

Vol. 14, No. 3

March 1978

The

# DAFFODIL JOURNAL



Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

# The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 14

Number 3

MARCH 1978

---

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, <i>President</i>	Daffodil Corner, Rt. 1, Box 93A, Tyner, N.C. 27980
CHARLES H. ANTHONY, <i>First Vice President</i>	27 Gale Road, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002
MRS. JOHN BOZIEVICH, <i>Second Vice President</i>	6810 Hillmead Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034
MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, <i>Secretary</i>	7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, Del. 19803
WELLS KNIERIM, <i>Treasurer</i>	31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124

For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors, and chairmen of committees see the roster of the Society published as a supplement to the September issue.

---

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the President, William O. Ticknor, Daffodil Corner, Rt. 1, Box 93A, Tyner, N.C. 27980

---

THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840. Second class postage paid at New Canaan, Conn. and additional mailing office. Subscription price (including membership) is \$7.50 per year, \$20.00 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.00.

---

*Chairman of Publications*  
MRS. WILLIAM O. TICKNOR  
Daffodil Corner, Rt. 1, Box 93A  
Tyner, North Carolina 27980  
(Tel. 919-221-8388)

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

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS APRIL 15, 1978

---

## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

<i>Individual</i> .....	\$7.50 a year or \$20.00 for three years
( <i>Juniors</i> , through 18 years of age, \$3.00 a year)	
<i>Family</i> .....	\$10.00 a year for husband and wife, with one copy of the Journal, or \$27.50 for three years.
<i>Individual Sustaining Member</i> .....	\$10.00 a year
<i>Individual Contributing Member</i> .....	\$15.00 a year
<i>Overseas Member</i> .....	\$5.00 a year or \$12.50 for three years
<i>Individual Life Membership</i> \$100.00	

## THE COVER PHOTOGRAPH

is a radiograph of Festivity, made by Cyril E. Fitzpatrick,  
Bayonne, New Jersey, at the request of ADS Regional Director  
Richard S. Kersten.

## IN THIS ISSUE

<i>George Sterling Lee, Jr., 1897-1978</i> .....	51
1978 Convention Update .....	Mary Lou Gripshover 52
<i>Daffodils for the Garden</i> .....	Marie Bozievich 53
<i>Report of the First Annual Chambersburg Daffodil Bulb Show</i> .....	Mrs. N. X. Dubius 59
<i>Board of Directors Meeting, October 8, 1977</i> .....	Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen 62
<i>Tips for the Inexperienced Exhibitor</i> .....	64
<i>More New Zealand and Australian Daffodils</i> .....	Harold Koopowitz 66
<i>Bulletin Board</i> .....	70
<i>World Daffodil Convention — 1979</i> .....	70
<i>Revision of pages 5-8 of Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils</i> ....	center
<i>Registration Forms, ADS Convention, April 27-29, 1978</i> .....	71
<i>1978 Daffodil Show Dates</i> .....	75
<i>Here and There</i> .....	77
<i>Evans' Heaven in Seventy-Seven</i> .....	Fr. Athanasius Buchholz 78
<i>Color Forecast for Poets</i> .....	Meg Yerger 81
<i>Musings and Meanderings</i> .....	Poeticus 82
<i>Randon Notes on Divisions 1 and 2 in 1977</i> .....	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas 84
<i>Hybridizers' Forum</i> .....	85
<i>Excerpts from a Letter to Phil Phillips</i> .....	Cathy Riley 86
<i>Daffodil Seeds, Laetitia, and a Virginia Lady</i> .....	William O. Ticknor 87
<i>Flight of the Robins</i> .....	Dr. Glenn Dooley 88

---

## GEORGE STERLING LEE, JR., 1897-1978

George S. Lee, Jr., Executive Director of the American Daffodil Society, died of a heart attack at his home in New Canaan, Connecticut, on Wednesday, January 25, 1978. Neighbors had celebrated his 80th birthday last June.

George Lee was a founding member of the Society, its President from 1957 to 1960, and, since 1966, its Executive Director. He established a system which has handled all business matters for the Society for 11 years. His services to the Society and his accomplishments for it over the years have given it much of the character it has and most of the systems by which it operates. He was editor of the *Daffodil Handbook* published by the American Horticultural Society in 1966, still considered by many to be the most useful book on daffodils. For several years he published a *New England Regional Newsletter* that was read nationwide. He developed a most unusual garden that has become a showplace for southern New England and which

now becomes the property of the Garden Center of New Canaan. The garden contains a unique collection of hardy azaleas and rhododendrons.

In October of last year the American Daffodil Society placed a plaque in George Lee's garden telling him and all visitors of our deep appreciation for his loving care. (See the article and illustration in the December 1977 Journal.) The Society's new book, "Daffodils to Show and Grow," is dedicated to George Lee. He expressed his pleasure at our having so honored him and he knew in his own lifetime that his devotion to the Society was returned to him by its membership.

The business of the Society will be carried out by the President, Rte. 1, Box 93A, Tyner, North Carolina 27980, until a new Executive Director is appointed. Since there are problems of transfer of records, supplies, and correspondence, services for a period of time will necessarily be limited. Your patience is requested.

## 1978 CONVENTION UPDATE

Have you made plans yet to attend the 1978 ADS Convention in Columbus, Ohio, April 27-29? If not, won't you send your registration and hotel reservation in soon? Remember, the hotel will only guarantee us 125 rooms, so reserve your room early to avoid disappointment.

For those interested in exhibiting their daffodils (and we hope all of you who have flowers in bloom will bring some), there will be lots of local "keeper" trophies as well as all the ADS trophies. Also, Phil Phillips is offering, for the first time, a trinket box made of native New Zealand wood for the best collection of five New Zealand bred daffodils. The winner gets to keep this. Show chairman Ruth Pardue reports that Divisions 5-9 will not be overlooked when the trophies are awarded, so why not try to win one?

If it's information you are after, you will surely find it in our workshops. We'll have Meg Yerger, Willis Wheeler, Amy Anthony, and Lib Capen discussing poets; Peggy Macneale will discuss miniatures; Wells Knierim will share his knowledge of photography with us; and we'll have Roberta Watrous, Tom Throckmorton, Bill Pannill, and Bill Roesse share their hybridizing secrets. After lunch on your own, Helen Link will do a program on tazettas, while Bill Bender will fill us in on pests and diseases; Ruth Pardue will share her love of cyclamineus, while Bill Ticknor discusses that much-maligned group, the split-coronas.

Your questions on judging will be answered by the authors of our Judging Handbook, Laura Lee Cox, Mildred Simms, and Helen Link. Bill Ticknor will be available to answer questions on classification. *Preference will be given to questions submitted in writing in advance.* You may send your questions along with your registration (use the back, or a separate sheet of paper). If you have a question after you've sent in your registration, send your questions either to the registrar, Tag Bourne, or to me at 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

Our dinner speakers, Lib Capen, Phil Phillips, and Lindsay Dettman, promise insights on daffodil growing and showing around the world. We think we have something for everyone. Try it — we think you'll like it!

— MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

## OFFICIAL CALL

22nd Annual Convention of American Daffodil Society

Sheraton Hotel, downtown Columbus, Ohio

April 27, 28, 29, 1978

Board of Directors' Meetings will be held at 4:00 p.m. both on April 27 and April 28.

The Annual Members' Meeting will be held at 8:00 p.m. on April 27.

Details of the Convention and registration forms appear elsewhere in this Journal and in the December 1977 Journal.

— Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover, Convention Chairman

## DAFFODILS FOR THE GARDEN

By MARIE BOZIEVICH, *Bethesda, Maryland*

I have been growing daffodils for 30 years, and during that time have become acquainted with hundreds of cultivars. Most of these have been grown for a few years and then discarded. Those which proved themselves to be vigorous and beautiful, though superseded as show flowers, were planted in the perennial borders or at the edges of shrubbery and in the woods. Sometimes they have produced fine show flowers in their abandoned positions and then a few bulbs were put back in the "show beds." Some of them, Ceylon, Sleveen, My Love, Revelry, and Aurelia, have remained in the show beds over all the years, though extra bulbs have been planted out elsewhere.

