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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Number 4

JUNE 1976

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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.

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SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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THE COVER DRAWING

by Marie Bozievich, is of Square Dancer, a split-corona daffodil bred by Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Kanouse and offered by Grant Mitsch.

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THE BICENTENNIAL CONVENTION

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Mississippi*

In a starkly modern rectangular glass tower of a Holiday Inn looming over the highway which divides Old Philadelphia from the Mainline, the members of the American Daffodil Society gathered to celebrate their country's 200th birthday and their society's 22nd. The 21st annual convention was the guest of the Northeast Region, the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society, and the Delaware Daffodil Society.

A sociable innovation of this convention was the continental breakfast each morning which gave ADS members a setting for visits with friends. It was possible to have juice with one group, breakfast with others, and coffee with a third gathering of friends not often seen. With some groups, such as the Southeastern Regional Robin which has had its present membership for more than eight years, these get-togethers take on the flavor of a family reunion, with pictures of new grandchildren vying with snapshots of garden scenes.

For those not entering flowers in the show, Friday was sight-seeing day, either in Old Philadelphia or the surrounding countryside. Destinations

varied as widely as the Philadelphia Zoo, the U.S. Mint, and Longwood Gardens in Kennett Square.

By midafternoon convention-goers and other visitors were treated to a beautiful National Daffodil Show. The unseasonably warm long springtime which had dominated much of the eastern United States cut down on entries from farther south and spelled an early demise for refrigerated blooms. But many members, particularly those from the Delaware Valley, brought hundreds of show-worthy flowers.

I found in this late season some pleasure, as I looked at many more poets than I had ever seen before. Meg Yerger's entries in particular did a good public relations job for her favorite division.

Mrs. Marvin Andersen, hard-working secretary of ADS, once carried a collection of blooms all the way to Portland to win the gold Watrous medal. Her travel time was much shorter this year, as she brought from her Wilmington, Delaware, garden blooms beautiful and numerous enough to win for her the Carey Quinn medal, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society Award, the Larry Mains trophy, and the Maxine Lawler Cup.

Along two walls of the flower show were commercial exhibits from four countries. Particularly eye-catching were the spectacularly satisfying staging of John Lea's exhibit, with its careful attention to heights and colors, and the Daffodil Mart exhibit prepared by Brent Heath which focused solely on the miniatures and smaller daffodils. If one flower in the commercial exhibits were to be singled out as a conversation piece, it would be Brian Duncan's huge but well-proportioned 1c, Silent Valley.

President Bill Roesse presided over Friday night's annual meeting of the membership. The convention was welcomed to Philadelphia by Dr. John C. Wister of Swarthmore, who noted, "It is nice to be here with you and to welcome you, but I think you've got already your welcome earlier when you saw that flower show. I hope you all enjoyed it as much as I did."

Dr. Wister continued, "As you know, this is our third convention in Philadelphia. I have been privileged to be at the other two." When he asked for a show of hands of those who had also been to both, he exclaimed, "Full of friends!" Noting the number of foreign visitors joining us for our 200th birthday, he asked, "How many of you were present at the first ADS convention when we had three very distinguished foreign visitors—Guy Wilson, Reginald Wootton and Empress of Ireland? Empress of Ireland is here with us again today, very beautiful in many of those exhibits."

The program for Friday night was a panel of overseas growers, including Sir Frank Harrison, Mrs. R. H. Reade, and Brian Duncan of Ireland and John Lea of England, who compared and contrasted their methods of growing and showing. Basic accord was reached on most points until the matter of chemical treatment of bulbs was proposed. Incoming president Bill Ticknor, serving as moderator, called upon all his State Department background as he handled this matter diplomatically, allowing Mrs. Lionel Richardson to intervene firmly at one point.

Also introduced were other guests at the head table. This group included Lady Harrison, Mrs. Roesse, Jack Goldsmith, characterized as "the right-hand man at Prospect House," and Mrs. J. Abel Smith of Letty Green, England. These last two were making their first visit to an ADS convention, as were Brian Duncan and John Lea. Also a guest at the head table was Mrs.

Ernesta Ballard, president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, who presented that group's award to Mrs. Andersen.

Another highlight of Friday evening was the presentation of the American Daffodil Society's medals, the Silver for service to the Society to Bill Pannill and the Gold for service to the daffodil to Matthew Zandbergen.

Bill Roese read the letter which nominated Bill Pannill for this honor: "Bill is one of a kind and gives a rich, different dimension to our society. He is without doubt the speaker most in demand by daffodil groups around the world. Attendance at conventions or meetings is increased because Mr. Pannill is billed as speaker. His fine southside Virginia drawl, rollicking sense of humor, and thorough knowledge of daffodils make his talks entertaining and useful and long remembered. Bill stands out in the public eye for his winning show entries and his talks; but he draws no attention to his many, many kind and considerate acts. He has shared untold bulbs with promising beginners and talked daffodils to many small groups. In addition, he has served our Society well as president and for many years on the board of directors. Bill has done much to please our membership; they should now return the compliment."

Dr. Tom Throckmorton, in presenting the Gold Medal to Matthew Zandbergen, said, "There can be no question of his service to the daffodil. His has been a lifetime of daffodils. He bridges the daffodil world of P. D. Williams through the years of Wilson and Richardson to the daffodil world of Evans, Mitsch, Lee, Pannill and Watrous. He is the Peter Barr of today, who travels the world and publicizes the beauty and charm of the daffodil. Not a hybridizer himself, he has taken the fine bulbs of others and increased and made them available, not only to us but to all gardeners awaiting spring. How much poorer would we be without Armada and Peeping Tom? How many ribbons have we all won with Suzy and Tête-a-Tête and Jumble? All that we have of these great daffodils come from the stock that Matthew propagated.

"Matthew also bridges the gap between the great commercial growers and us novelty daffodil raisers. He sells bulbs to us by the one or two and by the ton to others. Genial, knowledgeable and devoted, Matthew has dedicated a long lifetime to daffodils and daffodil people. Let us honor him now with the Gold Medal of the American Daffodil Society." Dr. Throckmorton then asked for the personal privilege of presenting a brief slide show depicting Matthew Zandbergen as "a man of many hats, and the happiest guy in the world."

The report of the nominating committee was presented and accepted by the membership. William O. Ticknor was elevated to the presidency of ADS, saying that he felt himself to be "first servant of you all." He noted that the society which he heads is a thriving group of 1,461 members from 45 states and 13 foreign countries.

The lovely table decorations on Friday night were created by the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society. For each person there was a special gift: a rooted *Aucuba japonica* grown from seed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gruber of Norristown, Pa. Aucubas do beautifully in Mississippi and I look forward to years of remembering the 1976 convention with this thoughtful living gift. I was interested to learn from others at my table, all from the Columbus area, that aucuba also survives the winters of northern Ohio.

Saturday morning's workshops began with a scholarly session on basic science by members of the Pennsylvania State Extension Service. Dr. James

K. Rathmel, Professor of Floriculture Extension in Norristown, Pa., spoke on plant nutrition, and Dr. Richard Craig, Associate Professor of Plant Breeding, talked about plant genetics. The slide lectures, by request of convention chairman Dr. William Bender, included stress on such topics of interest to daffodil growers as backcrossing in hybridizing and the value of trace elements in the soil of the daffodil bed.

The second half of Saturday's session was billed as "Practical Pointers from the Experts," and the standing-room-only audience testified to the convention's validation of the term "expert."

Mrs. John Bozievich, always a winner of top awards, who swept the boards at the Cincinnati convention, spoke on growing show flowers. She stressed that good growing was 90 per cent a strong back, and 10 per cent intelligent investigation and learning from your mistakes.

Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., is well known for her skill in transporting winners long distances, and especially for last season's feat of winning Best in Show in Nashville with Foxfire and then carrying the same three blooms to Portland the next weekend to win another blue. She demonstrated her methods of cutting and packing show flowers, which she styled a combination of Richardson, Pannill, and Bozievich methods. She also gave credit to repeated misting of show blooms after they have been cut.

Mrs. Marvin Andersen, her recent successes in the 1976 show fresh in the minds of all viewers, was a most appropriate choice to close the session with comments on staging. She said that staging simply meant planning ahead, and stressed contrasts and colors. About staging an entire show, she commented, "Just think about making the exhibitors and judges comfortable."

A bus tour of Historic Philadelphia filled the Saturday afternoon hours. Because lines were long at many of the most popular sites, we mostly had glimpses to whet the sightseeing appetites of those who were staying over for a few days. Highlights included viewing the renovated Society Hill area. But the most-coveted feat seemed to be sitting in George Washington's pew at Christ Church. The tour concluded with a reception honoring the American Daffodil Society at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's headquarters and a ramble in their delightful 18th century garden.

The final banquet carried the imagination of convention-goers from coast to coast and on around the world. Wells Knierim gave vivid and enticing details of the New Zealand tour in October, and Bill Roese, speaking for Jack Romine, invited the 1977 convention to San Francisco next March.

The attractive table decorations on Saturday night, which combined daffodils with driftwood, were the creation of the Delaware Daffodil Society. When it was announced that they were for sale, they were all quickly purchased by ADS members.

Dr. William A. Bender, stating that it would have been impossible to be chairman of a convention from 150 miles away without an excellent committee, expressed appreciation and thanks to Mrs. Jonathan Williams, Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, Mrs. H. Rowland Timms, Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, Mrs. Zachary T. Wobensmith, Mrs. W. R. McKinney, and Wallace Windus. The convention in turn gave Dr. Bender a standing ovation in appreciation of his accomplishments as convention chairman.

The highlight of the evening was "Historical Sketches of ADS," in the always hilarious style of William G. Pannill, director at large and past presi-

dent, who mixed facts reverent and irreverent in tracing the growth of our Society for the past 22 years.

Stating that he knew better than to attempt to follow Bill Pannill at the microphone, President Bill Ticknor adjourned the 21st annual convention of the American Daffodil Society with the simple injunction, "Go west, ADS."

E. A. BOWLES & HIS GARDEN AT MYDDLETON HOUSE

Reviewed by GEORGE S. LEE, JR., *Connecticut*

Fame in the daffodil world usually attaches to those who have been successful in hybridizing, yet without a single introduction to his name, E. A. Bowles exerted influence and commanded esteem well above that of more familiar names. Crocuses were said to be his first love, yet the ripples from that interest of this many-sided man did not range nearly as far as those created by his participation in building the structure within which we grow and show daffodils.

Bowles was appointed to the Narcissus Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1904 and served as its chairman from 1911 until his death in 1954. Throughout his long life of 89 years he was a student of the daffodil, a concern which culminated in 1934 in publication of his *Handbook of Narcissus*, a work of scholarship and authority which seems definitive in its field and is described by the author in the preface:

"This book represents an attempt to collect information scattered in the works of earlier writers and to present it in a handy form, correlated with observations made on wild hillsides, in gardens and museums, and at flower shows. It embodies the experience gained during over thirty years' work for the Royal Horticultural Society and more than forty years as an active gardener.

"It is intended for those of the garden-loving public who like to know something of the botanical relationships and geographical distribution of wild species, as well as for those who grow the choice garden-raised varieties for the sake of their beauty."

A biography of Bowles has now been written by Nea Allen under the title *E. A. Bowles & His Garden at Myddleton House*. So extensive were Bowles's gardening interests as they developed over his long life that every gardener must find common ground with him at many points. While his personal life was touched with tragedy, his gardening life was filled with happy experiences and association with all the well-known figures of his time. These have been gathered by the author into a generously illustrated book of charm and smiles as befits its subject who was himself a writer of wit and lore. Bowles wrote extensively and besides his treatise of daffodils he was the author of *A Handbook of Crocus and Colchicum for Gardeners*. He described his garden in three volumes which are now collectors' items: *My Garden in Spring*, *My Garden in Summer*, and *My Garden in Autumn and Winter*.

Although a copy of Bowles's biography has been placed in our Society's library, it is felt that some of our members will wish to have their own copies or use them as gifts. So copies will be stocked for the present and may be had from the ADS office for \$10.00, postpaid.

INTRODUCING...



William O. and Laura Lee Ticknor, Falls Church, Virginia, ADS President and chairman of the Publications Committee, respectively.

Bill was born in Maryland and has spent most of his life in the Washington, D.C. area. He received a B.A. degree from George Washington University. He has been in government service for 35 years and has been employed in the Executive Secretariat in the Department of State for the last 15 years.

Bill and Laura Lee attended their first daffodil show in Washington in 1953 and the family have attended every Washington Daffodil Society show since then. Bill became president of WDS in 1961 and now serves as editor of its Newsletter. In ADS he has been a regional vice president, chairman of the Publications Committee, second vice president, and first vice president.

Laura Lee shares Bill's interest in gardening, daffodils, and plant societies. She has held offices in WDS and served as its president. In daffodils, no one knows where the work of one stops and the work of the other begins.

The Ticknors grow about 700 named varieties, large and small, and several thousand seedlings. They exhibit and give talks together. They are both student judges.

They have a son, William Litchfield, and a daughter, Susan, who share their interest in daffodils and attend many conventions and shows with them.

DAFFODIL CLASSIFICATION REVISION?

The February 1976 Newsletter of the Washington Daffodil Society exploded a bombshell in the halls of the famous Royal Horticultural Society in London. Newsletter editor (and recently elected president of the American Daffodil Society) William O. Ticknor pulled together in an article complaints from around the world concerning the registering of daffodil names, the "Classified List," and the entire classification system.

The article found its way to a meeting of the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee in London. For this and other reasons the RHS tentatively agreed to revise the definition of a Poet (Division 9) daffodil and to take other actions. Willis Wheeler has been appointed chairman of an ad hoc ADS committee to consider a revision of the classification system. John Lea, a member of the RHS committee, came to the Philadelphia Convention and spoke unofficially at a Board meeting on behalf of the RHS. Following are Mr. Ticknor's article and Mr. Lea's letter commenting on the plan of action of the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee.

"LIST," CLASSIFICATION, REGISTRATION — AND YOUR OPINION

The platform on which our shows are based has always been the RHS Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names. All of our terms of reference are based on the RHS system of classification. If one of us were asked to describe Bahram most of us would draw a blank. If we were asked to describe 2a Bahram we could make a start on it. The system has been our language, the "List" has been our dictionary.

