays of our Classified List have failed us. Daffodil blooms are not gray—they run the gamut of all colors and shades, save those having a basis in blue. Color is really what daffodils are all about. One has only to compare one of John Lea's beautifully engineered, highly colored "red cups" with Galway and its self-gold to realize they have little in common. And yet, the Classified List, viewing these blooms through gray lenses, has told us they are kindred and must stand together.

You will be pleased that the Classified List now recognizes that color is one of the dominant attributes of a daffodil bloom. The gray glasses are gone! For the first time, it is now both practically and officially possible to "color in" our mental images of daffodils, and to record coloration as ancillary data to the sharp anatomic outlines heretofore starkly drawn by the Classified List. The marriage has been accomplished between the RHS Classified List and the color-codings of the ADS Daffodil Data Bank. Such a union has been approved by the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee and the final blessing has been bestowed by the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society. All of us may now officially color in our daffodils.

To accomplish this has not been especially easy. To tell my story I must reach back almost 15 years when a plan for the storage of substantial amounts of daffodil information in a computer was implemented. As this system of storage and retrieval grew, it later was officially dignified as the Daffodil Data Bank of the ADS. Among the data stored were a coded description of the plant and flower: its height; its season of bloom; its classification; and the coloration of the bloom. This system proved practical and helpful. The ADS approved it and urged the addition of the color data to the Classified List whenever possible.

Those of you who read "A Proposal of Marriage" in *The Daffodil Journal* for March, 1973, know the steps that were taken to place this color-coding proposal before the registration authorities. Therein, the system of color-coding was described, the necessity for it was indicated, and a mechanism for serious discussion between the ADS and the RHS was created. As your representative, I was sent abroad to bring about the sort of understanding that only comes from open, face-to-face discussions. The success story follows:

On April 18, 1973, a meeting of the RHS Advisory Committee on Daffodil Classification was called. The pro tem chairman was that doyen of daffodils, Mr. Herbert R. Barr. Among others seated about a large old table, looked down upon by portraits of the great and near great of yesterday's horticultural world, were: Mr. Cyril Coleman, Mr. Alec Gray, Mr. Thos. Hoog, Mr. H. A. Kingdom, Mr. John S. B. Lea, Mr. David A. Lloyd, Mr. J. M. deNavarro, and Mr. John Cowell, *ex officio*. To me it seemed as if the future of daffodils could not be in better or safer hands.

It was quickly agreed among us that color is a subjective thing and capable of considerable individual interpretation. And yet, color is an outstanding feature of daffodil blooms, and this important fact cannot be ignored if comparisons are to be made among daffodils. It was evident that all committee members felt that while the color coding of daffodils might be imperfect and subject to some variation of opinion, the usefulness of the system offered great advantages. It was quickly appreciated by all that color-coding does not alter in any way the traditional and approved method of classification. Rather, it acts synergistically and rather elegantly with the old scheme to afford added information on which more accurate comparisons can be made. Therefore, the Committee approved the following:

1. The color-coding of daffodils, as done in the ADS Daffodil Data Bank, should be added to the information currently embodied in the Classified List of Daffodils. The only change requested was that the color in all three zones of the corona be indicated, even though the entire cup be of a single color.

2. In daffodil competitions, the use of color coding in the schedule might be at the discretion of the show chairman.

3. The Classified List, as now published, should not be updated and revised. To do so would be a monumental task and one incurring a considerably increased expense. Rather, it was recommended the 1969 Classified List be continued indefinitely in its present form as the standard reference to daffodils introduced and registered as of that year. This decision allows the current Classified List to live on as a sort of King James version. Thus, no copies of this List are made obsolete by color-coding, and such Lists will remain in demand through succeeding years. In the event the supply of the List is depleted, the RHS can reprint the 1969 List for a mere fraction of the cost of revising and reprinting a new one.

4. A new list of classified and color-coded daffodils will be made up annually. This list is to be extended back to 1959 and include all cultivars registered in 1960 and the subsequent years. This expanded list is to be published annually in an updated version. Although such an endeavor sounds most ambitious, it is both simpler and cheaper to do this each year than to update and revise the old format every four or five years. On the face of it, ease and expense would dictate the issuance of a simple annual supplement.

However, it was recognized that filing and storage of supplements by the individual would be difficult, and soon alphabetical and chronological confusion would negate their advantages. Therefore, the committee opted for the annual updated and revised list, including registrations back through 1960.

5. The Committee did not specify the exact scheme or format of the new list, but subsequent correspondence leads me to believe it will become a feature of the RHS Daffodil Annual—and probably in a format that will allow it to be readily detached for specific use. Thus, every daffodil fancier, hybridizer, show chairman, or contestant will have available an up-to-date list of daffodils, their classification, and their color codes. By way of comparison, such a list should bulk about as large as the published list of ADS membership.

And with that done, the Committee had a drink, shook hands, and went to the Daffodil Show. Later in the year, the report of this Committee was considered and approved by the RHS Committee on Publications. Now I have word these two favorable committee reports have been accepted and approved by the RHS Council. I have every reason to believe, that so blessed, the new Classified List (with color-coding) will be published annually, beginning in 1975—just about 100 years after old Peter Barr first began dabbling in daffodils, and 25 years after the last major overhaul of the scheme.

I have been asked what official language might best indicate these changes in daffodil classification. I have suggested that the following language in the *Classified List and International Daffodil Register* would accomplish the aims of the Committee:

#### THE CLASSIFICATION OF DAFFODILS

I. "Coloured" means some colour other than white, such as green (G), yellow (Y), pink (P), orange (O), or red (R).

II. "White" means white or whitish, and may be abbreviated as W.

III. The length of the perianth segment is the extreme length, measured on the inside, from its junction with the corona along the midrib to its extreme tip; and the length of the corona is the extreme length, measured from its junction with the perianth to the end of its furthest extension when the edge is flattened out.

IV. The corona may be divided into three zones:

- a. The inner  $\frac{1}{3}$  or eye-zone
- b. The middle  $\frac{1}{3}$  or mid-zone
- c. The outer  $\frac{1}{3}$  or rim

V. For purposes of description, the colour of the corona in its various zones may be indicated by a suitable colour abbreviation for each zone. Such abbreviations shall begin with the innermost or eye-zone and progress to the outer zone or rim.

VI. In those divisions in which the colour of the perianth is not suitably implied by the classification, such as in Divisions IV through XII, the first colour in abbreviation shall indicate, in general, the colour of the perianth; subsequent abbreviations shall then indicate the colours to be found in the zones of the corona.

VII. The colours indicated in the *Classified List shall*, whenever possible, be those assigned to the cultivar by the person who registers it. In all other

instances the colours shall be assigned by the registering authority, after suitable consultation with knowledgeable sources or persons.

It is felt that the above language would leave the old classification intact, but melded with a color-code that provides added descriptive information to interested individuals.

Thus has the marriage between the ADS Daffodil Data Bank and the RHS Classified List been accomplished. And now, each author, each hybridizer, each grower, and each show contestant can color-in his daffodils—for all of us!

## A REPORT FROM THE ISLES OF SCILLY

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Arlington, Virginia*

The Isles of Scilly, 25 miles southwest of Land's End, England, are a source of field grown early flowers for the flower shops of London and other English cities.

In recognition of the importance of the crops being grown on that group of islands the British Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food established the Isles of Scilly Demonstration Station in 1967 on the north side of the Isle of St. Mary's. Work performed there from that date through 1972 is now described in a report recently received. The two floral crops covered are narcissus and iris, the most important narcissus being *N. tazetta* Grand Soleil d'Or.

In an experiment with that cultivar and la Golden Harvest two methods of cultivation were evaluated, those methods being the conventional flat beds versus bulbs planted on ridges. From the same number of bulbs Soleil d'Or yielded a slightly larger number of blooms on the ridge planting while Golden Harvest did a little better in the flat beds. These figures were derived from three years of growing, the bulbs not being lifted during that time. Bulb weight for the two cultivars at the end of the same period showed ridge planting to have given more increase than the flat beds.

A second experiment with Soleil d'Or studied the effect of a dry heat treatment on bulbs harvested on different dates. Bulbs lifted on May 19 and treated at 80° F for four weeks began flowering on November 5 while bulbs lifted June 15 and treated at 80° F for four weeks did not begin flowering until December 29. However, the later lifted bulbs produced more flowers. While the heat treatment was of value with Soleil d'Or it did not bring on early flowering of Golden Harvest. The latter did respond to precooling by flowering earlier while precooling produced no response in Soleil d'Or.

Spray trials for the control of narcissus leaf scorch, caused by *Stagonospora curtisii*, showed both Bordeaux mixture and zineb to be quite effective, but certain cultivars such as la Magnificence showed some foliage injury from Bordeaux.

An evaluation of the systemic fungicide benomyl (benlate) showed it to be a little better than Bordeaux mixture for protecting the foliage from leaf scorch. That trial I saw and photographed at the Demonstration Station in May 1971.

Work with bulbous iris cultivars at the Station was similar to that performed on narcissus.

The report is being placed in the Society's Library.

# GARDEN SCHEMES FOR DAFFODILS

By MARY JUDSON AVERETT

*Reprinted by permission of The American Horticultural Society from The American Daffodil Year Book, 1936.*

It is the editor's hope that ADS members will enjoy this article as much as she did so many years ago (and repeatedly since); and that readers will be inspired to share with us their ideas and plans for using daffodils in their gardens.

## I. THE ALPHA AND OMEGA WALK.

The Beginning and the End of the blossom pageant in my garden come here. April fills these borders with daffodils, October finds them gorgeous with chrysanthemums. These particular borders are about four years old but the general plan and the cultural routine has stood the test of at least three times as long and I can recommend it. The gravel walk, three feet wide, leads from a bench under an apple tree to another bench under a huge *Lonicera Maackii podocarpa*, a distance of about fifty feet, long for this small garden and seeming longer because of the narrowness of walk and borders. On each side there is a border four feet wide, both laid out the same way. Permanent stakes, rising two inches above ground, at both ends assure true lines. Measuring with a steel tape, always from the same end, I can locate the bulbs even when dormant. Planting bands run parallel with the walk: 1. Six inches wide next to the walk, a solid mat of *Viola odorata* which blooms spring and fall and under which are increasing numbers of autumn flowering crocuses. I should prefer, I think, *Sternbergia lutea* but as yet I have not tried this here. 2. A band one foot wide marked off in blocks one foot square like a row across a checker board. Daffodils, from one to five bulbs in a clump, go in the red blocks and the black ones draw chrysanthemum plants about June. New varieties are put here where they can be seen close, but there is enough space so that every alternate clump may be Her Grace to give continuity to the effect. Korean hybrids, Ceres, Apollo, and Daphne are the chrysanthemums used in this row, the chamois colored Ceres being the most valuable. 3. This band is also one foot wide and marked in blocks but only one block in four is left for chrysanthemums. Choice varieties which I have had long enough to multiply fill these bands three feet long by one wide, the space left for the chrysanthemums coming immediately back of one in the front row planted to daffodils. In this row I try out new chrysanthemums; especially meritorious this year was Jean Treadway. 4. A third band one foot wide. On the very back line of this band comes one long row of one variety—at present Edrin on one side, Queen of the North on the other. This leaves six inches at the back of the bed which remains empty. Half way between this long row and the third band comes a long row of one variety of chrysanthemum, last fall Philadelphia on one side and Dazzler on the other. Seen from the house the deep orchid tones of Philadelphia make a fine background for the brilliant but velvety red of Dazzler. Self-sown forget-me-nots and Johnny-jump-ups carpet these beds. After the daffodil foliage has been cleared off and the chrysanthemums set these borders are given clean culture until the first of September but the willing little carpet plants seem to have time enough

to develop after that sufficiently for good spring bloom. A heavy top dressing of bone meal and wood ashes goes on once a year, usually when the chrysanthemums are set; the chrysanthemums are worked and watered and fed liquid manure through the summer but as the bulbs are down eight inches and not immediately under the chrysanthemums, they do not seem to be affected by this treatment. Once in from two to four years the beds are trenched two spits deep. My soil being heavy I think this is more beneficial to the bulbs than any amount of feeding.