Some cultivars have been in garden clumps for 20 years or more, planted among perennials, mainly peonies and Siberian irises; others are planted along a woodland path or at the periphery of azalea borders. Those in the sunny perennial border have received fertilizer and mulch every year as the companion plants were cared for in the spring. They have multiplied mightily, but are still blooming. One clump which I dug last year was three layers of bulbs deep, the topmost layer being just beneath the surface, and the lowest bulbs nestled among the spreading peony roots.

This border is 160 feet long and 12 feet wide. In 1954-56 89 cultivars were planted here in groups of 6 to 20 bulbs each. Each year I think "These bulbs *must* be lifted and the border replanted with newer ones from the beds," but there is never enough time, and the next spring they are still there, blooming again.

The 24 cultivars planted in 1957-58 along the woodland path have been neglected and have not fared well. Over the years the trees have become larger and some areas have become too shady for anything except the wild flowers which complete their life cycles before the trees leaf out. The cultivars which have survived are all from Divisions 2, 3, and 7.

In 1961, 17 cultivars were planted in front of an azalea border and these are blooming well. They are in partial shade and are covered with a leaf

mulch but have received no fertilizer. They have increased but are not too crowded. 19 cultivars planted in 1970 in front of another azalea border in somewhat more sun are blooming very freely.

Which of these many cultivars have given the best performances under much less than optimum conditions?

- 1 Y-Y Kingscourt and Inver
- 1 W-Y Ballygarvey
- 1 W-W Samite
- 1 Y-W None
- 2 Y-Y Golden Torch, Galway and Lemnos
- 2 Y-R Ceylon, Home Fires, Matlock, Armada, Rustom Pasha, Leprechaun
- 2 W-Y Greeting, Statue, Polindra, Hera
- 2 W-R Kilworth, Arbar, Alicante, Rubra, Belisana
- 2 W-P Imogen, Chiffon, Salome
- 2 Y-W Cocktail
- 2 W-W Courage, Early Mist, Silver Bugle, Dew-pond
- 3 Y-R Dinkie, Therm, Market Merry
- 3 W-Y Bithynia, Carnmoon
- 3 W-R Blarney, Limerick, Kansas, Hardy, Snow Gem
- 3 W-W Samaria, Silver Salver, Angeline
- 4 Cheerfulness, Yellow Cheerfulness
- 5 Tincton, Niveth, Pearly Queen
- 6 February Gold, Beryl
- 7 Y-Y Trevithian, Sweetness, Tittle-Tattle, Penpol
- 7 W-Y Pueblo
- 7 W-W Nancegollan, Nirvana
- 7 Y-R Sweet Pepper, Kinglet
- 8 Canarybird, Scarlet Gem, Geranium
- 9 Actaea

Of course, these daffodils are oldtimers and most are not available to gardeners now, but other and better ones are, so what cultivars should be chosen now for the garden? Let us develop some criteria for making that choice. Of first importance is the vigor and good health of the entire plant and a floriferous habit (many bloom stalks). As to the flower, it should be a long-lasting bloom with clean color, showy at a distance, and reasonably sunfast. The foliage should be vigorous and resistant to disease and frost damage. The stem should be taller than the foliage, strong and sturdy. The bulb should be resistant to basal rot and not prone to splitting up. Now this is a lot to ask for, but we may as well reach for the stars.

Here are some cultivars to try. I have grown all of them for 8 to 10 years (except a few otherwise noted) and found them to fill the bill. In addition, most of them produce show-worthy blooms.

1 Y-Y: Experience points up the fact that trumpets do not survive neglect as well as some other divisions, but still one hates to give up. The pale lemon-colored ones are so beautiful in the spring with redbud or flowering plum. All of the "moon" namesakes such as Moonshot, Moonmist, etc., have been tried and found wanting. Perhaps I could try again with Lemon Meringue, which has been so sturdy in the show beds. And then, for a golden trumpet, Carrickbeg might prove long lasting. It is certainly very vigorous.

1 W-Y: Prologue would surely get along anywhere! It is so early and

dependable and stays in bloom for weeks, with never a trace of disease and always a mass of bloom.

1 W-W: Empress of Ireland, once it became acclimatized, has been really vigorous. Neither it or Rashee has ever shown basal rot.

1 Y-W: Honeybird and Lunar Sea have grown strongly and bloomed freely in the show beds. Perhaps they would continue in a garden situation.

2 Y-Y: Now we come to a group where there are no problems and no hesitation. I suggest using Butterscotch, Sunlit Hours, and Space Age. The first two give a trumpet-like effect and Space Age is a lighter color with a smaller cup.

2 Y-R: Almost any cultivar in this category will triumph over all odds. I will nominate Foxhunter, Hollyberry, Miralglo, Chemawa, Smiling Maestro, Flaming Meteor, Pinza, and Caracas.

2 W-Y: Many growers would place Festivity here, but in my garden it increases so fast that if not divided every two or three years the flowers become insignificant. Joyous, Irish Minstrel, Cream Cloud, and April Charm would be better for our purpose. Wahkeena is unbelievably vigorous and gives the effect of a trumpet.

2 W-R: What a magnificent crew we have here! Since both Kilworth and Arbar made it through the 20-year test with flying colors, their progeny should be O.K. Avenger, Hotspur, and Royal Regiment come to mind first, perhaps because I've grown them the longest. Norval's bright cup and starry perianth should be very effective and Don Carlos is good, too. Rameses (of different breeding) is a bit more expensive, but will increase rapidly into a clump. It is indispensable for showing, anyway.

2 W-P: Accent must surely be first choice. It could hardly be improved upon for garden use. Pink Smiles has been outstanding for me, but very few people seem to grow it, and Passionale is fine, too. Precedent, Marcola, and Leonaine will grow like weeds, and bloom exuberantly.

2 W-W: Now we come again to a group where basal rot can be a problem. However, there are some cultivars which rarely succumb: early, dependable Wedding Gift and Whitehead, satiny Easter Moon and Sleveen, and trumpet-like Seaford. I hope that most of my newer beauties will prove to be just as dependable.

2 Y-W: Reverse bicolors from any division have a color quality that is very luminous in the garden and they combine well with perennials and shrubs of almost any color. The most vigorous of these have been Charter and Nazareth. Charter is good for show and garden. Nazareth is too rough for show but makes a stunning clump for the garden. Pastorale is a vigorous cultivar, but the color contrast is poor. Daydream, Bethany, and Limeade are choosy about things and can be hard to get established. Perhaps they should be thought of primarily as show flowers.

3 Y-Y: The all-yellow short cups from Green Island  $\times$  Chinese White such as Beige Beauty, Irish Coffee, and Lemonade have proven to be susceptible to basal rot and would not be good garden subjects in warm climates, even though they are beautiful flowers. There are some new ones coming along from different breeding lines which will fill a long-existent gap.

3 Y-R: Most of the good cultivars in this group have not been growing here long enough for me to assess them as garden plants. The older ones such as Ardour and Jezebel burned very rapidly in the sun and were discarded.

3 Y-YYR: Perimeter and Circlet must be cut early if wanted for show. However, they are not unsightly in the garden even though the rims may be burned.

3 W-Y: There are some fine flowers here from the same cross as the 3 Y-Y's mentioned above, but these are vigorous, healthy plants, well suited to landscaping, and good for show purposes as well. Coloratura, Noweta, and Tranquil Morn are typical. Aircastle is not quite as sturdy, but of course everyone should grow it, it is so beautiful. Grace Note (Cushendall × Cantabile) is outstanding for landscaping, with all good qualities, and such clear brilliant contrast between the white petals, green heart, and tiny bright yellow cup that it beckons across the garden.

3 W-R: Rockall is an all-over winner, a superlative plant and flower, vigorous and floriferous enough for the garden, splendid on the show-bench. Privateer is another strong and brilliant one, good for the garden. Irish Splendour will not make its typical huge blooms after it is put out to pasture but it will give an adequate and dependable performance.

3 W-YYR: The rimmed short cups such as Greenfinch, Fiorella or Merlin have great impact in the garden. The stems are usually tall and hold the bright flowers very gracefully.

3 W-W: Again we must consider only cultivars not prone to basal rot. Dreamcastle is one of these, as are Tranquil Morn and April Clouds. The small ones such as Cushendall and Dallas are always safe.