Suddenly we find that the RHS can no longer print a complete list that we can afford to buy. The best they can offer is a list of daffodils registered since 1960. As Mary Lou Gripshover of Columbus, Ohio, says, it does not include most of the daffodils that appear in our shows. Just quickly pulling names out of the air, it does not include 2b Festivity, 4 Acropolis, 7b Suzy, 6a Tête-a-Tête, nor 5b April Tears.

In the eyes of many in England, Ireland, our country, and New Zealand it appears that the RHS is losing interest in daffodils. It has ceased publication of the once great Daffodil and Tulip Year Book. British correspondents say the RHS does not properly support the London daffodil shows. For nearly 2 years we had no information from the RHS as to new registrations. I have heard from a responsible source that they are no longer really interested in being the International Registrar of daffodil names.

In addition to all this, the proliferation of new and different daffodils has made the classification system out of date. The RHS recognized this to a degree and added a color code in its latest, post-1960, List. Grant Mitsch has performed such prodigies with the 5's, 6's, and 7's that 5a and 5b, 6a and 6b, 7a and 7b simply frustrate us as descriptions. 7b YOOO tells us a lot about Roberta Watrous' "Happy Hour," but it seems awfully long. Lots of suggestions have been made for improving the classification system. The American Daffodil Society, at the instigation of Willis Wheeler, asked the RHS to amend the definition of Division 9 to include poet-like daffodils. (They have not found time in two years to acknowledge the letter, much less act on it.) Phil Phillips has recommended that Division 10 be abolished and that the species and wild forms be put in their "appropriate" divisions. At first this sounds like sacrilege, but the RHS put wild double forms in Division

4. As Phil points out, how wild are *Canaliculatus*, the Tenby Daffodil, or *N. jonquilla* that have been growing in our gardens for 100 years?

No man living today has given as much thought to daffodil classification as has Dr. Tom Throckmorton of Iowa. He has an unbelievable quantity of knowledge in his mind and at his fingertips. He is a conservative person by nature but he suggests that perhaps a drastically new approach be taken to make a classification system that is truly descriptive. For instance, 1a YYY presently represents a yellow trumpet daffodil, 7a YYY represents all-yellow large-cup jonquil hybrids (who really cares whether a jonquil hybrid is large or small cup?). Doesn't it make more sense to use 1YY and 7YY to represent all yellow trumpets and jonquils? Why use a, b, c, and d that sometimes mean color and sometimes means cup size? At best d is ambiguous as it attempts to tell what the cup color isn't — not what it is.

Our Washington Daffodil Society has always been a leader. Its membership has never been shy of daffodil knowledge or imagination. What is your idea? If the RHS falters, should the registration task be taken over by the ADS? What in your estimation is involved? What do you suggest we do for a really comprehensive published list? What changes to the classification should be made, if any? It is your ball game. It has changed but the rules haven't kept up with the game. Your idea are invited.

MR. LEA'S LETTER:

28 April, 1976

Dear Bill,

First let me say how very much I enjoyed and learnt at the convention, and all your really magnificent hospitality that I and all of us have received not only in Philadelphia, but in Chambersburg and Washington.

I think it would be helpful to clear the air if I outline to you what I consider is the RHS position on daffodils.

1. The RHS has no intention of giving up the registration of daffodils.
2. The future of the Daffodil Yearbooks is now guaranteed for the foreseeable future.
3. The Yearbook will contain the names of all newly registered daffodils, provided they have been processed before the Yearbook goes to press. The RHS will send a list annually to the Data Bank of all new names.
4. A draft of the proposed wording for the classification of *Poeticus* is being sent to all interested bodies (i.e. ADS).
5. A complete review of the classification of daffodils has been started by the RHS Classification Committee, to help in its deliberations. All interested bodies are to be asked to submit detailed proposals and their reasons for the change. The review will take at least a year — possibly longer.

We have a problem with the Yearbook because sales are below the break-even point. I hope very much the ADS can help in this. Would it be possible to have copies at future conventions that could be offered on a sale or return basis? Out of our total sales of around 950 copies only some 145 in 1974 and 125 in 1975 went to the ADS.

Forgive this brief note of thanks for a wonderful trip.

Best wishes, Your sincerely, John

MORE ABOUT SPLIT-CORONA DAFFODILS

By A. N. KANOUSE, Olympia, Washington

Naomi Liggett's excellent article on split-corona daffodils in the June 1975 issue of *The Daffodil Journal* prompted me to add some of our experiences with this type of flower and to encourage others to plant some of the fine new hybrids now available. William O. Ticknor is doing some fine "missionary" work with these "ugly ducklings" of the daffodil world, and to him goes a great deal of credit in sponsoring them in the home gardens, especially on the East Coast.

I'll have to go back some 34 years or more to the time when we started working with this so-called freak in the daffodil family. It was at a daffodil show in Sumner, Washington, in which we had a large display of the newer daffodils of that time, that a lady brought us a few daffodils to identify for her. They were something new to us, and she could get no satisfactory answer to her question from any of the other commercial growers who were also exhibitors — mostly growers from the Puyallup Valley of western Washington, at that time the center of the bulb industry on the West Coast.

Always interested and on the lookout for something different, we were anxious to acquire a few of this cultivar, and made arrangements for the lady to send us a few bulbs that next fall. She said that these bulbs had been growing in her garden for several years before she had acquired the property, and that they had multiplied into quite large clumps; when we received the bulbs from her they were very small rounds, because of overcrowding. The next spring, after the bulbs had had a chance to develop to better advantage, about half of them bloomed. By leaving them down another year we were able to harvest bulbs that averaged 12-14 cm. from the 8-cm. planting stock. Also the blooms were twice as large as the original sample we were shown at the show 2 years before, though the stems were rather short compared with those of commercial daffodils we were growing at that time. We found the flowers consistently uniform in shape, the true split-corona type, and this daffodil proved to be a good grower for us. Many visitors to our gardens during the blooming season were interested enough to want to purchase some of these bulbs, and we could have sold all that we had and more, but we wanted to increase our stocks before letting any get away from us. We were still at a loss as to the daffodil's name. This was in 1942.

In 1944, Mr. J. W. A. Lefeber, from Lisse, Holland, a daffodil grower, visited us, and he was able to give us some concrete information about the little daffodil. He told us that in Holland it was called Buttonhole, and he was surprised to find it growing so well in our garden adjacent to Puget Sound. Quoting Mr. Lefeber, "Dr. De Mol, in Holland, had done a great deal of work with Buttonhole, trying to get better stems and growth habits, as well as more substance, but found the seeds were seldom fertile." Mr. Lefeber did not know whether this was a natural sport or an X-ray sport, as Dr. De Mol had done some experimental work both ways, but most Holland growers thought it was a true sport of the older bicolor Victoria, as it had the same bad habit of growing many small bulblets, sometimes completely around the motherbulb. These offsets, we were told, were called "horseteeth," which they resembled, and were a characteristic not desirable from a grower's point of view.

When the Germans occupied Holland, Mr. Lefeber was in the United States on a selling trip. Worried about his family and business in Holland, he tried to get back to his homeland, but only got as far as England and was forced to come back to the United States. With plenty of time on his hands, and no word about his family or conditions in Holland, he visited us again for a few days, but as he had a brother in the bulb business at Mt. Vernon, Washington, most of his time was spent there. Eventually the war was over and the Lefebers were together again. We corresponded regularly and we learned that their bulb stocks had mostly been saved, but that they had decided to make their home in this country and continue their business as far away from Germany as they could get. We agreed to plant any bulb stocks they were able to ship over here, and in 1950 we were able to purchase a farm for them with money sent to us. In due time a large shipment of bulbs arrived, mostly daffodils and hyacinths, but also some tulips and bulbous iris. All were planted on the new farm. The next spring the family of four came, and they lived with us for a month or so until their furniture arrived by container from Holland. They were in the bulb business as soon as they got here.

Among the many fine seedlings in the above-mentioned shipment of daffodils were two cultivars of split-coronas, yet unnamed, that were far superior to the Buttonhole we were growing. We purchased half of the stocks of these two kinds and named and introduced Hillbilly to the trade the next year. Hillbilly had a good strong stem and was a vigorous grower. It had a bi-colored blossom of great substance. The other cultivar had a longer stem, a good self color, but the stem could not hold up the flower in a heavy rain. The color was about the same as that of old Emperor, now perhaps obsolete. We never did learn the parentage of these two split-coronas. When we had a huge bowl of the unnamed seedling at a daffodil show in Tacoma, Washington, many visitors asked us the name of this variety, and in desperation at the moment, we called it Hillbilly's Sister; it went on the market by this name. Mr. Lefeber sold all his bulbs to a grower at Mt. Vernon, Washington, a few years ago, and we understood that Hillbilly's Sister had been renamed, but I cannot remember what it is now called. We no longer grow either of them, but for sentimental reasons we are still growing some Buttonhole in our garden at Floravista, Olympia, Washington.

Being commercial growers we sold cut flowers from our bulb plantings each spring, and we noted that Hillbilly proved very popular and sold faster than the conventional varieties. It was much in demand for the florist trade as well as in the supermarkets that handled our cut flowers. They asked for more than we could supply at higher prices than the regular King Alfred and other standard cut-flower varieties. We called these split-coronas our "bread and butter" daffodils.

About this time we started using Hillbilly in our hybridizing program, which was rather a hit-or-miss undertaking, as some springs we made no crosses at all and were sloppy about keeping records of the crosses we did make. We crossed Hillbilly both ways with some of the better daffodils of that time, and in about 4 years a few splits showed up in the seedling planting. Many unusual forms made their appearance, some worth growing on for more testing, whereas the rest went into a mixture and were sold to gardeners for cut flowers or for naturalizing. Our goal was for good form, substance, and bulbs resistant to basal rot. Many cultivars were grown for cut flowers

only and were not named at all. All were splits having interesting variations, and they sold well as cut flowers. Perhaps we should have saved a few of them and introduced them to the trade, but they did not come up to our idea of perfection, so eventually we discarded them entirely. By crossing Hillbilly with some of the better pinks of that time, Mabel Taylor, for example, we did get some good splits, but only one with any pink in its make-up; it had a very ruffled corona. Had we continued along this trend, we might have produced some really good pinks, but we failed to follow up this line of breeding. In 1975 Grant Mitsch listed the pink split-corona, Phantom, a very lovely flower. It has Hillbilly in its parentage. We understand that their daughter, Mrs. Richard Havens, of Hubbard, Oregon, also has one of their breeding, and the Havens are working for more and better splits.

Two years ago we sold our named seedling varieties to Mr. and Mrs. Havens. Needless to say, we are happy to have these young people carry on the work we have pioneered, and they will continue to grow the varieties we have developed. All cultivars were of our breeding and included Inca Gold, some pink doubles, and all the named splits. With youth and dedication in their favor, more will be heard of the Havens in the future, I am sure.

Until a few years ago we were unaware that Mr. Jack Gerritsen, in Holland, was also working for split-corona daffodils, and I am sure he did not know we were breeding for the same type as he was. He has introduced many fine kinds and was far ahead of us in this field, and although we have never met, we do admire his work and the cultivars he has put on the market. More than anyone else, he has shown the public what perseverance can do for a plant breeder, and we admire him for it. The splits are becoming more popular each year, mainly because of his efforts, and we found that we could never grow enough to meet the demand. One of our named seedlings was not put on the market until we had 2,000 salable double-nosed bulbs. That first year we offered them to an eastern seed firm; they reordered until all the top grades were taken, and we were sending them all the round bulbs as well. That variety had to be taken off the market until we could again build up stocks enough to catalog a few years later.

Five years ago we were growing some long rows of Mitsch's Daydream. Next to them in the field were three rows of our split-corona Lemon Ice. Just before digging time I noticed that Daydream had set a goodly supply of open-pollinated seed pods. After we gathered a few hundred pods, the rest were left to fall on the ground. Some of these seedlings started to bloom in 1965, as 4-year-olds. Two cultivars were reverse splits; many were all white, and quite a few are yet to bloom. The reverse splits looked even better the next spring, and as this is now their third year down they will be dug and divided this summer. The flowers from this open-pollinated cross ran 40 percent to split-coronas, not a bad average, and many of the whites are good enough to grow on for a while for further testing. I am sorry now that I did not save all the seed that Daydream produced that season. There can be little doubt as to the parentage of this block of seedlings, even if Mother Nature did all that work for us.

We know that most daffodil fanciers and exhibitors shy away from the split-corona daffodils, but we are practical growers who have depended on our bulb sales for a livelihood for more than 40 years, and the splits have added immeasurably to our income. They have helped our two daughters through college, though both worked part time while in school. We regret

that time has curtailed our work with the daffodils, work we have found both enjoyable and satisfying. We would do it again given a chance. Plant a few of these daffodils now on the market. You might like them.

I cannot close without giving full credit to my wife and partner, Maudie, who for 47 years has worked by my side. She gave up a teaching career to become the wife of a bulb grower. It has been a rewarding life, as we have enjoyed doing what we liked to do best. She was the hybridizer of the partnership, and most of the credit is due to her efforts. Some of our split-coronas now in commerce are Doll Dance, Square Dancer, Lemon Ice, Party Dress, and Two Step. Others are Polka Party and Miniskirt, and a few unnamed seedlings are still on trial. We only hope that some of our introductions will continue to add color to gardens and give pleasure to daffodil lovers long after we are gone from this life. It has been a worthwhile experience, and we have no regrets.

MAMARONECK GARDEN CLUB DAFFODIL PROJECT

By MARJORIE P. ILGENFRITZ, *Mamaroneck, New York*

Just a year ago, in 1975, during the daffodil season, the Horticulture Study Group of the Garden Club of Mamaroneck, New York, added daffodils to its program of learning how to grow and show.

At the club's spring flower show, we had an exhibit of daffodils in each division and subdivision with an opportunity to ask questions about the classification system. This was followed by a carefully prepared list of 44 dependable and not too expensive cultivars, from which members could choose and pay for in advance, with the purpose of growing at least one in each division and subdivision. Out of the group of 15 in the Horticulture Study Group, 11 responded. Eight chose to buy the list of bulbs as recommended. Two chose only a few, and one bought everything on the list in quantity!

The chairman searched the dealers' lists for the best prices and ordered from Grant Mitsch, Murray Evans, Mary van Schaik, Charles Mueller, and Brent Heath. All were most cooperative and sent us excellent bulbs and special gifts.

