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For recent changes in the Board of Directors see page 175. A complete roster will be published as a supplement to the September issue.

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JULY 15, 1977

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual ................................................. $7.50 a year or $20.00 for three years
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THE COVER DRAWING

is a black-and-white version of a water-color by Mrs. Thomas G. Brown of daffodils in the garden of her daughter, Mrs. Charles G. Rice, South Hamilton, Massachusetts.
BEAUTIFUL SAN FRANCISCO

All praise to Jack Romine and his colleagues in hosting a marvelous Convention. Given that the city is fascinating, that the area has magnificent gardens, and that beautiful daffodils are grown in California, nevertheless a great deal of dedication, wise thinking, energy, and kindly consideration went into making the Convention a most pleasant one for all those attending. The show was interesting, the meetings accomplished a lot, and the gardens were beautiful to the point of being incredible. In the last garden one felt a need to kneel and offer thanks as though in a cathedral. Thanks, Jack, to you and all of your devoted co-workers. The Convention will long be remembered,

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

Several members have requested addresses of the gardens visited on tour. They are:

First day:
Mrs. Ruth Bancroft, P.O. Box 5126, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94597
Jack Romine, 2065 Walnut Blvd., Walnut Creek, Calif. 94596
Richard Holmes, 3841 Palo Alto Drive, Lafayette, Calif. 94549
Dr. Leo Brewer, 15 Vista Del Orinda Rd., Orinda, Calif. 94563
Mrs. Nancy R. Wilson, 571 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94708
Second day:
Mrs. Robert McBride, 1166 Canada Road, Woodside, Calif. 94062
Filoli, Canada Road, Woodside, Calif. 94062 (Attn. Mrs. Kay Reimer)
Mrs. Starr Bruce, 96 Crystal Springs Rd., Hillsborough, Calif. 94010

ADS HONOR MEDALS AND THE PETER BARR MEMORIAL CUP

At the ADS Convention in San Francisco, California, Vice President Charles H. Anthony awarded the Gold Medal of the American Daffodil Society to Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson for service to the daffodil. Vice President Anthony recounted her tireless and devoted activities directed at making the daffodil a more beautiful and vigorous flower and one appreciated in all parts of the world.

President William O. Ticknor awarded the Silver Medal of the American Daffodil Society to Dr. Tom Throckmorton for service to the Society. Dr. Throckmorton’s help to the Society in many ways were recounted: his participation in panels and programs, the many articles he has written, the computer printouts of parentages and of color coding that he has provided to our members, and other constant and considerable advice and help.

Unbeknownst to anyone at the Convention, the Royal Horticultural Society had awarded their highest daffodil honor, the Peter Barr Memorial Cup to Dr. Tom Throckmorton for having done good work in connection with daffodils. Matthew Zandbergen made the presentation on behalf of the RHS and recounted the story of the classification of daffodils from Peter Barr himself through the decades to Dr. Throckmorton. The cup is in appreciation of the outstanding and entirely original work that Dr. Throckmorton has performed with the computer regarding parentages and color classification of daffodils. Dr. Throckmorton is the third American to receive this award. It had previously been made to Benjamin Y. Morrison and Grant Mitsch.

ZINFANDELS AND DAFFODILS

By Tom D. Throckmorton, M.D., Des Moines, Iowa

The annual Convention of the American Daffodil Society has just run its course in San Francisco. Our Northern California hosts and hostesses took advantage of almost every facility and possibility to make the occasion one from which the stuff of pleasant memories are made. The hostelry arrangements were pleasant; the weather magnificent; the flowers and gardens were all done up in Sunday-best; even the tour buses were comfortable and equipped with “facilities.”

Gumps, I. Magnin’s, and Abercrombie and Fitch were flourishing; the cable cars clanged; the shrimps, crabs, and abalones were available in quantity, and the restaurants were as I remembered them. Everything was perfect except for the Zinfandels—the Convention saw none of them, nor tasted of them.
The daffodil is not indigenous to California, although I am confident that some Dutch merchant-prince was hawking bulbs at the wharf when John Sutter arrived. Cabrillo, however, saw none of them on the first voyage of discovery up the coastal waters.

But ah! the Zinfandel! This is California's grape. No one knows its origin for certain, but it was not available when the early monks were making a bit of wine from the native Mission grapes—for the sanctuary, and against the evening's chill. Nonetheless, the dark purple-black Zinfandel grape is found only in California and is the source of America's only native wine of any real consequence.

Therefore, after the ADS Convention was over, the last farewells spoken, and the last exhibits taken down, I doffed my hat of the daffodil aficionado and put on my other hat, that of a member of the Iowa Wine Advisory Board. Iowa, being a forward-looking State, allows only the sale of wines which have been tasted and approved by an official board of wine tasters. This assures the buyer, knowledgeable or amateur or hesitant housewife, that the wines are all considered good value. Not necessarily the best, but the best for the money. This civic duty is my sole contribution to State government, save for certain taxes.

Therefore, now in the guise of a wine scout, I set out for Amador County with Jean as secretary and roommate. Amador County lies about 100 miles east of San Francisco in the foothills of the Sierra Mountains, just north of Calaveras County and Yosemite National Park. Amador County is the location of the world's finest Zinfandel wines, many of them thick as a man's thigh and growing on their own roots in the sparse soil for more than 100 years. And Amador County is also the heartland of the great Gold Rush. Herein lie Sutter's Creek, Fiddletown, Amador City, Jackson, Plymouth, Placerville, Volcano, and a host of other communities living sparsely on their past.

The Gold Fever is gone, and yet something more than left-overs from those colorful days simmers just beneath the surface: abandoned sluice boxes, old shafts, skeletal frames of mine heads, mounds of tailings, vacant-eyed crumbling mine offices that have a way of looking alive and new by moonlight. One has the feeling that a new gold strike could make it all happen again, almost overnight.

We put our elbows on the old bar top in the St. George Hotel in Volcano; we spent an evening in the lobby of the National Hotel, a house that has not always been a house. We spent the nights in brass beds with chamber pots beneath and surrounded by antiques; in the next room was the big safe that had once held $23,000,000 in gold from the Keystone lode.

We found some good Zinfandel wines, and we found Daffodil Hill. I don't know why I have never heard of Daffodil Hill before. There it lies, plain as anything, 13 miles east of Sutter's Creek on Shake Ridge Road and 3 miles above Volcano on Ram's Horn Grade. Sounds fairly obvious, and yet we stumbled onto it. It was well marked right on the curve: McLaughlin's Daffodil Hill.

This 4-acre garden is planted helter-skelter with blooming almond trees, crocus, tulips, hyacinths, violets, lilacs, and daffodils. Yet, in this pioneer farm setting, the daffodil certainly holds the center of the stage.

It is said that the first daffodil planted there in the thin topsoil more than 100 years ago survived a wagon train trek to the Mother lode. Be this as it
may, the Hill was a regular stopping place for the teamsters from the Kennedy and Argonaut Mines, and for east-bound prospectors heading for the Comstock lode. In 1887 Arthur and Lizzie McLaughlin, coming from Ohio, acquired the site for a farm. The next generation of McLaughlins, Jessie and his wife, began the spare time planting of daffodils about the old homestead. Today, there are supposed to be more than 250 named varieties in the area. The planting has continued at a rate varying from 500 to 6,000 new bulbs each year. Now, at peak bloom, the Hill is carpeted with the blooms of more than 200,000 bulbs. Paths wander aimlessly through the area, bordered with daffodils or with drifts in the near distance. There are secluded spots for a picnic lunch, but no littering or alcoholic beverages are tolerated. (This made for a Zinfandel-less luncheon.) There is no admission fee; a gratuity may be left if desired.

The total setting is early ramshackle pioneer. The sun is warm and the shade cool at 3,000 feet. There are pine trees, broken-down wagons and a plethora of wagon wheels. Rusting mining equipment, farm implements, and tools at whose one-time usefulness I can only guess, make sunny thrones and shadowy nooks for chickens, peafowl, and lambs. There is a great old barn which is defended by a flock of pigeons. A few bearded oldtimers, near a horse trough, will spin tales or trade lies if you have time.

There is a wide, clean parking lot across the road—no parking fee! There are clean restrooms which work—and for free!

We arrived a bit early in the season and most of the blooms were old-time yellow trumpets; Mount Hood was in good evidence, and Jean espied a magnificent drift of old Sir Watkin. As Dr. John Wister has frequently said, with a sigh: "If only the Irish thoroughbred had Sir Watkin's stamina."

The ideal time to visit Daffodil Hill is the last of March and the first three weeks in April. We were a bit early, and the season was late. Nonetheless, Jean and I had a ball. It was like finding a charming uncut gem. We recommend it! Along a back road, leading to the Dew Drop Ranger Station, there is said to be a marvelous lane of blooming dogwoods. We'll have to come back for those. The area is full of history, antiques, scenery, good food—and you'll never find a better Zinfandel.

(The Editor is very pained to learn that Dr. Throckmorton did not recall the article (illustrated) on Daffodil Hill in the September 1974 issue of the Journal. We expect our readers to remember every word we publish.)

SAVE THE PIECES!

(From a letter to Bill Ticknor from Kate Reade, Carncairn Lodge)

I never told you, but your article on twin scaling [in the December 1973 Journal] has been of great benefit to us. If I have had any special bulbs which have got damaged or had a fly I have followed your instructions and have quite a lot of varieties still growing which I would otherwise have thrown out. You put everything so simply that even unscientific people could understand.
CLASSIC DAFFODILS

By CHARLES R. PHILLIPS, Frederick, Maryland

A classic, according to one Webster definition, is "a work of enduring excellence or its author." Why not classic daffodils? Long interested in old daffodil literature and history, I would like to propose certain daffodils as classics, as historic milestones worthy of membership in a Daffodil Hall of Fame if such were to exist.

To my mind a true classic, whether it be a piece of literature or in this case a daffodil, should not only have been readily accepted by its contemporary public, but that appreciation should continue as time goes on. The classic is not something first all the rage, then quickly forgotten. That is a fad. The classic endures.

With some trepidation, I submit my nominations below in chronological order.

1865. Emperor, Empress. The RHS Classified List gives William Backhouse as the breeder and the date as approximate, since they were introduced before the registration of daffodils was instituted. They most certainly were selected forms of the English native Narcissus pseudo-narcissus, either collected from the wild, or more likely raised from seeds and propagated vegetatively thereafter. They are still well known today as the Adam and Eve of modern daffodils. While not now generally offered, I feel sure that anyone wanting to, could obtain bulbs of each without any great difficulty.