## II. A MAY BORDER.

Though this border has an irregular shape I nevertheless follow the practice of planting in bands to some extent. At the back bleeding heart grows, four feet apart with bands of *Leucojum aestivale* between. *Iris cristata* edges the front going back into the border for a foot or more. Just behind it come primroses, the polyantha type, pale yellow hose-in-hose and one from a Carolina garden the color of the deepest buds of the Dicentra, with a yellow eye. The primroses are set in irregular triangles, the pale yellow being opposite the dicentra and the rose ones in between. Between the points of the triangles are clumps of the *Narcissus poeticus radiiflorus*. This bulb is not in commerce so far as I know but *Ornatus* would give much the same effect as it has about the same season of bloom. Immediately in front of the dicentra are blocks of *Muscari botryoides* Heavenly Blue separated by large clumps of *N. poeticus recurvus*. I should like to use the double form, the camellia-flowered, but it blooms uncertainly with me. This bed has a remarkably long season of beauty, starting with the primroses which come early and stay late. The pink, blue, white, lavender, and pale yellow color scheme would be better for a touch of scarlet but I have yet to find the right thing. *Tulipa Greigii* has the right color but I should not like its foliage here. Nothing follows in summer. This bit of ground does its full duty in May.

## III. A SHRUBBERY EDGING.

This is an old planting of shrubs—*Lonicera Maackii*, *Clethra alnifolia*, *Callicarpa japonica*. The clethra and the callicarpa leaf out very late and all of them lean out to the sun so that when they are in full foliage their leaves come quite down to the lawn, though they stand some four feet back from its edge. This gives a nice space for early spring bloom. Eighteen inches back there is a matted row of the old reliable daffodil Emperor. In front of Emperor I have a band a foot wide planted with a row of various forms of *N. odoratus* for its deep golden color and its fragrance and in front of it a row of grape hyacinths for its blue. This band is broken about every five feet by a clump of doubles, Eggs and Bacon, Codlins and Cream and such, from old southern gardens. I do not like many double narcissus but these have the associations which give them place here. Back of all the daffodils we set out some sprigs of *Plumbago larpentae* which has grown to be a thick carpet. It comes up very late, covers the daffodils completely, fringes the shrubbery with its intense blue in September and turns to lovely oak colors in October. It is, I think, the very best ground cover for daffodils in conditions where it thrives. Here it prospers on dry sunny slopes. Lily-of-the-valley or ajuga might be used instead in more shady places.

#### IV. ASSOCIATED WITH PERENNIALS.

Daffodil foliage ripens about the middle of June. After the bloom is past it often becomes lax and unsightly, a blot on the exuberance of May and June borders, especially if planted as is so often done, along the front edge. At the back between tall perennials they are hidden during this ripening period but they look far away when they, and nothing else, are in bloom. Besides, they are disturbed when the perennials come to be divided and the soil enriched. Certain perennials, like peonies, when planted for effect go many years without division. A peony in a border requires a space some four feet in diameter for the proper development of its handsome foliage, yet the circumference of its stems at ground level will be hardly more than twelve inches. Peony roots go deep. By keeping some six inches from the stems four good sized clumps of daffodils could be set about each peony. I have known such a planting to go ten years before there was any going off of bloom. *Gypsophila paniculata* Bristol Fairy, *Dictamnus fraxinella*, *Platycodon grandiflora* are all plants with deep fleshy roots which should never be moved if it can be avoided and daffodils may be grown about all of them with equal success. Doubtless a much longer list could be made but this marks the limits of my experience. Plants like Oriental Poppies do not work well as their heavy foliage which survives into the spring is detrimental to healthy growth of the daffodils. The varieties of daffodils used in the perennial border should be chosen for their strong constitutions, good habit of growth, and garden effect. Exhibition flowers cannot be expected from such situations. Besides many prize winning blooms grow on plants of indifferent garden value. Planted eight or nine inches deep bulbs will not multiply very rapidly and so will go many years before they fail to bloom but when they are dug they will yield an astonishing number of small bulbs most of which will require two years to come again into flower.

#### V. A POETICUS BED.

This bed lies along the north side of a barberry hedge which is clipped to a wall like face about two feet from the stems of the plants. So the sun lies there only in late afternoon in the spring but in summer, when it is high, it shines there most of the day. This cool spring location is good for the poeticus varieties. Here I have collected blocks of all the poeticus varieties which I grow. White violets edge this bed and would fill it with seedlings if they were not pulled out. This violet seems to be a form of the common wild violet which has such long stems and such a hard crown. It blooms at the same time as the poeticus and makes a lovely carpet. I have never found that the hard crown interfered with the daffodils, though I do not see why it shouldn't. In this bed I have planted the white form of *Vinca minor* but as yet it has not taken hold as I hoped it would. Perhaps the midsummer sun is not good for it. Through the middle of this bed a space has been left in which tiger lilies thrive and between them, heliotrope is put each May. So this bed has an August season of beauty also.

#### VI. FOR CUTTING.

A daffodil enthusiast never has enough daffodils. Whatever I do in the garden I am always on the lookout for more places to put daffodils. Last spring I had to move a fence, set it back three feet. For eighty feet along this fence runs a border some six or eight feet wide, an old, old border.

Almost everything has been planted here in its time but now the apple trees have grown so that it really is a shady border of some merit but the daffodils in it follow no scheme. Each time it has been done over bits of bulbs have missed my searching fingers to pop up later in unexpected spots so that now in April all sorts and kinds dot its surface. The back of this border has ten widely spaced plants of *Ilex glabra* with the tall October blooming phlox Viking between them. The ilex is evergreen and the phlox is vigorous and makes its growth early so that the vacant three feet back of them soon was completely screened, another place for daffodils, thank heaven! Here I planted my surplus with no color scheme, just each variety to itself in short rows across the narrow space. They will not look badly, considering the higgledy-piggledy planting in front of them, and what a joy to cut! A space three feet wide and eighty feet long holds a lot of bulbs. This year's surplus filled half of it; the other half will probably take care of those from next year's digging. After that, where, oh where, can I put more daffodils?

## THE DOVER SYSTEM OF JUDGING

*The following article was written by the late William Jackson, of Dover, Tasmania, father of the William Jackson who attended our convention in Portland in 1972. It was published about 30 years ago and was reprinted in the Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter in 1971. We present it here, in slightly abridged form, for its provocative ideas and with the thought that it may be suitable for small shows not having to qualify for ADS awards, or for club meetings.*

In Tasmania we have named this system of judging from the small town of Dover where we first tried it. We realize that in all probability it may have been used often before, though we can find no record of this being so. Briefly, the system is that a committee of exhibitors judge the exhibits and do not retire when their own exhibits are in the class being judged.

It certainly does seem a direct contradiction of the ethics of judging to judge one's own blooms, but for 4 years now we have found that in practice it works remarkably well and that it has given, at least so far, more satisfaction to our exhibitors than any other system we know of.

At a small local show, like ours at Dover, it is difficult to get a specialist to come to judge, especially as there is a long distance to travel. If we get a judge who is not a specialist, then, though he does as careful and painstaking a job as he can, when he comes to where the competing blooms are many and of nearly equal value, he is pretty sure to make some poor decisions. These are apt to irritate and discourage the exhibitors, making them unwilling to exhibit at that show in the following year. For whether the prize has been given wrongly to an exhibitor, or whether it is withheld, equally wrongly, it leaves a sensation of dissatisfaction, coupled with the feeling that all the labor has been in vain.

Our judging committee is not formally appointed; being an exhibitor is the only qualification necessary, so the committee has an unlimited number, which may even vary as it passes along the table of exhibits. It might

be thought that some of the committee might favor their own exhibits, and that others, from excess of modesty, might undervalue theirs; we were pleasantly surprised to have had so very little of either. The committee can call in any nonexhibitor it considers suitable when opinion as to the value of exhibits are equally divided; this, however, has seldom happened.

So every exhibitor serving on the judging committee sees and helps to value every bloom shown; he hears his fellow competitors' opinions and valuations of the various points of the blooms, such as color, texture, carriage, shape, etc., and gets a good insight into what we are trying to breed daffodils (or other plants) up to, in each varying form of trumpet, large and small cups, etc. As an education for beginners this form of judging is distinctly valuable, so we make it a point of getting our beginners on the committee. The experience will enable them to act as judges themselves in the future. Beginners who have come on the judging committee and gone around the exhibits with us have told us that they enjoyed it more than any other part of the show.

We thought that the larger numbers of the committee would slow down the judging, but we find that it appears to have quickened it; for instance, the grand champion at the Hobart daffodil show, 1943, was selected by a committee of nine exhibitors in the shortest time we have known a grand champion chosen. Why the committee should take less time judging we do not understand, as our usual three judges going around together are practically a committee of three.

We at Dover have used this committee system for four years now, both for our Daffodil and Gladiolus shows. We have had no protests or complaints, which we rather expected when trying out this new system, and as it appears to be giving general satisfaction, we are continuing to use it. Some of us who are on the judging committee have gone around the exhibits again and have failed to find a decision that we would like altered. Perhaps it is the flexibility and absence of too many restrictions that helps make a success of this system, for a rule or regulation that is not there cannot be broken.

When the exhibit to be judged has to be "pointed," we still use this committee system but with variations to suit the case. A prepared card with blank spaces for each bloom of each exhibit is handed to each member, who points each bloom except his own exhibit. This committee system of people interested in the flower being judges precludes one judge's special attention to some particular idea of his own.