The garden club's show schedule in April 1976 provided the opportunity to show what the members had grown. Out of the 11 members who purchased and grew bulbs, eight participated in the show and five received blue ribbon awards. At the spring show, Mrs. Richmond S. Barton, a member of the Mamaroneck Garden Club, the Westchester Daffodil Society, and the American Daffodil Society, demonstrated and discussed classification in detail for the whole club membership.

This spring we have encouraged them to attend the Greenwich Daffodil Show in nearby Connecticut and to visit the gardens of members of the Westchester Daffodil Society, where they can become acquainted with new varieties. We hope we have kindled enthusiasm for daffodils and perhaps acquired some new members for the American Daffodil Society.

THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM: HISTORY

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Boonton, New Jersey*

The 19th Symposium of the American Daffodil Society marks the end of another phase. The Board of Directors at its meeting in October 1975 accepted the proposal that balloting this year be done by the exhibition judges. It seems an appropriate time to review the history of the Symposium.

In a sense the Symposium antedates the Society, for it grew from the annual appraisals by Carey Quinn, from 1950 on, which were distributed to friends and members of the Washington Daffodil Society, sometimes being published in the latter's Yearbook and the National Horticultural Magazine. Judge Quinn grew a great many of the best and newest daffodils in his tiny plot in a Washington suburb, and he had a judge's eye and lawyer's memory. He presented his selections, grouped by season of bloom, by type, i.e., "stars," "decorative," "novelty"; included discussion of "small ones"; and suggested a list for beginners.

A report of the season of 1954, the year the American Daffodil Society was founded, appeared in the Yearbook of the Washington Daffodil Society. Nine committee members or associates in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania cooperated with Judge Quinn as chairman to produce this report. In the following year Carey Quinn having become president of the ADS, not too surprisingly acted as his own Symposium chairman to present the first national Symposium, based on reports of "some 45 judges of wide experience, covering every section of the United States." 124 varieties were ranked according to RHS official classification—even then with 2a and 2b subdivided by cup color—and another 68 mentioned as novelties to watch. Miniatures, species, and pinks were separately grouped.

For the next three years Charles Meehan, an avid fancier in South Carolina, increased the scope of the Symposium by adding more reporters and developing the format. So, while the second Symposium offered a report of 21 items, with miniatures and pinks tacked on the end, the third requested judges to vote separately on four categories: exhibition, garden, miniature, novelty, and each type was presented under 21 headings. Regional vice presidents of the time, especially in those areas away from organized daffodil activity, considered the Symposium their chief tool in attracting new members. Many of us had regional committees.

In 1958 Dr. Helen Scorgie, of Harvard, Massachusetts, brought her rich botanical background and experience with species and miniatures to guide a separate Miniature Symposium, using as reporters only those members with sizable collections of such. She continued this service until her failing health forced her to discontinue after 1966. It would repay any new miniatures enthusiast—or old-time expert, for that matter—to review her reports of those years. They are rich in just the specific, detailed information hard to find.

In 1959 Harry Tuggle, in Martinsville, Virginia, assumed the chairmanship and for four years continued the format established by Carey and developed by Charlie. As hybridizing offered new cultivars he subdivided in turn Classes 3b, 1a, and Divisions 5, 6, and 7.

For the 1964 Yearbook John Larus applied his actuarial skills to give us a weighted resume of the reports of the previous four years.

During the final five years of his chairmanship Harry Tuggle offered several different sorts of reports, as conditions were changing. In 1964, 1965, and 1967 he offered charts of Exhibition and Garden varieties, without comments but weighted for national balance. In 1965 he wrote a separate commentary, "Accent on Novelties — 1965," on how newer varieties were growing in the Tuggle and Pannill gardens in Martinsville. This was not a Symposium report, but the sort of fancier's report that we welcome to supplement such evaluations. In this period we also had Eve Robertson's review of what was new in England and Ireland in 1962, an astute evaluation of "What's Old and Very Good" by Betty Darden in December 1965, another "Accent on Novelties" by Harry in 1966, and his 1967 summary of hybridizing in Oregon.

In my opinion, as one who worked with him from the early days, the ADS has yet to have any evaluator who is Harry's peer. His observations, as offshoots of his Symposium Committee chairmanship, repay rereading today.

By 1968 several weaknesses of the "expert" report plan were making it difficult to continue, especially finding reporters who could and would make the 250 judgments the plan called for, and so it seemed the right time for the ADS to start an every-member canvass, so successful in other plant societies. As incoming Symposium Chairman I was fortunate to have the cooperation of Harry, outgoing chairman, of the incoming president, Dr. Throckmorton, and of the Journal editor, Roberta Watrous. Among us we devised and launched a new plan:

1. All members were invited to vote for their 25 best, but only those grown 3 years or more.
2. Voting forms would be in the Journal.
3. Each region would have a chairman, appointed by the regional vice president to encourage voting and make a regional report.
4. Recent advance in hybridizing make "type" or "use" invalid.
5. As for miniatures, though a fancier myself, I knew they had been over-promoted and under-supplied. It seemed well just to let them take their place with others, but to be presented as a separate group.

We launched this plan in 1968 and in 1969 we ran a test that should be part of this story. Twenty-five of our most experienced evaluators were invited to do one more of the "expert" reports, to test the validity of the new plan. I hoped to offer the results of the two Symposiums side by side, so all could compare, but complications of space and type size prevented. Instead, I attempted a comparison (June 1970 *Journal*). The results clearly indicated evaluations would be equivalent if enough members voted. So the plan continued for another six years.

It is noteworthy that 1969 also offered a final evaluation of novelties by Harry Tuggle, published posthumously, and that many varietal reports by individual members appeared through these years.

The question is sometimes raised as to whether the daffodil advance is so slow as to make an annual evaluation unnecessary, or whether, on the other hand, so many novelties appear each year, very similar, as to confuse the specialist and repel the general gardener. As a possible answer to that question I recently checked varieties reported in 1968 against those charted eight years later. There were 601 varieties that appeared on both lists; 284 from

the 1968 list had been dropped; 286 new ones added. All three lists make interesting reading, but they made me wonder how the 1st (1955) and 19th Symposiums would compare. There proved to be 107 appearing on both. The names read like a list of classics that could very well constitute anyone's first 100, and Carey's comment is still valid: that "if a daffodil is good enough, amateurs will buy it, regardless of price, and if one is good enough, gardeners will go on buying it regardless of how old it is."

As we bring to a close this phase of the Symposium, I want to thank the many regional vice presidents, committee members, and many volunteers who generously gave yeoman service on your behalf, and Dr. Throckmorton for his generous contribution of special Data Bank printouts. For my part, this assignment has afforded me much pleasure, as I feel I have been privileged to peek over your shoulders at the many lovely daffodil gardens in the USA.

107 Daffodils on the 1955 ADS Symposium and still reported as favorites in 1975

- 1a: Goldcourt, Grape Fruit, Hunter's Moon, Kingscourt, Moonstruck, Mulatto, Ulster Prince.
 - 1b: Content, Effective, Foresight, Preamble, Trousseau.
 - 1c: Ardclinis, Beersheba, Cantatrice, Mount Hood, Samite, Tain.
 - 1d: Spellbinder.
 - 2a: Aranjuez, Armada, Carbineer, Carlton, Ceylon, Galway, Golden Torch, Indian Summer, Rustom Pasha, St. Egwin, St. Keverne.
 - 2b: Arbar, Brunswick, Daisy Schaeffer, Daviot, Duke of Windsor, Fermoy, Green Island, Greeting, Interim, Kilworth, Moylena, Narvik, Penvose, Polindra, Rose of Tralee, Selma Lagerlöf, Signal Light.
 - 2c: Ave, Ludlow, Truth, Zero.
 - 2d: Binkie.
 - 3a: Apricot Distinction, Ardour, Chungking.
 - 3b: Angeline, Blarney, Limerick, Mahmoud, St. Louis.
 - 3c: Bryher, Chinese White, Cushendall, Frigid, Portrush.
 - 4: Cheerfulness, Falaise, Mary Copeland, Swansdown, Yellow Cheerfulness.
 - 5: Dawn, Rippling Waters, Thalia, Tresamble.
 - 6: Beryl, Charity May, Jenny, Peeping Tom.
 - 7: Chérie, Golden Perfection, Golden Sceptre, Trevithian.
 - 8: Cragford, Geranium, Martha Washington, Orange Wonder, Silver Chimes.
 - 9: Actaea, Cantabile, Sea Green, Smyrna.
 - 10: *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. minor conspicuus*, *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*, *N. rupicola*, *N. tazetta lacticolor*, *N. × tenuior*, *N. watieri*.
- Miniature hybrids: April Tears, Frosty Morn, Kidling, Lintie, Sun Disc, Xit.

AT LONG LAST—A GREENWICH DAFFODIL SOCIETY

By CATHLEEN D. RILEY, *Greenwich, Connecticut*

According to the archives of my garden club, the first Greenwich Daffodil Show was held in 1937. Unfortunately the records are long lost and we know not what went Best in Show, or for that matter, anything that was entered. On first traveling through Throckmorton's Treasury, my mind boggles at the possibilities. How many showed John Evelyn (1920)? — or one of the 10 Coveracks — or the 4 Glories: Leiden, Lisse, Noordwijk, and Sassenheim? Was the weather cool enough for Mrs. R. O. Backhouse (1923) to be pink? Was the winner Unsurpassable (1929) or slightly older Golden Harvest (1927)? My money is on Beersheba (1923) unless it was a late season and then I have to opt for Banjo Patterson (1920). What a glorious name for a poet! Still I choose to think that some dear lady, knowing there was to be a show, may have smuggled one of the newer introductions out of Ireland: Blarney (1935) or Trousseau (1934). If her blue was for brand new ever beautiful Cantatrice (1936), how proud she must have been.

Daffodil shows were forgotten during wartime but revived again in the mid-fifties by Mrs. William Weaver and Mrs. Charles Mackall. Aably abetted by our local seedsman, civic minded ADS member James McArdle, who ordered for us the best possible bulbs, they encouraged us to order, grow, exhibit, and share the responsibilities. It is a rare house in Greenwich that does not have a planting of daffodils. They are naturalized in our parks and



William Pannill, Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., Charles H. Anthony, Mrs. Helen F. Farley, George S. Lee, Jr.

planted in our many circles. Each year the Post Office beds are a sea of yellow. The DAR-maintained planting along the Post Road on historic Put's Hill is as important a harbinger of spring as our hill of crocus that enhances the Civil War monument.

Considering the local interest in the daffodil and the fact that 18 most successful Connecticut Daffodil Shows have been held here, the formation of the Greenwich Daffodil Society was long overdue. But it was finally formed last June, with 35 members, 24 of whom are members of ADS. We meet spring and fall, with a dinner meeting in the winter geared to the encouragement of husbands in the growing, showing, and sharing of that other word for responsibility, work.

We were honored to have as our first dinner speaker Mr. William Pannill, who brought with him several dozen of his seedlings.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS, ADS CONVENTION, 1976, PHILADELPHIA

*By VIRGINIA PERRY, Staunton, Virginia, with the assistance of
BONNIE and SALLY HOHN*

The Twenty-First Annual Meeting and Convention of the American Daffodil Society, Inc., was graced by more commercial exhibits than ever before but more particularly by the presence of the growers from overseas. For those arriving early to enter their own exhibits on Thursday for the next day's show it was a great pleasure to meet and talk to our visitors from England, Ireland, and the Netherlands. Mrs. J. Abel Smith, of Orchard House, Hertford, and Mr. John Lea, Dunley Hall, Worcestershire, both from England, were busy arranging their flowers, but not too busy to answer questions. From the Republic of Ireland, Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson, Prospect House, Waterford, was accompanied by Mr. Jack Goldsmith, the legendary horticulturist and head man of the Richardson flowers. From Northern Ireland, Mr. Brian Duncan, Rathowen Daffodil, Omagh, County Tyrone; Sir Frank and Lady Harrison, Ballydorn Bulb Farm, Newtownards, County Down; Mrs. R. H. Reade, Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd., Broughshane, County Antrim. Mr. Matthew Zandbergen, Zandbergen-Terwegen, Sassenheim, Holland, was our Dutch visitor.

Our own growers were represented by exhibits from Murray Evans flown in by Bill Pannill and set up by Judy and Peter Shindel of the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society, also Grant E. Mitsch's flowers from Daffodil Haven, Canby, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Brent Heath came Friday with their exhibit from Daffodil Mart, North, Virginia. Mr. Charles H. Mueller of New Hope, Pa., had a large display of flowers next to the registration tables in the lobby.

The color and size of the English and Irish flowers are hard to describe, but the comparison of Mrs. Reade's Foundling with the ones on the show table illustrate the depth of color and larger size of this flower when grown at Carncairn Lodge. Other outstanding Carncairn daffodils were Santa Claus, a white double, a 2b red cup, Red Devil, Pennybridge, a pink 2b, and some sunproof 2a's.

Mrs. Abel Smith's pink seedlings drew the eye. A 3b seedling, Q4-15, best seedling at The Daffodil Society Show, Solihull, England, had a clear yellow

cup with well-defined orange band about one-eighth of an inch, a very flat cup, white perianth. Emily, a 2a soft yellow, was named for a grandchild.

Mr. Lea gives Scottish names to his flowers from sport-fishing experience; Dalhauine 3b, with its bright red cup, is named for a brewery. Mr. Lea graciously explained the pronunciation of his flower names but confessed that *Canisp*, named for a mountain, deserved his love because of its elegance and proven worth on the show table. Pitchroy and Torridon, the first an ice-white 2c, the second a brilliant red-cupped 2a, stood out.

Sir Frank Harrison had many brilliantly contrasted 3b seedlings with green centers; 72/3b/GOR/Merlin \times seedling is an example. Rio Rouge, the 2a copper and red, topped his exhibit with its unusual color. Ballydorn Bulb Farm is also noted for its whites; Churchman 2c is an outstanding flower.

Mr. Brian Duncan's deep pink seedling D75, with narrow crown and gracefully reflexed perianth, was another example of the intensity of Irish color. Other unusual pinks were Lilac Charm, a cyclamineus, and Violetta, a 2b. Rathowen whites are deservedly praised; Silent Valley, a 1c, is a beautiful flower. The Bloomer stock included a magnificent 2a, Golden Joy, in addition to the 3b's, Woodland Beauty and Woodland Star.

Mr. Zandbergen hinted that his giant yellow double seedling might be introduced as Dutch Treat. His white trumpet seedling was very large and of excellent form.