1889. King Alfred. This is the time when deliberate hybridization began, particularly between N. pseudo-narcissus and N. poeticus, resulting in forms unlike anything seen in nature. The Barri and Leedsii sections were established from large numbers of seedlings from William Backhouse and Edward Leeds and introduced by Barr & Sons, as well as the Incomparabilis section. All were widely admired at the time, but no one variety particularly stood out from the crowd. Few can be found today still known by name. King Alfred is a different story. Not particularly a hybrid, probably having only N. pseudo-narcissus in its ancestry, it was a great jump beyond Emperor and the sensation of the RHS show when first exhibited. John Kendall, its breeder, however, died in 1890 before it flowered. It was granted an FCC the same year it was registered. Hundreds of yellow trumpets since then have been improvements and no longer does King Alfred collect blue ribbons on the show bench. Amazingly enough, however, its yearly sales today are in the millions, exceeding that of any other daffodil bulb. To the average person, King Alfred is probably the only daffodil variety known by name.

1916. Thalia. Registered by the old firm of van Waveren & Sons, this was somewhat of a sleeper. It won an Award for Merit, 1919, and a Forcing Award, 1921, in Haarlem but it was slow to be appreciated and has yet to receive an RHS award. It is widely sold today however, and about the only N. triandrus hybrid known to the general public.

1919. Actaea. Much attention was given by early breeders to better forms of the poet's narcissus, but Actaea, from the Dutch firm of G. Lubbe & Son, is the one I propose as still a classic today.

1923. Fortune, Cheerfulness, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, February Gold, Bersheba. This year was obviously a bonanza one, particularly for the large number of active British breeders, now competing with the Dutch bulb growers.
Fortune, the first of a series of great 2a's, won a PC for its breeder, Walter T. Ware, the year registered, followed by an FCC the next year as a show flower and for cutting and garden decoration. This was followed by a series of awards in Haarlem as the Dutch recognized its great potential as a market bulb. Widely used in hybridizing, particularly by Brodie, its progeny are now largely forgotten, while Fortune is still worth a fortune for its growers.

Rev. Engleheart's Beersheba is certainly the classic among the white trumpets, holding its own still against the prolific output of Guy L. Wilson with a range of varieties extending through Cantatrice (1936) and Empress of Ireland (1952), to mention his two best known. Widely sold as a garden bulb, it can still collect its blue ribbons on the show bench.

Who can forget that very first pink daffodil, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, named for its breeder? The Backhouse family was a prolific one over many generations. Her son gave us the first red trumpet daffodil, but the family is best remembered for her namesake. Pinks are probably leading the best of new introductions these days, and Mrs. R. O. Backhouse has long since stopped winning prizes on the show bench. However, it almost certainly outsells its rivals today, as amateurs continue to buy it as a garden flower.

February Gold (deGraff, 1923). This old *N. cyclamineus* hybrid is still going strong along with the later (1948) Peeping Tom. Only recently has there been a much renewed interest in these Division 6 hybrids.

Cheerfulness, a double sport of the much older Elvira (Division 8, 1904), quickly won an AM Haarlem in 1923, the year of its introduction by R. A. van der Schoot, followed by RHS awards, AM(c) 1926, AM(g) 1936, and FCC(g) 1939. Although listed in Division 4 because of its doublingness, it resembles more the old Poetaz hybrids from which it was derived, than the other double daffodils.

1925. Bodilly. Bred and registered by P. D. Williams, it long dominated the white and yellow large cups, winning FCC's both as a show and as a garden flower. Perhaps Richardson's Tudor Minstrel should be considered the classic in this field, but it came along in 1948, a generation later. John Evelyn was earlier (1920) and Porthilly, another P. D. Williams' introduction, came along two years later.

1927. Trevithian, Carlton. Two this year, both from P. D. Williams. Trevithian is still almost unbeaten among the tall jonquil hybrids, and Carlton still stands among the well known all yellows. He also registered Porthilly this same year.

1930. Rustom Pasha. Bred by Miss G. Evelyn and introduced by Richardson, it was the first of the orange-colored cup 2a's which did not quickly fade. This category is perhaps the most widely grown and admired today, but grandfather is not forgotten.

1938. Binkie, 2d, introduced by Wolphagen, and its followers caused the RHS classification list to be revised to include the reverse bicolors in which the perianth was white, or quickly faded to white. First appearing among the large cups, then with the trumpets and small cups, the color reversal is now introduced into other divisions. This among other things led to the proposal by Dr. Throckmorton to add a color code to the RHS classification system. Binkie, a good grower, still holds its own today, being listed in the catalogues from specialists as well as those who sell by the dozen.

For each of the "classics" listed above a whole article as long as this one could be written. It would discuss the breeder, the various shows at which
it had been exhibited and won awards, and quotations from various writers praising or appraising it. Several years ago, I contemplated writing such a series, but the press of other work interfered. Worst of all, a change in residence resulted in my selling an almost complete collection of daffodil literature, including all early monographs on the genus and a complete collection of both the Royal Horticultural Society and the American Daffodil Society yearbooks. I bring this out not only to apologize for the somewhat skimpy discussion of the various nominations, but also as a legal defense against those writing to point out errors. Much of the above is derived from memory reinforced by the RHS Classified List for dates of registration and breeder. Those who might write to point out obvious omissions, please include supporting information. It could well be that we can persuade Roberta Watrous to print them in the Letters to the Editor section of The Daffodil Journal.

GROWING SHOW FLOWERS

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, Bethesda, Maryland

(As taped at the 1976 Convention by Mrs. Eugene B. Bruton and transcribed by Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie.)

I was happy when they asked me to speak about growing show daffodils because to me, growing them is the best part of all. I love the bulbs just as much as I do the flowers. I'd rather grow good bulbs than get a gold ribbon. And I love the foliage, too.

Everything about the daffodil brings me a great deal of happiness and when our other speaker talked about creativity, I felt that growing good daffodils was a very creative thing to do. And I love the happiness you get from that kind of creativity.

I do it all myself. I'm a very good digger. I don't believe in green thumbs. I think they're 90% a strong back and maybe 10% some intelligent investigation of what plants want. There aren't any miracles, or any magic secrets. If you think about how a plant grows and try to use the knowledge that you learn from your own mistakes, growing good daffodils is something you can all do very easily.

There's no use talking about the basic things about growing daffodils because I'm sure you all know. I'm going to talk in particular of how I grow show daffodils because I'm growing daffodils in a lot of different ways. In a woodland I have them naturalized; I have them in groups in the perennial border. But the show daffodils are grown in beds, and everything I do culturally is based on the fact that basal rot is my biggest problem. And that I try to prevent.

What I do, of course, is what works in Maryland, in our particular climate, in the soil that I work with. My ways might be quite contrary to what would be the best thing to do somewhere else. But some things are basic, and to prevent basal rot you have to have very good drainage. If you live where you have a hot summer, and a moist summer, like I do, if the bulbs are still in the ground you have to try to keep them cool in summer because the ground
is wet, and you don’t want them to be both wet and hot.

Let’s start with the planting of my show beds, which are in about half sun and half shade. One end of the bed is more shady than the other, so I plant the ones that are going to burn down at that end. Sometimes I plant something I like very much, like Falstaff, in a couple of different places, one down at the end where the ground stays frozen a little bit longer, so it will bloom later, and another in a more open place.

When the beds are dug, and I do it myself, I try to have all the goodies, particularly superphosphate, down pretty deep. The beds are dug maybe 18 inches deep, and superphosphate is put in at that time, down beneath the roots. I mix sand with my soil, which is red clay with very fine particles, and I need to be sure that I have very good drainage. Some other soil might not need that. Maybe you would need peat moss. But never put compost in the bed because you might encourage basal rot. And I don’t want to put anything in that’s in the process of rotting down around the roots. Now that may not be true at all, but I just use peat moss rather than compost because peat moss is more inert.

I try to move half of my daffodils every year, so that they’re in a new place every two years and have kind of a new set of circumstances. When the soil is worked up in the summer, the diseases are more likely to get out in the fresh air, and I think everything is more healthy. I love to dig up those healthy bulbs, so I do everything I can to make them that way.

The beds are made ready in the summer. I get up about five in the morning to do that kind of work before it gets too hot. And by the end of summer, I’m ready to plant the bulbs about 6 inches deep. The ones that are out of the ground have been getting the hot water treatment the last couple of years, just the one-hour treatment; then they’re dried.

I don’t put much fertilizer in my beds. What I use is 5-10-5, plus an equal amount of muriate of potash. You can’t just go out to the corner store and buy, say, 0-10-3, or something like that, because nobody has it for you. So it’s not too hard to go ahead and formulate your own, starting with what we do have and adding to it, with the knowledge of a little simple arithmetic.

If it’s dry weather, I always water as soon as the bulbs are planted. It takes me about two weeks to plant the number of bulbs I usually put back into those two beds. Each year some of them are discarded because each year I want to add new ones.

And when they’re planted, I don’t really forget about them; they aren’t showing but I know their roots are growing. In the winter and also in the spring I know the shoots are coming before we see them; they’re growing up until they’re just under the surface of the ground. And I think a lot of people only think about their daffodils when they see them in actual growth. They don’t think about working hard in the summer when you’re making their good home, and that’s the time it really counts.

I put potash on the ground in January. When you can do it on top of the snow, that’s great; when the ground is frozen it’s pretty open. It’s porous at that time and you can put on your potash. I can’t say how long it takes the potash to get down where the roots are, but I’m thinking about them using it that spring.

The bulbs that are not dug the previous year get a more complete fertilizer in the spring, 5-10-5 with an equal amount of potash. But that’s not really scientific accuracy, nothing saying this ground needs that much potash or
that much superphosphate or anything. It's just sprinkled on lightly. I don't use a lot of fertilizer.

The thing that I think makes your show flowers big and gives them more substances and makes them live longer is water. I start watering, if I don't have rain, in spring, after the shoots come through the ground, when they start growing rapidly and need a lot of water. It's a lot of bother and trouble to get out there and soak those beds in March when nothing is really happening in the garden and people are taking those trips to Florida or something. But if it's dry weather, that's when the daffodils really need water, and I think that is what makes a show flower, rather than fertilizer.

I stop watering after they bloom because the ground is beginning to get warm and I don't want it to be too warm and wet going into the summer.