### A NEW BOOK ON BULBS

A. R. Rees, of the Glasshouse Research Institute, Littlehampton, Sussex, England, has given us a new book on bulbs under the title, *The Growth of Bulbs* (Academic Press, 1972). The term "bulbs" refers in this publication only to the five well known genera; *Hyacinthus*, *Iris*, *Lilium*, *Narcissus*, and *Tulipa*, those being the true bulbs of definite commercial importance.

The author deals briefly with the origin and classification of the cultivars of each of the named genera and gives us a usable definition of a bulb. It follows:

"A bulb can be described as an organ consisting of a short stem bearing a number of swollen fleshy leaf bases or scale leaves, with or without a tunic, the whole enclosing the next year's bud."

Bulbous forms, according to Rees, are limited almost entirely to the Monocotyledons in the families Amaryllidaceae, Iridaceae, and Liliaceae, and with the exception of the genus *Lilium*, are derived from parents growing originally in the Mediterranean climate areas.

Chapters following the first, cover: bulb structure, morphology, development, and periodicity; growth and productivity; the initiation and growth of bulbs; flower initiation and differentiation; the storage of bulbs; post-storage development; physiology and metabolism; the metabolism of the rooted plant; physiological disorders; and pests and diseases of bulbs.

In his chapter on physiological disorders the writer touches on one subject of interest to many of the Society's members when he refers to blasting of the flowers of *Narcissus poeticus* 'Flore Pleno' (Double White), a condition troubling many of us when we attempt to grow certain cultivars in Division 4. His comment follows:

"Flower death is commonest on warmer slopes and growers' observations suggest that extremes of temperatures between day and night, hot, dry weather during the growing season or a wet autumn are contributory factors. All these could operate through poor water relations, aggravated by a poor root system and also affected by edaphic or topographic factors. Research on some of these aspects is in progress."

Those members of the Society who are interested in going beyond the garden aspects of bulb growing may find Dr. Rees' book of considerable interest. It is being placed in the Society's Library as a reference work.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

## A GARDEN TO VISIT

*From Midwest Region Newsletter, October 1973*

Did you know that Brooklyn is in Indiana? And did you know that one of the most beautiful spots in the state is near Brooklyn? High on a ridge overlooking the town are the gardens and home of Dr. and Mrs. Goethe Link. Mrs. Link, a daffodil grower and hybridizer of national fame, has spent many years developing the lovely gardens.

As a member of the Indiana Daffodil Society, Mrs. Link graciously opens her home and gardens to the Society for its April meeting each year. The meeting is scheduled so that the date coincides with the height of daffodil season. Each member brings a covered dish and the hostess and hospitality committee furnish coffee and tea. Anyone is welcome from about ten o'clock in the morning. Most of us get there as early as possible to wander around and enjoy the daffodils.

From the time you park the car in the lot near the observatory (Dr. Link is interested in astronomy, and had his own observatory built here) until you take a last, lingering look over your shoulder as you drive away, it is a wonderful experience. A veritable "cloud of daffodils" greets you as you walk over to the gardens. In the center is Mrs. Link's exhibition bed. There, in rows, labeled, and in sequence according to variety, are the newest and finest of daffodils from growers all over the world. What a treat it is to wander up and down the rows, making a "want" list for your own garden. We were all impressed by the immense size of the blooms and the intense

color this year. Mrs. Link attributes much of this to the use of Sea Born, a seaweed product. She used about a teaspoon of this product, mixed with vermiculite under the base of each bulb planted. As the varieties multiply, they are lifted and planted in the sod. Literally hundreds of thousands of bulbs are naturalized against big limestone rocks, under the pines, on the slopes and between the house and the exhibition bed. Not only are there daffodils, but flowering shrubs and trees, their lacy beauty emphasized by the towering pines, complete the picture.

The gardens are open to the public from about April 15 until about the first week in May. The turn-off is marked on Highway 67 between Brooklyn and Martinsville. The gardens are about three or four miles from the main highway. If you have the opportunity, please do yourself a favor and visit this lovely spot.

—ELLIS DICKENS

## THE REAL STORY OF THE TICKNOR TWIN-SCALE DAFFODIL BULB PROPAGATION

By SUSAN B. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

In the December issue of the Journal my father, William O. Ticknor, gave an account of his experience with the above experiment and how the segments reacted. I would now like to give the other side of the story—how he reacted.

First came the choosing of the bulbs to be sacrificed to the advancement of horticultural science. As our basement rafters were loaded with net bags of bulbs, there was a wide selection. This was done, albeit painfully in the case of expensive Falstaff.

Then the real fun began. As he said in his article, he washed the bulbs in a solution of formaldehyde which for years had been the resting place of a small pet green snake. Since the snake had no opinion to offer he was transferred from the jar atop the hot water heater to the compost pile, there to do the duty nature intended for all dead snakes to do—rot. I could not honestly say my mother was heartbroken at that thought.

Besides the snake another family heirloom was used—this being my great-grandfather's straight razor, which helped slice the bulbs. (Obviously we never throw anything away. We apparently knew that one day a razor and a pickled snake would come in handy.)

After the bulbs were smuggled into their baggies with some vermiculite the problem arose of where to keep them. An even temperature of 72° in a typically hot Washington summer was one of the few things our house could not provide. So the segments were tucked in a briefcase and carted off to the State Department, where they probably felt at home, having Dad's Venus Fly-trap as a neighbor.

Then the true test of patience began. What I can't figure out is whose patience was more tried, Dad's or the family's. Daily when he called home he would woefully report no signs of bulblets in the segments. His favorite saying became "What would an onion look like if you sliced it up and left it out for 2 (3, 4, etc.) weeks?" We dutifully assured him it would be

shriveled and brown, and he would proudly reply that his segments were white and smooth.

When I left for Virginia Polytechnic Institute State University in Blacksburg, Virginia, the beginning of August, there was no change. But about a week before I returned, bulblets appeared! The night I got in he brought them home for me to see and exclaim over, as I'm sure he had done earlier for my mother and brother.

On September 22nd to 24th, the bulblets made a terrifying long journey for ones so young. First they were taken to the ADS Regional meeting in Annapolis, Maryland, for what Dad called a show and tell, but was more a show and brag. The next day they came down to Blacksburg, where I and a careful of my "necessities only" were deposited to hopefully gain some higher learning.

Since then I have lost track of the little bulblets. I can only suppose they were tucked into the cold frame there to grow and prosper. I am not a horticulture major at a (partly) agricultural school, so I have no way of explaining scientifically why those tiny slivers beat the odds and formed handsome little bulbs. My father attributes it to the fungicide Benlate. But I believe the magic ingredient was actually the tender love he gives to all, from family to daffodil friends to daffodil segments, and I believe that in it we will all prosper and grow as they did.

## MEMORANDUM

To: You  
From: Elizabeth Capen  
Re: Symposium

While returns for 1973 reflect the next to highest response in the history of the Society, some members may not concur with all the results.

If you do not, it may be that your own opinion is not included. If you neglected to ballot last year, be sure you do so this, and do it while you are studying your growing plants.

A few reminders of ground rules:

Report only those named daffodils that you have tested in your own garden at least three years.

Consider overall plant performance. (Show ribbons indicate only what one cut flower can do. Only in the Symposium does the ADS evaluate entire plant performance of the daffodil.)

For Symposium purposes, please report only those cultivars that receive no special treatment or placement.

Many of our largest and most distinguished collections are the result of a family effort, and we welcome two reports from such. Where one report is sent in under two names, we must count it as one, as it does not reflect the differing opinions that two people are sure to have. So, if you share your gardening, please be independent in your balloting.

I want to add a word of thanks from my husband-collaborator, for the general legibility of your ballots and particularly for alphabetizing your lists. You would be amazed at the number of hours saved by your cooperation in these areas.

You will find the 1974 ballot form in the centerfold of this issue. Do begin taking notes right away, and return your ballot as soon as your season is over.

## FLOWERING CRABAPPLES AND DAFFODILS

*One of the gardens to be visited on the Friday bus trip of the Cincinnati Convention is the private arboretum of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rowe, especially notable for its outstanding collection of flowering crabapples. Below are a few paragraphs from an article in The Cincinnati Enquirer of Sunday, April 29, 1973, written by Mary Frances Bohn.*

The task of planting 4,700 trees might very well make most of us resolve that we would never plant another one. Not so, the Stanley Rowes. This project started them on 47 exciting years of developing one of the finest private arboreta in the United States.

Dorothy Rowe laughed when she described the arrival of those 4,700 trees, gifts from the Ohio Department of Agriculture "for the purpose of holding hillsides." When the notice came that the trees had arrived at the railroad station Mrs. Rowe hired a large truck and was careful to take over \$100 with her to pay the freight charges. To her amazement, she found the package was no larger than a good sized soap box and the freight charge was \$1.37.

The two-year-old seedlings of Scotch pine, larch, tulip, beech, and red oak were so small that they could not be found when they were planted. But after three years, the Rowes were thrilled to see the beginnings of a forest emerging on their hillsides.

Now, 47 years later, the surviving trees are holding the hillside that reaches up Muchmore Road in Indian Hill to the Mt. Vernon style white house that overlooks the valley of the Little Miami River. Dogwood and Magnolia form the understory of the original woods. Thousands of daffodils are planted among the wild flowers on the edge of the woods.

A friend once asked Dorothy Rowe how many rooms there were in her house. She thought a moment and then said, "Well, I know how many trees I have." Mrs. Rowe not only knows how many trees she has—2,000 at the moment—but the Latin names of them all. She reels off such tongue twisters as *Malus pumila niedzwetzkyana* or *Chamacyparis obtusa filicoides* without hesitation.

As the arboretum at Annesdale grew, Mrs. Rowe saw that she must specialize. Trees, she says, are like people; you like them for the qualities they express. She was drawn to flowering crabapples because of their grace and beauty and the glorious variety of color, foliage, and shape. She found that they liked the poor alkali soil, our erratic climate, they require little pruning and but one dormant spraying in early March, and they are almost completely free from diseases.

If good choices are made they will be in bloom for six to eight weeks. Then in the fall, dripping with little red or yellow apples, they are a spectacular sight. There are now 180 varieties of crabapples at Annesdale, probably the finest collection in the world.

Annesdale also has an outstanding collection of conifers (580 of them). There was great excitement a year ago when *Cedrus Libani*, Cedar of Lebanon, planted in 1937, coned for the first time. There is an especially fine collection of small evergreens.

Perhaps Dorothy Rowe's greatest talent is her ability to light the horti-

cultural torch for others. Friends say that she always arrives at garden club meetings with branches of this or bulbs of that which she enthusiastically describes, and members are apt to leave feeling that they can't do without them. A demand for better plant material in local nurseries has often resulted.

"Every garden in Indian Hill and quite a few in Cincinnati have something that Dorothy Rowe gave us or recommended to us," a friend said.