One cannot close an account of these overseas exhibits without acclaiming once again the Richardson daffodils which pioneered with Irish color. Their owner, an ADS Director, had brought them successfully from high temperatures in Waterford to heat in the United States. It is difficult to pick an example from these flowers but perhaps the doubles, Gay Ruler and Pink Champagne, may serve rewardingly. Mrs. Richardson and Jack Goldsmith were a treasure of knowledge and expertise.

The flowers from Oregon had their own intensity. How to describe Murray Evans' pink cups except with such words as cherry, pomegranate, Scarlet Ibis? Seedlings N42, K8, M62 are examples of this. Bill Pannill said the flowers had been picked, 15 of each variety, in tight bud. Sir Frank Harrison was heard to exclaim "great fellow" as he surveyed the Evans exhibit.

Grant Mitsch's reversed bicolors, new pinks, and cyclamineus hybrids were very exciting. Bell Song, a 7b pink cup, New Day and High Note, 7a's, drew comment as did Milestone, a 2d with unusual yellow and pink coloring. The triandrus hybrid Petrel, was beautiful. Rhea, a new pink 2b, is a worthy addition to the Mitsch pinks.

Our Dr. Tom Throckmorton had an exhibit of his own very creditable seedlings with their unusual pale lemony color. Painted Desert 2b and Cherry Bounce 2b, an apricot-orange, are two we noted. We hope to see them introduced commercially.

Brent Heath's vases of miniatures were accompanied by several intermediates which he would like to see exhibited in a class of their own so they would not be in competition with standard varieties. He confessed his love for *N. jonquilla*, which is a typical species in the gardens of Colonial Williamsburg.

The beauty of these commercial exhibits was equaled by their owners' friendly accessibility and the pleasure given to members in conversation about the mutual interest in daffodil growing and showing. It was a memorable occasion.

TAZETTAS — THE PROMISE AND THE PROBLEMS

By HAROLD KOPOWITZ, *Irvine, California*

In southern California we often bemoan the fact that we have great trouble growing standard daffodils, especially when we compare our daffodils with those grown in northern California or Oregon. We are apt to forget, however, that our daffodil season can be five months long, sometimes starting in December and ending in late April or early May. The flowers that provide the early excitement are tazettas. It is comforting to know that when the Paper Whites emerge in November they need not be confined to bowls or pots for protection. They grow quite happily in the garden. At first I paid little attention to the tazettas; they were old-fashioned and unwanted stepchildren of the daffodil world that had an antique aura only equaled by the poets. Little by little, however, the few bulbs tucked away in odd corners of my garden started to impress themselves upon me. They were reliable, robust, and so very, very early.

My hybridizing interest in tazettas started off with an "impossible dream" and seems to have gone completely out of control since then. I wanted to make pink-cupped tazettas. It seemed reasonable to cross the whitest cupped fertile tazetta with the deepest pink-cupped standard daffodil. I decided to try Paper White and Accent. The major problem was that the last Paper White flower fades before Accent even sticks its nose above the ground. Polly Anderson had found that Paper White pollen would not take on standard daffodils, so I decided to retard some Paper White bulbs and try the cross the other way.

The first crosses were made in 1973, using carefully emasculated flowers. Buds were slit before they opened, and the stamens were removed. After the flowers developed they were pollinated. Besides Accent, I also used pollen from Ambergate and Fortune, but I harvested only a handful of seed. The survivors at this date are three seedlings from Paper White \times Accent, one from Paper White \times Ambergate, and four from Paper White \times Fortune. The seedlings are quite vigorous and have started to multiply but as yet have not flowered. One hopes for flowers next year. There is always the possibility that somehow Paper White pollen managed to get onto the stigma despite our best attempts to avoid this, and indeed the foliage of the first two crosses has the blue color of their pod parent. We will not know if the crosses were successful until the seedlings flower. I planned to repeat the crosses the following year, but for a variety of reasons did not get around to it. Last year we did repeat these crosses and made a few others, and hundreds of flowers were pollinated. Although most produced pods, very few pods developed to full term; many that did finally opened to reveal flat black seed. It seemed that although the seed had formed embryos, the endosperm or food store had not developed. This is a common problem in plants that have different chromosome numbers in their parents. After watching a cluster of pods of Paper White \times Romance, Paper White \times Canby, or even Paper White \times Daydream as they grew and swelled and finally opened, the disappointment was immense when only a few flat fragments were revealed. About six spikes received Accent pollen. Two of these produced pods, and from these about 15 seeds were harvested. Four seeds from Paper White \times Carita and one

from Paper White \times Angel were also obtained. The last two crosses produced seed that contained partially formed embryos, which makes one suspect that the cross really took. The seed was planted in late June and germinated in late July. Six months later the seedlings have produced their third leaves, while standard-cross seedlings have yet to break through the soil. It seems that when Paper White or White Pearl, another tazetta, are pod parents, neither the seeds nor the seedlings have the dormancy requirements of standard daffodils.

Even when pollinated by other tazetta pollen, Paper White rarely produces more than four or five seeds in a pod. Usually there are only one or two. This means that many florets have to be pollinated in order to get a reasonable yield of seed. Hence, some of the greatest problems in this type of breeding involves the mechanics of dealing with possibly hundreds of blooms at a time.

In recent years interest has been renewed in Division 8, and break-throughs have taken place that should transform the group in many exciting ways. One of the most exciting developments has resulted from the breeding program at Rosewarne in Cornwall, England. At Rosewarne, breeders have utilized Autumn Sol extensively in an effort to get early flowers for the English market. Autumn Sol has its origins in obscurity. It is reputed to have come from New Zealand originally, but was actually registered by Rosewarne. The flower has sulfur-yellow florets and a yolk-yellow cup, and despite the virus, the plants are quite vigorous. Autumn Sol often blooms in September in southern California, and not only is it fertile but it transmits its early blooming quality to its offspring. Considerable numbers of these fall-blooming clones are being tested in Cornwall, and many of them have turned out to be fertile. I have crossed Autumn Sol with Paper White and even have some seedlings of *N. bulbocodium romieuxii* \times Autumn Sol; the latter is what one might call a "way-out cross." Am I foolish enough to hope for daffodils from September to May? Perhaps we will still see fall daffodil shows!

The greatest potential was probably uncovered by Harry Tuggle when he discovered that Matador would set seed. Matador is a beautiful flower in its own right. The florets have a sulfur-colored perianth which is often overlaid with a glimmer of apricot, and the red-rimmed green-eyed cups seem to smoulder. Matador appears to have been crossed with the three major species. Matador \times *N. cyclamineus* gave a variety of interesting flowers, which have won honors in our local shows. Bill Roes holds most of the stock of these. The tazetta dominance in this cross is unmistakable, even though many of the flowers show the long cup of the pollen parent. At the Northern California Daffodil Show last year one seedling went almost completely unnoticed, despite the fact that it was unique for its class. Jack Romine had flowered a seedling from Matador \times *N. triandrus albus*. The triandrus genes were unmistakable, and the flower was entered in that section of the show. Although the bloom was not so graceful as some members of the class, the perianth was white and the cup orange red. To my knowledge, this is the only member of the class with white petals and a red cup. In his most recent newsletter, Grant Mitsch writes of Matador \times *N. jonquilla*, and it sounds as if many interesting flowers have appeared from that cross.

When the Dutch crossed the tazettas with large flowers they used the poets and the resultant group was called poetaz. The name now appears to be used for any large-flowered tazetta, even though there may be very little

poet in the background. I decided to use Matador in my breeding program last year only after seeing Highfield Beauty, whose parentage appears to be obscure. Highfield Beauty looks as if someone had tied three standard blooms from class 3a together. The florets are very large and of perfect show form. I suspect that one could make this type of flower by crossing Matador with large standard daffodils. Despite the success of other hybridists, I found that Matador did not set seed easily. From about 10 crosses, all I harvested was four seed from Matador \times Macaw. Tazettas have small pods and bear few seeds, but I did find that Matador had potent pollen, and a trial cross of a 2b yellow seedling liberally daubed with Matador pollen gave me huge pods containing about 20 seeds apiece. This year I plan to use Matador on a variety of standard daffodils. If the multiheaded trait is transmitted, perhaps a new race of garden beauties will emerge. We feel that only the best parents should be used and look forward to putting Matador pollen on Altruist, Gypsy, and even Sabine Hay. Matador also carries the genes for white perianths, and crosses with large 2b's having a variety of cup color are also on the books.

According to the Data Bank, Matador was derived from Admiration open-pollinated. Golden Dawn is from the same parent. Admiration might be a useful parent if it still exists. Fairness is a double sport from Admiration. David Bell in New Zealand stocks this, and some southern California members have sent off for a few bulbs. If Fairness ever bears pollen it might well be fertile, and this would lead to the breeding of double tazettas. One of our planned crosses will be Matador onto Gaytime and other seed-bearing doubles. I always examine the edges of petals in double daffodils very closely, looking for pollen. Last year I found some in Gaytime and also Erlicheer. Erlicheer is one of my favorites; the crisp, regularly arranged petals and wonderful fragrance make it something to look forward to. Last year I was able to make the cross Sacajawea \times Erlicheer, and the seedlings are now up. This year Erlicheer produced some stamen relicts on the petals, but so far no pollen. The strategy, of course, would be to put Erlicheer pollen onto Erlrose. Double pink tazettas, anyone?

ALL-AMERICAN POETS

There has been a jump in production of American-bred poeticus daffodils in the last 10 years. I noted five new ones in the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1960-1975; Quetzal by Mitsch, Tamaroa by Brink, and Lucy Jane, Phebe, and Sheilah by Link.

Before that our only American poets were by Edwin Powell: Catawba, Niantic, and Pentucket. Pentucket seems to be the only one grown by a number of people. Catawba and Niantic might be in gardens planted before 1950 because it was about that time that Powell went out of business.

The future may bring some more nice American poets. One raised by Mrs. O. L. Fellers appeared under number in an Arkansas show and there are rumors of others still under number in Oregon and Virginia.

—MEG YERGER

THE LATE, LATE DAFFODIL SHOW

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

The daffodil season may be extended considerably by choice of cultivars. Some catalogs list the approximate time of blooming by numbers 1-5, the former indicating very early blooming and the latter those which bloom at the very end of the season. Other dealers may list blooming date by extra early, early, mid-season, late, and very late.

Since most shows are scheduled for midseason for a particular area of the country, the grower often overlooks the late blooming cultivars. If nature does not cooperate with the show date, the exhibitor may find he or she has few, if any, blooms to exhibit at show time. The wise exhibitor is one who plans a collection to include cultivars which bloom very early through very late. By planning a collection in such a manner the season can cover a period of 8 to 10 weeks, depending upon the weather. The 1975 season in our garden was a full 10 weeks with a few stray blooms to be seen the third week in May.

Division I has very few late cultivars. Late Sun 1a is perhaps the latest; Mitsch lists it LM, late midseason. In our garden Newcastle 1b had a number of blooms well into late midseason; however, the long, cool season may have been a factor in the emerging of second blooms. Some other cultivars also sent up some late scapes. Ibis 6a gave a number of second blooms which were still in good shape when all other Division VI cultivars had faded. Chiloquin 1d was last of its class.

On May 7, 1975, a survey of the trial garden found the following in bloom: Kindled 2a, Foxfire 2b, Tullyroyal 2b, Cloud Nine 2d, Binkie 3a, Irish Coffee 3a, Strangford 3b, Pewee 3b, Canadel 3b, Green Hills 3b, Corn-crake 3b, Bosavern 3b, Accolade 3b, Reprieve 3b, Bushmills 3b, Cushendall 3c, Wings of Song 3c, Dallas 3c, and April Clouds 3c. Jade 3c and Tern 3c were still in bud and lasted until the latter part of May.

While Division IV as a whole does not do well in our area, a few cultivars do bloom, but those are mostly the smaller flowered ones. Sweet Music is one of our favorites, a good bloomer and very late. Alabaster and Adoration are newer additions to the late doubles and have been good bloomers. The Cheerfulness group, white, primrose, and yellow do well in the trial garden or colonized in the sod. They bloom late midseason. White Marvel is also late, and blooms very well. Fashion (Bath 1927) and Acropolis are the most reliable of the large single-flowering doubles. Both are late bloomers. Although Fashion is nearing the 50-year mark, it serves well for us because it flowers so well in late warm weather, and the flowers are good enough for show purposes.

Butterfly 5b is the latest blooming of all the triandrus cultivars we grow. There were still a number of buds on the scapes on May 7. Since the substance is rather thin, they did not last long, and there was some green streaking on the segments.

The cyclamineus hybrids are mostly early to midseason, and I know of no very late bloomers, except Ibis, and that may have been unusual; Mr. Mitsch lists it as EE (Extra Early).

There are a number of jonquilla hybrids which bloom quite late and last well in warm weather. Our favorites at the end of the season are: Flicker, Bunting, Happy End, Quickstep, Oryx, Tittle-Tattle, and green-eyed Vireo.

Vireo often becomes streaked with green if the sun is hot.

Silver Chimes and Golden Dawn are the latest of the tazettas to bloom in our garden. Sometimes Golden Dawn will have green streaks on the back of the segments if the weather is dry and hot, but in 1975 it retained its golden color until mid-May.

Most of Division IX, the poeticus cultivars, are late midseason to late bloomers and arrive on the scene when all else is spent. Actaea usually comes first, and is the one most often seen in shows. Some which come at the season's end are: Perdita, Smyrna, Hexameter, Quetzal, Minuet, Dulcimer, and Dactyl. Three newly registered cultivars, Lucy Jane, Sheilah, and Phebe all came into bloom on May 3. The species *N. poeticus* var. *hellenicus* was the very last to bloom and faded quickly; its life span was not more than 48 hours.

There are some interesting late bloomers among the species and wild hybrids. One of our favorites is *N. × intermedius*, which is extremely fragrant and a fine naturalizer. Several years ago we bought a number of jonquilla under the labels of *jonquilla* Nell, *jonquilla* Helena (*gracilis*), *jonquilla* varicolor, and *jonquilla* citrinum. None of these are registered in the *Classified List*. They are all different and bloom late; *varicolor* and *citrinum* are very late. After a few years in the trial garden they ended up colonized in the sod, and 20 years later all have died out except *citrinum* which is one of the very last daffodils to bloom. *N. jonquilla* varicolor was indeed varicolored; some of the segments were yellow while others were whitish. Some were yellow and white streaked. All color combinations could be found on the same scape. The segments were narrow and pointed and reminded one of twinkling stars which seem to change color intensity due to aberration. The cups were short and the whole plant, although somewhat taller and later blooming than *× intermedius* resembled it in many respects. The wild hybrid *N. × biflorus*, another from Division X, is a reliable late bloomer and worthy of space in the garden. Its foliage usually stays green until mid-July. It is easy to grow and blooms well.