I start digging the bulbs as soon as some of the early ones start maturing their foliage. After many years experience, I find it's better to do digging on a cool breezy day, and even if the foliage isn't as well-matured as it could be, it's better to dig them than to wait until it's really mature and the ground has become much warmer and basal rot may have already set in a little.

Incidentally, I read an article from an English publication, a reprint of a speech, which said that basal rot is always present on healthy bulbs, that the organism was there on the bulb and on the roots, and the right conditions make the organism multiply. Just like they say we all have the germs for the common cold and all we have to do is get in too big a breeze or something and we're apt to catch it.

When I dig the bulbs I wash them immediately. I don't dig more in one day than I can wash and dip in one day. I wash all the soil off them, and then I put them into plastic net bags, the kind that potatoes come in. If I have something of only one or two bulbs, I have these little plastic mesh bags that you can buy by the hundreds. They're very cheap and I use those. The name tag goes right in the bag. It's a little plastic thing written in waterproof ink, and it stays with that bag of bulbs all through the dipping and storage and hot water treatment.

Once they're washed, as soon as the water drains off a bit, they're put immediately in the Benlate dip. At that time of year it's usually very warm and the dip is supposed to be at least 70° F. Sometimes I feel it with my hand. You know that little coffee heater, that maybe you take when you're traveling, and you stick it in a cup and it gets the water warm. Well, if that dip doesn't seem to be quite warm enough, I put that little heater in for a while and stir it around until it feels warm enough. There, again, I probably ought to stick in a thermometer if I'm really going to be scientific about it. I leave the bulbs in the dip while I'm digging up the next bunch, which may vary from an hour to three hours. I don't know that it's critical. They're taken out of the dip and dried as soon as possible.

I have a couple of dogwood trees. I prune them back and have lots of stumps sticking out about as high as I can reach and those bags get hung right there. If it's really muggy and sticky, I turn the electric fan on them for a little while. You get them dried as soon as you can.

The bulbs that are expensive get stored in the spare bedroom, which is air-conditioned through the summer; the ones that aren't expensive, and I can afford to lose some of, are just hung in the garage, where it gets pretty hot when we go on vacation. There's not really too much difference in the number of losses, but I can't take chances on some of them. I don't get too much
rot in storage from the ones hanging in the garage. But maybe it’s because they’re older varieties and not such prima donnas. I can’t tell.

Now where are we? We’re right back where we started. I’m out there with those beds that the daffodils came out of. And in the meantime, the other beds that weren’t dug have been planted with either tomatoes or cucumbers or cantaloupes, or something that’s going to make a very dense cover of leaves over the top of the soil, that’s going to keep it cool. At the same time, those plants are going to use up any extra nitrogen or moisture that’s in the soil. And they really grow very vigorously, and I can never eat all of the cucumbers and tomatoes. And you have a double benefit there.

I know some growers who live in a very hot climate did some experiments in planting bulbs under lawn that kept them cool. But that wouldn’t work for me because I dig every two years. And Bill Pannill grows a great big vigorous crop of weeds on his daffodil beds to keep the soil cool in the summer.

Don’t ever in the world, if you live in basal rot country, put black plastic over the beds to keep down the weeds, because it will really pull in all the heat. My favorite mulch, which keeps the beds very clean and is put on in the spring and is cheap enough that you can use it lavishly, is bagasse, or ground-up sugar cane. You can buy it from a feed store that sells it for bedding for horse stables. It doesn’t blow around. After it’s wet for awhile, it turns into sort of a silvery grey color. It never gets soil-colored like some mulches. It’s not pretty, just very efficient. Mulch is put on everything in the spring, mainly to keep the flowers absolutely clean. I never clean dirt off the petals. The flowers when I cut them are immaculate because there’s no soil that can splash. It’s all mulch.

The beds are about 4 feet across; the paths are 18 inches wide. It’s just wide enough so that when I’m watering, I build up a soil barrier at each end of the path and it turns the path into a canal. The bulbs are planted so that their roots go down below the level of the path. The bulbs themselves are just above the level of the path. In other words, water that I put on in the spring, if it’s standing, will be where the roots are and not where the bulbs are!

I do try to renew some of the subsoil every year. From one year to another I dig out the top layer. I don’t just go along and take a fork and dig the bulbs out. Since the soil is moved, it’s kind of trenched as I go along, and when I take out the next row, I’m exposing what’s underneath. When I’m digging and putting in superphosphate, I try to get some of the subsoil every time. My soil is very fertile red clay, but it really needs to be lightened a little. I have used maybe 30 tons of sand in my beds; I had it delivered by the truckload. I don’t need any more sand now; the soil is very friable.

Depending on how many bulbs have to go back into the space and how many rows I have to have, the distance varies from 14 to 18 inches apart. They could be closer, I think, from what I’ve read, since they’re only going to stay for two years.

When I plant, first I take a shovel and move the soil about 6 inches deep. I have a board with markings in paint. If I’m going to plant, say, six bulbs of two different kinds, I set that board across the bed and kneel down on it and put a bulb where each mark is. And then I move the board down to the next place and I keep on going. It’s not hard work at all.

You see this is just practical information. And you’ll all have a lot of ingenious ideas. You know, that’s where the creativity comes in, and it’s really
a fine thing to consider. Those are gorgeous bulbs that you made; really, you
grew them yourself. You planted one and you dug up three. It's just pirate's
treasure out of the ground and you're so excited about it, and once you wash
them and look at them, they're so beautiful and smooth, and you have a kind
of mother's feeling toward your children. You want to take good care of
them.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By Dr. Glenn Dooley, Bowling Green, Ky.

As these notes are being written there are daffodils everywhere. It is
exciting to step out into the daffodil plantings and see what new bloom has
appeared since the day before. New and first-time blooms often attract imme-
diate attention, but it is the seeding bed that is really the center of interest.
Many of these blooms are first-time-ever — they have never been seen before
by anyone! Seedlings represent the greatest rewards of all daffodil culture.
Health is the main object in hybridizing. It is sad to see the vacant spots
where daffodils were planted a year or two before. An inventory of the new
cyclamineus hybrids was taken and it is sad, indeed, to learn that they are not
at all happy in my garden. Therefore, the old faithful ones continue to be
admired.

The tazetta daffodils are attracting considerable interest. I have grown
some 20 varieties quite successfully. The earliest is Winter Pride and the
latest Sparkling Eye. The remaining ones are scattered in between but are
mostly toward the middle to late season. It is quite interesting to receive
reports from various sections of the country regarding their behavior. Ken
Dorwin reported that tazettes grow like weeds in his Santa Barbara, Califor-
nia, area. Helen Link reported finding many tazettas growing well in the
Laredo, Texas, area. Ethel Martin reported that they grow poorly in her area
(Kansas). David Karnstadt gave an interesting account of Erlicheer. Appar-ently this bulb came from Down Under. He planted it in Minnesota in late
April and it emerged in June and all through the month of August it bloomed
with a series of five stems of blooms, the largest with 22 florets. Helen True-
blood reported that tazettas grew very well in her section of Indiana. And
of course there were favorable reports from several sections of Virginia.
Apparently the tazetta daffodil is more sensitive to the cold than many other
daffodils.

Again, I wish to state that I rely heavily on leaves for mulches. These serve
as a mulch, as a compost, and as a protective covering so that the flowers are
always clean. This past winter was a severe one in this area. It was most
unusual to have the ground frozen two feet or more in this area. This protec-
tive leaf covering did much to give protection from deep freezing. Some of
the growers in this area were apprehensive for their daffodils in the frozen
soil. However, once a daffodil is well rooted there is little danger of the bulb
being frozen. The seed bed also received a covering of leaves and, later, snow.
The germination is the best that I have had in years.

Robins, robins, yes we have room for more members in general daffodils,
miniature daffodils, regional, poeticus robins. There have been requests for
robins for tazettas and for intermediates. Let me hear from you!
In Japan about 7,500 kinds of family crests have been used since olden time under the Japanese name of "Kamon." They were designed with many kinds of flowers, leaves, fruits, birds, butterflies, and so on. Each family has its own special heraldry, which has been handed down from generation to generation and is not permitted to change arbitrarily. For instance, the Emperor's crest is described as "16-petaled single chrysanthemum flower," my family's is "Ivy leaf in circle."

Although *N. tazetta* var. *chinensis* is one of the most common flowers in Japan, the families that use narcissus crests are rare. The illustrations show some of the ways the flower and plant forms are adapted to use in crests. A single plant, apparently pulled out of the ground (but without the bulb), is shown more or less realistically, in a stream of water, or curved to fit into the circle. Two plants are arranged to face each other as in a tête-à-tête, bound together; variety is given to this arrangement by the addition of three fish scales in one case, three gingko leaves in another, and a ring of wisteria flowers in a third. Completely stylized are the "flower wheel" and "leaf mat with double flower."
AFTER THE FLOWERS — CONSIDER THE BULBS

By RICHARD T. EZELL, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

All seasons are of interest to daffodil growers, but next to spring flowering time the best is the summer bulb-lifting season. It might not quite compete with watching the blooms develop, but the excitement of thrusting the spading fork all the way under, raising the dark mass, anxiously watching the clods fall away, to reveal that Canisp hasn't rotted after all, offers a pleasure not to be found in weeding the raspberries.

It is unsettling, to be sure, to find a valued bulb fallen prey to fusarium or serving as boarding house to a fly larva; and the labor of cleaning, bagging, and dipping the newly dug bulbs is as tedious as it is advisable; but to the real enthusiast the treasures unearthed in the soil of the daffodil beds are more than worth the disappointments, the labor, and the tedium.

And the bulbs, the bulbs themselves: there is scarcely more variety to be found among daffodil blooms than among the bulbs that produce them. Dig down into the area where you placed N. rupicola three years ago; sift through the crumbs of soil diligent to miss no teardrop-sized bulb. Turn then to a row of Ulster Prince down the same three years; you may need help to prize up the massive clusters — and it is hard to believe you are working in the same genus.

One of the first signs that the daffodil grower is paying attention to his bulbs is the making of general observations about them: the poets are smallish and long in the neck; tazettas absurdly large for the size of their blooms; triandrus fat and neat; small-cups somewhat inclined toward poet-necks, decidedly inclined toward a shaggy untruthfulness; large-cups as hard to generalize about as the diversity in color, form, and size of the flowers of this division would lead one to expect.