4: Acropolis and Tahiti are so vigorous that they will grow anywhere in the garden. No rains are heavy enough to lay low those ramrod stems. The blooms on these become smaller after several years in the same spot, not that it makes much difference for landscaping, but it wouldn't do on the show table. Erlicheer and Bridal Crown are delightful for the warm climates.

5: Harmony Bells and Ruth Haller are the strongest triandrus hybrids I grow. Both send up a veritable forest of bloom stalks hung with yellow bells. They are ideal for garden use. Red and yellow Puppet and white Pleated Skirts are perfect for the front of a border, being short and very profligate with bloom. (I have only had these two for five years, but included them because they have been in a garden border the whole time.)

6: I love the cyclamineus hybrids, but they do not reciprocate and so I am unable to make recommendations. Good healthy bulbs are received from growers and they start out beautifully but end up "feeling poorly." They are so welcome for their early bloom and so appealing in form, with their swept-back perianths and jaunty cups or trumpets, that I always eagerly try again. (Perhaps I am trying too hard and they would welcome a little neglect.) So far Frostkist, Barlow, and Perky are doing the best, but I have only had them five years. Beryl and Roger are an entirely different story, probably because of their poeticus genes. Beryl, in particular, is a delightful garden subject.

7: All of the jonquils are eminently suitable for garden use, the only difficulty being that they multiply so fast. They seem to accept any environment, and added to their good nature and grace is the captivating scent that permeates the air around them. Just choose your color, Y-Y, Y-R, W-Y, W-R, W-P, W-W, Y-W, open up your Mitsch catalog and take your choice. They will all grow and bring you joy wherever you plant them.

8: There doesn't seem to be much change in this division. The old ones are still practically the only ones. One might add Matador and Golden Dawn, which have grown well here. Two from Down Under are Chinita and High-

field Beauty, but I have not grown them long enough to assess them as garden subjects. The daffodils in this division look rather stiff and heavy in association with other plant material, but they do have a beguiling perfume. All grow like weeds in the South, but do not do as well in colder climates.

9: I am only growing six cultivars in this division and all are strong and healthy. Quetzal is my favorite, an enchanting flower with a real personality.

10: The only species in my garden are miniatures, which require special conditions.

11: I am growing 15 cultivars in this division and all seem to be healthy and strong, except Cassata, a white, which developed basal rot. Since they have been growing here only four years, I hesitate to make recommendations as to particular cultivars, but will say that visitors to the garden "go bananas" over them.

In closing, a few generalities would be useful. Daffodils will survive more neglect than many other plants, but respond gratefully to a modicum of care. They will accept half-shade but are happier with more sun, or light. They need good drainage. In planning garden plantings be sure to spread the bloom over a long season. The first early ones are particularly welcome. My earliest tiny miniatures are planted in a protected, sunny corner, easily accessible from the house, where they are eagerly inspected each morning. Even Bambi (which to my eyes is rather ugly as an individual) has been allowed to increase to a large patch because it is so early and floriferous. It is planted along the edge of a shrubbery border with *Scilla siberica* at its feet and *Magnolia stellata* perfuming the air overhead.

I must confess to an apathy to very late bloomers. This is because my woodland garden bursts into a mass of color when the azaleas come into bloom, along with the flowering dogwoods and crabapples and the masses of primroses, *Phlox divaricata*, and *Scilla campanulata*. It is so overwhelming that the late daffodils are scarcely noticed. And so ends the daffodil mania for that spring.

## A MINIATURE SOLDIER

(From the Pacific Region Newsletter)

If February Gold or Peeping Tom salute your daffodil season, try this upright little fellow, Gambas. It is long lasting and delightful on a different scale.

Gambas is a miniature trumpet. Its perianth is flat and smooth, about three-quarters of an inch across with a pert neat trumpet, all of good substance that give it a military stance. In addition to good form is the bonus of having a clear yellow color throughout. My stems measure four inches tall, with the leaves only a half inch taller. This precise little flower is held erect and it blooms early in March to look straight out at you. Most of my miniatures are potted so I can carry them up to the house or patio to observe them during their bloom. And the bulb, like a small hazlenut, divides readily. It was bred by Alec Gray and registered in 1964, a seemingly fine candidate for the ADS Approved List.

— GLEE ROBINSON



AMERICAN  
DAFFODIL  
SOCIETY  
---  
SPECIAL  
AWARD  
---  
BEST VASE  
OF 3 STEMS  
---  
STANDARD  
DAFFODILS

Actaea 9

BEST BASKET OF THREE BULBS AT CHAMBERSBURG SHOW —  
OLD FAVORITE ACTAEA

*Looking at the picture one can almost smell the poeticus fragrance.*

# REPORT OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CHAMBERSBURG DAFFODIL BULB SHOW

By MRS. N. X. DUBIUS, *Chambersburg, Pennsylvania*

Ever seeking to further an appreciation of genus *Narcissus*, the CADS (Chambersburg Area Daffodil Society) held its first annual Bulb Show on July 4, 1977. The CADS had noted an upsurge of interest in bulbs on the part of fanciers surfeited with the beauty of over-perfected flowers. Responding to this challenge, the CADS planned and staged a "Beautiful Bulbs" show with a complete ADS-approved schedule. Bulbs were exhibited in an attractive, if somewhat motley, assortment of leftover Easter baskets, and classes were well-filled with entries of commendable quality, this despite the fact that the season was late, and many of the finest exhibition bulbs had not been lifted in time for the show. Considerations of space permit mention, in the account which follows, of only a few of the highlights of this pioneering event.

The Gold Ribbon for the best standard bulb entered was awarded to a large, marvelously smooth, beautifully-colored bulb of Daydream 2d in peak condition. Unfortunately only those present during the judging appreciated fully the rectitude of the judges' choice, for by the time the show opened to the public two hours later, the Gold Ribbon bulb had succumbed to *fusarium* and was no more than a mass of decayed tissue. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.

Happily, no such calamity befell the White Ribbon winning basket of three bulbs of Actaea 9 (see illustration). Some malcontents opined that the lovely threesome looked more like leeks than daffodils, but the judges silenced criticism by calling attention to the classic poeticus perfume emanating from the bulbs.

The single-bulb classes produced some surprises: In the 1a Y competition a magnificent specimen of King Alfred defeated fine examples of Golden Vale and Arkle, proving once again that the old-timers, when well grown can still hold their heads up in any company.

Although not usually considered up to modern exhibition bulb standards, Ave 2c and Cantatrice 1c turned up among the winners. It was good to see them there; some of us plant Ave and Cantatrice repeatedly and never see them at all thereafter.

The most hotly contested class, with 84 entries, was that calling for bulbs of a dozen Iowa-bred cultivars. The prize — contributed by an anonymous donor from Des Moines — was a case of Wild Turkey. The winner, Ms. Carrier Union, was heard to remark that she thought turkey came by the pound, not the case.

The Rose Ribbon for best seedling bulb went to Richard Ezell's Maxfli. A truly dramatic breakthrough in bulb development, it was round as a golf ball (see illustration), thus eliminating the vexing task of determining which end to place up at planting time. When this cultivar becomes plentiful perhaps even hemerocallis and rose growers can begin to cope with the complexities of daffodil culture. Ezell has other exciting seedlings coming along, and feels he is only a generation or two away from a perfectly square bulb, that will stack conveniently in summer storage and fill shipping boxes with no wasted space.

Those fanciers who rate bulb color above form and size were momentarily



**MAXFLI, ROSE RIBBON WINNER AS BEST SEEDLING BULB**

*Praised by judges as being "round as a golf ball," this cultivar should benefit rose growers and others experiencing difficulty knowing which end is up.*

delighted by what appeared to be a new color-break: a group of seedling bulbs clothed in skins of a shimmery, blue-violet hue. Closer inspection, however, proved the bulbs merely moldy.

The show was fortunate to have an educational exhibit kindly provided by the English-Irish Commercial Growers Association, that was designed to demonstrate the superiority of island-grown bulbs to those of less favored, mainland locations such as Oregon and the Netherlands (not to mention Iowa). The smaller size and higher prices of the English-Irish bulbs on display no doubt proved convincing to most spectators.