Although "*albus plenus odoratus*" is classified as Division IV, it ends the season for us, and thus is discussed last. It is difficult to get it to bloom consistently in our area. We first planted it in the trial garden, and the result was dense foliage and no bloom. It was divided and planted in the sod in all different locations to be found over 15 acres. It has done well in some locations, and every year it blooms somewhere on the grounds, but not consistently. I can be sure of cutting blooms in mid-May when everything else has faded. I would not recommend it unless you have plenty of space and varied locations: full sun, shade, part shade, and moist and dry areas. Some years it will bloom prolifically in the shade and other years it does well in full sun — temperamental, to say the least — but very beautiful and fragrant.

In our garden the late bloomers get more attention than the midseason cultivars because there are fewer of them, the shows are over, and we have the time to study them. They also bring a note of sadness; the daffodil season is over.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Preparation of the next membership roster begins July 1 and progresses alphabetically by states. Our memberships expire at the end of calendar quarters and while all those expiring June 30 will be included in the roster, prior expirations still in arrears as we reach their state in the course of preparing copy will be omitted.

* * * * *

There seems to have been some failure on the part of our mailing service to include a copy of the new *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names 1960-1975* with the *Daffodil Journal* for December, 1975. A number of complaints of non-receipt have been made and corrected. If there are others who did not get their copy they are urged to notify the office.

* * * * *

There is considerable demand for used copies of the 1969 edition of the *Classified List* which, in conjunction with the 1960-1975 supplement, provides a complete listing of daffodils. Owners of the 1969 edition, or even the 1961 or 1965 editions which are similarly useful, and which are no longer wanted are urged to turn them back to the office so that they may be recycled for the newer generation of daffodil enthusiasts.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

FALL BOARD MEETING

The fall board meeting will be held October 22-23 in Hot Springs, Arkansas, by invitation of Mrs. Jesse Cox.

FUTURE CONVENTIONS

The 1977 convention will be in San Francisco, March 17-19.

The 1978 convention will be in Columbus, Ohio, April 27-29.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(A complete list of current officers and directors will be published in the Roster, to be issued in September.)

The following elections or appointments were made or announced at the Convention in Philadelphia:

President: William O. Ticknor, Virginia.

1st Vice President: Charles H. Anthony, Connecticut.

2d Vice President: Mrs. John Bozievich, Maryland.

The Secretary and Treasurer were reappointed.

Regional Vice Presidents: Mrs. Ben Robertson, South Carolina, to fill unexpired term of Mrs. Richard Stuntz in Southeast Region; Mrs. William M. Pardue, Ohio, in Midwest Region; Mrs. Tom D. Throckmorton, Iowa, in Central Region; Mrs. Robert C. Robinson, California, to fill unexpired term of Robert E. Jerrell, Pacific Region.

Directors at Large: Dr. William A. Bender, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Texas.

Regional Directors, for terms ending in 1979 except as noted: New England, Mrs. Helen Farley, Connecticut; Northeast, Mrs. W. R. McKinney,

Pennsylvania; Middle Atlantic, Mrs. Henning Rountree, Jr., Virginia; Southeast, V. Jack Yarbrough, Georgia, and Mrs. W. L. Wiley, North Carolina (to fill unexpired term of Mrs. Ben Robertson); Midwest, Mrs. J. E. Anwalt, Ohio; Southern, Mrs. Herman McKenzie, Mississippi; Central, Mrs. William L. Brown, Iowa; Southwest, Mrs. D. O. Harton, Arkansas; Pacific, Gerard H. Wayne, California.

Executive Committee: W. O. Ticknor, Mrs. M. V. Andersen, Wells Knierim, by virtue of office; Charles H. Anthony, Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., Mrs. Betty Barnes.

Nominating Committee: Mrs. Jesse Cox, Chairman, Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond, Mrs. Wm. R. Taylor, Mrs. Wm. M. Pardue, Wm. H. Roese.

"WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?"

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10 N. bulbocodium serotinus
(Giant hoop-petticoat) | Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr., 607 Davis St.,
Conway, Ark. 72032 |
| 2a Georgia Moon | Patricia McDurmon, 12593 Hilario Springs
Rd., Little Rock, Ark. 72206 |
| 2b Stadium (Mr. Big)
Orange Monarch | |
| 2b Silver Star | George Wood, Rt. 2, Box 410,
Northport, Ala. 35476 |
| 7a Lady Hillingdon | |
| 7b Kiowa
Polnesk
Prisk | |
| 8 Klondyke | |
| 2b Precedent
Signal Light | Walter F. Schwarz, Park Regent Apts., E-4,
6414 Park Heights Ave.,
Baltimore, Md. 21215 |
| 3a Montego | |
| 3b Corofin
Nehalem
Rockall | |
| 9 Milan | |
| 1b Vanilla | Mrs. Orville Nichols, Rt. 3, Box 470,
Olive Branch, Miss. 38654 |
| 2b Stray Pink | |
| 3b Gossamer | |
| 5b Pollux
Raindrop | |
| 7b Pixie | |
| 8 Angie
Klondyke | |
| 10 <i>N. × dubius</i> | |
| 1a Red Arrow | John R. Reed, 1712 Dixie Highway, Lot 20,
Crete, Ill. 60417 |
| 1b Radford | |
| 2a Cinnabar
Caracas | |
| 2b Fiery Flame | |
| 6a Cock Robin
Nuthatch | |

- 9 Snow King
Smyrna
Tannahill
- 10 any species seed

FIND IT HERE . . .

- 3b Nehalem Murray Evans, Rt. 1, Box 525,
Corbett, Ore. 97019
- 9 Milan Charles H. Mueller, River Road,
New Hope, Pa. 18938
- 2a Caracas Mrs. Lionel Richardson, Prospect House,
Fiery Flame Waterford, Ireland
- 3b Rockall Rathowen Daffodils, Knowehead,
- 9 Milan Dergmoney, Omagh, County Tyrone,
Northern Ireland
- 2b Stadium The Daffodil Mart, North Va. 23128
- 7b Pixie

If you can share a bulb of any of the above cultivars, please write directly to the one seeking it. Send your requests for hard-to-find bulbs to Mary Lou Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

1975 SHOWS IN AUSTRALIA

L. P. Dettman sent us a report of winning blooms in seven shows in mainland Australia, but as so many of the blooms were either seedlings or unregistered named cultivars, we shall quote or comment on only a few items. The season: "A leading South Australian daffodil exhibitor, in speaking of the season, said in part 'A weird and wonderful season if ever there has been one. Flowering times were all over the place, quality irregular, a real nightmare season unaffected by the weather.'"

Registered cultivars winning top honors in several of the shows were Australian 2b Longaray, and Richardson's 2a Cathay and 1a Arctic Gold.

The following excerpt illustrates the Australian attitude toward daffodils outside Divisions 1-4:

"A good bloom of (5a) Harvest Moon was judged Champion Bloom of the classes restricted to members of the Society [at the Leongatha Floral Festival.] This award created considerable discussion amongst the exhibitors and the public. One could debate at length whether a bloom in the higher divisions should be judged against the more conventional types. Perhaps the answer is to insert a condition in the schedule stating 'that unless there is a Champion miniatures schedule item, the Champion Bloom will be selected from say — Divisions 1-3 or 4 or what?'"

However, "I saw many promising seedlings in hybridists' gardens during the season. Of them all, my number one choice would be a tiny twin headed cyclamineus. The 6 mm. acorn-shaped coronas are yellow group 4b, the perianth segments 25 mm. long are Green/White group 157D, and the stem 17 cm. Registration forms have been submitted to the Royal Horticultural Society to name this daffodil Katie Campbell in honour of a grand little old lady who has been a member of the RHS of Victoria for over 50 years. She is an authority on miniature daffodils and has lectured on them in many of the world's daffodil countries."

NYLON NET FOR BAGS

Last year I dug more than 35 varieties of my miniatures along with over a hundred standard varieties and was concerned that the "minnies" did not become confused. I first put them in plastic berry boxes to hold but soon ran out of my supply. In addition, I was concerned that my neighbor's cat and the wild rabbits which frequent our garden might gain access to the garage and upset the whole lot. So I hit upon the idea of making my own nylon net bags. Out of one yard of nylon net, which comes 72 inches in width, I could make from 12 to 20 bags, depending on the size needed. I also made them of three different colors, white, yellow, and pink, just for the fun of it. As I bagged the varieties I enclosed the label with the bulbs and either tied it shut with a "twistem" or if the bag was long enough merely tied the open end in a knot for security. Then I was ready to dip them in the Benlate solution and let them soak the required time according to the experts. When they were ready I threaded each bag on a converted coat hanger wire and hung them up to drip dry. And there they were hanging in my garage safe from any animals or my own clumsiness. I called them my jewels, and my husband named them Grace's jewels. Simply fantastic. When I think of the years I have prepared paper bags, etc., I wonder why I had not done this before. Best of all they are reusable and can be washed in detergent to sterilize and they are very economical because one yard of nylon net at my local Murphy's Store is only 29 cents. As they are see-through, I can read the labels and easily identify each variety when it comes time to replant.

And just think — nylon net comes in a rainbow of colors, and you can have your lovelies in your favorite colors just for the fun of it, and make this time-consuming job fun, too.

—GRACE P. BAIRD

HERE AND THERE

Newsletters have been received from three regions, three local societies, and Australia. The Middle Atlantic Region issue for February reported on the 1975 fall meeting at Williamsburg and gave notice of plans for one in Staunton in 1976. In the March issue from New England, Amy Anthony continues her discussion of daffodil species. The April Newsletter from the Southern Region includes reports of the Kentucky and Middle Tennessee shows, and an article on miniatures that is being reprinted in this issue of the Journal.

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society was busy as early as January, with a bulb order and plans for shows and meetings. The Society had a booth at the Central Ohio Home and Garden Show Feb. 28-March 7, and distributed a list of daffodils "consistently good for exhibition." The February Newsletter from the Washington Daffodil Society, in addition to notes about coming events, included suggestions for changes in the RHS Daffodil Classification, of which more appears elsewhere in this issue. In April the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society reported that their Philadelphia Flower Show booth won an "Award of Merit."

The Australian Daffodil Society's Newsletters for October 1975 and January 1976 report winning flowers and exhibitors in seven 1975 shows.

There is some discussion of problems resulting from the fact that many hybridizers in Australia and New Zealand name but do not register their introductions. There is also an article on twin-scaling, with quotation of results achieved by our W. O. Ticknor, who corresponds with Lindsay Dettman in Australia.

Regular ADS convention goers were saddened to learn of the death of "Mr. Sugar," on February 26. "Mr. Sugar," a rare brindle Chihuahua, had accompanied his owners, Walter and Margaret Thompson, to eight of the last ten conventions and to ten Board meetings and had won the affection and admiration of many ADS members.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

From Northern Ireland

My 1975 seeds are germinating very nicely now—for once I got them sown in time and there is a high percentage showing already (February 4). I only managed 48 crosses totaling 1001 seeds (average 10.43 seeds per pod) but saved an additional 956 open pollinated seeds from 165 pods (average 5.79 seed per pod). I always find that my hand pollination is about twice as effective as the bees and insects. About half the o.p. seeds are from Golden Aura, Golden Jewel, and Golden Joy—do golden flowers attract bees more than flowers with white perianths?

Some of the most interesting crosses are pink cyclamineus crosses involving Foundling, Lavender Lass, Lilac Charm, and other seedlings; pink doubles from Murray Evans \times my own to be called Pink Pageant and Pink Paradise.

—BRIAN DUNCAN

From the Hybridizers' Robin

I can now report that an impervious seed coat is not a problem in preventing the germination of daffodil seed. I had quite a few open-pollinated seed this year, so counted out two lots of 100 each. Both lots were approximately the same weight: 50 grains. One lot was placed in a long plastic pill bottle with some sand. It was tumbled for two weeks with a motor that revolved three times a minute. There was no measurable loss of weight from the seed coat being ground off. Each lot was then soaked in water for two days and both soaked up enough in that time that they weighed approximately 90 grains. Soaking for two weeks added a little more water to the seed. It seems evident that daffodil seed will soak up water readily.

—GEORGE E. MORRILL

I harvested very few seeds but am pleased with some of the crosses they represent. Here are a few: Kibitzer 6a \times *N. triandrus concolor*; Little Beauty 1b \times Opening Bid 6a; Matador 8 \times *N. triandrus concolor*; Whisper 5a \times Rima (hoping for a pink trumpet); Otterburn \times Masaka; (Apricot Distinction \times Rima) \times *N. tazetta aureus*.

I was delighted with *triandrus concolor*; it is easily the tiniest, most miniature daffodil I have ever seen and the pollen appeared to be quite fertile.

—JACK ROMINE

GRAND SOLEIL D'OR (EX SCILLY)



Perianth diameter	4.0 cm.
Corona diameter	1.1 cm.
Corona length	0.8 cm.
Note length of stigma and position of stamens.	

Perianth slightly creased, overlapping, fairly rounded, lower segments have tiny white tips, slightly reflexed. RHS Colour Chart, Yellow 12a or a little deeper (Bright lemon).

Corona goblet shape, occasionally fluted, straight edge. Corona color: when first open, yellow 7a (greenish lemon); before color develops, yellow/orange 15a (light orange); when fully developed after two or three days, yellow/orange 23a (bright deep orange).

The description and drawing above were sent by Miss Barbara M. Fry, who has been engaged in breeding tazettas at Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station, Camborne, Cornwall, England, for some years. She added some further comments.

"From snippets which I have read about tazettas, it would seem that many people think of Soleil d'Or and *N. tazetta aureus* as being one and the same thing. During a visit last summer of Mrs. Yahel of the Volcani Institute in Israel, our conversation ranged over various tazettas and breeding work. She is the only person I have come across who is breeding tazettas for commercial purposes and while we have been concentrating on yellows she is concentrating on whites.