Almost as early the novice learns to predict the health and vigor of a plant from a glance at the bulb. One look at the likes of Moonshot, Broughshane, Arbar, Ardour, Matapán, and Chinese White and you know — at least if they must endure the hot-moist summers of the eastern United States — that you are in for trouble. You know just as surely that bulbs as hard and sleek as those of Olympic Gold, Camelot, Wedding Gift, Perimeter, Silken Sails, and Curlew are going to prosper despite whatever rots the fates may fling at them.

But there are plenty of exceptions or surprises: what a small bloom Circlet produces from such a large bulb, while Slieveboy always amazes by its large flower from as small a bulb as I ever see in Division 1. Royal Charm 2a makes a bulb I'd swear belonged in Division 9, and as for long necks: Moina 3b makes for me some bulbs that could pass for leeks.

The susceptibility of Daydream to basal rot has been lamented by its originator, as well as by the rest of us who grow — and lose — it; yet I have never seen a sick bulb of it. For me it makes beautiful, smooth, large, round bulbs, or it vanishes without a trace, as if it were so self-conscious it could not die without tidying up the sickroom first. What a contrast from bulbs like Revelry, Tullyglass, Ave, Cantatrice, and Woodvale: every year they are half-alive, half-dead, and I wonder if the game I play with them is worth the candle. Some of the yellow trumpets are like Daydream in this regard, for me at least: Crumlin, Fortwilliam, Golden Rapture, and Ballyrobert have all made fat, handsome bulbs — and disappeared.
Some, happily, surprise in the other direction. Whoever would think that as scraggly a bulb as Stainless produces in my garden would prove healthy, and not merely that, but vigorous and prolific? I don’t believe I’ve lost a bulb of it in 10 years, and from one original double-nose I now have five rows, and have given away a dozen or so. Ambergate, Rameses, Ariel, and Snow Gem are like that, raggedy exteriors concealing hearts of steel.

These are good to know about and to have, but the bulbs that are best to hold in the hand on an early July day, fresh from the warm soil and ready for the mesh bag, are the smooth, hard, honey-brown ones; whether large or small, heavy for their size, as if aware of their own significance in the scheme of things. Deodora 2b produced the best bulbs I dug last year: fat, symmetrical, tawny; Perimeter 3a ran a close second and is remarkable for year after year delighting with consistently lovely, large, round, mahogany beauties. If only Deodora and Perimeter produced blooms worthy of their roots.

Titania 6a and Dream Castle do. Titania’s bulbs are like Perimeter’s, but half their size, the flowers delicately formed and ivory-hued; Dream Castle’s blooms have something of the ivory if none of the delicacy, being inclined rather to roughness, but they are massive, held high upon thick stems, making a regal display in the garden, and they rise from bulbs that are among the largest and finest I grow.

There are even daffodils I would not grow at all if it were not that they make fine bulbs. Royal Regiment 2b is one. It yields an attractive flower, but always the perianth segments curl inward, and in some seasons hardly open at all — in every season it develops handsome bulbs. Pinafore 2c is another. I have had it nine or ten years without its ever throwing a flower of show quality, but I keep telling myself that Bill Pannill once took a “Best in Show” with it, and I keep admiring its fine, fat bulbs.

Flower and bulb, bulb and flower — it comes at last, as so many things do, to a question of time. The bloom you hold in your hand in the prodding, promising wind of April is a thing of the past, beginning to die even before you cut it from the plant, a brief witness to what you and nature have been able to accomplish. But the bulb, lifted and shaken free of the heavy soil of summer, carries within its perishing skin all the life and mystery of the future, forever or never, one bloom, or many, or none.

DAFFODIL SOCIETY OF MINNESOTA ORGANIZED

Organized activity in the growing and showing of daffodils has come to the state of Minnesota. On February 27, 1977, eight Minnesotans gathered at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum to attend the organizational charter membership meeting of a local daffodil society. The Daffodil Society of Minnesota was voted into existence at that time and the following officers were elected: David Karnstedt, president, and Michael Heger, secretary-treasurer.

The prime objective of the Society is to promote interest in the growing and showing of daffodils in the Minnesota area. Affiliation with the American Daffodil Society and the initiation of an annual show were set forth as immediate goals. Continued growth and maintenance of the North Central Daffodil Test Garden, which is located in the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, is also an important objective of the Society.

Four formal meetings will be held during each year — one each in the months of January, March, May and September. The May meeting will be
held in conjunction with the show and the September meeting will include a bulb sale.

Anyone in the Minnesota region who is interested in daffodils is encouraged to join the Daffodil Society of Minnesota. Further information can be obtained by writing me, Michael Heger, secretary-treasurer, 3675 Arboretum Drive, Chaska, Minn. 55318.

CULTURAL NOTES

Thoughts on some of the various factors that influence daffodil growth and blooming, from robins and other correspondence.

I have always wondered whether warm weather could be overcome by planting the bulbs deeper. Could you in warm climates try this? I dug up a bulb which a mole had moved, and it must have been at least 12 inches deep; I thought I measured it 15 inches deep. This insulates the bulbs from extreme weather changes, and gives the roots a chance to continue to grow during the summer, which all daffodils do unless they are dug, or the soil absolutely dries up. Of course we don’t have that trouble in Oregon. A bulb planted as deep as that may not bloom the first year, but eventually it should come along. It also doesn’t multiply much, if any, but now some are starting to complain about excess bulbs.

— Fr. Athanasius Buchholz

A stray bulb of Charity May 6a was misplaced during the process of moving to Illinois in the summer of 1974, and was not discovered until early November of that year, when it was too late to plant it. Relegated to a shelf in the refrigerator, it was forgotten again until early April (1975). The bulb was then separated into its six offsets and planted where the late afternoon shade would protect it when the small trees leafed out. On June first six blooms shot their heads toward the blazing 85° heat. The flowers lasted four or five days. I was careful not to let the ground dry out. When I lifted the bulbs in July I was amazed to find six plump bulbs. Other bulbs have spent the winter in the refrigerator for me before, including a Paper White for three seasons, but never have I planted them so late, nor had such increase in weight. Perhaps the clay soil helped to retain water for their roots. Why don’t you give this a try and perhaps you too will have daffodils in bloom a month after the last bloom of N. poeticus Flore Pleno has withered!

— John R. Reed

Phil Phillips told us how to keep daffodil bulbs that will be arriving from New Zealand in March. When he receives bulbs from the Northern Hemisphere (in September?), if there are offsets he carefully removes them with a sharp knife, making sure a bit of basal plate is attached. Then he soaks them in a fungicide — Benlate — for half an hour. After that they are thoroughly dried before he stores them in dry sand at a temperature of 70° F. until planting time. A good place for us to store them is on top of the refrigerator. Plant the bulbs as late as possible to still insure good root growth, which in our area would be mid-October.

— Amy Cole Anthony
When I returned from enjoying daffodils all the month of September in New Zealand I found three or four stems of *N. tazetta* "Delos" blooming in boxes in my greenhouse. I have three 18" x 24" boxes sitting at different places on the walkway; one at the south end had three or four stems in bloom with good foliage; the one halfway had one scape with foliage not as tall, and the box at the north end had only two lots of foliage 3 or 4 inches tall. All these were planted in the boxes last year and have remained undisturbed for a year. The only difference I can determine may be that the box at the south end may be situated where it gets more water from the automatic misting. No one hand-watered any plants in the greenhouse for the 5 weeks I was away. I wonder if these tender tazettas may be stimulated to growth and bloom by the amount of rainfall rather than by the change in temperature or wave length of light.

I was talking with Phil Phillips at Lower Hutt and he “confided” to me that Ferrous Sulfate improves color — reds and pinks — in daffodils. He grows his in 6-ft. depth of volcanic “mud” — beautiful friable soil without a stone, which may contain iron because a few miles further down the western coast of North Island they are shipping “black sand” iron ore to Japan. . . . Through the Penn State Extension Service again I consulted Mr. Fortney, who recommended 1 to 1½ lbs. FeSO₄ per 100 square feet for *limestone* soils. He said there was very little chance of iron toxicity at a pH 7.5. Most of the micronutrients are not readily available above pH 6. So before you go putting FeSO₄ on your daffodils you’d better soil test and consult your county agent. . . . Mr. Fortney says FeSO₄ should be quickly available but may last only one planting (I presume 1 year).

— WILLIAM A. BENDER

**SOME THOUGHTS ON MINIATURES**

Since accepting the position as chairman of the Committee on Miniatures, I have become very much aware of the need to simplify the rules for showing these small members of the daffodil divisions, and also for the need for a way to allow new varieties to be added quickly to the approved list. I hope by the time of the fall board meeting that our committee will have come up with some good ideas, and that these will then be published for the edification of interested members in the December Journal.

Meantime, may I hear from anyone who has anything to say on this subject of additions, deletions, or rules in general? For instance, it seems to me, personally, that if seedlings, or so-called “candidates for the approved list” can be shown in miniature classes, that it is unfair to dis-allow new flowers (named introductions) that are obviously miniatures from being entered. Why should it take three years, and the votes of a number of people, to put Grant Mitsch’s new *Atom* on the approved list, when it has as its parents *Wee Bee* and *N. cyclamineus*? There are a number of others that are in the same situation. We would like to be able to approve these as soon as possible to avoid the great confusion which occurs at many shows every year.

Let me have your thoughts, please!

— PEGGY MACNEALE
BULLETIN BOARD

MOVING TO NORTH CAROLINA
By William O. Ticknor, President

The 1977 daffodil blooming season is past and we can now all look forward to digging, giving, receiving, and planting. We have enjoyed the flowers, now we can enjoy the bulbs. The East had a winter that was much too cold, the West had a winter that was much too dry. In my own experience flowers were small and colors were pale. On the good side, stems were long, the reverse bicolors reversed unusually well, and I have never before seen the collars with such smooth perianths.

Your President and his First Lady are migrating to North Carolina, bulbs, baggage, and all. In November I retired from the State Department. Our quarter-acre in Falls Church, Va., can no longer contain Laura Lee and me and our daffodils. By the end of July we will be occupying a big old farm house and 2 acres in northeastern North Carolina just north of historic Edenton. (Read Inglis Fletcher’s historical novels.) Edenton has the change of seasons but a much milder climate and will permit greater outdoor living. Only 25 feet above sea level, it has black sandy soil and good drainage ideal for peanuts, soybeans, and daffodils. The move may become known as The Great Bulb Migration as we intend to move 639 named varieties, species, and selected seedlings (ours and others); nearly a thousand other seedling bulbs plus a little under 5,000 seeds planted in the last three years. When we move we will take everything — Loch Stac and Beryl.