William O. Ticknor provided a highlight of the show for serious bulb devotees by setting up an historical display: many an eye was misted with emotion at seeing there before us the very Baggies in which Ticknor's original twin scale propagation was carried out, *plus* his grandfather's straight razor with which the ADS's pioneer bulb surgeon made his first incisions.

As with most new enterprises, there were a few untoward incidents: just as the judge was about to place the Miniature Gold Ribbon beside a bulb of Flomay 7b, he sneezed violently, and the bulb has not been seen since. The Show Committee plans to water the floor of the hall from time to time in the hope that the bulb might grow and bloom for next April's daffodil show. It was agreed that such a bloom would be eligible for competition, since ADS rules provide that miniatures may be grown "in protected areas."

All exhibitors and guests enjoyed the Awards Dinner at the conclusion of the show — all those, that is, who avoided being hospitalized after eating the piquant Cream of Daffodil Bulb Soup which commenced the meal.

The featured speech of the evening, "The Daffodil Fly: More Friend than Foe," was delivered by Professor Pachybolbus of the Pennsylvania State University. The professor detailed the lucrative commercial possibilities of daffodil fly farming. Penn State scientists believe the fly may one day replace the honeybee as an orchard pollinator. (A research team, financed by a hefty federal grant, has compiled massive statistics tending to indicate that bees sting, and that daffodil flies do not.) Furthermore, the fly larvae might well be marketed as fish bait. (So much nicer to handle than nightcrawlers, pointed out the professor.) With the phasing out of Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane, and Flit, daffodil growers are going to become daffodil fly farmers, like it or not, according to Dr. Pachybolbus.

All in all the first annual Chambersburg Daffodil Bulb Show was a great success. We understand Washington, D.C. and Greenwich, Conn. are planning bulb shows for next summer, and we foresee a time when interest in exhibiting bulbs quite eclipses that of showing mere flowers.

---

. . . Speaking of nostalgia, my mind goes back to daffodils—say 50 years ago. Do you remember Queen of the North? And only a little later Hera? I don't think I'll ever forget how I felt when I first saw them, and I expect to feel the same way when they bloom again here this April.—JOHN C. WISTER

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, OCTOBER 8, 1977

(Abridged from Report of Secretary)

45 Directors were present.

Mr. Anthony announced that Mrs. Paul Gripshover had agreed to succeed Mrs. Watrous as Editor of the Journal.

**TREASURER'S REPORT:** Mr. Knierim reported that the current assets of the Society (as of October 1, 1977) were \$23,549. This figure is comparable to the October 1, 1975 balance. He reported that we were "one of the few plant societies in good shape."

**REGIONAL REPORTS** were received from eight of the nine regions.

Committee chairmen reported as follows:

**AWARDS:** Mrs. Simms reported that the cost to the Society for the Carey Quinn medal had risen from \$6.00 to \$8.30.

**CLASSIFICATION:** Mrs. Gripshover recommended that the Classification Committee be eliminated as a separate entity and that a new committee called "Data Bank and Classification" be established. She also recommended that ADS-approved shows state in the schedule "Classification according to the ADS Data Bank."

**DATA BANK:** The Data Bank now contains data on 10,306 varieties, some being seedlings. The RHS has agreed to the new classification which became official with the ADS on July 1, 1977. The computer has been able to translate the old into the new classification. The Data Bank will not reclassify questionable perianth colors on older varieties. Should the RHS or other authority make these corrections, the Data Bank will store such information. New varieties with multiple perianth colors will be properly recorded. The Data Bank is now current as of July 1, 1977. *Daffodils to Show and Grow* (current to July 1, 1977) is now ready for the printer. Dr. Throckmorton extended thanks to various people for furnishing help and information.

**EDITOR OF JOURNAL:** Mrs. Watrous reported that the past four issues of the Journal totalled 192 pages and included material from 24 states and five foreign countries. She thanked those who helped and asked for continued support.

**HEALTH AND CULTURE:** Mr. Wheeler reported diagnosing a case of yellow stripe virus from slides submitted by a California grower. The disease did not appear until late in the season. He recommended isolation of the involved bulbs for the 1978 season. Mr. Wheeler has helped a plant pathologist bring his classification up to date in a proposed manuscript.

**JUDGES:** Mrs. Barnes reported a total of 233 accredited judges, a total gain of six judges. During the year 12 new judges have become accredited.

**LIBRARY:** Mrs. Bloomer reported that the daffodil library of Mrs. Theodore Pratt of Little England, Bena, Virginia, had been presented to the ADS and was now incorporated into our library in New Canaan, Connecticut.

**MEMBERSHIP:** Mrs. Thompson reported the membership to be at 1463. Four states still have no members. The largest membership is Virginia (192), followed by Ohio (125). The Middle Atlantic Region is largest, followed by the Northeast. She complimented the Regional Vice Presidents who had mailed out effective newsletters.

**MINIATURES:** Mrs. Macneale read four suggested rules for miniatures and three further recommendations. She recommended dropping Rule 4 which appeared in the December, 1975 Journal eliminating from the Approved List

those miniatures which are not commercially available. New additions to the Approved List for the next growing season are: Chit Chat, Cricket, Skelmersdale Gold, Sprite, Tiny Tot.

**PHOTOGRAPHY:** Mrs. Stanford asked for slides for blooms from Divisions 5 through 11. She would welcome ideas for programs.

**PUBLICATIONS:** Mrs. Ticknor reported publication of four issues of the Journal and a roster of members. *Daffodils to Show and Grow* is at the printers and should be available from George Lee by January 1 for \$3.50 each.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS:** Mrs. Yerger suggested drawing the attention of the public to ADS through *The National Gardener Magazine*, which has a circulation of over 360,000. She displayed daffodil fabrics and discussed correspondence with organizations that have used daffodils in plantings or publications. She displayed nationwide publicity from her regional committee members.

**REGISTRATION:** A report from Mrs. Anderson indicated 39 registrations in 1977 from eight American registrants, three of them registering for the first time.

**SCHOOLS:** A report from Mrs. Link indicated that two Course II's had been given and three make-ups. These involved 45 students. Upon news of her resignation a standing ovation was given for her many years of devoted services.

**SYMPOSIUM:** Mrs. Moore reported that 28% of the 347 questionnaires sent out were completed and all nine regions were represented by reporters in 26 states.

**TEST GARDENS:** Mr. Thompson reported that the Clemson Test Garden had a good bloom season despite the cold winter. Dr. Weiss has been forced to retire from active participation in the Minnesota Garden due to failing health. Mr. Thompson has asked a member of the Minnesota Daffodil Society to serve on his committee.

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** In the absence of Mr. Lee, Mr. Ticknor announced the purchase of 1400 copies of the *Daffodil Handbook* from the American Horticultural Society for \$100.

#### OLD BUSINESS:

**PLAQUE FOR GEORGE LEE:** Mrs. Riley showed a drawing of the plaque and described its location in Mr. Lee's garden.

**ADS MEMBERSHIP PIN:** Mrs. Yerger presented information about the proposed pin and showed three designs that had been created by Mrs. Bozievich. After some discussion, decisions concerning the pin were agreed on. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony offered to donate the die to the Society, and the offer was accepted.

#### NEW BUSINESS:

**1980 CONVENTION:** At the invitation of Miss Leslie Anderson of Hernando, Mississippi the 1980 Convention will be held in Memphis the last week in March.

**GUY WILSON GARDEN AT NEW UNIVERSITY IN ULSTER:** Expenditure of \$50 to expedite locating and procuring certain Guy Wilson varieties was authorized.

**WORLD CONVENTION IN 1979:** Some preliminary information was given on plans for this meeting in England, Holland, and Northern Ireland.

**APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** Mr. Lee was reappointed.

**CONVENTION FINANCES:** A resolution prepared by Mr. Lee and presented by Mr. Knierim was carried. It directs that (1) The registration fee must be closely related to actual out-of-pocket expenses without any deliberate attempt to show significant profit, and (2) Any surplus is the property of the ADS and must be turned over to the Treasurer of the ADS within a reasonable time accompanied by a financial statement of income and expenses, and (3) Any deficit may be met from the accumulated surpluses of previous conventions with the approval of the Executive Committee.