"I soon realized that the Soleil d'Or grown in Israel and imported from France was not the Soleil d'Or which I know to grow in Scilly. Last Autumn she sent me a few bulbs from a commercial stock to compare and I find that it is virtually the same as *N. tazetta aureus* which we had many years ago from Mr. Hannibal. This of course has fairly small florets and had a yellow perianth and a deeper yellow-gold corona. The Scilly Soleil d'Or has a yellow perianth and an orange red corona with much larger florets.

"I am interested in the distribution of Scilly Sol for I have been able to check that Soleil d'Or grown in Australia and New Zealand are the same. These may have survived from bulbs taken there by settlers from Britain. I wonder if this happened also in America, or if the Soleil d'Or there came originally from a Mediterranean country? I know that Harry Tuggle and others in America grew and knew the Scilly Soleil d'Or, but Harry Tuggle bought in a number of bulbs one year for breeding, only to find that they were a miserable white and yellow and useless for his breeding program."

KEEPING TRACK

By PEGGY MACNEALE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

How many of us have experienced disappearing labels, usually in wholesale lots at the hands of a thoughtless neighbor child? I was thankful for my map when I came home from a weekend trip and discovered such a loss. However, that was when I had only about 25 or 30 cultivars and could really identify most all by sight at the next blooming season, map or no map.

Now, 15 years and 400 additional daffodils later, it is a different story. The last map was made about 6 years ago, and since then I have given up trying to keep it up to date. Instead, I embarked on a much more ambitious scheme, time-consuming initially, but much easier now. Also, I find it invaluable when it comes to adding new bulbs each fall.

On a handy shelf I now have three file boxes that contain 3x5-inch cards, one card per cultivar. At present all Divisions 1 and 2 are in one box, Divisions 3 through 11 are in a second box, and the third box holds cards on the miniatures and the "lost" ones. If I decide to give a "lost" cultivar another try, the card can be retrieved and inserted back in its proper place. Some adjustment will undoubtedly have to be made in another year or so, because both boxes for the standard bulbs are pretty full.

I began this system one summer when I did a major overhaul of my collection. Each clump, when dug, was checked against the original order for that bulb. It took some delving into old catalogs and notebooks to find the information, but it was interesting to note the variance in increase. Naturally, some of these bulbs had been dug and moved more than once, so it was impossible to record just how many Green Islands have resulted, for instance, from the original three I got back in 1962. What I *could* record was the number I *replanted*, so from that time on the information began to accumulate.

The cards tell me the name, division (color code now being added), originator, and date of introduction. Also, in the upper right corner I note where I obtained the bulb — purchase (from whom?), gift, exchange, or whatever. I am attempting bloom record, but except for the first ones out, and probably some later ribbon-winners, I have not been very successful. Someday(!) there may be time during mid-April to check them all out.

On the back of each card is a mini-map, showing where that cultivar is planted in relation to adjacent bulbs, and where each bulb in that clump is set in relation to the label.

When planting new bulbs I can tell from the mini-maps where the empty spaces are, so I don't experience that sickening feeling of slicing into a good bulb with the sharp spade. If a bulb has disappeared, it is easy to change a mini-map, or to make a new card if necessary.

Even before the file cards, I experimented with labels. The ones I have made for the last 8 years have been the most satisfactory, and I figure that they cost me about 5¢ apiece. The stake is aluminum clothesline, which I get in 50-foot rolls and cut with tin snips into 12-inch lengths. The label is made from plexiglass (Rohm and Hass brand is what I buy), 2 mm. or 3/32 inch thick. I get scrap plexiglass by the pound from a nearby plastics distributor, whom I found by looking in the Yellow Pages. It does help to have a handy husband who has a basement workshop. Neil saws the large scraps

into neat little labels, 1½ inches wide, and varying from 1⅞ to 2⅝ inches long, depending on how many pieces come out of a scrap. A hole is made in one end with a 3/16-inch drill. The next step requires a pair of needlenose pliers. One end of the aluminum wire is bent in a crook, the label threaded on, and the crook bent further to close the loop. Turn the stake upright and put a kink in the wire so the label faces up. All labels are liable to have fingerprints on them by now, so washing with soap or detergent is important. The final step is affixing tape indicating name and division of cultivar to be marked. I use a 3M Scotch Labeler and ⅜-inch green tape. The green color does fade eventually, but the raised letters can still be seen without too much difficulty. I believe that the clear plexiglass is less conspicuous in the garden than metal labels, and the aluminum wire, which does not rust, can be pushed deep into the ground in the fall so it will not heave out over winter.

Probably there's a better way to keep track of several hundred daffodils, but this is the way I have settled on after memory lapses, maps, and mishaps.

SPRING 1976 AT WHIP-POOR-WILL HOLLOW A Tale of Miniature Daffodils on a Hillside

By ALICE WRAY TAYLOR, *Franklin, Tennessee*
(From the *Southern Region Newsletter*)

A crazy mixed-up daffodil season started on February 12, about two weeks later than usual. The first one to bloom was Little Gem 1b, and then only one bloom from a large number of bulbs that usually bloom quite well. There was one half-open bloom on Candlepower 1c, when it was broken during a hailstorm, so it never had a chance to show its beautiful form. *N. cyclamineus* followed quickly with two lovely blooms (I feel very lucky to have gotten it established in a rather moist spot that has perfect drainage). This was followed by the early single jonquil, with profuse multiple blooms. It is a joy to see — my best species jonquil. On February 18, Little Beauty 1b put on an extra good show. Small Talk 1a was exceptional with 21 flowers in one medium-sized clump. Pango 8 was very nice and lasted well. Wee Bee 1a bloomed nicely. Kibitzer 6a was its usual perky self on the 17th. Mite 6a never showed its face although the foliage was, and still is as I write, very healthy. It usually blooms reasonably well. Other no-shows were Gipsy Queen 1d, Rupert 1b, Charles Warren 1a, and Jack Snipe 6a. These all usually bloom well for me. Charles Warren had bloomed every other year I have had it — four — incidently.

I think there must be two Jack Snipes on the market as mine is only 6 inches tall and definitely suitable for the list of miniatures. Perhaps it should be renamed, or maybe the larger one named something else. Alec Gray describes it as being a true dwarf of 6 inches. Rip van Winkle was exceptionally attractive this year. *N. nanus* (or *minor*) 10 came next. It is a very nice little all-yellow trumpet. Halingy 8 bloomed with multiple blooms.

Jumbie 6a (one of my favorites) bloomed on Feb. 29, immediately before *N. × macleayi*. The latter is a very interesting "wild, or presumably wild, hybrid" with a white perianth and a long narrow sea-foam yellow trumpet.

On March 1 there was a nice crowd consisting of The Little Gentleman 6a, Mustard Seed 2a, Tête-a-Tête 6a, and Quince 6b. Quince really was a lovely bouquet with six bloom stalks in a small clump. On March 4 Stella Turk 6a opened the first of its two blooms. I suppose it is my favorite 6a. It is a true mini-miniature at 3 to 4 inches — better form than the species *N. cyclamineus* and good texture and color. Sea Gift 7b bloomed profusely, as always, and lasted at least four weeks with successive blooms.

In the last half of February the weather was unseasonably warm, with temperature up to 80° F., which brought flowers along very fast. Then came March with much lower temperatures, cold winds, and hard driving rains. Buds had appeared on all the miniature doubles: *N. jonquilla* Flora Pleno, Pencrebar, Eystettensis, and Wren. The cold winds blasted them all. Then a nice clump of Minnow 8 failed to open. Another year I must try to make shields for all of them if we have such a cold wind again.

On March 4 *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* 10, Sundial 7b, Picoblanco 3c, Sprite (an excellent little bicolor trumpet that is a prime candidate for the list), W. P. Milner 1c, and *N. bulbocodium nivalis* (usually earlier) opened. On the 5th came Marionette 2a, with better proportions this year, and Sun Disc 7b. On the 12th we welcomed Hawera 5b, very floriferous, Flyaway 6a, *N. bulbocodium obesus*, and Xit 3c. Arctic Morn 5b and Frosty Morn 5b followed on their heels and were truly lovely. On the 20th Mary Plumstead 5a opened the first of eight stalks on a very small clump. Blooming at the same time were Kidling 7b and Flomay 7b. Ah, Flomay! I first bought one bulb in 1970 and had only foliage until last year (1975), when I finally had one lovely bloom. This year to my delight there were three stalks holding white jonquilla blossoms — but even better, the rather large cup had a delicate pink edge. The texture was wonderful. One of them was in the collection that won the Lavender Ribbon in our show. After the two-day show I kept the entry in the house for five or six days until all the blooms had faded, and the last to go was Flomay! Imagine, and it had been open at least three days before it was picked, during which time it had withstood rain and rough wind. Today, April 12, the remaining two blooms in the garden are still pretty, though weather damaged. Other blooms in the show entry were *N. juncifolius* 10, which was judged best miniature, Demure, Kidling, and Mary Plumstead. I felt very lucky as competition is very keen now. Paula Cottell 3b was short on bloom but nice on April 1. Perhaps it would do better in another situation. I must protest the exclusion of this variety from the approved list. Yes, it is rather tall, but not any more so than a dozen other varieties. Being a 3b it is useful in collections and is certainly dainty enough to meet all specifications. [Paula Cottell was added to the Approved List of Miniatures in 1973.]

The season is being finished off with *N. rupicola* 10, Bobbysoxer 7b, Baby Star 7b, Baby Moon 7b, a very late *jonquilla* 10, and Tweeny 2b. I am enchanted with the last named. It opens with a white perianth and a wide-open ruffled cup of light yellow. Gradually the perianth reflexes gently and the cup fades to near white until the dainty white blooms look like little butterflies. My only 7a, Skiffle, did not bloom at all for some unknown reason, but it is comparatively new with me, so maybe it is just trying to get

established. Stafford 7b will not open for a couple of days, but then, it was planted late.

So ends a rather wild, but very exciting season in the wonderful world of miniature daffodils, those darling little "critters" I am convinced will take far rougher treatment in their stride than their big sisters.

Mary Cartwright introduced this article in her Newsletter with the following comment: "She didn't mention how she grows them. It would seem almost an impossible location, but the little ones love it, even multiply. It is a steep, clay, rock, tough grass, hillside behind her loghouse, deep in a hollow. It is hot and dry all summer, which they also like."

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM FOR 1976

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

This is the eighth annual Symposium based on an every-member canvas. All members were invited to participate by reporting their 25 best, grown for at least three years.

Ballots came from 34 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. No word came from nine states with a total membership of 36. Experience ranges from that of novices to that of experts with decades of study, and the size of collections reflects or perhaps has developed that experience. This year, reports have come from 18 members growing from 800 to more than 1800 varieties, from another 50 with collections of 300 to 800. Then 37 members reported growing under a hundred, while the majority maintain collections of from 100 to 300.

There are as many points of view influencing selections as numbers grown. Some apparently are chiefly interested in the blue-winning potential of a cut specimen, others in use in arrangements in home or show. Many emphasize landscape values, from little, intimate beauty spots to sweeps of thousands. Thus the raw material of this report range from briefly tested novelties (three years) to old favorites unremoved for many, many years.

Many members with balanced collections and eclectic tastes select the top performer in 25 of the more than 30 possible types, while some members have strong preferences for a certain class or type and will name several therein. All is grist for the Symposium mill, and as in all national poll-taking, it is the hope that the true story will be revealed when a large number of votes is obtained that are well-balanced as to geography, experience, size of collection, and point of view.

One of the weaknesses of this type of balloting, as done by ADS, is that there is no reward for voting other than the pleasure and satisfaction of sharing and no penalty but a guilty conscience. Under the circumstances, we have had to do some nagging, of course, and we do thank the many of you who have responded generously, with or without nagging. Checking a list of charter members revealed that more than half of those so listed and

still members of the ADS have been Symposium reporters. These have built the basis of these reports. And there is a large group, who joined as the word of the new ADS spread, who have become annual supporters, for whose reports we look each year. We welcome the votes of the newcomers, as there are far more beginners with daffodils than experts, and the Symposium should include their point of view. I am sure you will be as pleased as we are to note that our ballots include at least 15 of those best of all evaluators—the American hybridizers.

The ADS Symposium is indebted to the RVP's and the Regional Symposium Chairmen for assembling the raw material that makes the Symposium possible.

Results of this teamwork this year are shown below:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>
Southwest	Mrs. James K. Kerr	24.7
Southeast	Mrs. T. E. Tolleson	21.2
Central	Miss Mary Becker	19.2
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	14.8
Midwest	Mrs. William C. Baird	11.8
Southern	Mrs. Charles K. Cosner	11.4
New England	Mrs. Helen S. Kaman	10.0
Pacific	Robert E. Jerrell	9.5
Northeast	Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan	7.8

Tabulations are by official international classification with the largest classes subdivided as has been customary. The large classes, 2a, 2b, and 3b, are again subdivided with the guidance of the ADS Data Bank, now accepted as part of the official system. The miniatures section follows the listings approved by the ADS Miniatures Committee.

Listings in each category are numbered and the number of votes received follows the name. Numbers in parentheses indicate placement in the Symposium last year. We are calling Novelties (N) all those registered from 1969 on.

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
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1a Gold trumpets

1. Arctic Gold (1)	66	5. Golden Rapture (5)	19
2. Kingscourt (2)	37	6. Slieveboy	15
3. Late Sun	31	7. Inca Gold (7)	14
4. Viking (3)	30	8. Ulster Prince (5)	12

This class seems to increase in refinement each year, at least the selections of ADS members have omitted entirely this time the oversized and less than elegant ones so common a few years ago. It is a tribute to the Richardsons that their originations garnered 152 of the votes above and more among the balance of the 45 entries that totalled 239 votes. Challenging the dominance of the Irish, Mr. Mitsch's Late Sun appears for the first time here, and his 1971 Aurum and Mr. Dunlop's Armagh are being discovered. Probably the loudest cheer was for Mrs. Richardson's Carrickbeg: "Looks as a daffodil should!"