Our address after July 15 will be Daffodil Corner, Route 1, Box 93A, Tyner, North Carolina 27980.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Once again we remind members that preparation of copy for the annual roster begins July 1 and progresses alphabetically through the states. Only those whose dues are current can be listed and each year several are omitted who are faithful members but make their payments just too late to be included.

* * * * *

Payments by life members are invested and the interest from these investments goes a long way to bridge the gap between what it costs to service a membership and the amount of annual dues. No plant society could survive if its only income was annual dues. So we welcome the following new life members: Mrs. Donald H. Holmes, Madison, Conn.; Harry Dewey, Beltsville, Md.; Venice Brink, Nashville, Ill., and Mrs. Earle MacAusland, Nantucket, Mass.

* * * * *

Growing interest in daffodils around the world is rapidly pushing up the price of daffodil literature. When many items, now out of print, were published years ago there was little demand and the quantity printed was small. Within the brief existence of the ADS copies of Burbidge & Baker’s The
Narcissus with its 48 hand-colored plates could be purchased for around $50. A recent catalog of one of the leading English rare book dealers quoted $375 for a copy rebound in leather.

The office is always on the lookout for used copies of these old books. Complete sets of annuals or periodicals are quite scarce but occasionally they do come on the market. A recent acquisition was a set of the RHS Daffodil Year Books complete from 1933 through the final volume in 1971, 32 volumes in all and lacking only the three volumes issued just prior to World War I, which are virtually unobtainable. Included are the almost equally scarce volumes dated 1954 through 1957. The first claimant may have this set for $180 with the knowledge that it is certain to increase in value.

In its early days the ADS with an assist the first year from the Washington Daffodil Society issued a series of nine yearbooks between 1955 and 1964. With two exceptions all are out of print and complete sets rarely turn up. However, we do now have one which may be had for $25.

Finally, we can offer a complete set of our own Daffodil Journal, 51 numbers in four binders for $60. Many of these are now out of print and only a few long-time members who save their copies are likely to have complete sets.

* * * * *

Our latest order for more copies of Jefferson-Brown's Daffodils and Narcissi has been returned with notation "Out of Print." It has sold steadily to our members ever since it was published in 1969, and we hope it will be reprinted. In the meantime we are forced to drop this title from our list of publications and refund payments for the orders we have been holding. The only comprehensive publication on daffodils now in print is the Daffodil Handbook prepared by the ADS and published by the American Horticultural Society as one of their special publications. Our orders for more copies are still being filled but the stock of this is likely to become exhausted in the not very distant future and there is no likelihood of it being reprinted, since the AHS has ceased publication of their special handbooks.

—George S. Lee, Jr.

SYMPOSIUM 1977

Accredited judges are reminded of their obligation to send a symposium report to Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 96 Sandy Bay Drive, Poquoson, Va. 23662. Other growers of large representative collections of daffodils are also requested to send in a report. Be sure to add comments on new things and on those that most especially pleased.

Symposium Chairman Jane Moore sent out forms earlier this year in order to get reports from the March blooming areas. Find your forms and while the beauty of the flowers is still fresh in your mind, put your judgment on paper and send it in.

FALL BOARD MEETING

The fall board meeting will be held October 7 and 8 at the Hanover Inn in Hanover, New Hampshire.
36 Directors were present.
Regional reports were presented from seven of the nine regions.
Committee chairmen reported as follows:

AWARDS: The Rose Ribbon may be offered to the best standard daffodil seedling exhibited by the originator (person who first flowers the bulb). The Miniature Rose Ribbon will also be available for the best miniature (candidate) seedling. The winning seedlings may be exhibited in regular classes or in a special seedling section.

CLASSIFICATION: Dr. Throckmorton read a cable from Mr. John Cowell of the RHS: “Classification Committee accepts in principle the revised classification of the ADS.” Clarification is awaited.

DATA BANK: It now contains over 10,000 entries and is more accurate than the Classified List. Daffodils to Show and Grow, containing information from 1959 to Jan. 1, 1977, with some older entries, will soon be available.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL: Mrs. Watrous reported 204 pages of Journal printed last year. She is seeking interesting and personal information for publication.

HEALTH AND CULTURE: Mr. Wheeler continues to receive inquiries regarding new problems of insect damage and anomalous growth habits.

JUDGES: The ADS now recognizes 240 accredited judges, 10 special judges, 97 student judges, and 12 accredited judges retired.

LIBRARY: A recent biography of E. A. Bowles has been added. Two reprints of 17th century works have been ordered: A Garden of Pleasant Flowers, by John Parkinson, and Early Floral Engraving. These additions are memorial gifts for Mrs. J. C. Lamb and Mrs. Ferdinand M. Bartelme. Mrs. Bloomer would welcome other memorial contributions to the ADS Library Fund.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership now stands at 1427, with 67 of these coming from overseas.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Mrs. Yerger and her committee are expanding their activities overseas. She would like the ADS to offer a membership pin.

PUBLICATIONS: Mrs. Ticknor’s committee has published the Journal and Roster. They will publish Daffodils to Show and Grow when copy becomes available.

REGISTRATIONS: So far this year there have been 33 registrations.

SCHOOLS: Course II will be held at two locations. Two make-up sessions will be held.

A second trophy for New Zealand is being made by Marie Bozievich from silver purchased with funds donated by those members who attended the World Convention and four others. This award for American-bred daffodils will be offered alternately with the British Raisers Cup at shows on both Islands.

The new classification will not go into effect until July 1 or such time as due publication has been made.
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 San Francisco:

The President and two Vice Presidents were reelected and the Secretary and Treasurer were reappointed.

Regional Vice Presidents: Mrs. James W. Riley to succeed Mrs. William E. Taylor in New England Region; Mrs. R. L. Armstrong to succeed Mrs. Frederick J. Viele in Middle Atlantic Region; Mrs. W. D. Owen to fill unexpired term of Mrs. Betty Barnes in Southwest Region.

Directors at Large: William G. Pannill and Mrs. Leroy F. Meyer for 3-year terms ending in 1980.

Regional Directors, for terms ending in 1980 unless otherwise noted: New England, Mrs. Charles G. Rice; Northeast, Richard S. Kersten; Middle Atlantic, Quentin Erlandson; Southeast, Mrs. W. L. Wiley; Midwest, Mrs. David Frey; Southern, Mrs. Raymond L. Roof; Mrs. Glenn L. Miller, Jr. (term ending 1979); Central, John R. Reed; Southwest, Mrs. Jesse Cox; Pacific, Maurice T. Worden.

Judges: Mrs. Betty Barnes.

Miniatures: Mrs. Neil Macneale, Ohio.

Photography: Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, Tennessee.

Nominating Committee for 1978: Mrs. Ben M. Robertson, S. C., Chairman; Dr. William A. Bender, Pa.; Mrs. James K. Kerr, Tex.; Mrs. William H. Roeese, Calif.; Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, Tenn.

SEEDS GALORE

From all accounts Pecos Bill, Paul Bunyan, and other American folk heroes who easily accomplished the impossible, moved from this country to New Zealand and started growing daffodils. Travelers inform us that their shows are the greatest, their hospitality is the warmest, their red cups are the reddest, and their daffodils are the biggest anywhere in the world. Actually, Phil Phillips has a daffodil that can be seen for miles around.

They got word that there was a daffodil seed shortage in our country and started a massive aid program. Phil Phillips sent the Seed Broker a bag of seeds half again as large as a softball. (A thimble holds 100 seeds.) Jim O'More, not to be outdone, sent 11½ pounds of daffodil seeds; virtually all of these came from his own highly valued seedlings. At this rate there may soon be more New Zealand bred daffodils growing in this country than in Kiwi Land. All of these are open pollinated so there is no telling what any seed will produce. The seed and pollen parents are, however, selected novelty daffodils and bees have a pretty good rating as hybridizers.

So, anyone who wants 500 of these seeds should write the Seed Broker and send two 13¢ stamps. If you want a smaller quantity please say so and if you want more write a persuasive paragraph saying that you will really care for them.

Past President Dr. William Bender has grown on a lot of New Zealand seeds in Chambersburg, Pa., with charming results and fine new flowers. Labeled POPS (Phillips open pollinated seeds) the seeds have produced blooms with unusual color breaks that are appearing in our eastern shows.
Other seed donors are asked not to shy away, as the seed broker does get quite a lot of specific requests for pinks, all yellows, doubles, Div. 5-9, and other types. Dr. Shuichi Hirao of Kanagawa, Japan, has asked for seeds from miniature crosses or from species, and these are very hard to come by. Dr. Hirao has raised a number of daffodils from American supplied seeds and sent two to this country for evaluation. One of these is 1a Y Kintaro (Kin=gold, Taro=the first born son) and the other is 2c Kazaguruma, which means pinwheel. It has a widespread cup that opens yellow with a white margin and quickly turns to white. Both are large, vigorous, handsome garden types. Perhaps Dr. Hirao can introduce miniature daffodils to Japanese gardens.

Seed requests — and donations — mailed before 15 July should be sent to the Seed Broker at 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042. Subsequent letters should be sent to the Seed Broker at Daffodil Corner, Route 1, Box 93A, Tyner, N.C. 27980.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

"WHERE CAN I GET...?"

Anyone who can spare a bulb of the following (or who knows where it may be purchased) please write directly to the person seeking it. Send requests for future listings to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

CULTIVAR:                      DESIRED BY:

2a Ellery                        Michael A. Magut, 8 Bunker Hill Drive,
11 Teneriffe                     Trumbull, Conn. 06611
3a Mismay                        Gerry Schwartz, 156 Reynolds Ave.,
5b Angel Falls                   Burlington, Wis. 53105
5a Yellow Silk                   George Morrill, 16302 S. Apperson Blvd.,
2b Marmoset                      Oregon City, Ore. 97045
2b Cintrist                      V. M. Davenport, Burna, Ky. 42028
4 Orange Splendour
3b Hammoon

5a Phyllida Garth
5a Whisper
5a White Owl
5b Raindrop
5a Thoughtful

8 Chinese Sacred Lily
10 N. tazetta aureus
8 Grand Monarque

1b Content
2b Pink Lace
2b Orange Lace
2b Spring Song
2b Tapestry
2b Radiation
2b Loch Maree
1c White Monarch
Walter F. Schwartz, 6414 Park Heights Avenue E-4, Baltimore, Md. 21215 would like to purchase not less than 10 or 12 double nosed l bulbs of the following: 2a Royal Charm; 2b Daviot, Dr. Alexander Fleming, Ohio; 3c Silver Princess; 4 Adoration; 6a Perky.