**BY-LAWS:** Mr. Wayne proposed to change the by-laws to prohibit commercial growers from competing with amateurs in ADS-approved shows. After considerable discussion the question was referred to the Awards Chairman for study, analysis, and recommendation at the next meeting.

**NEW CLASSIFICATION:** Various questions related to the new classification and color coding were discussed. It was decided that the ADS book *Daffodils to Show and Grow* be the first authority in deciding questions of classification at shows. It was decided that color coding would not be required in schedules, but could be used on entry cards, etc., at the option of the Show Chairman. Individual blooms in a collection can be labeled by name and division only.

**NEW ZEALAND TROPHY:** Mr. Knierim noted that the silver Mrs. Bozievich used in creating the trophy given in 1977 was paid for by the New Zealand visitors of 1976, Mr. Mitsch, Mr. Evans, Mr. Pannill, and Dr. Throckmorton. (It was learned later that both this trophy and the one given in 1976 were won by Phil Phillips in the 1977 shows.)

## TIPS FOR THE INEXPERIENCED EXHIBITOR

*(From a Northern California Daffodil Society Show Schedule)*

**ADVANCE PREPARATION.** Begin watching your daffodils closely at least three weeks before the show. If hailstorms or strong winds threaten, some type of protection from the weather is permissible. Flowers must be grown in the open, but this does not preclude the use of temporary protection against strong sun, wind, or hail. . . . Orange-red and pink cups are very susceptible to damage from hot sun. Therefore, they must frequently be cut as soon as they develop color or be protected from the strong sun.

If the soil becomes the least bit dry during the weeks preceding the show, water heavily and daily. It is almost impossible to give daffodils too much water during their growing season. Daffodils invariably produce their best bloom during the seasons with the greatest rainfall.

**SELECTING THE BEST BLOOMS.** Try to cut blooms when they have reached the peak of perfection. When blooms are developing rapidly or when inclement weather threatens, this may mean checking the beds twice a day. Select blooms of good exhibition form. This does not mean that you must limit yourself to new and expensive varieties. It is also well to remember that varieties not generally considered "exhibition varieties" will occasionally produce blooms of exhibition quality. Good exhibition form means that the perianth (the petals) should be smooth and reasonably flat. The perianth should not be "ribby" and should be free from nicks, notches, and "mitten

thumbs." Some reflexing of the perianth is not objectionable if it is characteristic of the variety; but it should not have some petals pointing forward and others backward. The petals should be wide enough to overlap. The bloom should be well posed on its stem. Except in types where drooping is characteristic, such as the triandrus type, this means that the bloom should be at or slightly above a right angle to the stem. The stem length should be in good proportion to the size of the flower. The color should be bright and clear. The bloom should be in good condition — neither too young for proper development of color and size nor so old that it is beginning to fade and show signs of withering. Normally, a bloom should not be cut as soon as it opens, because it may increase considerably in size and color intensity after a few days. Petals of heavy but smooth substance are preferred to those thin and papery.

**"HARDENING" BLOOMS.** Cut the stems at or slightly above ground level. For best results, cut the bloom early in the morning while the stem is still full of stored moisture. It is wise to label each flower as to variety when you cut it, because the judges may disqualify any blooms incorrectly identified. Some exhibitors write the variety name and classification on the stem with a ball-point pen. Place the stem immediately in warm water that is not over two or three inches deep. Adding  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of sugar to each two quarts of water purportedly gives the blooms an extra boost. The water should be as warm as your hand can comfortably stand — about  $110^{\circ}$  F. if you wish to be exact. The warm water opens the cells in the stems so that the maximum amount of water will be absorbed. After an hour or two, remove the bloom from the warm water and place it in cold water, again not over two inches deep. The cold water closes the cells so that the stem holds the water that has been absorbed.

**GROOMING THE BLOOMS.** After cutting, groom each flower carefully. *Do not wait until you arrive at the exhibit hall to do this.* There will be too much confusion and perhaps too little time to do a good job of grooming at the exhibit hall. Good grooming means carefully removing all dust and mud spots on all parts of the bloom, including the back. Mud spots must be removed promptly. If they remain on the bloom too long, the stains are so deep that they are almost impossible to remove. Mud spots may be removed by moistening your finger with saliva and rubbing *gently* or by using a bit of soft cloth or cotton moistened with detergent. The best procedure, of course, is to prevent the mud spots in the first place by using a good mulch around your daffodils so that the rain will not splatter muddy water on the blooms. Any pollen that has fallen on the cup or trumpet should be removed with a Q-tip or a very small brush. Take along some Q-tips and a camel's-hair brush when you go to the exhibit hall and make a careful last-minute check before placing your entries on the show bench. *Do not* remove the dried husk which encased the bud before it opened. Petals that tend to lean forward can be improved by brushing the petal back over your forefinger with a thick camel's-hair brush. Brush the petal persistently until it remains in place. Clustered flowers that overlap too much can be improved by gently wedging cotton between the stems and leaving it in place for several hours.

**CORRECTING POSE.** An otherwise outstanding flower may lose out on that blue ribbon if it hangs its head too much. To correct this, lay the bloom at the edge of a table with the stem on the table and the bloom hanging over the edge, cup down. Place a strong light above the bloom, and it will tend to

gradually lift toward the light. Check the bloom regularly to be sure it does not lift too much.

**HOLDING BLOOMS IN THE REFRIGERATOR.** If you have some choice blooms that open before show time, they may be held in the refrigerator for up to two weeks. To keep blooms successfully in the refrigerator, they must have a temperature of around 45° F. and ample humidity. Frost-free refrigerators generally do not maintain high humidity as well as those that must be defrosted manually. If you have a frost-free refrigerator, soak a bath towel in water, place it on the bottom of the refrigerator, and place the containers of daffodils on the towel. Check the towel twice a day and soak it with water when it starts to dry out. Spraying a mist of water on the blooms with a Windex bottle or a fly spray gun is also helpful.

*Exhibitors, both inexperienced and experienced, may wish to review the "Practical Pointers by ADS Experts" in the March 1977 Journal, dealing with packing flowers for carrying to shows and staging them after you arrive.*

## MORE NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN DAFFODILS

By HAROLD KOPOWITZ, *Irvine, California*  
*From the Pacific Region Newsletter*

New Zealand is one of those blessed parts of the world where abundant rain and good soil make great gardens inevitable, and the good people of those islands have made the most of their opportunities. Not only have they imported the best cultivars from the rest of the world, but they have also developed many outstanding varieties of their own. Much has already been written about the Down Under daffodils, but the surface has scarcely been scratched. We spent close to seven weeks in New Zealand during their 1976 spring and were able to observe many of their flowers through the entire season. I was able to spend some time at both of the Phillips farms and could observe flowers at early, mid, and late season. I returned to the States with a profound respect, not only for the Down Under flowers but for the growers as well. Most of my time with daffodils was spent at Graham Phillips' farm, which I will discuss in a future article, but I also visited his father, Phil Phillips' farm, where perhaps one of the greatest collections of daffodils in the world resides.

Among the early flowers which I saw at Graham Phillips' farm were a number of all-white flowers of superb quality which we should grow to fill in the gaps of our daffodil season. Snow Dean is a very early 2 W-W with a straight clipped cup. The corona may be too long for some tastes, but the satin textured perianth is immaculate.

In fact the corona has some of the shape of Peace Pipe although it measures a comfortable 2 W-W. I have already flowered Snow Dean in Southern California and did use it in a winning collection at the Pacific Regional Show

in 1976. An average flower measured  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, the cup was 1 inch wide and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches long. A yellow 2, rather like Snow Dean but with a crown not quite so long was Gold Script. It is another one of those flowers with high yields of exhibition blooms which have perianths which appear to have been ironed flat. It is probably one of the best of the early yellow-self large cups. Gold Script does not have the depth of orange-gold one now expects in really top-notch yellows. But it does have that magnificent tailored form.

The required depth of color is to be seen in another self-yellow called Demand, a flower from the Phillips stable. This recent seedling has ace-of-spades minor petals, slightly rounded at the tip. It is gold with good texture and substance. Another outstanding and different self yellow is Haneda, another Phillips seedling. This is a giant flower with a well flanged trumpet. It is one of the yellow 2's which looks as if it really should be a 1. The remarkable feature of this flower is not its size but the overlap of the petals. Not only do the outer three overlap but so do the inner trio. This flower might need a little grooming for show but should be a potent influence for breeding.