1a Lemon trumpets

1. Moonmist (3)	17	4. Hunter's Moon (5)	5
2. Grape Fruit (1)	11	4. Moonshot (4)	5
3. Luna Moth (2)	7	6. Moonstruck	4

The lemon trumpet group includes many pretty flowers, but most lack stamina. Of the 16 charted this time (63 votes), half came from that famous cross, King of the North \times Content, that produced the first reversed trumpet, Spellbinder, and has since spawned many more of that class (1d) and this subdivision. Observing the habits of the parents — King of the North will not survive two years here, and Content will do beautifully for a few years and then disappear — one wonders, may not the lack of stamina be inherited. We have bought all those above and others several times; of those above, we have bought Grape Fruit — pale but coarse — and have discarded it for yellow stripe twice. We have found only one of this type to be really tough. That is Moongold, a smooth, rolled-edged flower of entirely different pedigree. A dozen bought in 1960 from Guy Wilson were forced and later removed to a hillside where they have bloomed every year since with minimal care. This leads me to hope that the novelty Honeymoon, raised by Murray Evans from Trousseau \times Cantatrice, will bring the sturdiness of its parents to this class.

1b Bicolor trumpets

1. Prologue (2)	53	5. Preamble (4)	15
2. Downpatrick (3)	22	6. Ballygarvey (5)	14
3. Descanso (5)	18	6. Glengariff	14
3. Trousseau (1)	18	8. Effective (5)	10

Precisely sculptured Downpatrick wins the blue (if not Best in Show) over and over and has now climbed to second place behind early-bird Prologue. Any who garden in fog and coolness should plant Trousseau and then try to describe its glowing color so grown. Ballygarvey and Effective with their overflowing gold bring a welcome brilliance to a rather prim class. Murray Evans' Jet Set (1972) promises to be a contender for those who prefer pose and form. We find that 28 in this group shared 187 votes.

1c White trumpets

1. Cantatrice (1)	65	5. Beersheba (6)	20
2. Vigil (3)	48	6. Mount Hood (5)	19
3. Empress of Ireland	36	6. Panache (5)	19
4. Rashee	26	8. Celilo (N)	15

A much beloved class, more popular than ever: 29 1c's totalled 303 votes. Every one of the above, well grown and well groomed, will shine on the show bench, but not all have garden value. It amuses me to note Mount Hood and Panache neck to neck for the second year running. We know that Mount Hood must be replanted about every five years to maintain bloom, but five years ago Panache was \$50. Vigil is refined, well formed, and balanced, as are many of the later Wilson whites, but lifting a score of them in 1973 that

had been down since 1966, I found little for the landscape. Glenshesk, Contour, and Finola can be added to numbers 1 and 3 above as satisfying landscapers. Note that Celilo from Murray Evans has already reached the top circle, and sure enough, as I predicted last year, his ice-white Ghost (1974) has made the charts.

1d Reverse bicolor trumpets

1. Honeybird (1)	28	4. Spellbinder (2)	10
2. Lunar Sea (3)	21	6. Rich Reward (7)	3
3. Entrancement	12	6. Chiloquin (6)	3
4. Nampa (4)	10	6. Moonlight Sonata	3

The first four above have the same lineage that produced Spellbinder, discussed under lemon trumpets, and most seem to inherit that weakness. Of them all, Honeybird seems not to carry the K-N curse; it flourishes here.

Chiloquin is almost, but not quite, another Yellowstone, that won from perhaps a hundred seedlings displayed for those ADS members who were in Oregon in 1968. A few of us could not resist such perfection as we had never seen. Grant's, Murray's, ours went "wingey," as Murray calls it — not a stripe, but disfiguring and incurable. Only Kitty Bloomer's remain, and from her increase Murray hopes to offer it again. While you wait, try Chiloquin.

2a Large cups with yellow perianths

2a Yellow cups

1. Galway (2)	42	5. Carlton (5)	18
2. Camelot (4)	32	6. St. Keverne (6)	15
3. Butterscotch (3)	23	7. Euphony (N)	13
4. Ormeau (1)	22	8. Sunlit Hours (7)	7

Carlton, widely grown (eight regions) is the only oldtimer not yet pushed offstage by the pressure of newer ones. Of the newer ones, St. Keverne, though less known, stands up through the years somewhat more consistently than either Galway or Ormeau of the same vintage. Camelot and Butter-

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scotch are outstanding in the garden with show form, but no class seems to have so many just leaving the wings. Making their first bow this year are Scio and Top Notch, both 1970 from Mr. Mitsch; from Mr. McNairy, Lyles; and from Mr. Evans Oneonta, Monument, and Protégé, all 1969, Suede (1972), recently reclassified as 2d and Ginger (1974). We have tried them all, but Oneonta is a strong-growing late one, and Suede a well named eye-catcher; while here neither pink nor reverse, as sometimes reported, its pose, form, and unusual fawn coloring always attract attention.

2a Rimmed cups

While many of those mentioned below as "orange" or "red" cups may look as "rimmed" ones to you, our listings follow the Data Bank, which follows the originator's description. And so, only 18 votes for 7, with lovely gold-rimmed Chemawa way out in front.

2a Orange cups

1. Armada (1)	16	4. Border Chief	7
2. Fortune (2)	11	4. Sacajawea (5)	7
3. Pinza (6)	9		

Sometimes this group seems to include off-yellows that could not quite make red-cup status, but others have a uniqueness that appeals. Among the 26 that received 92 votes were novelties Windfall (1972) and Glad Day (1974) from Canby and the early, huge, brilliant Multnomah (1972) from Corbett.

2a Red cups

1. Ceylon (1)	69	6. Ambergate	14
2. Vulcan (3)	32	7. Matlock	9
3. Court Martial (4)	24	8. Air Marshal	7
4. Falstaff (2)	17	8. Paricutin (5)	7
5. Flaming Meteor (7)	15		

The most popular group of 2a's, with 34 drawing 165 votes, still includes a few that belong elsewhere: Rouge and Narvik, for two. Waterford, represented by six of the above, still dominates this class, but Mr. Mitsch has led the way for American breeders, and now, as novelties this year we chart Bill Pannill's Javelin (1970) and Murray Evans' Surtsey (1972). A late one that always attracts attention is Bravado.

Some of you will recall that about 20 years ago Kenneth Smith, who according to Charlie Meehan had then "the best daffodil collection in the United States," reported that after trying Ceylon in several places without success, he finally planted it in a protected spot in soil loaded with peat moss, and it thrived. Acclimatizing is still sometimes a problem, and we are all fortunate that a few American commercial growers have bought widely and have acclimatized bulbs for our use.

2b Large cups with white perianth

2b has always been the largest class. As last year, I have leaned heavily on the Data Bank to divide the 176 cultivars included into five categories.

2b Yellow cups, including Y, WY, YWW

1. Festivity (1)	122	5. My Love (7)	13
2. Wahkeena (2)	26	6. Old Satin (4)	11
3. Chapeau (N)	23	7. Tudor Minstrel (5)	10
4. Gold Crown (5)	22	8. Statue	7

Chapeau, moving up to just behind its parents, is still a novelty (1972). Jolly Roger (1969) and Profile (1970) makes it a trio for Murray. 37 cultivars in this group accounted for 235 ballots.

2b Rimmed cups, including OOOY, OOR, YYO, YGO, GWY

1. Daviot (1)	38	3. Blarney's Daughter (2) ..	11
2. Green Island	26	4. Bit o' Gold (3)	7

Since Green Island was used for an example of color coding I thought it better placed here than with the yellows, where I put it last year, as its effect is yellow. Murray's Royal Coachman (1969) is the newcomer. 19 cultivars, 107 votes.

2b Red or orange cups, RR and OO

1. Avenger (1)	38	4. Kilworth (3)	17
2. Rameses (4)	21	5. Signal Light	7
3. Arbar (2)	20		

All Richardson — and there were 10 more from that prolific pair Kilworth and Arbar. Quite similar to some of these, but it seems to me having more intense color, are Grant Mitsch's Cool Flame and Rubythroat (both 1969). It is one thing to produce good color in Ireland or Oregon and something else to get it under warmer, drier conditions. And so it is significant that Cool Flame and Rubythroat were reported from South Carolina. We hope soon to see Bill Roesse's orange Top Secret (1973). Larkfield, one of the last introductions from Willie Dunlop, is distinctive in that the cup is long for the class and near the color of Chinese red lacquer. In this group 43 gathered 177 votes.

White with solid pink cups, 2b except as indicated including PPP, WPP, YPP, GPP

1. Accent (1)	89	7. Rose Royale	12
2. Rima, 1b (2)	23	8. Salmon Trout (6)	11
3. Passionale (4)	21	9. Cordial (N)	9
4. Precedent (2)	18	9. Marcola (7)	9
5. Leonaine (5)	17	9. Tangent	9
6. Caro Nome, 3b (5)	14		

Pinks, most popular of all types — 370 votes for 59 — start with Accent. After that we put "pink" in quotes and discuss form. However, we do have one, the same shade as Accent, with cup the size of Wild Rose, with better form, prolific, and unregistered from Holland. Too bad. Most of the above

have been around many years. Novelties from Grant Mitsch: Mount Vernon (1968), Tangent (1969), and in 1974 Confection and Coral Light, the latter from Mr. Kanouse; and from Murray Evans Tillicum (1969), and in 1970 Cordial and Vantage. Let's hope the perfect one we seek is among them. The only perfect pink I have ever seen was a lone Evans seedling lost in New Jersey the winter of 1966-67; I have two of his seedlings now, better than any other pinks we grow.

White with pink-rimmed white or yellow cups, 2b except as indicated including WWP, YYP, GYP, PPY

1. Coral Ribbon	17	3. Abalone (4)	11
2. Foxfire (N)	13	4. Highland Wedding	5

Who needs solid pinks, when these rimmed ones are so gorgeous? There were 15 receiving 70 votes, including Mrs. Link's 3b Pewee. Highland Wedding is from Mrs. Richardson (1969).

2c All white large cups

1. Ave (1)	26	8. Ludlow (5)	11
2. Easter Moon (2)	24	10. Sleveen (5)	10
3. Stainless	19	11. Broomhill	9
4. Ice Follies (5)	15	12. Canisp	8
4. Woodvale (3)	15	12. Desdemona	8
6. Pristine	14	12. Inverpolly (N)	8
7. Pigeon (5)	13	12. Wedding Gift (3)	8
8. Arctic Doric (5)	11	16. Wedding Bell	6

More here so you can see the elegant beauties ADS members are growing, and there are very good ones still left that bring the count to 47 whites with 190 votes. Among newer ones are Challa from the Jacksons and Churchman from Ballydorn, both 1968; in 1969 White O'Morn from Evans; in 1971 Fastidious from Mitsch and White Charm from O'More; and in 1975 Worcester from Jefferson-Brown. I'm sorry about Ice Follies; I have apologized for its inclusion before — take a good hard look. And while we are being negative take a good look at Easter Moon in the garden; count the four-petalled blooms and the capped cups; and of course you all know that Ludlow is reputed to carry stripe. But what a truly sensational group, and all led by my pet, perfectly formed Ave.

2d Reverse bicolor large cups

1. Daydream (1)	80	5. Rushlight (5)	12
2. Binkie (2)	39	6. Nazareth (4)	10
3. Bethany (3)	26	7. Charter (7)	7
4. Pastorale (7)	14		

217 votes again found 14 reverses, with but slight juggling of position. New ones again were the pink-and-lime Milestone (1968), Amberglow (1969), and Focal Point (1972), all from Grant Mitsch.

3a Yellow perianth, colored short cups

1. Perimeter (1)	19	4. Irish Coffee (2)	12
2. Ardour (3)	18	5. Jezebel (7)	10
3. Beige Beauty (1)	17	6. Sunapee (N)	8

A static group: 107 votes for 16, with Mr. Evans' Sunapee (1969) the only novelty.

3b White perianth with pale or rimmed cups

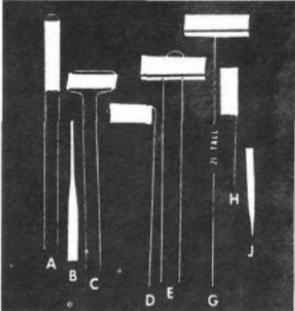
1. Audubon (2)	44	6. Gossamer	16
2. Aircastle (1)	35	7. Blarney (8)	15
3. Silken Sails	23	8. Eminent (9)	14
4. Merlin (5)	22	9. Carnmoon (6)	13
5. Ariel (4)	19	9. Grace Note	13

The dancing daffodils. These are the ones that belong along the paths of open woodlands. A very popular type, drawing 308 votes for 46 varieties. Capisco from Ballydorn (1969) was reported from Kentucky. Reprieve is a delight as the season wanes.

3b Red or orange cups

1. Rockall (1)	50	4. Glenwherry (4)	10
2. Snow Gem (6)	27	5. Limerick (3)	9
3. Matapan (2)	12	6. Enniskillen (5)	8

The same lot, reshuffled. It is interesting to note that of the 19 favored we have the pedigree of 15, and, except for two, all go back to Sunstar, Hades, or both. I have always thought Hades was very obvious in Rockall, in the slight cupping and the creamy color, but not at all in Limerick, with whiter, rounder petals and flatter cup. Sometimes, sharing Sunstar but not Hades, Glenwherry outshines them all with a really sparkling perianth. It is the most prolific of 30 replanted in our test beds in 1970, with 34 blooms in 1975, compared to Rockall's 8. Mr. Culpepper's Snow Gem is entirely different, but Mr. Mitsch with Palmyra (1969) touches back to Sunstar again. 137 votes.



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3c All white short cups

1. Verona (1)	30	6. Cool Crystal	9
2. Chinese White (2)	20	6. Dallas	9
3. Angel (3)	18	8. Crystal River	7
4. Dream Castle (4)	14	8. Frigid (6)	7
4. Tranquil Morn (5)	14	8. Green Quest	7

Little change in the tops of this much loved type. It surely was the breeders, liking its fertility, and the exhibitors, who could doctor its pose, that popularized Chinese White. Among the 27 that drew 208 ballots, should perhaps be mentioned Mr. Lea's unpronounceable Achnasheen, Mr. Mitsch's green-eyed Jade (1972), and Mr. Dunlop's Silver Princess: late, prolific, with good form, including pose.