BULBS DESIRED FOR CORNELL PLANTATIONS

The Cornell Plantations is the arboretum-natural areas enterprise of Cornell University, and is responsible for 1,500 acres of land, of which 150 acres is maintained in arboretum collections. Plant materials to be seen are azaleas and rhododendron collections, viburnum and lilac collections, synoptic shrub collection, and a 5-acre wildflower garden. A large herb garden with peripheral plantings of fragrant and medicinal woody plants contains over 800 species.

For more than 20 years we have been naturalizing daffodils among the plantings. I have grown about 250 varieties over the past 40 years, and give my surplus to the Plantations. We have had gifts of bulbs from John Larus and the late George Slate.

We are in need of many more named daffodils to make an effective planting. George Lee has suggested that ADS members, especially Cornellians, may wish to contribute bulbs or funds for the Plantations. If requested, gifts will be acknowledged as tax-deductible donations. Please contact me at Cornell Plantations, 100 Judd Falls Road, Ithaca, New York 14853.

— W. J. HAMILTON, JR., Professor Emeritus

THE NEW DAFFODIL CLASSIFICATION

The RHS is in the throes of presenting worldwide a new daffodil classification. Their efforts hopefully will be the culmination of the search for a classification that will simply and accurately describe today's colorful and varied daffodils. The September 1976 Daffodil Journal presented a proposal made by Dr. Tom Throckmorton. The proposal was endorsed by our Society, by the Australian Daffodil Society, by the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group, by individuals in New Zealand, and in part by the Netherlands Daffodil Society.

At our Convention in San Francisco on March 16 a cable was received from John Cowell, Registrar of the Royal Horticultural Society, telling that the RHS Daffodil Classification Committee had accepted “in principle” the American proposal. Shortly thereafter Mary Lou Gripshover, ADS Chairman of Classification, sent a letter to Mr. Cowell asking for a clarification of “in principle” and for a clear statement as to the exact classification.

In addition to the normal great interest our Society has in this new classification the Society has a special interest as it is prepared to publish on short notice a book entitled “Daffodils — To Show and Grow,” which should amply take the place of the old Classified List and the smaller Supplement issued in September 1975. This new book will be a reproduced computer print-out of Journal size. It will contain not all daffodil names but all that are likely to be used by anyone but a scholar or researcher and it is nearly error free. The book will classify the daffodil by division and color, give the name of the raiser and date of introduction, and tell the season of bloom. The price has not been set but it will be low so that the book can be replaced every third year. The extremely useful book is the result of the imagination, energy, and knowledge of Dr. Tom Throckmorton. We await only word from Mr. Cowell in order to publish.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR
DAFFODILS AS LIFEFORMS

By PEGGY MACNEALE, Cincinnati, Ohio

Gary Rieveschl, a young Cincinnati sculptor, has developed a new concept of modeling which he calls "Lifeforms." Instead of carving wood or chiseling marble he works with living plant materials.

I first heard of his ideas when I was working at the Civic Garden Center. We had a phone call request in October 1973 for a source of yellow crocus bulbs. The young man needed thousands of them for a sculptural planting in a city park, to be called "Lifeline." Planted 8 inches on center, the 2,000 corms make a thin golden line, a half-mile long, intersecting the horizon where the sun rises and sets on the day of the Vernal Equinox. Thus Gary Rieveschl has demonstrated his belief in the "transcendence of Nature, the ultimate source of inspiration." The life-giving sun, returning to the northern hemisphere in March, revives the crocus flowers in a sunshine ray across the parkland.
In the fall of 1974 he turned his attention to daffodils. In nine locations in and around Cincinnati he planted 7,500 bulbs. The two largest Lifeforms are spiral patterns. Illustrated here is “Spirogenesis,” planted with 2,200 King Alfred daffodils in “two interlocking growth-spirals generated from the life-related mathematics of the Fibonacci numbers” (artist’s explanation). “Spirogenesis” was sponsored by the Department of Fine Arts and Communication, Northern Kentucky State College.

A similar spiral, which is a pattern that appears over and over again in nature, from daisies to galaxies, is M-51, planted with 1,500 Music Hall daffodils and 2,000 older (unknown) varieties transplanted to the site. The Lifeform design is seen in bloom in Winton Woods, a Hamilton County park. M-51 is the astronomers’ code number for a galaxy discovered in 1845 near the end of the handle of the Big Dipper.

Other daffodil Lifeforms are to be seen on the campus of the University of Cincinnati. The campus of the Maysville, Ky. Community College has an elaborate design planted with junipers.

Last fall this energetic and original artist worked with the Bremen (Germany) Public Arts Program and Bremen Park Board to plant a series of Lifeform projects involving more than 64,000 bulbs. We are not sure how many of these are done in daffodils, but surely the Cincinnati sculptor has made an impact not only in his own neighborhood, but overseas as well. His aim is to acquaint us all with the significance of our connection with Natural Order. How glad we are that he has chosen daffodils as one of the plants for his Lifeforms.
SCATTERED THOUGHTS OF A NOVICE HYBRIDIZER

By Otis Etheredge, Saluda, South Carolina
(From Southeast Region Newsletter, February 1977)

Daffodils are a joy, and with an interest in hybridizing they become a joy wondrously magnified. After one's first wait from seed to flower, comes a seasonal excitement that is like none other I've experienced. Every daffodil lover should give hybridizing a try.

To my knowledge, in our Southeastern area we have too few members working with the pollen brush. Among these few, seedlings of Mrs. Ben Robertson of South Carolina and Mrs. Mildred Simms of Georgia have proved to be outstanding.

Mrs. Robertson has some lovely seedlings. Last year I saw a finely formed and nicely colored 2a and some late blooming 3b's—lovely rimmed-cup little things. She has many seedlings which I have not seen, and I am sure that among them are many more flowers of high quality.

Mrs. Simms has shown many of her seedlings in the Atlanta daffodil show. Two years ago she had a wonderful 2a seedling from Inca Gold × Entrance. In my opinion it could have easily been in the running for best flower in the show. This past year she really left her mark by winning best in the show, and with many seedlings in many divisions, winning awards. Included among these were 2a's with flushed perianths and several jonquil hybrids. The parentage of some of these flushed-perianth flowers were: Ambergate × Altrusit, Jezebel × Falstaff, and Revelry × Apricot Distinction. Her jonquil hybrids came from Altrusit × N. jonquilla, Aircastle × Quick Step, and that old favorite cross of Binkie × N. jonquilla. This is great! We in our region need our own Mitsches, Evans, and Pannills.

Besides Mrs. Robertson, in South Carolina, I know of only two other ADS members who have bloomed seedlings. One is my friend Curren (Buzz) Craft of Columbia and the other is myself. Buzz has many interesting things coming along, especially in the triandrus line. One of his all-white triandrus hybrids is a real little jewel. Perhaps in another newsletter I'll try to mention some of my own prospects. Another young ADS member, John Croxton, of Sandy Run, made his first crosses last year. John has the enthusiasm and land for future prospects.

One cannot leave South Carolina hybridizers without mentioning the late Prof. Dan Thompson, Jr., and Charles Meehan. I met Prof. Thompson only once, but know that both he and Mr. Meehan were very knowledgeable daffodil hybridizers. Prof. Thompson showed many of his seedlings in the Asheville and Atlanta shows. In fact, I have several seedlings coming along that were produced from pollen from his own seedlings which he kindly gave me. Mrs. Robertson has mentioned Charles Meehan's seedlings to me many times. She has a red-cupped cyclamineus hybrid of his that she says is very good.

As to hybridizing itself, one reads cautions of restricting oneself to certain areas and goals in one's work. I certainly see the point in that good advice for us amateur hybridizers. However, I am afraid that spring madness and over-enthusiasm caused me to forget this advice much of the time.
I do think, however, that one goal must be adhered to. This goal is to develop a plant that is vigorous and healthy in our region. Since bulbs in our climate are so susceptible to Fusarium, it would seem that our primary objective should be to develop daffodils resistant to this blight. Why not elegant white trumpets which would be totally rot-resistant? This same Fusarium resistance could be a goal for any division, as I have found even 2a's sometimes disappear from rot in my garden.

Florida is one of our regional states. I am sure that not many daffodils do well there, but it seems that a truly avid hybridist might work with tazettas, which should thrive in the upper section of the state. Fertile tazettas are few and far between, but one could start with Matador, which is seed and pollen fertile, and proceed from there.

As I have mentioned, in my madness I have seedlings in all divisions coming along. However, I must admit that I am especially fond of jonquil hybrids. Since practically no English or Irish hybridizers are producing much in this line and only Mr. Mitsch and George Morrill here in the United States, it would seem that here is a wide-open field. For every newly introduced large-flowered cultivar there are always many, many jonquil hybrids possible from the easy daubing of a little N. jonquilla pollen. This area has doubled in excitement since Quick Step was introduced.

I could ramble on for many more pages, but this must end somewhere. Perhaps I'll be able to report more in future newsletters. In any case, try the pollinating game. You'll not regret it!

**EARLY DAFFODILS OF THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY**

*By George E. Morrill, Oregon City, Oregon*

Daffodil bulbs left in the ground will often persist for many years even in areas where the daffodil bulb fly is prevalent. In the mid-1940's I traveled quite extensively in the Willamette Valley of Oregon in the area surrounding Salem, the state capital. Having recently become interested in daffodils, I noticed what flowers were blooming in the spring.

There were many abandoned homesites where daffodils were growing and blooming. I dug specimens of these in bloom, and took them to my home near Portland for growing. After several years of growing them it became apparent that there were only a few varieties that the early settlers had planted around their homes.

Many yellow trumpets were collected. Some of these were quite large and others were medium-sized. But when they were grown together, they appeared all one kind, which was later identified as Golden Spur. It is still the most common kind seen in yards around Portland and is also becoming naturalized in fields where it was grown commercially in the early years.

There were two kinds that would now be classified as 3b. They had light yellow cups and cream petals but differed greatly in size. They had star-shaped perianths with very narrow petals that did not overlap at all. They were called "large star" and "small star" to differentiate them. When they were shown to Grant Mitsch he had no idea what their names were. They were discarded many years ago.