## WHAT BELONGS IN DIVISION IX?

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Arlington, Virginia*

The *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names* defines Division IX in the following manner: "Poeticus narcissi of Garden Origin. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of the *Narcissus poeticus* group without admixture of any other."

The definitions of Divisions V, VI, and VIII are similarly worded, except for the phrase following the word "group," that phrase being "clearly evident."

That wording of Divisions V through VIII has given the breeders and the classifiers a broad field of activity. Seedlings from the species involved are entitled to be classified in one of those Divisions if they look like a jonquil, a tazetta, a triandrus, or a cyclamineus. The same is true if a seedling has come from named cultivars of those Divisions. In other words, definite garden hybrids derived from parents classified in Divisions V through VIII may be classified in those Divisions even though they may be a couple of generations or more removed from the species itself. An example of this is J. Lionel Richardson's charming Titania from the cross, Trousseau × Jenny. It is classed as a 6a.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the hybrids from the species *N. triandrus*, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. jonquilla*, and *N. tazetta* have their own Divisions, whereas the species themselves are assigned to Division X, a situation that seems quite satisfactory.

The treatment of "Poeticus narcissi" is different. As I read the definition of Division IX, there appears to be no room for any garden hybrids unless they shall have come from the mating of nothing but botanical variations within the species itself. Such is not the requirement for Divisions V through VIII, so I now ask for the reason for this different treatment of *Narcissus poeticus*. If the definition of Division V had limited it to hybrids derived from the interbreeding of *Narcissus triandrus* and its several botanical variations listed in the Royal Horticultural Society's Classified List, we would now have few flowers in Division V that could really be classed as "distinct." With the incorporation of other division members into the breeding program, we have Division V as a rather large group of interesting and valuable cultivars. Why was this plan ruled out for Division IX?

A study of available parentage records for Division IX yields little information. With one exception I have found no parentage information on the several poet cultivars produced by the Reverend George H. Engleheart. Horace is the exception. The record shows it to have come from *Narcissus poeticus* subspecies *radiflorus* var. *exertus* × *N. poeticus* subsp. *radiflorus* var. *poetarum*.

Nor do I find any information on the parents used by G. Lubbe & Son of Oegstgeest, the Netherlands, to produce that very successful show flower, *Actaea*. On the other hand we do know a little more about Guy L. Wilson's poets. Shanach had Division IX Dactyl as its seed parent, and Cantabile is shown as having descended from two Engleheart poets, Dactyl × Raeburn. This brings us down to the year 1965 and a complete parentage record for a poet. In that year Grant Mitsch registered Quetzal from the cross Cantabile × 3c Cushendall. Cushendall was derived from Engleheart's Emerald Eye × an unnamed poet. Emerald Eye in turn came from the William Backhouse 3c Moonbeam × an unnamed poet. Moonbeam was bred by William Backhouse, using Mrs. Barton × *N. poeticus recurvus*. I find no information on the daffodil Mrs. Barton.

The foregoing shows that some of our flowers in Division IX are not "without an admixture of any other" division, and I suggest that consideration be given to amending the definition of Division IX to read as follows:

"Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of any of the *Narcissus poeticus* group clearly evident.

- (a) Flat, pure white perianth.
- (b) Small flat green cup edged with red.
- (c) Strong 'poeticus' scent."

It is interesting to note that a strict interpretation of the present Division IX definition would have ruled out Quetzal as a member of that Division, and I know that some ADS judges of today would refuse to consider a seedling flower from the cross Milan × Cushendall as belonging to Division IX, no matter how much it looked like other cultivars now so classified.

## TRAVEL NOTE

By BETTY D. DARDEN, *Newsoms, Virginia*

Our trip to Italy in November was a dream come true. Everything was picture-book perfect. Even the ruins were glamorous and romantic.

I was hoping to find a fall-blooming daffodil somewhere in Italy. The climate there is mild. Orange trees were full of fruit. *N. panizzianus* has bloomed for us in the fall in Virginia. The very name sounds like it belongs in Italy—so I was hopeful.

I walked through the residential sections near our hotel in Rome and peeped into the little walled gardens. Not a sprig of daffodil foliage did I see. The owners of the gardens were gracious and I showed off my pidgin Italian: "Bello giardino e flores."

They clapped their hands in appreciation. "Americano! Americano! Grazie!"

There was so much else to see that I put the thoughts of daffodils aside and set about enjoying the "grandeur that was Rome." We saved the Sistine Chapel for the final day. It left me speechless, but I ached a little just thinking of Michelangelo spending four and a half years on the flat of his back painting the 343 figures, 200 of which ranged from 10 to 18 feet in height.

It was pleasant to give our eyes a rest while walking through the Vatican Library. The guide pointed out the gift brought by President Nixon on his visit to the Pope in 1969.



Robin With Daffodils, by Edward Marshall Boehm

*Photograph courtesy of Reese Palley*

At last—in a glass case—a Boehm figurine of a daffodil and a robin. Certainly it was the least likely place one would expect to find it. But there it was for all the world to see—a perfect daffodil brought from America to Europe.

I thought this was an interesting antithesis—as all the daffodils in the United States were brought from Europe.

## BRENT HEATH AND THE DAFFODIL MART

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

Young Brent Heath recently became the proprietor of America's oldest daffodil bulb business. Born and raised in an environment of daffodils, he is using his youthful enthusiasm, energy, and imagination to update and expand a fine old business. More acreage, new varieties, and new ideas are changing the Daffodil Mart. Only the serene beauty of the Heath home, the old barn, the tall pines, quiet waters, and rows of daffodils remain the same.

Early in the 1920's George Heath took over the M. van Waveren and Sons bulb business in Gloucester County, Virginia. For years Mr. Heath sent out the world's most extensive list of novelty daffodil bulbs and was the first source of bulbs for many of us. George died in 1968 and in the years prior and subsequent to his death his wife, Katherine, operated the Daffodil Mart on a somewhat reduced basis.

A year or two ago Brent resigned as director of one of Virginia's largest nature camps and came home to take over the business. It is startling what he has done and is doing. He quickly decided that he would become a major source of miniature daffodils and has reached around the world to acquire stocks of the little ones. He presently plans to purchase miniature daffodils from Australia and New Zealand and reverse their climate. He is arranging to acquire and grow on the seedling miniatures of top American hybridizers. In a short few years he has demonstrated a real talent for multiplying these pesky little ones. Brent also will provide us with American grown bulbs of species daffodils which are so much more desirable than those gathered in Spain and Portugal when in full bloom.

In 1972 Brent purchased half the stock of Gerald D. Waltz of Salem, Virginia, and moved it to fields newly purchased in Gloucester County. In 1973 Brent moved over the remainder, some 150 varieties. It is regrettable that Mr. Waltz had to give up his business but it is good to know that his daffodils are not lost.

Last April at Convention time Brent conducted serious business with some of the distinguished guests at Williamsburg. One result is that the Daffodil Mart price list will include half a dozen more of Jack Gerritsen's big bright new collars. Another result is that Brent will now handle the sale of Matthew Zandbergen's novelty and miniature daffodils in this country. Discouraged by the slowness of delivery of individual parcels Matthew has arranged for Brent to make the Zandbergen daffodils available to the American public.

Nell Richardson, on her way out of business, sold all or most of her stocks of some 27 magnificent varieties to Brent. A sampling of these include Arish Mell, Como, Tara Rose, and Romance. Appropriately, Brent got the stock of Heath Fire. In addition he purchased the stocks of 33 popular varieties from Grant Mitsch and plans to acquire more this year. Oregon pinks and reverses can now be bought in Gloucester, Virginia.

Miniatures, Waltz daffodils, collars, the Zandbergen list, Richardson varieties, and Mitsch daffodils in addition to an already large inventory put the spotlight on the Daffodil Mart. Brent is just getting started and has ideas galore. George Heath would be proud of the list that Brent will issue this year.

# BULLETIN BOARD

## FROM THE EDITOR

It has long been our practice to include a sprinkle of material reprinted from various other publications when interest and timeliness justified. If in this issue the reprinted articles seem more a cloudburst than a sprinkle, it is because sufficient fresh material has not been contributed by our own ADS members, and some stores long held in reserve have had to be used. We do not offer this as apology, as we think each article deserves its space, but the reserve supply is now low, and we cannot guarantee to do as well another time.

Surely there are many ADS members who observe and write well enough to contribute something of interest to others, if only a few "Cultivar Comments." For the "Highlights of the Season" articles we have tried to find new writers each year—we need volunteers! And all these other articles or notes on how you grow, show, hybridize, travel, or pursue other daffodil interests, not to mention those unexpected little bits of daffodil-related fun or whimsy—how many hundreds of letters might we have to write to reach the possible modest or proud members who may be just waiting to be asked personally to contribute something? Please consider this such a personal invitation and write—soon!

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Members should not be surprised to learn that the ADS, along with all other plant societies, is hard hit by inflation. The cost of the Daffodil Journal rose by about \$700 last year and will rise more this year as the price of paper, printing, and mailing continue to escalate. It cost \$4.83 to provide a member with four copies of the Journal last year, so that most of our other expenses had to be met from income other than dues.

An amendment to the by-laws will be placed before the members at Cincinnati intended to replace the present cumbersome procedure for raising dues by turning over that power to the board of directors. If approved, the directors at their meeting next fall will have to make a choice between the equally unhappy alternatives of raising dues, finding new sources of income, or drastically curtailing the Journal. If its decision is to increase dues, they can point out that dues have been raised only once in the twenty-year history of the ADS, from \$3.50 to \$5.00 eleven years ago.

\* \* \* \*

While the Brief Guide to Growing and Showing Daffodils is only a year old, the list of dealers which it contains is already quite out of date, and those who have copies may wish to make a number of changes.

As almost everyone knows, Mrs. Lionel Richardson and W. J. Dunlop have retired from business. Rathowen Daffodils, formerly at Ballymena, is now at Dergmoney, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, N. Ireland.

In this country, Gerald D. Waltz, Salem, Va., has also retired, and his stocks have been purchased by the Daffodil Mart, which will also serve as American agent for G. Zandbergen-Terwegen of Sassenheim, Holland.

# REGISTRATION FORM

ADS Convention, April 18, 19, 20, 1974

Holiday Inn, North, Cincinnati, Ohio

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Christian or nickname \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Registration fee: before March 27 .....\$50.00  
after March 27 .....\$55.00

Convention registration includes: April 18, National Convention Show, dinner, and annual meeting; April 19, National Convention Show, bus tour, luncheon, and dinner; April 20, buffet breakfast, morning program, bus tour, and banquet.

Make checks payable to: Mrs. Samson I. Crew, 1974 Convention Treasurer. Mail, with this registration to: Mrs. George S. Hoppin III, 183 Lafayette Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220. Phone: 513-281-2289.

Early registration will greatly assist planning.