Reward is an all-gold trumpet which appeared on a number of show benches and won many awards. I must admit that the flower really did not appeal to me. The perianth lacked the smoothness I look for in the very best flowers. Nevertheless, this flower was very popular with both the exhibitors and the judges, and we can probably expect to see it one day at our shows in the Northern Hemisphere.

Chaste is not only a 1 W-P but it is also very early. This Australian flower opens yellow and develops into a pleasant light pink. The perianth is ivory white with pointed smooth segments. Flowers can be 4 inches in diameter. The flanged trumpet is really borderline 1 W-P and may retain a glimmer of yellow in the trumpet's rim. One could have hoped for a stronger pink color but with the scarcity of early pinks, and trumpets at that, one should not complain. Another early pink about which much has been written is My Word. This is an early pink with a frilly trumpet and much the strongest pink color I saw in New Zealand. In both quality or coloring, however, My Word cannot compare with the latest offerings from Oregon. I did see some excellent and remarkable pinks Down Under. One of the best pinks to be introduced by Phil Phillips is Sedate, which had a trumpet shaped crown of baby pink. The perianth is smooth, broad, and white, with somewhat pointed segments. The outstanding feature of this midseason flower is the purity and evenness of the pink coloring, which is enhanced by a green eye. The Jackson pinks are, of course, legendary and well deserve their reputation. Verran, although small, has an excellent perianth of rounded segments with an evenly flanged cup of soft pale pink. Verran in turn has been the parent of a number of fine pinks of which Vahu is probably the best. This large flower is very white and very pink with an immaculate perianth as have most of the Jackson introductions. Vahu was one of the best pinks I have seen and a good one can probably beat any other pink in the world. An interesting pink is Norelco which tends to have cupped perianth parts, but the corona is an enormous bell of startling pink. It will make an excellent garden flower if it ever becomes popular. Another flower which has been described before is Dear Me, a very smooth pink with pointed petals, but the stems seemed rather short. On Graham Phillips' farm is a seedling 1 W-P which looks like

an improved Dear Me. It is probably the best pink trumpet to have been introduced. The smooth thick petals appear to have been chiseled out of marble, and the slender trumpet has the deep pink one has come to expect in modern daffodils. Last but not least the most distinctive pink is one that has recently been introduced by Brogden, named Conflict. This flower has a rounded white perianth, flat and smooth, and the deep pink coloring of the narrow cup bleeds into the base of the petals. This flower was considered as the premier pink at the local show held in Lower Hutt, while Vahu was the premier pink at the World Show held next door.

One seedling at the World Show which attracted some attention, from those in the know, was a Division 3 pink seedling raised by Jim O'More. The perianth was somewhat weak but the white cup had a fairly wide baby pink rim. Pink Jewel, another New Zealand seedling raised by Cotter, only has a wire rim of pinkish color and looks more like a displaced poet than a small-cupped pink.

A surfeit of yellow-reds exist down under. Nevertheless there was not much that could match the well grown Falstaffs which appeared to abound all over. Some flowers did, however, stand out among the crowd even though these were not always particular smooth or even show flowers. Peterman is an early Phillips seedling. It literally stands out in the crowd. The 2-ft. stalks carry the flowers well above the foliage. The short flaring cup is the very intense orange which daffodil fanciers call red (in their fancies). The cup fades a little towards the base but makes a very strong contrast to the strong yellow overlapping perianth. The 4-inch flowers stand out and call across the fields. A delightful flower was the very early cyclamineus seedling Patrol, also from the Phillips stable. This is reputed to have come from a cross between Beryl and Narvik. The flower is hardly smooth, but the contrast between the reflexed round canary yellow petals and the brilliant short red cup is startling. Phil Phillips does have under trial a long-trumpet red cyclamineus which is very smooth and in many respects comparable to or even surpassing Jetfire. Patrol on the other hand seems to be very vigorous and a generous increaser. It seems to be the kind that the Dutch could, and perhaps one day will, sell by the ton.

I was very impressed by two red perianthed flowers which I was able to compare with the best red perianths from the Richardson collection. One of these was Red Hot, bred by Jim O'More. This 3 R-R is one of the most intense all-reds I have seen to date. The petals are rounded and flat. Although the substance was not as heavy as Altruist or Sabine Hay the color seemed more intense. The cup in Red Hot is not as dark as usually found in other all-reds and this tends to intensify the color somewhat more. There were surprising numbers of flowers with red flushes in the perianth. Some are being used for the cut-flower market by Graham Phillips, but many are discarded, as the color in the perianth is not as intense as is now expected in modern red perianthed flowers. Tekapo, which is in the ancestry of many Southern Hemisphere all-reds, was quite disappointing in terms of both color and form, but it goes to show how color can be intensified and form improved if a little line breeding is undertaken. One of the most unusual of the Division 2 red cups was another Phillips seedling, Dyak. This flower has rounded petals of very heavy texture and a neat goblet shaped cup of intense orange-red. Splashes of orange-red at the base of the petals not only make the flower glow but seems to intensify the cup. The coloring in the petals is a

real orange-red rather than the pinky-biscuit-orange of the so-called all-reds. I suspect that it will be a real boon to breeders along this line of endeavor.

Among the 2 W-Y's three flowers stood out. Two Brogden introductions, Kareka and Tablet, had enormous perianths and the petals seemed to be very rounded; even the inner petals seemed almost to be themselves perfect circles. This is one of the features of Brogden flowers; the flat perianths are always very rounded. This third flower is Ceres, another seedling from Jim O'More which is also very rounded and seemed very popular in the North Island. None of these, however, have good color contrast, but the form is superb.

Rather surprisingly, reverse bicolors have received comparatively little attention. Everyone grows Daydream. I only saw two other reverses which seemed novel. Pryda by Brogden, was spectacular. This flower was bred from Lemonade  $\times$  Daydream and has a short flaring cup which was very white while the perianth was about the most intense yellow I have seen in reverses. This large flower might be useful for breeding back towards small-cupped reverses. Phil Phillips has just introduced a very smooth cyclamineus called Jingle. It does not reverse as well as some of the Mitsch seedlings but is one of those flowers which can be as smooth as custard. The broad petals overlap, but the straight cup lacks the flare and waist one would like to see in this division.

Chino is the Phillips contribution towards the pink cupped, yellow perianthed flowers. The perianth was amber-cream with lemon-beige highlights. It is not the lemon yellow of Milestone but rather more like the color of Amberjack. The cup was pink with amber tones. Looking at a row of the flowers gives more the impression of apricot than pink, although the pink color does deepen as the flower matures, especially around the rim of the cup. Most fascinating was a seedling of Phil Phillips which had a large smooth lemon perianth, quite rounded, and a trumpet-shaped white cup with a distinct wide clear pink rim. I am not sure if this measured Division 1 or 2, but it was a good quality show flower and a distinct color break.

Another distinctive flower from the Phillips group is the recently introduced Browning. It has a good white perianth and a trumpet-shaped cup which develops to a brownish red. This is obviously material which could lead to 1 W-O's and also crossed to the best of the Kilworth-Arbar siblings will introduce large flared cups into the 2 W-R's.

Two miniature seedlings stood out. One called Cupid appears to be a cross between *N. jonquilla* and *N. cyclamineus* and has many of the attributes of both parents. It produces a cluster of up to five petite golden flowers with windswept petals and a long unflared cup. Cupid was produced by Cooper. Another unnamed seedling between two bulbocodiums had a typical hoop petticoat flower but the edge of the corona had a very fancy little frill that made it most distinctive.

Looking back — despite the interesting color breaks I saw, my main impression is that the New Zealanders have gone in for form rather than color. They are fussier about the shapes of the corona than we and will not tolerate the irregularities that we sometimes endure in that part of the flower. Pointed petals are penalized, and they like their Division 3 flowers on the small side. I do think that unless we use the best that they have to offer we will start to fall behind as far as form is concerned. If we use the opportunity to combine the form they have with the great color and good form we already have, then magnificent blooms will await us in the future.

# BULLETIN BOARD

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. W. J. Perry of Staunton, Virginia, is appointed, effective immediately, Chairman of Public Relations to succeed Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, who resigned to become Chairman for Schools. Virginia Perry served with great distinction as a member of Meg Yerger's committee.