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The fourth variety found was a tazetta with very light cream petals and a light yellow cup, six to eight florets to a stem. I still have some of it growing in my garden. It seems to be close to *N. tazetta italicus* but has some differences.

So it is apparent that early settlers in the Willamette Valley brought daffodil bulbs with them to grow in their flower gardens. The first three kinds mentioned were seen frequently but the tazetta was noticed in only a few gardens.

**HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM**

*News from Carneain*

1976 was a vintage year for seed sowing in Northern Ireland. Due to the wonderful sunny weather we managed to do more hybridizing than usual, and the seeds ripened much better and earlier. This year we kept the boxes in the little cobbled yard outside the kitchen door, and so we were able to study their progress, and push back any little seedlings that had come to the surface with the frost. The germination was excellent, and encouraging. In very severe frosts we did cover the boxes with a polyethylene sheet, but I have come to the conclusion that some frost does help germination, as long as the tiny shoots are protected just as they are appearing from the soil. We sent some of the seed to Bill and Rosemary Roese, who gave up a lot of time helping us to pollinate, and I hope their seeds are doing as well.

Another advantage of keeping the seed boxes in the little yard is that they are far away from other daffodils and flies and aphids.

We should have some very good pinks coming on with impeccable ancestry, and seven 3-year-old seedlings (from only seven seed sown) of a cross between Fuego (very red 2a), first prize winner in London last year, and Bunclody.

Roll on next year.

— *Kate Reade*

*From the Hybridizing Robin*

Great excitement here this year! Two 4-year-old seedlings have bloomed this spring! They were both from the cross recorded as Bagatelle × (illegible), but the pollen parent must have been *N. cyclamineus* (or possibly Jetage, as a friend gave me a bloom of it one year), as they look very much like cyclamineus hybrids. They are both yellow, with reflexing perianths which are on the narrow side, but not too narrow as to be unattractive. Also both are miniatures, not more than 5 inches tall. I have decided both are keepers, and look forward to the rest of the bulbs from the same cross blooming another year!

Germination from last year's seed seems slower than usual, I hope our severe winter has not killed the seed. Here and there a few green tips are beginning to show (March 28), so I hope the cold has merely retarded their growth. Second-year seedlings have come along well, except for the miniatures. The miniatures are just beginning to come up, so perhaps they, too, were held back by the cold.

— *Mary Lou Gripshover*
A Note on Fall Blooming Tazettas (From the Pacific Region Newsletter)

Barbara Fry of the Rosewarne Experimental Station in Cornwall, England, very kindly sent seed from open pollinated fall blooming tazettas to us for eventual use in our breeding program. Although an exact count was not taken we estimate that some 500 seed were sent. These have been planted in the greenhouse at the University of California at Irvine and we expect that they will add immeasurably to our chances of producing top rate fall blooming cultivars. We have been informed that Rosewarne has upwards of 30 clones of fall blooming tazettas which are presently under observation. As they belong to the Ministry of Agriculture they cannot be disseminated until they have officially been released and this may be some years in the future. Many of the clones start blooming in September and a large number of them set seed last year. Our present hope is that we can get our seed into continual growth once they germinate and so reduce the time between germinating and blooming.

— Harold Koopowitz

POISONS IN THE GARDEN

By Willis H. Wheeler, Gainesville, Florida

My attention has been called to television and newspaper publicity dealing with a recognized problem, that problem being poisonous plants that may be found in the garden. Unfortunately, one of the first things to be singled out in this publicity was the daffodil of our spring gardens. Other familiar things followed in the list and it seems quite certain that some parents of small children became quite concerned after reading the story.

No well informed person questions the fact that various plants or plant products are dangerously poisonous. At the same time, however, they are also aware of many other dangerous things we encounter in our daily lives, such as bicycles, fishponds, skateboards, and even treehouses. But in spite of that we consider such things as a desirable part of our daily lives, and efforts are made to educate children in their safe use.

The same attitude should apply to the plants and flowers of our parks and gardens. Unless we do that we will have to ban from use not only our daffodils but other familiar things such as the species of laburnums, rhododendrons, the common privet, the castor bean, the winter-blooming Christmas rose, the evergreen Yew, the wild Pasque flower, the foxglove, the autumn crocus, the oleander, and so on, for a very long list.

With such a long and frightening enumeration before us what action should we take? Only what wise parents and other concerned persons do, whether it be for bicycles, fishponds, or dangerous plants. They warn and educate the children concerning the dangers, and in the case of plants, tell them never to eat or put in their mouths any parts of plants unless their parents or a trusted adult tells them they may do so.

It of course goes without saying that the parents or other adults should be prepared to deal promptly with any suspected case of plant poisoning by calling for medical help. To aid the physician a sample of the suspected plant material should be shown to the attending doctor.
WHITES I HAVE KNOWN

By Venice Brink, Nashville, Illinois

Since I planted my first daffodil bulb in 1947 I have tried 90 white trumpets and large cups. The first whites were very close to species; they were small, usually nodding, and had a reputation as poor doers, taking to garden culture and commercial propagation very poorly. In 1905 Barr brought out Alice Knights, which must have been something of an improvement, because it was still being sold in 1955, when I got a bulb. It was a little droopy thing, which survived and slowly increased for several years, and then suddenly was gone.

My first 1c was Mrs. Ernst H. Krelage, which had King Alfred as one parent and differed from those before, in being healthy and vigorous. Its form was fair by today's standards. It usually opens a pale bicolor of medium size, and eventually achieves a degree of whiteness.

My next was Beersheba, Engleheart's amazing step forward. Not large or tall, it was indeed white, and also a good doer. Guy Wilson crossed these two and produced Samite and Ardcinis, both of good form and health, Samite ivory and Ardcinis white. From here on white became whiter, size increased, and there were enough variations in form to please almost all tastes.

Considering that Dutch and British breeders had no way of selecting seedlings for health in our often hot and humid weather it is surprising, I think, not that so many failed here, but that so many thrived. But a lot of us no doubt regret the demise of some British beauty that died for us. With me it was Guy Wilson's Slemish, which was the most beautiful white I had seen in 1953. I reordered as long as it was available, but it never survived long. I have its descendant Castle of Mey, which has been with me since 1961. It is as white, but of different form. It has almost disappeared several times and there are now five plants, whereas the bulb of Easter Moon which I got the same year has by now probably increased several hundredfold, and in my opinion is one of the top 2c's.

Another of Guy Wilson's white trumpets, Cantatrice (1936) is still a very fine flower, of good health, but slow of increase. Silver Wedding, of different form, and also very white, increases well. I think highly of Broughshane, and look for it to be a top garden flower, replacing the Dutch Mount Hood and its predecessors, Ada Finch and Roxanne. Vigil is a beautiful flower but it has not done too well here; Rashee, a little different in form, is also a beauty, and does well. I have not grown White Prince. Empress of Ireland has fine form and substance, grows and increases well, but is not so truly white. I had my first bloom of Panache last spring from a quite small bulb, and was very much impressed.

I have tried a number of Richardson's whites; all proved vigorous, but only Petsamo came up to the form of Guy Wilson's flowers. Dunlop's Longford does.

American breeders till now have not gone in much for whites. Edwin Powell introduced 1c Seminole in 1946. It is white, long lived, and healthy, but short stemmed and the form leaves something to be desired. Not so with Grant Mitsch's Fairy Dream, which I think will rival any 1c except possibly for size. Oregon Bulb Farms produced High Sierra, a tall stemmed, quite early flower on the creamy side.
Among the 2c's there are many which are really trumpet in character, and 2c only by measurement: 2c's with medium-length cups in the traditional style are rather few in number, which I rather regret, and I hope breeders will try to change this situation. Of the near-trumpets, Guy Wilson's Ave, a truly breathtaking flower, chaste and spare cut, did not thrive here. His Shining Waters is no doubt the very earliest of white daffodils, quite white, and a good grower with the traditional medium-length cup. On the other hand Pigeon is rather late and equally good looking, sometimes comes with two blooms to a stem. His Homage, Arctic Doric, and Purity are fine and have grown well here.

Pucelle was registered by Engleheart in 1930. It is tall stemmed, with chalice cup, of good whiteness, and is still doing well here, as is Niphetos, a P. D. Williams flower dating from 1927, of good form and floriferous, not quite as white as some moderns, but of very good substance. Wedding Bell from Dunlop has proved a tall superb flower, very white, and a good doer as I have found all his introductions to be.

The only American 2c I would include is Grant Mitsch's Pinafore, a bit different in style with its lightly reflexed perianth. It is just about tops in color, growth, and substance, of good size and tall. The only 2c to come from the famous Green Island × Chinese White cross, it grows as well as its sisters, and anyone wanting a good 2c should not fail to grow it.

My efforts in breeding did not turn to whites, but occasionally I had a little open pollinated seed. There was a Beersheba seedling of good substance, fair form, color, and size, which I left to grow for cutting. I later learned that it was an exceptionally vigorous plant, prolific in bloom and in production of good sound bulbs. I made some crosses with it and hope to see some of the results soon. If anyone should like a bulb for breeding, let me know and I'll send you one.

I have had several very promising blooms, both 1c and 2c, including one which seemed almost more blue than white, from some of Mr. Culpepper's seed. His crosses were Olivet × Empress of Ireland and Festivity × Empress of Ireland. I hope to see them the second time this coming spring.

**HERE AND THERE**

Since the March issue went to press newsletters and other communications have come in from all directions. The first issue we have seen of a newsletter from the Southeast Region (dated February) included contributions from no less than eight members, looking toward the season's shows and hybridizing opportunities, or backward to the New Zealand trip of last September. Mrs. Robertson's questionnaire hints of a fall issue with more regional information and comment.

The Middle Atlantic Region Newsletter of February included brief summaries of the talks by Bonnie Hohn and Quentin Erlandson at the fall regional meeting in Staunton, Virginia, and Betty Darden wrote of the long, severe winter and how in desperation she finally dug emerging clumps of February Gold and brought them inside to bloom.

In her New England Newsletter for March Amy Anthony supplements regional news with comments on birdwatching on the trip to New Zealand, so much enjoyed by several members of the group.
The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society again set up and manned a booth promoting daffodils in the Philadelphia Flower Show, March 13-20.

The January and March issues of CODS Corner, the newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, as usual reports on the activities of that lively club and the interests of its members. Their garden at Whetstone Park in Columbus now has 796 cultivars, 226 of which were added in 1976.