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## HOTEL RESERVATION

Holiday Inn, North

2235 Sharon Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241

Please submit by April 1.

Rates are subject to 4½% State and local tax.

\$14.00 Single ( )      \$17.00 Double ( )      \$21.00 Double Double ( )

\$3.00 charge per night for a third person in a room except for children under 12 accompanying parents.

Reservation requests must be accompanied by deposit equal to first night's lodging in order to protect accommodations.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

American Daffodil Society      Arrival Date \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_

April 18, 19, 20      Departure Date \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_

I plan to share a room with \_\_\_\_\_



## 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. \_\_\_\_\_

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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

ADS was granted exemption from Federal income taxes on Nov. 23, 1959 under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and as a result contributions to the ADS have been allowable deductions from the donor's personal income tax return. These deductions, aside from occasional outright gifts, are usually the expenses incurred by directors in attending meetings of the Board of Directors.

IRS agents engaged in checking personal income tax returns are given a list of organizations exempt from Federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) and until recently the ADS was included. About a year ago an agent pointed out to one of our members that the ADS was no longer listed and that future deductions of expenses as contributions would be disallowed. The IRS was immediately asked to confirm that our exemption had not been withdrawn and to explain why we were no longer listed as a tax-exempt organization. The details are not clear, but it appears that in some correspondence between the ADS and IRS in 1964 we were reported as exempt under Section 501(c)(5) rather than 501(c)(3). This may have been nothing more serious than a typographical error or misunderstanding, but as a result at some subsequent time we were delisted.

We have been asked by the regional office of the IRS to confirm, and have confirmed, that no change has been made in our status by the national office of the IRS and, if not, then we are still exempt under Section 501(c)(3) and adjustment will be made in the IRS files. Presumably this will include eventual restoration of the ADS to the list of organizations exempt under Section 501(c)(3). In the meantime members are justified in taking allowable deductions in their personal income tax returns, and if the deductions are questioned by a revenue agent it is suggested that he be shown this statement. If that is not sufficient the office will be glad to supply a photostatic copy of the District Director's ruling of Nov. 27, 1973 affirming that the original ruling is still in effect.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

## PROPOSED CHANGE IN BYLAWS

It has been proposed that Article I, Section 3 of the bylaws be amended to read as follows:

"The classes of membership, the schedule of dues, and the effective date of any changes shall be established by the Board of Directors."

The proposal was approved by the Board of Directors on Oct. 27, 1973. The membership will vote on the amendment at the Annual Membership Meeting on April 18, 1974.

## NEWLY ACCREDITED JUDGES

Mrs. Jack Blome, 3112 Big Hill Road, Kettering, Ohio 45419

Mrs. Robert N. Graham, 75 Carleton Ave., Larchmont, N.Y. 10519

Mrs. Sam Ligon, 4307 Melissa Lane, Dallas, Texas 75229

Mrs. James F. Piper, 4538 Willow Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234

— Mrs. Jesse Cox, Chairman of Judges

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

It's getting to be that time of year again—when you see flowers at shows you'd like to buy—or someone tells you of an absolutely gorgeous flower they saw at the convention, or some other show. But you can't find it listed in a catalog, so what do you do? You write your Bulb Broker, Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221, and we print it so some fellow member who has it, can send you a bulb. And come on, you "Fellow Members," share a bulb with someone!

CULTIVAR	WANTED BY
Raindrop 5b	Mrs. Paul Gripshover 2917 North Star Road Columbus, Ohio 43221
Thomas Hardy 9	David E. Karnstedt
Poet's Corner 9	980 W. Como Ave.
Richard Tauber 8	St. Paul, Minn. 55103
Poet's Ransom 9	
Carnsore 3b	
Pilgrimage 2a	

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society has an opportunity to plant a display garden in co-operation with the City of Columbus and would therefore be grateful for any bulbs members could spare. As there is already a ravine naturalized with daffodils, emphasis in the display garden will be on exhibition daffodils. Bulbs may be sent to Mrs. William Pardue, 2591 Henthorne Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43221

### FIND IT HERE:

Mulatto 1a	J. Heemskerk c/o P. van Deursen P.O. Box 60 Sassenheim, Holland
Glengariff 1b	Grant Mitsch
Rapallo 3a	Daffodil Haven Canby, Oregon

## IMPORTANT DAFFODIL DATES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN 1974

- April 2-3—RHS Daffodil Competition, London.
- April 6—Bangor Daffodil Show, N. Ireland.
- April 13—Enniskillen Daffodil Show, N. Ireland.
- April 13-15—The Daffodil Society's Show, Warwickshire.
- April 17-18—RHS Daffodil Show, London.
- April 20—Omagh Daffodil Show and Daffodil Dinner, N. Ireland.
- April 21—Visit to Ballydorn Bulb Farm (ADS members especially welcome to these events in Omagh.)
- April 24—Official opening of G. L. Wilson Memorial Garden, Coleraine, N. Ireland.
- April 30 - May 1—The Daffodil Society's Late Competition in RHS Halls, London.

—BRIAN S. DUNCAN

## 1974 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

- March 9-10 — Oakland, Calif. — by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Park Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: Roy Oliphant 40 Senior Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94708.
- March 13-14 — Birmingham, Ala. — State Show at the Valley Christian Church, 2601 Highway 280 So.; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 15 — Dallas, Texas — State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center, State Fair Park; information: Mrs. R. H. Rodgers, Jr., 3612 Rosedale Ave., Dallas, Texas 75205.
- March 21 — Oxford, Miss. — by the Oxford Garden Club at the Continuation Study Center, University, Miss.; information: Mrs. B. O. Elliott, Jr., 1310 South Tenth St., Oxford, Miss. 38655.
- March 22-23 — Fayetteville, Ga. — by the Fayette Garden Club at the Fayetteville Masonic Hall; information: Mrs. Bobby W. Hart, 125 Laurient St., Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.
- March 23 — Conway, Ark. — State Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society at the Conway High School Cafeteria, Highway 60 W.; information: Mrs. W. H. Crafton, 618 Oliver St., Conway, Ark. 72032.
- March 23-24 — LaCañada, Calif. — Pacific Regional Show by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Dr.; information: William M. Hesse, 1400 W. Wilshire Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633.
- March 23-24 — Memphis, Tenn. — Southern Regional Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road; information: Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Rte. 3, Box 78, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 28-29 — Atlanta, Ga. — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, 45 Broad St.; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bates, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 30-31 — Hampton, Va. — Middle Atlantic Regional Show by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society in the Lunar Room, Holiday Inn, intersection of I-64 and U.S. 258; information: Miss Sarah Terry, 79 Oakville Road, Hampton, Va. 23669 (new zip-code).
- March 30-31 — Hernando, Miss. — State Show by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Miss Leslie Anderson, Rte. 3, Box 280, Hernando, Miss. 36832.
- April 6 — Louisville, Ky. — State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society at Breckinridge Inn, junction I-264 and U. S. 60; information: Mrs. Raymond Roof, 2015 Lone Oak Road, Paducah, Ky. 42001.
- April 6-7 — Gloucester, Va. — Garden Club of Virginia Daffodil Show by the Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester High School Auditorium; information: Mrs. William R. Bates, Box 271, Gloucester, Va. 23061.
- April 6-7 — Muskogee, Okla. — Southwest Regional Show by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society at the Commercial Bank and Trust, 230 W. Broadway; information: Mrs. Paul E. Rowsey, Jr., 4101 High Oaks, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.

- April 6-7 — Nashville, Tenn. — State Show by Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanic Hall, Cheekwood; information: Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, 1216 Goodloe Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37215.
- April 13-14 — Washington, D.C. — by the Washington Daffodil Society at the Administration Bldg., National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts., N. E.; information: George K. Brown, 6913 Benjamin St., McLean, Va. 22101.
- April 16 — Chillicothe, Ohio — by the Adena Daffodil Society at the Veterans Administration Hospital Recreation Room, Bldg. 212; information: Mrs. Howard Junk, Rte. 6, Box 74, Washington C. H., Ohio 43160.
- April 17-18 — Baltimore, Md. — State Show by the Maryland Daffodil Society at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Charles and Woodbrook Lane (6200 Block Charles St.); information: Mrs. Robert B. Lyon, Box 222, Rte. 7, Pikesville, Md. 21208.
- April 17-18 — Exton, Pa. — by the Berwyn Garden at Exton Square; information: Mrs. Paul D. Gorsuch, 4 Harvey Lane, Malvern, Pa. 19355.
- April 18-19 — Cincinnati — National Show by the South West Ohio Daffodil Society at Holiday Inn, Glendale, (Convention Hqrs.); information: Mrs. Henry W. Hobson, Jr., 8659 Hopewell Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
- April 23-24 — Chambersburg, Pa. — State Show by the Chambersburg Garden Club at the Recreation Center, So. 3rd St.; information: Mrs. Richard Brown, Rte. 5, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201.
- April 24-25 — Downingtown, Pa. — by the Garden Class of the Woman's Club of Downingtown in the Club House, 121 Manor Ave.; information: Mrs. Lawrence Billau, R. D. 2, Box 204, Coatesville, Pa. 19320.
- April 26 — Wilmington, Del. — Northeast Regional Show by the Delaware Daffodil Society at St. Albans Church, 913 Wilson Road; information: Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, 535 Woodhaven Road, West Chester, Pa. 19380.
- April 26-27 — Plymouth Meeting, Pa. — by the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society in the Grand Court of Plymouth Meeting Mall; information: James Tracey, 103 Haws Ave., Norristown, Pa. 19401.
- April 27-28 — Columbus, Ohio — Midwest Regional Show by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Upper Arlington Municipal Service Center, 3600 Tremont Road; information: Mrs. William C. Baird, 1874 Colingswood Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.
- April 30-May 1 — Cleveland, Ohio — State Show by the Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland; information: Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124.
- May 1 — Greenwich, Conn. — State Show by garden clubs of the area at the Greenwich Boys Club, Horseneck Cave; information: Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., Jofran Lane, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
- May 3-4 — Hartford, Conn. — by the Connecticut Horticultural Society at the Pond House, Elizabeth Park; information: Mrs. Albert F. Verrillo, 5 Walker Dr., Simsbury, Conn. 06070.
- May 8-9 — Worcester, Mass. — State and New England Regional Show by the Worcester County Horticultural Society and Zone 1, Garden Club of America, at the Worcester County Horticultural Hall; information: Mrs. Fayre L. Nason, Worcester County Horticultural Society, 30 Elm St., Worcester, Mass. 01601.

—MRS. W. S. SIMMS, *Chairman, Awards Committee*

## PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The following have been named as members of the Public Relations Committee in their respective Regions: Mrs. William R. Taylor (Conn.), Mrs. Daniel J. McNamara (N.J.), Mrs. William C. Seipp (Va.), Mrs. John B. Veach (N.C.), Mrs. William M. Pardue (Ohio), Mrs. L. H. Houston (Ala.), Mrs. James G. Craig (Nev.).