4 Doubles

1. Erlicheer (1)	27	5. Cheerfulness (3)	16
2. Acropolis (5)	24	6. Double Event (6)	14
3. White Marvel (4)	23	7. White Lion (6)	14
4. Tahiti (6)	17	8. Windblown	10

All of the 35 doubles that collected 124 votes are well known to ADS members, but here is where the perfectionists and the pragmatists clash. This group is worth your study. Led by cute little cluster-flowered Erlicheer, votes came from the warm areas, none from the cold. Acropolis is from distinguished parentage (Falaise \times Limerick) and has led the way in beauty of form and balance. It is almost a starlet, i.e., voted from large collections in all but one Region. White Marvel is a sport from the very splendid Tresamble and is sturdy and showy, too. Tahiti returns us to this wonderful pod parent, Falaise, which this time doubled Ceylon. Cheerfulness you all know well, and as for the next two, perhaps some of my harangues have reached you. If not, in a word: Double Event is elegant, has form, pose, substance, style, and stamina; White Lion is merely a white double. And Windblown? Members decorating for the speakers' table or the daffodil tea find this large one just the thing to hold down a very big arrangement. I must add a plug for Sweet Music. At the end of the season it is so-o welcome.

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5a *Triandrus* hybrids with long cups

White		Yellow	
1. Tresamble (2)	40	1. Harmony Bells (3)	36
2. Thalia (1)	18	2. Liberty Bells (4)	13
3. Rippling Waters (6)	6	3. Stoke	10
4. Horn of Plenty	5	4. Lemon Drops (6)	5
5. Silver Bells	5		

For the first time this group was about 50-50 white and yellow, and I thought you might like to see them so grouped. First place Tresamble surely owes its spot to gardeners. P. D. Williams' tallest and strongest is a gardener's joy, blooming year after year without care. Its bloom is adequate — neither as white nor as perfectly styled as White Silk, for instance, but obtainable. It has been hard to get the latter true to name. Horn of Plenty, utterly gross in a class of grace, should be composted. Most beautiful of all is Mr. Gray's Phyllida Garth, slow to increase, but with a scalloped cup like none other and all blooms white and elegant.

Among the yellows, all seem to lack the stamina of Tresamble, but Harmony Bells does very well and Liberty Bells is very smooth and very yellow. Stoke has less style and less color, but it adds the only yellowish cluster for the gardener, as it seems to have more stamina than the others.

There were 167 votes for 21 but no novelties.

5b *Triandrus* hybrids with short cups

1. Arish Mell (1)	20	5. Piculet	3
2. Waxwing	12	5. Pleated Skirts	3
3. Merry Bells	9	5. Stint	3
4. Puppet	6		

We are very proud of ourselves, that whereas a few years ago there was Dawn, Sidhe, period (two little beauties) we have many more this year. We do agree with Grant that Arish Mell seems to belong to the 5a's. We still have some good ones on our charts not listed above: Butterfly (Blanchard 1968); Dawn (Engleheart 1907); Ivory Gate (Gray 1949); Ruth Haller (from our Charlie Phillips 1968); Sidhe (Gray 1944); Silver Fleece (Barr 1923); Stint (Fowlds 1970) that did not know when to stop sending up more blooms; and Tuesday's Child (Blanchard 1964). I urge that you who want a balanced collection choose from the above. Dawn and Sidhe for basics.

6a *Cyclamineus* hybrids with long cups

1. Charity May (1)	46	5. Bushtit	23
2. Dove Wings (3)	34	6. February Gold (5)	21
3. Peeping Tom (2)	29	7. Jetfire (7)	15
4. Jenny (4)	25	8. Willet (6)	10

We are heavily indebted to Messrs. Mitsch and Fowlds for enriching this class; 15 of the 31 varieties are from them, accounting for 91 of the 286 votes. Newest are Prefix and Greenlet (1969).

6b Cyclamineus hybrids with short cups

1. Beryl (1)	36	4. Larkelly (4)	2
2. Roger (2)	18	4. Perconger	2
3. Foundling (2)	9		

Still waiting for a vote for Andalusia (Coleman 1961). I bought it from Holland 3 years ago; no bloom yet. Foundling from Carncairn is sparking this class.

7a Jonquil hybrids with long cups

1. Sweetness (1)	65	4. Aurelia (5)	3
2. Shah (2)	6	4. Curlew	3
3. Alpine	4	4. Waterperry (3)	3

Two novelties are welcome here: Grant Mitsch's all white Curlew (1973) and Bill Pannill's reversed Intrigue (1970). 88 votes for 8.

7b Jonquil hybrids with short cups

1. Pipit (1)	48	6. Dainty Miss (7)	13
2. Trevithian (3)	34	6. Eland (N)	13
3. Suzy (2)	27	6. Stratosphere (5)	13
4. Chat (4)	21	9. Cherie	11
5. Verdin	16	9. Pueblo (6)	11

Of the 37 our reporters named 18 have come from Grant Mitsch within the last 10 years and in such a wide range of color the need further to subdivide this section is frequently discussed. We agree for the most part with the placements above, but I think a more detailed analysis might be helpful. Of old ones, Skylon was especially remarked, perhaps because it is late. The cutest little late one is Vireo, which unlike many little ones is tough. Novelties include Oryx (1969), Bell Song and Circuit (1971), and Mr. Morrill's Oregon Gold (1973).

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8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1)	60	5. Laurens Koster	8
2. Geranium (2)	35	5. Martha Washington (4) ..	8
3. Golden Dawn (3)	16	7. Highfield Beauty	6
4. Matador (6)	13		

The poetaz are the most potent season-extenders of all. Long before the most aggressive "minimus" has dared to test the early winds of March, our warmest gardens are alive with the true tazettas and many hybrids with charming names, although often of questionable accuracy; and at the other end of the season, when daffodil shows are but memories, this group, although different varieties, provides a wealth of bloom. Yet few commercial catalogues list more than three or four and some not any. So it is a measure of our members' determination to add variety to form that we find 22 on our charts this year, accounting for 178 votes. We consider nine of these, including numbers 1 and 2 above, a waste of time in the North, but of more than 30 tried we are sure of the cold resistance of a dozen or so, and we find that hardy Geranium, Golden Dawn, and Martha Washington are reported from the South as well as the North.

It is especially noteworthy that votes came from some of our most experienced reporters, with collections of 1000 or more each, for some very ancient ones. If you have opportunity try Elvira (1904), Orange Blossom (1913), and Halvose (1927). The newest to be named, Highfield Beauty (1964), an Australian available from Murray Evans, received votes only from the South, and I have not had it long enough to know its hardiness.

9 Poet hybrids

1. Actaea (1)	29	4. Smyrna	9
2. Quetzal (2)	25	5. Dactyl	8
3. Cantabile (3)	21	6. Sea Green (5)	7

This Division seems to be as favored in the North as some jonquils and tazettas are in the South, but hybridizing may bring them closer, especially if the proposed change in definition is accepted to permit some outcrossing — actually both Actaea and Quetzal are not "without admixture of any other." We expect soon to have a great deal more information on this group, as the results of the two Poet Robins are coordinated. If you would like to join this study let me know. So far, the Symposium tallies but 108 tabs for 14 cultivars. (One member is now growing 55!)

10 Species, wild forms, wild hybrids

18 votes for *N. jonquilla*, 8 for *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*, 8 for *N. poeticus recurvus*. I hesitate to say much about this group, partly because some are hard to get and not easy to grow, and partly because some are collected from dwindling sources and often sold under any old name. The three above are delightful and, I believe, in bountiful supply, but the usual cold-warm preferences prevail.

11 Split coronas

1. Baccarat	8	3. Orangery	3
2. Cassata	5	3. Palette	3

The better split coronas are getting around; 17 accounted for 43 votes. Novelties, all from Mr. Gerritsen, include: in 1969 King Size and Tricollet; in 1970 Oecumene; and in 1973 Mondragon (incredible — crowd stopper) and Palette, in our opinion the best yet. Our chart and analysis of 40 of those we have grown for two or more years is completed and we hope will help you choose.

Miniatures from all divisions

While the dictum of the Miniatures Committee of the ADS is followed for the most part, we are taking the liberty of giving temporary status to a few that have appeared on our chart that may soon be sanctioned.

Miniature hybrids from Divisions 1-9, 11, and 12

1. Tête-a-Tête, 6a (1)	32	7. Minnow, 8	7
2. Xit, 3c	16	8. Little Beauty, 1b	6
3. Hawera, 5b (2)	15	9. Bebop, 7b (6)	5
4. April Tears, 5b (3)	14	10. Bobbysoxer, 7b	4
5. Sundial, 7b	11	10. Quince, 6b	4
6. Jumblic, 6a	8	10. Stafford, 7b	4

While, for a few years, the ADS Symposium was enriched by the experience and comments of a botanist and miniatures specialist, Dr. Helen C. Scorgie, we thought that the ADS was overpromoting what was undersupplied, and so from 1968 on we have accepted miniatures as just one more type to be included under 25 Favorites. Of those so reported this year there were four 1a's, three 1b's, one 1c, one 3c, two 4's, four 5b's, five 6a's, one 6b, ten 7b's. Perhaps this listing will point hybridizers to our gaps.

Species

13 of these delightful tiny ones received 25 votes. *N. cyclamineus* was first with 5, followed by *N. asturiensis* with 3. Unusual ones to appear are *N. tazetta panizzianus*, a smaller Paper White, reported from Washington, and the light yellow, somewhat flaring *N. bulbocodium romieuxii*, that does rather well under glass in the Northeast, and was also reported from Washington.

Unregistered

We are happy to tell you that this year finds fewer unknowns among those reported. There are a few, last gasps of a great hybridizer, that got around too late to register, which will continue to be with us. Enjoy these if you grow them, but be wary of those that picked up an old name to use again, without authority.

Our experienced judges do not play guessing games. We judge the registered only, except for seedlings under number, of course.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1975

INCOME:			
Dues Paid in 1975			\$ 8,688.14
Life Memberships Paid in 1975			570.00
Contributions			255.00
	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	
Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:			
RHS Yearbooks	\$ 478.05	\$ 347.06	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	316.22	—	
Classified Lists 1969	75.18	—	
Classified Lists 1960-1975	69.00*	2,518.94	
Handbook for Judging	1,370.20	—	
Binders for Journals	85.00	—	
Jefferson-Brown Book	147.00	69.69	
Lawrence — Lob's Wood	12.50	—	
ADS Publications	222.92	—	
Out-of-Print Books	22.50	23.00	
Medals and Ribbons	78.00	43.63	
Registration Fees	115.50	66.00	
Data Bank Printouts	135.00	176.68	
Show Entry Cards	229.35	—	
Brief Guide for New Members	22.50	—	
Miscellaneous (Barr)	12.00	—	
	<u>\$3,390.92</u>	<u>\$3,245.00</u>	
Advertising			145.92
Judges' Certificate Fees			345.00
Slide Rentals			2.00
Interest Received			101.00
Judging Schools Surplus			1,365.47
Convention Surplus			98.35
			<u>133.74</u>
TOTAL INCOME			\$11,704.62
EXPENSES:			
Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes and Mailing			\$ 6,503.84
Membership Roster			328.64
Office Expenses:			
Printing and Supplies	\$ 186.00		
Postage	515.04		
Computer Work	680.18		
Executive Director	2,000.00		
Bank Service Charges	21.67		
Miscellaneous	124.04		3,516.93
Regional Vice Presidents			290.91
Secretary			54.38
Committees			20.51
Daffodil Data Bank			400.00
Advance to 1976 Convention Committee			400.00
TOTAL EXPENSES			\$11,515.21

* Copies mailed gratis to all ADS members.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1975

ASSETS:			
Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co.			\$ 249.27
Cash in Savings Account — New Canaan Savings Bank			2,675.36
Savings Certificate, expires 5-1-76, New Canaan Savings Bank			2,229.38
Savings Certificate, expires 4-1-77, New Canaan Savings Bank			2,403.32
Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8½% Bonds due 3-15-91			10,575.00
Accrued Interest not due			247.90
Advance to 1976 Convention Committee			400.00
Inventory of Publications:			
Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks	\$421.26		
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	156.05		
Handbook for Judging	472.63		
Binders for Journals	219.80		
Lawrence — Lob's Wood	1.60		
Show Entry Cards	185.49		
Data Bank Printouts	30.00		1,486.83
Inventory of Medals and Trophies:			
Medal Dies	15.60		
Gold and Silver Medals	281.73		
Maxine M. Lawler Sterling Cups (3)	135.00		
Larry M. Mains Sterling Trays, min. replicas (8)	360.00		792.33
TOTAL ASSETS			\$21,059.39
LIABILITIES:			
Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)			\$ 7,175.74
Life Memberships			7,400.00
Net Worth			6,483.65
TOTAL LIABILITIES			\$21,059.39

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1975 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances were verified with the bank statements and the pass book and savings certificates of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded at convention shows. The books, slides and trophies were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

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

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

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

—WELLS KNIERIM

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We would like to see the American Daffodil Society recognize an official list of Intermediate Daffodils for the following reasons:

- There is a group of daffodils neither miniature nor standard in size.
- They cannot compete in shows with the standards or miniatures and hence are not used.
- With the trend to small gardens they need recognition.
- They are generally more hardy and better growers than miniatures.
- They are proving valuable in breeding small daffodils.
- The group should include all daffodils under 12" and over 6" that do not normally fit in their class or type.
- Some daffodils now classified as miniature are too large.
- We would like to propose that the following group be considered for an intermediate list.
- If you have a feeling about Intermediates, we would appreciate your expressing it to your Regional Vice President.

Apricot	Hiawassee	Panda
Arctic Morn	Intermedius	Pango
Auburn	Italicus	Paula Cottell
Baby Doll	Jack Snipe	Pepper
Bambi	Kedron	Peter Piper
Bantam	Kenellis	Picador
Beryl	Lady Bee	Piculet
Cameo Queen	Lent Lily	Pigeon
Chipper	Leprechaun	Prefix
Cobweb	Lintie	Rosy Trumpet
Colleen Bawn	Little Charley	Samba
Cypri	Little Lass	Segovia
Dainty Miss	Little Witch	Sidhe
Daphne	Moschatus	The Little Gentleman
Dawn	Nor Nor	Vireo
Dinkie	Obvallaris	White Ash
Fairy Circle	Odorus Campernelli	White Caps
Frileuse	Odorus Plenus	W. P. Milner
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Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in *Daffodil Journal* for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974	\$ 2.25
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966 Paper Cover	\$3.40 — Cloth \$ 4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	15.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1957/8, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 13-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	2.00
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence	2.50
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	3.00 ea.
1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
1969, 1970	4.25 ea.
1971	5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report	2.00
Daffodils 1972, 1973, 1974	3.00 ea.
Daffodils 1975	3.50

RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (*used copies, as available*):

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

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