The Northern Ireland Daffodil Group has sent a copy of its first Newsletter, issued in March. Activities for the season include meetings, lectures (possibly one by our Marie Bozlevich), "Championship of Ireland Daffodil Show" and several smaller shows, an afternoon of cross-pollinating daffodils at Rathowen Gardens, and visits to the Guy Wilson Memorial Garden and Rowallane. There are articles on miniature species, newly registered Irish daffodils, selected varieties for exhibition (on a £15 budget), and fine points of color arrangements in 12-bloom classes, and the Roese Cup, given by Bill and Rosemary Roese to be awarded in a class for American-bred daffodils, is described: "The bowl is a hand wrought sterling Revere bowl on a piece of Redwood Burl from a 1,500 year old California Redwood tree with a base of American Walnut."

About half of the 81 pages of the January issue of The Daffodil Society's Journal is devoted to rather detailed reports of British (and one Northern Ireland) shows in 1976. Among the other articles are an extensive summary of prizewinning cultivars, division by division, and a survey of the relative flowering time of daffodils. Shorter articles are devoted to observations on the fertility of cultivars and amateur "twin-scaling."

The Tasmania Daffodil Council Newsletter for March includes an article on common mistakes in growing daffodils.

We have also a publication of the Dutch Bloembollenkeuringsdienst, giving statistics of acreage (in hectares) devoted to narcissus and other bulbs in 1976 and 1977. The narcissus total for 1977 is 1,491.10, 131.31 less than for 1976.

Joan Lee Faust, Garden Editor of The New York Times, attended a recent Home Garden Clinic in White Plains, New York, and was so fascinated by a display of miniature daffodils set up by Mrs. Lester Ilgenfritz that an enthusiastic column on "Little Daffodils" (including sources and mention of ADS) appeared in the "Around the Garden" section of the Times on April 10.

FROM THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY JOURNAL

It has been said that there is at the end of every rainbow — a pot of gold. It may or may not be true, but should you be favoured with an invitation to the seedling beds at "Rathowen" you will see gold, lemon, red, white, orange, and pinks that even outshine the rainbow. One becomes so absorbed in colour, texture, form, contrast, and size that you simply forget time, troubles, and appointments. It has been known for a gentleman to be reported missing for 10 hours and when found in the seedling beds by Chief Police Inspector Sandy McCabe his only comment was and I quote "I am hungry — I will have something to eat and come out again." He did!

— BOB STERLING

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CONTAINER PLANTING FOR DAFFODILS

By Jack S. Romine, Walnut Creek, California
(From the Hybridizing Robin)

I use mostly gallon-size shrimp or crab cans; they have an extra lining on the inside and thus do not rust out quickly like coffee cans or others of that nature. I put two holes on the side near the bottom. Then I use various mixes depending on what is available. Usually I mix half soil and half well rotted compost, with a bit of wood ashes thrown in and mixed well. Depending on the size of the bulbs, I like to plant about three mature bulbs about 5 inches from the bottom of the can. These I water well and set in a shaded area until about late February, when I gradually bring them into filtered light. If there is early heat (say, 80° F. or over) I try to move the cans back into more shade so they will not overheat and wilt the daffodils. I find that several hours of direct morning sunlight or late afternoon sunlight is about right. When the really hot days begin, I move the cans back to full shade. I keep them watered well right up until the time the foliage begins to wither and dry up.

I have experimented with mixes and to my surprise have found that very light mixes such as 3/4 rice hulls and 1/4 compost or soil seem to produce the largest, hardest bulbs. My guess is that such a light mix allows more air to reach the roots. I have also had pretty good luck with 100% compost. My poorest luck has been with plain soil. This year I have a controlled experiment going. I have about 30 different containers with the same daffodil, each having a varied mix such as rice hulls/10-10-10/compost or rice hulls/compost/sludge, etc. It will be interesting to see if one mix is superior to all the others.

In general I get flowers as good from container planting as from open-ground planting. However, one must control the number of bulbs in the container. I have several times had seedlings bloom in complete shade and they stood up well and had proper coloring, but I would not recommend the practice in general. A major advantage of the potting is that I can control the temperature for some that require warmer air to make seed pods or ripen pollen.

African Violets

Would you like to know about the growing and showing of this fascinating, everblooming House Plant? Write to The African Violet Society of America, Inc., P.O. Box 1326-D, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901 for a free Brochure. Better still, send $6 for membership with all its advantages plus 5 issues of a colorful, informative magazine.
ANDREW MARVELL — 17th CENTURY POET AND 20th CENTURY POETICUS

Andrew Marvell is a poeticus hybrid raised by Mr. J. M. deNavarro of Worcestershire, England, and registered in 1962. Its parentage is Cantabile × Shanach, both flowers bred by Guy Wilson.

The perianth reflexes gently, and the flat corona has a green eye, yellow mid-zone, and a red rim. As the flower matures a thin white line becomes noticeable between the red rim and the yellow zone. It blooms in Ohio at the same time as Cantabile. It was acquired in 1972 and this year gave seven blooms from the original single bulb, and so appears to be a good grower. It has been exhibited successfully in shows.

Mr. deNavarro tells me that Andrew Marvell was an English poet of the 17th century; and that he was inspired to name it after him while thinking of his

"Annihilating all that's made
To a green thought in a green shade."

Mr. Marvell was known in his lifetime chiefly as a Cromwellian, as a friend and colleague of Milton, as a member of Parliament, a pamphleteer, and a satirist. His fame as a poet came later. His poems, especially those on gardens and country life, display an exquisite feeling for nature and language. (Encyclopedia Americana.)

Mr. deNavarro's flower seems a fitting tribute.

—Mary Lou Gripshover

CHARLES H. MUELLER
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### AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

**INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1976**

#### INCOME:

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<td>Brief Guide for New Members</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous (Barr)</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>$3,073.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Advertising                                    | 535.00 |
| Judges' Certificate Fees                       | 20.00  |
| Slide Rentals                                  | 146.00 |
| Interest Received                              | 1,422.08|
| Judging Schools Surplus                        | 400.25 |
| Convention Surplus                             | 1,658.09|
| Board Meeting Surplus                          | 157.22 |
| Return of Advance to 1976 Convention Committee | 400.00 |
| **Total Expenses**                             | $16,282.53|

#### EXPENSES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes and Mailing</strong></td>
<td>$7,979.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Membership Roster</strong></td>
<td>361.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office Expenses</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing and Supplies</td>
<td>$435.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>562.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Work</td>
<td>217.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Service Charges</td>
<td>30.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>97.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Office Expenses</strong></td>
<td>3,344.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Regional Vice Presidents                        | 556.31 |
| Secretary                                       | 56.12  |
| Committees                                      | 194.03 |
| **Total Expenses**                              | $13,224.74|

### AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

**Balan ce Sheet — December 31, 1976**

#### ASSETS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co.</td>
<td>$142.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Savings Account - New Canaan Savings Bank</td>
<td>3,459.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Certificate, 6½ %, expires 1-1-77 - New Canaan Savings Bank</td>
<td>2,567.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Certificate, 6½ %, expires 1-1-78 - New Canaan Savings Bank</td>
<td>2,381.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Certificate, 6½ %, expires 5-1-80 - New Canaan Savings Bank</td>
<td>2,071.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8½ % Bonds due 3-15-91</td>
<td>10,575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Interest not due</td>
<td>247.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inventory of Publications</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks</td>
<td>$266.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHS Daffodil Handbooks</td>
<td>303.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handbook for Judging</td>
<td>438.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binders for Journals</td>
<td>161.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson-Brown Books</td>
<td>49.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence—Lob's Wood</td>
<td>8.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen—E. A. Bowles Book</td>
<td>6.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show Entry Cards</td>
<td>301.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Bank Printouts</td>
<td>40.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Inventory of Publications</strong></td>
<td>1,575.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Inventory of Medals and Trophies                |       |
| Metal Dies                                      | 15.60  |
| Gold and Silver Medals                         | 207.71 |
| Maxine M. Lawler Sterling Cups (2)             | 90.00  |
| Larry M. Mains Sterling Trays, min. replicas (7) | 315.00 |
| **Total Assets**                                | $23,649.66|

#### LIABILITIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)</td>
<td>$7,786.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Memberships</td>
<td>8,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Worth</td>
<td>7,662.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>$23,649.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1976 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.

Due to 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 KNIEPERM

THE PERMANENT METAL LABEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Hairpin Style Markers</td>
<td>10 for $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Plant or Shrub Labels</td>
<td>50 for $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Cap Style Markers</td>
<td>10 for $1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Swinging Style Markers</td>
<td>10 for $1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Rose Markers</td>
<td>10 for $1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Tall Display Markers</td>
<td>10 for $2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Tall Single Stiff Markers</td>
<td>10 for $2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Pot or Rock Garden Markers</td>
<td>10 for $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Small Plant Labels</td>
<td>50 for $1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAW PAW EVERLAST LABEL COMPANY

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Carncairn Daffodils Ltd.

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—Every Year

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CO. ANTRIM, NORTHERN IRELAND
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Signal Mountain, Tennessee 37377

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Wheaton, Maryland 20906
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Slide sets:
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2. Symposium Favorites
3. Novelties and Newer Varieties
4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special)
5. 107 from Grant Mitsch
6. Miniatures
7. Arrangements of Daffodils
8. Daffodils in Britain

Slide rental: $5.00 per set. Confirm dates well in advance. Address all correspondence concerning slides to:
Mrs. W. Kent Ford, 118 First St., Clifton Forge, Va. 24422

Set of address labels for mailing newsletters, programs, or show schedules to members in region. No charge.
Educational kit for shows. $1.00.
Membership application forms. No charge.
Colored prints of daffodil varieties for lectures. Set of 55 prints, 6 by 8¼ inches. For loan, $1.00.
Leaflet on holding small daffodil show. No charge for single copies; extra copies 5¢ each.
Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974 ............ $ 2.25
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966 .... Paper Cover $3.40 — Cloth $ 4.90
E. A. Bowles & his Garden by Mea Allen .................. 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. ....
RHS Classified List ... 1960-1975 ............................... 3.00
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (new copies):
1971 ........................................................ 5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report .................................. 2.00
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (used copies, as available):
Write for years on hand with prices
Show entry cards .............................................. 500 for $9.00; 1000 for $17.50
Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.
89 Chichester Road New Canaan, Conn. 06840