The committee makes a fine distinction between publicity and public relations in that public relations pertains to non-members of ADS. Publicity is just one of the tools in doing a public relations job. The news media are, of course, very important in interesting people in daffodils and ADS, but so are displays in public places, and plantings of daffodils where the public can enjoy them. Actually every member of the Society could do a bit toward favorably presenting ADS to the public and interesting that public in daffodils. It isn't hard to sponsor a group to plant daffodils as a project. It is very easy to carry a mini-display of daffodils correctly named to the library, art museum, or hospital lounge and ask that it be shown with a card stating "By courtesy of Mr. . . ., member of the American Daffodil Society." And it's easiest of all to have the social editor of a paper include the phrase, "member of the American Daffodil Society" whenever the return from a flower show or a horticultural meeting is being heralded. Think of the possibilities—if every member did even one of these things ADS could boast of 1500 public relations people instead of a handful of eight!

—MRS. MERTON S. YERGER, *Chairman*

## DO YOU REMEMBER?

*From CODS Corner, Newsletter of Central Ohio Daffodil Society*

Do you remember why you first started ordering named variety daffodils from daffodil nurserymen? I will never forget the bright spring morning my husband and I wandered, unaware, upon a hillside covered with *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*. We were visiting the Ida Cason Callaway Gardens in Georgia and found this wild garden enchanting above all the others. And these hundreds of dancing, dainty daffodils not only made me feel kin to Wordsworth, but also filled me with a realistic resolve to order some for my own garden.

So I did—and the next spring one of the little darlings rewarded me with my first blue ribbon—admittedly, it was the only miniature in the show, displayed in the "Any Other" class. But that was enough—I was well started on happy daffodilling!

Other CODS members speak of the time they saw a show displaying one faultless and beautiful bloom after another. Still others remember their disappointment when a particularly fine specimen of their large King Alfred border won no ribbon at all, much less the blue. Whatever the experience was which sold selective buying to you, it can be educational. Invite friends to visit your garden, encourage them to enter our show, and spend some time there with them pointing out the merits of the blue ribbon winners. Sharing your enthusiasm is fun, for you and your friends!

—CYNTHIA BELL

## BRIAN DUNCAN AND RATHOWEN GARDENS

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

A year ago Brian S. Duncan of "Knewehead" at Dergmoney by Omagh in County Tyrone was a leading amateur daffodil enthusiast of Northern Ireland. He raised and exhibited with success the finest named daffodils. He wrote interesting reviews of the shows of England and Ireland, managed the affairs of the Omagh Daffodil Society and escorted errant Americans through the daffodil shows, gardens, and green hillsides of Ulster.

Now Brian has suddenly metamorphosed into an important professional grower and supplier of a large stock of fine daffodils. He has taken over Rathowen Daffodils with the entire stock of daffodils of Tom Bloomer of Ballymena and added to these his own considerable stocks as well as many of the daffodils of W. J. Dunlop. Northern Ireland is a land made famous for daffodils by Guy Wilson, who produced so many very great daffodils, white and otherwise. The torch of his greatness was picked up by W. J. Dunlop, also of Broughshane at Ballymena, and his name signifies wonderful large bicolor daffodils such as Downpatrick and Newcastle. Spurred on and coming to the surface only a few years ago are the two firms, Ballydorn Bulb Farm and Carncairn Daffodils. ADS members met the proprietors and saw the trade exhibits of these two at the Williamsburg Convention and were charmed by both.

For a good many years Tom Bloomer of Rathowen at Ballymena hybridized, grew on, exhibited with great success, and registered many named daffodils. He kept these lovely things with names such as Silent Morn, Woodland Belle, and White Melody largely to himself until they built up into sizable stocks. Only two or so years ago did he finally issue a catalog and offer his daffodils to an interested public. Alas, Northern Ireland is a turbulent land where beauty mixes with misfortune and last year Mr. Bloomer's health broke down, and he had to dispose of his life's work. Devoted Brian Duncan undertook to carry on and purchased the stock. W. J. Dunlop also suffered misfortune and disposed of his daffodils, a sizable portion of which went to Brian. Friends of Mr. Dunlop will be sorry to hear that he recently suffered a fall in his yard resulting in a severe fracture of the femur and will be hospitalized for some time to come.

Many of the daffodils that Brian is now vending though virtually unknown in this country have proven themselves in England and Ireland. 1c White Star was best bloom at the Ballymena Daffodil Show of 1972 and is described by Mr. Duncan, who did not know the stock would some day be his, as being of superb quality and form and very white. Winners at the Omagh Show of April 1972 were: Woodland Star, a large very bright and smooth traditional 3b red cup; Woodland Grace a foamy white very round green eyed 3b yellow; Seedling 5/35/58 (Fiery Lad, I believe), a super smooth 2a red cup; and, inevitably, 1c White Star. At the RHS Daffodil Show in 1973 in Mr. Bloomer's trade exhibits two superfine white trumpets Silent Valley and White Empress caught the eye of the connoisseurs.

Judging from his successes in the shows in London and particularly in Northern Ireland and from the names of the daffodils he exhibited Brian Duncan has a most extensive collection of the best British daffodils. He has been hybridizing for 10 years and is now gathering fine things from his

seedling beds. Daffodils of his that have received recognition are 2b Premiere (1973), an unusually early blooming pink; and 6a Lilac Charm (1973) that won in its class at the 1973 London Show and is described as an enchanting little pink flower. At the Omagh Show in 1973, he won the award for the best unregistered seedling with an all-yellow 2a with the incredible parentage of bicolor 6a Joybell by Empress of Ireland! Brian is not only a fine breeder of daffodils, he is a magician.

Mr. Duncan can by no means forget the pursuits of his amateur days and his great sense of hospitality has not diminished. He sends word that he would be pleased to assist with travelling and accommodation arrangements for any ADS members who care to come to the Northern Ireland shows. I suspect that he feels we Americans bring good luck. Brian won heavily at the shows attended by our Wells and Mary Knierim in 1972 and by Dr. Tom and Jean Throckmorton in 1973. He particularly invites us to attend the Omagh Show on April 20, at which the Championship of Ireland classes will be shown.

Brian Duncan has the best wishes of all of us on his new venture. His vigor and enthusiasm and excellent stock of daffodils should enable him to contribute many beautiful blooms to our gardens and shows.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

The activities of daffodils and their culture are at a low ebb during the winter months. The daffodils have rooted and are waiting for coming days ahead. I am never quite sure whether it is the warmth of the soil or the lengthening of the hours of daylight that spurs them into growth. Many years ago I remember many varieties sent their leaves well above the ground in late November. Needless to say, I was apprehensive about their future growth that season. But the winter was mild and the blooms were excellent. Again, I have known daffodils to push their leaves through frozen soil in late February. Anyway, it is hoped that each bulb has rooted and is eager for action at the proper time.

Some robin members include lists of new varieties planted. One grower is experimenting with bulbs from "Down Under," and the names are chiefly unfamiliar: 1a Jobi, 2b pink Philo, 2b pink Ross, 3b Jo, 1b pink Karanja, 1b pink Nacoma, 2c First Frost, and 3a Sabrina. There is always a problem with these varieties from "Down Under" in that there is an adjustment to be made. Not only is there a change in growing conditions but there is a seasonal change that confronts these varieties. There is a need for time for these plants to adjust before a full evaluation can be made. Jobi and Rowella gave a good account of themselves early.

In most shows the class for five stems of doubles is seldom filled, yet this could well be the most beautiful class. Last fall I concentrated on doubles while they were available, and planted 11 Richardson varieties and one new one, Alabaster, from Mitsch.

Mrs. Mel Williams in Louisiana reports that she does not have any degree of success with doubles as they usually blast for her. Doubles can be embarrassing. A local friend of mine gave me some bulbs of a double that she

thought to be very beautiful. I still have it, but its buds blast for me each season. There is no difference in climate and our soils should be about the same. So what is the cause of this blasting? I always thought that a hot and dry season would be the only retarding factors. This is a good item for further study. Ken Dorwin and others tell us that the late blooming daffodils in their respective southern regions frequently do not give satisfactory blooms because of the hot and dry season that follows. Even in the more centrally located regions a hot and dry period will rush the blooms along.

One may miss a year or two in ordering bulbs of new varieties. Eventually there will be a lag in the flow of blooms each spring. Some growers concentrate on the shows, and new varieties are a must for them even though many of the older ones will quite often win. Again, others will order bulbs for the yard and garden. Older varieties should not be ignored. For a garden it is necessary to have health and vigor. In order to have a continuous and moving flow of daffodils each season, try hybridizing.

## BICOLOR AND WHITE TRUMPETS

By P. PHILLIPS, *Otorohanga, New Zealand*

*From National Daffodil Society of New Zealand 1973 Annual Reports.*

The class of 6 x 3 bicolor trumpets is usually poorly supported at the National Shows. Perhaps this is because there are good early and good late varieties but not many midseason kinds, or because it is more difficult to get flowers that match in the color of the trumpet. It is significant that there are only seven bicolor trumpets listed in Mrs. Richardson's 1973 catalogue.

Some that are worth showing are listed here:

**Preamble:** Rather early but a good laster, which comes out a lovely golden color in the trumpet and fades as it ages. If it would hold its original color it would be a most valuable cultivar. It is subject to basal rot and virus and it is not easy to grow. It performs extremely well in Northern Ireland, where it originated.

**Tudor King:** Has good contrast and does not fade. Flowers at the same time as Preamble and goes well with it.

**Newcastle:** There appears to be two stocks of this in New Zealand. One has a long waisted trumpet of golden yellow and is the better true type. The other is coarser, hangs its head and is often measured 2b, and is more like Dunmurry, with a rolled mouth and cone shaped trumpet. (Perhaps it is Dunmurry that has been sent out by mistake.)

**Lod:** Well contrasted squat type trumpet without any roll, clean white perianth, short neck but tends to hang its head, does not fade and is a good flower. Stamens sometimes splayed.

**Rowella:** Opens muddy, but whitens and grows on the plant, especially the stem, which is short at first, but even in the pod stage still keeps on growing until it is one of the tallest in the garden. Pale in the trumpet, which is well rolled and of good substance.

**Cyros (Jackson 1966) (Lod x Rowella):** Has the best qualities of both parents and is a good flower, but does not look like a trumpet. Good substance and contrast with a white perianth.

**Hylas:** Similar to Cyros and is a good partner for it.

**THE WHITE TRUMPETS.** These have been even more poorly supported

than bicolors in the past, but in recent shows there have been more entries. The whites are the most difficult of all the trumpets to grow successfully and more subject to basal rot, both in and out of the ground. Several very good varieties have been raised in New Zealand and Australia.

In a collection of 6 x 3 it is usually the whitest and smoothest flowers that take the judge's eye. Some whites can be grown to a large size but they can also be coarse and rough.