Effective April 28, Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, is appointed Chairman for Classification. Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover is giving up this position in preparation for becoming Editor of the Journal. Amy Anthony will be the person to be notified of any errors in present daffodil classifications and of any suggested changes in the system of classification.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

## FROM THE PUBLICATIONS CHAIRMAN

The four pages in the center of this issue are designed to revise the ADS Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils. All judges, show chairmen, and others who have the Handbook are advised to lift the four pages from the Journal and put them in the Handbook in place of pages 5-8. Other members will doubtless find the pages helpful in becoming familiar with the changes in the way daffodil forms and colors will be indicated from now on in shows and publications.

Some members have complained of receiving their December Journals late. A freak accident caused our computer service to be late in producing the necessary address labels. Labels were received by the Publications Chairman (in North Carolina) two days before Christmas, and the Journals were delivered to the Post Office (in Falls Church, Virginia) on December 29.

— MRS. W. O. TICKNOR, *Chairman*

## WORLD DAFFODIL CONVENTION — 1979

Great plans are being made across the ocean. The North Irish, the English, and the Dutch are planning a visit to their countries by American daffodil growers in April of 1979. The imaginative Brian Duncan, proprietor of Rathowen Gardens, and his colleagues in the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group issued a call for a World Convention. They were joined by John Lea and other English daffodil aficionados and by Matthew Zandbergen himself, the great daffodil Dutchman.

Definitive plans and an announcement should appear in the June Journal. Until then bear in mind the prospect of seeing the great London show, visiting in John Lea's garden at Dunley Hall, enjoying the beauty and charm of the Netherlands, walking among daffodils with Sir Frank and Lady Harrison at the Ballydorn Bulb Farm, admiring the Carncairn daffodils with Kate and Robin Reade at famed Broughshane in Northern Ireland. Daffodils with color and substance such as we seldom see will be on view at shows in Birmingham, in England, in Omagh and Ballymena in Northern Ireland, and in the fields of the great hybridizers and growers of the old world. The timing will permit everyone to attend the American Daffodil Society Convention in Boston that year.

## REGISTRATION FORM

ADS Convention, April 27-29, 1978

Sheraton Hotel, downtown Columbus, Ohio 43215

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Registration fee: before April 6 ..... \$65.00  
after April 6 ..... \$75.00

Registration includes: April 27, National Show, annual meeting, dinner;  
April 28, workshops, dinner; April 29, workshop, bus tour, lunch, dinner.

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes \_\_\_\_\_; No \_\_\_\_\_

Optional, on your own (so we may plan):

Golf \_\_\_\_\_; German Village tour April 27 \_\_\_\_\_

Please make check payable to: Grace Baird, Treasurer, and mail to Mrs.  
Hubert Bourne, Registrar, 1052 Shadyhill Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43221  
(Tel. 614-457-4526)

---

## HOTEL RESERVATION

Sheraton Hotel, 50 N. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43215

(Tel. 614-228-6060)

American Daffodil Society, April 27-29, 1978

Please submit by March 26, 1978.

\$32.00 Single ( )      \$40.00 Double ( )      \$83.00 Suite ( )

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

Arrival date \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_

Departure date \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_

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

Send the reservation form directly to the Sheraton Hotel at the above address with a deposit for the first night's lodging in order to protect accommodations.

*Announcement*

The American Daffodil Society

offers for sale

**DAFFODILS — To Show And Grow**

---

This classified list of over 8,000 daffodil names contains the *new* division listing and color coding of all daffodils registered since 1960 (including those registered in 1977) plus all miniatures; all recent show winners; as well as a great many others suggested by leading amateur and professional growers. Information is included as to breeder, date of registration, and bloom period.

---

This pocket size, 150 page, list is an essential aid to all judges, exhibitors, and show personnel and is an invaluable asset to all daffodil lovers.

**\$3.50**

Make check payable to American Daffodil Society. Price includes postage.

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.**  
**DAFFODIL CORNER, RT. 1, BOX 73A, TYNER, N.C. 27980**

## MORE ON MINIATURES

Everyone, and that means *everyone* in the ADS who shows and/or judges miniatures in particular as well as daffodils in general, should know that the new classification booklet, *Daffodils to Show and Grow*, shows classification changes made by the RHS affecting the Approved List of Miniatures. Please note that the various *double* forms of *species and wild hybrids* are now in Division 10 rather than in Division 4. This includes miniatures *Eystettensis* (capax plenus), Rip van Winkle (minor var. pumilus Plenus), and jonquilla Flore Pleno. Classification chairmen as well as the General Chairmen of 1978 shows should be very careful to help exhibitors place such entries in the correct class, and should be sure that the panels which judge miniature classes are aware of the change.

Elsewhere in the Miniature world, there has been nothing new since the December Journal. Perhaps now that spring is arriving we will hear from more regions about the new ground rules which are being discussed, we hope, across the country. Thus, as stated in the December Journal, the criteria for seedlings (miniature candidates) remains as printed on p. 25 of the *Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*.

— PEGGY MACNEALE, *Chairman, Committee on Miniatures*

*Correction:* In supplying classifications to the names of cultivars added to the Approved List of Miniatures in the December Journal, I did not know that the cultivar Sprite which had been approved was not the cultivar of that name bred by Brogden, registered in 1963, and classified 2 W-W, but an unregistered 1 W-Y bred by Gray and introduced by Jefferson-Brown about 1972. Growers, exhibitors, and judges are advised to correct their records. The approved miniature Sprite is 1 W-Y.— ROBERTA C. WATROUS, *Editor*

## SYMPOSIUM REPORTERS — 1978

Questionnaires were sent to 347 ADS members for the 1977 Symposium. The results of the replies are in *The Daffodil Journal*, December 1977, pages 30-34. Whether you were a reporter or not last year your cooperation in 1978 is needed to compile a worthwhile symposium. Send your evaluations to Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 96 Sandy Bay Drive, Poquoson, Va. 23662 before July 1, 1978. Since no forms will be sent out note the following instructions:

1. *Daffodils to Show And Grow* will be the authority for division listing and color coding.

2. If possible list 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choices in each subdivision and the approximate number of varieties you grow in each.

3. Consult the 1977 Symposium for the breakdown of Divisions 1-3. If you would like more subdivisions make them and perhaps there can be a separation of solid cups and rimmed ones in our report. Also, trumpets with yellow perianths and pink cups are becoming more popular. If you grow them report their performance.

4. Division 4 — Subdivide for one and more than one flower per stem and/or color.

5. Divisions 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 — Subdivide according to color.

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

Anyone who can spare a bulb of the following (or who knows where they 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
2 W-W	First Frost	Michael Yourshaw & Christine F. Rogers, 5900 N. 19th Street, Arlington, Va. 22205
2 Y-Y	Sir Watkin	Mrs. Margaret Frost, 2415 Fulton St., Berkeley, Calif. 94704
10 W-W	<i>N. watieri</i>	
1 W-W	Irish Rhapsody	John Reed, 1712 Dixie Highway, Lot 20, Crete, Ill. 60417
1 W-W	Polaris	
2 W-W	Avella	
2 W-YYO	Kinard	
2 Y-R	Red Rum	

## "FIND IT HERE"

CULTIVAR		
5 Y-Y	Ruth Haller	Gene and Gerry's Nursery, 39 E. Patrick St., Frederick, Md. 21701

## ADS JUDGING SCHOOLS

The following schools have been approved:

Course I, Dallas, Tex. March 20, 9 a.m., at Dallas Woman's Club, 7000 Park Lane. \$7.50, including lunch. Chairman: Mrs. W. D. Owen, 4565 Rheims Place, Dallas, Tex. 75205

Course I, Columbus, Ohio. April 30, 8 a.m.-3 p.m., at the Sheraton Hotel, downtown Columbus. \$5.00, not including lunch. Chairman: Mrs. Alfred E. Hanenkrat, 266 Floyd Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45415

Course III, Atlanta, Ga. March 18 (*not* 16), at Rich's auditorium, 45 Broad St. Chairman: Mrs. Maurice C. Abercrombie, Rte. 1, Box 331, Palmetto, Ga. 30368

All members who plan to attend the schools will find the articles on point scoring daffodils by Helen K. Link in the Journals for March 1976, September 1976, December 1976, March 1977, and December 1977 excellent preliminary reading. These articles give excellent additional information on the material that is covered in the sections of the course called "Characteristics and Point Scoring."