Devon Loch: A good white but generally too early to show.

Empress of Ireland: Has declined in popularity, but is still a good collection flower. Can be large and impressive but can also be coarse.

Glacier: Whiter than Empress but more inclined to be lacking in smoothness and quality and is slightly later in flowering. Does better in the South Island.

Glenshesk: Earlier than the previous two and lovely in quality, but narrower in the perianth. A good collection flower and very consistent.

Himalaya: Early and white, but rather too open in the trumpet to match the other flowers in a collection.

Hindustan: Difficult to grow but can be good. Whiter than Kanchenjunga, which it resembles but is not so coarse.

Panache: Flowers with Empress of Ireland, is whiter, taller, and better formed, but can also be large and coarse.

Perseus: Trumpet is out of balance with the perianth for show purposes.

Ulster Queen: Later than midseason. Not as white as Panache but has better substance. Needs to be left on the plant to develop the stem. Well formed and a telling flower in any collection.

White Prince: Very variable in performance. A well formed white flower, better in the South Island.

Anitra and Mercedes: These are both very good flowers of Mr. Jackson's as they are well formed and smooth white flowers of good substance. Good for championship honors when well grown.

Mr. Tombleson has raised some good white trumpets, the best of which is probably Grace, as it is neat and smooth with a slender white trumpet.

Mrs. Simpson's Ungava is late, white, and lovely with a long conical trumpet rolled at the mouth. Too late for most North Island shows.

In order to stage a good collection of trumpets at the World Convention in 1976, order those that will be required now, and have good stocks to select from in two years time.

## DO YOU TALK TO YOUR DAFFODILS?

Meg and Mert Yerger believe it pays to talk to daffodils. Tarlatan (miniature Div. 12) bloomed in their garden on December 28 and got so much praise, so many visitors, and so many photographs taken that it grew taller and more beautiful than any catalogue description promised. The filmsiness of its hoopskirt was truly reminiscent of a ballerina's tutu. The lyrical raptures about it from all visitors stirred something in the core of Jessamy's sensibilities and up she shot to preen herself for her public, too, with her own special (miniature Div. 12) charm. Jessamy had bloomed only once in 6 years and the Yergers were sure it was jealousy that brought her forth this time. Now they will work on ballet jargon to ensure a performance by these charmers every year.

—MEG YERGER

## NOTES ON SPECIES

*An editor is always pleased to have evidence that readers really read and are interested enough to comment, especially if the comments are favorable or helpful. As an example of the latter we quote from a letter received from our English friend Frank Waley, whose special interest is the small daffodil species. He sends some comments prompted by several items in the December issue of the Journal.*

Mrs. Andersen, from what I remember at Portland, must know as much as most people about miniatures. Of course she is right about *N. cyclamineus* being difficult in a place where it dries out as it must, mixed with her conifers. In nature it lives at the sides of streams. I expect Delaware gets warm and dry in summer and I wonder if she has tried growing *cyclamineus* in shade and giving it some water (lime-free water). If she cannot get fresh bulbs I could send her some seed in June. Remember it grows like a weed in wet or shady places at Windsor, Wisley, and here.

I wonder if Mrs. Craig has really managed to get the true *N. triandrus pulchellus*. It has not been seen here since Arthur Tait's days. The Dutch send out a slightly bicolor "*triandrus pulchellus*" but the real thing is a reversed bicolor.

Polly Brooks finds that *N. asturiensis* does not multiply well. Nor does it in this country if left to itself. The reason here is that after flowering the stem gradually bends over until the seed pod is on the ground, where it is promptly eaten by something (probably a slug or small bird). But if you hold the seed pod up with a little forked stick the seeds ripen and then germinate well. Old Mr. Bowles taught me this trick. Of course none of the species normally multiply by anything except seed in the wild. This also applies to Dr. Dooley's remarks about *N. cyclamineus*.

## CULTIVAR COMMENTS

*(From Show Reports)*

Bridal Crown (4) was the flower which received the most comments. The size of each blossom was excellent. The yellow in it sparkled and the white petals were clean and thick. The scape carried five blossoms.

Marimba, a Murray Evans 2a introduction, caused a great deal of comment due to its size.

An entry of three Caritas was the pink all visitor wanted. The pink cups were bright, the color was excellent, but the texture was a little rough.

—MARGARET THOMPSON, *Birmingham, Ala.*

Rashee was very effective, due to the lateness of the show. Some other very nice flowers were Pinza, a 2a red, and several Crystal Rivers. Rockall was also very fine. The public showed special interest in Green Island although the judges did not.

—MRS. W. JAMES HOWARD, *Baltimore, Md.*

Little Lass and Tuesday's Child, seen here for the first time, caused much favorable comment. Ballymoss, an all-yellow, smooth 2a sister of Fair Prospect, had lovely form and excellent substance.

Flowers sent by Murray Evans proved of interest to the committee and visitors alike. Causing most comment were the double Ocarino, a yellow and gold Richardson double, and an all-white double sport of Swansdown, which had rose-like form. His seedlings N-20 and H-44 with their deep green eyes were also noted. In a group of his mixed poet seedlings there was one with a solid red cup, which was certainly distinctive.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Columbus, Ohio*

Erlicheer 4 caused more comment in our show than any other flower. The flower bloomed beautifully this year due to the unusual warm days in February. The flower is usually damaged by cold weather. St. Keverne 2a was another flower that was outstanding in our show. It was one of the flowers sold in our bulb project and there were many first-year blooms in the show. In miniatures, Div. 10 *N. scaberulus*, the tiny, tiny flower caused much comment, especially with the children.

—MRS. CHARLES K. COSNER, *Nashville, Tenn.*

Glengariff, Tranquil Morn, Acropolis, and Ormeau were noted particularly for their form, color, and general perfection. Two varieties that attracted much attention for unusual form and color were Apricot Distinction and Canasta.

—MRS. MORRIS LEE SCOTT, *Hernando, Miss.*

Mrs. C. E. Fitzwater's seedlings were the talk of the show. Her #1/3 (Fairy Tale × Matapan) showed great substance and was as lovely at the end of the show as when it was entered. The stem is about 23" tall when it blooms and as straight as an arrow. Her seedling #16/4 won a blue ribbon; it has a small green cup and ivory petalled perianth, which reminds you of a dogwood bloom and was instantly dubbed "The Dogwood Daffodil" by viewers.

—MRS. L. A. MILLER, *Huntington, W. Va.*

## HERE AND THERE

Since the last issue we have received newsletters from two regions, two local societies, and one Down-Under society. Both the Northeast and Middle Atlantic Regions have new members, and are looking forward to spring shows and a judging school in Baltimore, which will attract students from both regions. The Middle Atlantic Region fall meeting in Annapolis was well attended and greatly enjoyed, as these meetings usually are.

The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society also enjoyed a fall meeting and again will maintain a booth at the Philadelphia Flower Show March 10, with "Daffodils, September to May" the theme.

Two numbers of CODS Corner, publication of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, were received. This small society is very active: bulb sale, show plans, a proposed daffodil planting project in a local park.

An issue of the Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter received in November contains show reports from five shows and an article of comments and recollections on daffodils and their producers in the Ulverstone area by T. H. Piper.

*Last-minute news:* The Puyallup Valley (Washington) Daffodil Festival this year will extend from March 30 to April 7, and will include parades, a regatta, and a 3-day daffodil show (April 5-7).

## DAFFODILS AS THERAPY

(From Midwest Region Newsletter)

Last fall the garden clubs of this area put on a very large flower show at the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Chillicothe. The area included Pickaway County Garden Club and several from Jackson County; besides, the local Rose and Dahlia Societies staged beautiful exhibits. This effort was prompted by a letter from President Nixon to the Veterans' Administration saying that more attention should be given the art forms in the hospitals, as forms of therapy. The 2-day show was a monumental success. The hospital personnel leaned over backwards to help in every way. Five hundred of the hospitalized veterans were brought in to see it. The nurses, the doctors, the attendants, and the veterans were overjoyed. There was a section for artistic designs done by the hospitalized veterans. A group of ladies from Pickaway County Garden Club conducted a workshop in August and came back again the day before the show in September to help the men get their arrangements ready.

So, the Adena Daffodil Society asked if the hospital would like to have the Daffodil Show held out there, too. Yes, indeed they would!! On March 28, a workshop was held for the hospitalized veterans by the Pickaway County group. Twenty of the veterans signed up. Our garden was at one of its peaks, so we sent out four dozen different varieties of daffodils. After the workshop was over, the veterans' arrangements and our specimens were put on display in the lobby of the Administration Building. Again on April 25, the Pickaway County ladies came back. Betty Beery, one of our members, brought a bucket of 109 daffodils for the veterans to work with. The show was held on April 26, to the delight of patients and personnel alike. So, the Veterans' Administration had *two* daffodil Shows!

— MARY ELIZABETH BLUE

### CHICKWEED IN DAFFODILS — IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT IT, EAT IT!

Cook slightly with a generous amount of real butter in just enough water to moisten the tender pale-green chickweed, season with pepper: you'll have a tempting, tasty, delicious, mild, nutty-flavored dish of unique greens fit for a king. And full of nutrients!

While thumbing through a book on wild herbs which was a Christmas gift, I came across a chapter on the "useful chickweed" (*Stellaria media*). How could this be? I have been fighting chickweed unsuccessfully as an early garden pest for as long as I have grown daffodils. "Boiling chickweed" and adding it "raw to any green toss salad" were among the uses suggested. Another herbalist said, "it comforteth, digesteth and defendeth very notably."

January 1, 1974 was a beautiful balmy day, and I could see from my kitchen window a lush pale-green carpet of chickweed on my choice daffodil bed, where lots of garden compost had been placed in October. Kitchen shears in hand, I went out to cut some of this young chickweed, fresh and tender after the snow and rain. Before serving it, I tasted it myself and liked it. So did my guests. Try it, you'll like it.

—POLLY BROOKS, Richmond, Va.

# AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM FOR 1973

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

*The following partial Symposium report was prepared under difficulties: Mrs. Capen spent 7 weeks in a New York hospital following a bicycle accident on a Caribbean island. She is still (late January) under treatment at her home in New Jersey. She comments, "But think of how deadly it would have been to have had nothing constructive to do."*

Again the Symposium Committee have invited all members to report their best 25 daffodils of the season from those they have grown for at least 3 years.

Each Region has a chairman, appointed by the Regional Vice President, who encourages prompt balloting and reports regional results through newsletters. A large return insures a good report, and we particularly like to hear from all parts of the country. This year ballots have been received from 33 states and the District of Columbia, including for the first time Maine and New Hampshire. We still hope to hear from members in Vermont (6), Rhode Island (3), Florida (8), Minnesota (4), South Dakota (2), Idaho (2), Utah (2), and Arizona (2). We missed hearing again from Nova Scotia, Louisiana, Iowa, and British Columbia.

Returns by regions follow:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>	<i>Membership rank</i>
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas	27.2	4
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	20.2	1
Midwest	Mrs. William C. Baird	19.5	3
Central	Miss Mary Becker	19.3	9
New England	Mrs. Robert L. Zellman	15.8	6
Southeast	Mrs. T. E. Tolleson	13.7	7
Pacific	Mr. Jack S. Romine	13.5	5
Southwest	Mrs. James K. Kerr	11.3	8
Northeast	Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan	7.6	2

This year we found that our members needed 929 varieties and cultivars to satisfy their choices of their best 25. As before, some very ancient daffodils were named. A vote for Empress (1865) came from the Southeast and one for Emperor (1865) from the Southern Region, while New England sent a vote for Telamonius Plenus (1620). (I wonder how many daffodils originating in the 1960's will appear on ADS lists 100 years later!) At the other extreme of age, there can be very few registered after 1970, because of our requirement of three years of testing in the reporter's garden.

The results of the balloting for the first three divisions will appear in the next Journal. Here we shall begin with Division IV. Classification follows ADS and RHS. The figure in parentheses is the rank in the last Symposium. Relative popularity of types can be judged by the total ballots and the number of daffodils named in each section.

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
<b>4 Doubles</b>			
1. White Lion (2) .....	25	5. Double Event (5) .....	19
2. Cheerfulness (1) .....	24	6. Bridal Crown .....	14
2. White Marvel (6) .....	24	7. Sweet Music (7) .....	13
4. Acropolis (4) .....	20	7. Windblown .....	13

Year by year better formed Double Event and Bridal Crown are moving up respectively toward White Lion and Cheerfulness. Sweet Music is a delight at the end of the season. Among the 36 doubles, drawing 155 ballots, were a number of the fine seed-grown Richardson series, led by Acropolis, then Tahiti with 11 votes, to Gay Challenger, probably the best of all.

#### **5a Triandrus hybrids with long cup**

1. Tresamble (1) .....	32	4. Lemon Drops (5) .....	19
2. Thalia (2) .....	28	6. Stoke .....	13
3. Liberty Bells (4) .....	21	7. Rippling Waters (6) .....	8
4. Harmony Bells (3) .....	19		

These are all very nice, but hardly new. Even nicer—and no newer—are Shot Silk, immaculate in color, precise in form, and Phyllida Garth, gracefully curved and ruffled. Unfortunately, both are hard to get. My last order of the former brought me a motley miscellany of yellow things, and the latter increases hardly at all. 182 ballots were divided among 18.

#### **5b Triandrus hybrids with short cup**

1. Merry Bells (4) .....	18	4. Waxwing (5) .....	8
2. Sidhe (1) .....	15	5. Dawn (3) .....	7
3. Arish Mell (2) .....	14		

Here is a class that had but two members a few years ago. Now nine share 69 votes and more to come. Arish Mell seems much more of the character of 5a, and you will note that Grant Mitsch so places it, but it will be a winner wherever it appears.

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### 6a Cyclamineus hybrids with long cup

1. Charity May (1) .....	71	5. Peeping Tom (3) .....	18
2. Dove Wings (2) .....	31	6. Willet .....	14
3. Bushtit (4) .....	29	7. Little Witch .....	10
4. Jenny (6) .....	21	7. Titania .....	10
5. February Gold (5) .....	18		

Everyone should grow seductive but sturdy Charity May, and it seems that almost everyone does, and loves it, and Dove Wings, too, as prim as Charity May is coquettish. The third of this Coleman trio, elegant Jenny, has never been a strong grower here. Very different, casual Bushtit has been increasing yearly in popularity.

We reluctantly place Little Witch and also Jack Snipe among these full-sized 6's, making a total of 195 ballots for 28 cultivars.

The novelties are, of course, the new colors. Brilliant Dik-Dik and Jetfire, pink-cupped Foundling, and the delicately tinted Greenlet are the first to appear on our charts. We shall hear more from them all.

### 7a Jonquil hybrids with long cup

1. Sweetness (1) .....	79	5. Alpine .....	5
2. Shah (2) .....	13	6. Aurelia .....	4
3. Waterperry (3) .....	10	6. Golden Sceptre .....	4
4. White Wedgwood (5) ....	9		

127 votes for only 9 jonquils.

### 7b Jonquil hybrids with short cup

1. Trevithian (1) .....	52	5. Tittle-Tattle (6) .....	16
2. Pipit (2) .....	49	6. Bunting .....	15
3. Suzy (3) .....	41	6. Chérie .....	15
4. Chat (4) .....	25	6. Dickcissel .....	15

36 varieties! What a far cry from those day when it was Trevithian, period, with a few mentions of Golden Perfection, Lanarth, or Chérie! Mr. Mitsch has given us a full range of color, a great addition to the late season. 356 ballots make it now the most popular class of this group.

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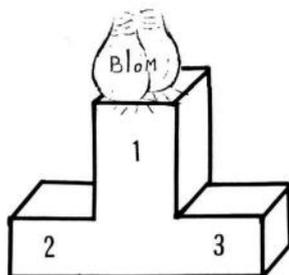
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### 8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1) .....	74	5. Martha Washington (5) ..	9
2. Geranium (2) .....	23	6. Canarybird (7) .....	7
3. Golden Dawn (3) .....	18	7. Hiawasee (5) .....	6
4. Matador (4) .....	12		

Hard to believe that once in daffodil history here was where the action was! Now, only 17 varieties pull 159 votes. Northerners continue to complain of the tenderness of Matador and Silver Chimes, and of mosaic in newly bought bulbs of the latter, while gardeners in warmer places love them. Hardier Chinita, Canarybird, Klondyke, and Golden Dawn are not easy to find; Green Goddess is a New Zealander.

### 9 Poet hybrids

1. Quetzal (3) .....	30	4. Sea Green .....	6
2. Actaea (1) .....	27	5. Dactyl .....	3
3. Cantabile (2) .....	22	5. Milan .....	3

110 votes for 17 poets, with Mr. Mitsch's fine Quetzal now leading the lot.

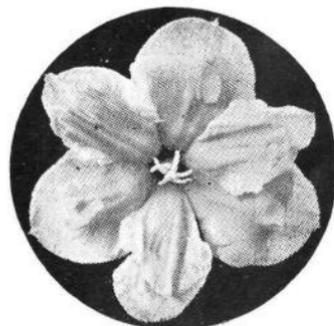
### 10 Species, wild forms, wild hybrids

There were 40 votes among about 11 sorts of species, exclusive of miniatures. Nomenclature continues to confuse.

### 11 Split corona

1. Cassata .....	5	2. Gold Collar .....	4
------------------	---	----------------------	---

From 7 votes among 5 cultivars in 1971, in 1973 we have 25 votes shared by 12. ADS members are getting more catholic in taste or there is marked improvement in form in this group. I think both. I understand that split coronas have appeared in winning Carey Quinn and other collections and that an arrangement of Grapillon won the Gold Medal at the Christmas show of the Royal Dutch Bulb Growers Association. We have added about three dozen more of these to our test plots and are finding among them flowers of exquisite form and color. I hope either this year or next to make a full report on the progress of this new group.



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## 12 Miscellaneous

For the first time we have votes for Division 12 daffodils. From California came votes for Jessamy and Taffeta. As both are miniatures, they are so counted.

### Miniatures

Species: 23 votes among 9 species. *N. asturiensis* and *N. triandrus albus* had 5 votes each.

Hybrids: 32 cultivars received 181 votes.

- |                             |    |                         |    |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|
| 1. Tête-a-Tête 6a (2) ..... | 29 | 4. Mite 6a (5) .....    | 10 |
| 2. Hawera 5b (1) .....      | 21 | 5. Sundial 7b (6) ..... | 8  |
| 3. Xit 3c (4) .....         | 20 | 6. Bebob 7b .....       | 7  |
| 4. April Tears 5b (3) ..... | 14 |                         |    |

A fine and varied group, old friends all. Newer is Mr. Gray's Clare 7b, which received votes from some of our fanciers.

### UNREGISTERED DAFFODILS

We are pleased to note fewer unregistered clones on our charts this year. If you grow any of the following, please check your sources. You may have a new cultivar about to be registered, or possibly one that should have been registered long ago, or perhaps one that has travelled about bearing a local pet name. You can appreciate that we count only those that are officially recognized.

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The following have appeared for the first time:

Copper Lustre — Coral Luster 2b (Mitsch) 1967 (?)

Fringed Benefit (sic)

Hazel Brilliant — unregistered Culpepper 2b

Mary Ann — unregistered Guy Wilson 2c

Red Baby

Snow Pearl — ? White Pearl 8 (Copeland) 1907

The balance have appeared before. Of these, the following are good, even excellent daffodils, but mavericks and probably now too old to be legitimized:

Kings Sutton — yellow 5a (Clark, Australia)

Laetitia — yellow 8 (Van Tubergen)

Patricia — white double, selection of poeticus Flore Pleno (From Murray Evans ?)

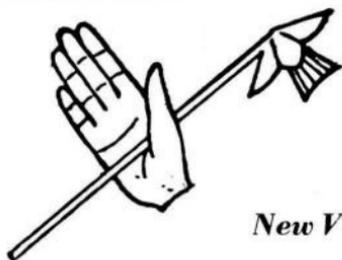
Apricot Attraction is misused for Apricot Distinction.

Green Emerald and Hibiscus may be disowned split coronas.

Early Virginia is a local common name for a form of *N. pseudo-narcissus*.

(See December 1973 issue of Journal, page 65.)

The final two are not only unregistered with either ADS or RHS, but do not even appear on an informal listing of unknowns kept by our Registrar, Mrs. Anderson. If you grow these, do trace their names: Eldin H. Burgess, Lampert.



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## WHE ARE THE SYMPOSIUM REPORTERS?

ADS members who grow daffodils, evaluate them, and take the time to send their conclusions to the ADS. They grow from a few to more than 1,600 named daffodils. About 10 percent are gathering their first 100 and another 10 percent are wondering if, perhaps, more than 500 are not too many. About half of our reporters grow between 200 and 500.

Some count their daffodil growing years by decades—even over five—and a few are in the first years of discovery. Some concentrate on types that will grow and bloom satisfactorily for many years, while others replant all they have every two or three years. Some make spring pictures outdoors; some prefer indoor arrangements; while others seek satisfaction by acquiring ribbons.

We are glad to tell you that our reporters include members whose names you know from the beginning of the ADS and some, with fabulous collections, whose names you may not have heard. In each group are a number who have been reporting annually, some since the first group Symposium in 1955. We are particularly happy that our list includes many hybridizers whose successes you will find recorded in our Registrar's list.

Thus the Symposium is the distillate of the best varietal opinion of the ADS.

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