Chapters 1 through 3 of *Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*, as modified by the revised pages 5-8 included in the center pages of this issue, are good background reading.

For regions wishing to hold schools the following information may be useful:

1. Regional, state, or local chairman must be approved by the ADS President and Schools Chairman.

2. The local chairman must write to the Schools Chairman for a list of instructors who have been approved by the President and Schools Chairman.

The names of proposed instructors must be sent to the Schools Chairman and receive the approval of the President and Schools Chairman before invitations to instruct are issued.

3. At least two instructors must be used for each course and three are desirable. In a series of three schools it is desirable not to use any instructor more than twice.

—MRS. MERTON S. YERGER, *Schools Chairman*

## 1978 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

- March 4-5 — Santa Barbara, Calif. — by ADS members in the Central Coast Area at the Santa Barbara Museum of National History; information: Jay Pengra, 954 St. Katherine Dr., Flintridge, Calif. 91103.
- March 11-12 — Oakland, Calif. — by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Gardens, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: Jack Romine, 2065 Walnut Blvd., Walnut Creek, Calif. 94596.
- March 17-18 — Hernando, Miss. — State Show by the Garden Study Club at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Rd.; information: Miss Judy Faggard, 402 Toulahoma Rd., Rte. 3, Hernando 38632.
- March 18 — Camden, Ark. — State Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society at the First Presbyterian Church, 313 Greening St.; information: Mrs. Volta Anders, Sr., 1628 Maul Rd., N.W., Camden 71701.
- March 18-19 — La Canada, Calif. — Pacific Regional Show by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Dr.; information: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 17992 Norton St., Irvine, Calif. 92715.
- March 21 — Dallas, Texas — State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Woman's Club on Park Lane; information: Mrs. James K. Kerr, 3920 Cobblestone Dr., Dallas 75229.
- March 23-24 — Atlanta, Ga. — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society and the Atlanta Garden Center and its affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, 45 Broad St.; information: Mrs. Jeanne Lynch, Garden Center Chairman, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta 30302. (Two shows; see April 7-8 also)
- March 25-26 — Chapel Hill, N. C. — State Show by the Garden Club Council of Chapel Hill-Carrboro in the Totten Building at the North Carolina Botanical Garden; information: Mrs. W. K. Wilson, 1413 Poinsett Dr., Chapel Hill 27514.
- March 25-26 — Memphis, Tenn. — Southern Regional Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at Goldsmith Civic Garden Center; information: Mrs. Glenn L. Millar, Jr., 2126 Pete Mitchell Rd., Germantown, Tenn. 38038.
- April 1 — Madisonville, Ky. — State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society at the Madisonville-North Hopkins High School cafeteria; information: Mrs. Norvell H. Moore, 416 East Broadway, Madisonville 42431.
- April 1 — Princess Anne, Md. — by the Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank; information: Mrs. Richard Hall, 110 Linden St., Princess Anne 21853.
- April 1-2 — Fortuna, Calif. — by the Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Morning Club House, 608 Main St.; information: Mrs. Betty B. Allison, Rte. 1, Box 612, Fortuna 95540.

- April 1-2 — Gloucester, Va. — by the Garden Club of Gloucester at the Intermediate School on Route 17; information: Mrs. David L. Peebles, Lisburne, Ordinary, Va. 23131.
- April 1-2 — Lynchburg, Va. — by the Chestnut Hill and Progressive Garden Clubs at the Y.M.C.A., 12th and Taylor Sts.; information: Mrs. A. D. Thornhill, 1401 Taylor St., Lynchburg 24504.
- April 1-2 — Nashville, Tenn. — State Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Cheekwood; information: Dr. Theodore E. Snazelle, 504 Tobyllynn Dr., Nashville 37211.
- April 7-8 — Atlanta, Ga. — by the Georgia Daffodil Society and the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's Lenox Square auditorium, 3393 Peachtree Rd., N.E.; information: Mrs. Jeanne Lynch, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta 30302.
- April 8-9 — Hampton, Va. — Middle Atlantic Regional Show by the Tide-water Virginia Daffodil Society at the Holiday Inn (Coliseum) 1815 W. Mercury Blvd.; information: Mrs. Henning S. Rountree, Jr., 276 Harris Creek Rd., Hampton 23669.
- April 8-9 — Huntington, W. Va. — by the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs at the Huntington Civic Center, 3rd Ave. at 7th St.; information: Mrs. Curtis R. Davis, 79 Pine Hill Estates, Kenova, W. Va. 25530.
- April 8-9 — Washington, D.C. — by the Washington Daffodil Society, the National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts., N.E.; information: Miss Eleanor K. Hunn, 2317 N. Columbus St., Arlington, Va. 22207.
- April 12 — Roanoke, Va. — the Garden Club of Virginia Show by the Mill Mountain Garden Club at the Hotel Roanoke Exhibit Hall; information: Mrs. E. Reed Carter, 2734 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke 24014.
- April 14 — Chillicothe, Ohio — by the Adena Daffodil Society at the V. A. Hospital Recreation Room, Bldg. 212, information: Mrs. Goldie B. Vernia, 525 Seminole Rd., Chillicothe 45601.
- April 14-15 — Plymouth Meeting, Pa. — by the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society (PADS) at Plymouth Meeting Mall Grand Court; information: Mrs. James J. Tracey, 103 Haws Ave., Norristown 19401.
- April 18-19 — Chambersburg, Pa. — State Show by the Chambersburg Garden Club at the Recreation Center, South 3rd St.; information: Mrs. Saad Hasan, R.D. 3, Sheffield Dr., Chambersburg 17201.
- April 18-19 — Cincinnati, Ohio — Midwest Regional Show by the Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at Kenwood Mall (I-71 exit at Kenwood and Montgomery Rds.); information: Mrs. Neil Macneale, 524 Abilene Trail, Cincinnati 45215.
- April 19-20 — Baltimore, Md. — State Show by the Maryland Daffodil Society at Brown Memorial Church of Woodbrook, Charles St. and Woodbrook Lane (6200 block Charles St.); information: Mrs. Harry L. Williamson, Jr., 8200 Rider Ave., Baltimore 21204.
- April 20 — Islip, N. Y. — Long Island Daffodil Show by the South Side Garden Club at St. Mark's Parish House; information: Mrs. Joseph J. Lambert, 147 South Windsor Ave., Brightwaters, N. Y. 11718.
- April 20 — Princeton, N. J. — by the New Jersey Daffodil Society at the Unitarian Church, Route 206 and Cherry Hill Rd.; information: Mrs. Donald V. Reed, Jr., Cherry Valley Rd., R.D. 2, Princeton 08540.
- April 21 — Wilmington, Del. — Northeast Regional Show by the Delaware Daffodil Society at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 913 Wilson Rd.; informa-

- tion: Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, 535 Woodhaven Rd., West Chester, Pa. 19380.
- April 24 — Nantucket, Mass. — by the Nantucket Garden Club at the American Legion Hall; information: Mrs. Earle MacAusland, Box 298, Nantucket 02554.
- April 25 — Greenwich, Conn. — State Show by the Greenwich Daffodil Society and local garden Clubs at the Greenwich Boys Club, Horseneck Cave; information: Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., 3 Jofran Lane, Greenwich 06830.
- April 26-27 — Downingtown, Pa. — by the Garden Class of the Woman's Club of Downingtown at the Club House; information: Mrs. Edward M. Baker, Jr., R.D. 1, Hadfield Rd., Downingtown 19335.
- April 27-28-29 — Columbus, Ohio — National Show by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Sheraton Hotel; information: Mrs. William Pardue, 2591 Henthorne Rd., Columbus 43221.
- May 3 — South Hamilton, Mass. — New England Regional and Massachusetts State Show by the North Shore Garden Club at Wenham Community House, Day Rd.; information: Mrs. Charles G. Rice, P. O. Box 264, South Hamilton 01982.

## HERE AND THERE

Since our last issue newsletters from the Middle Atlantic and Southwest Regions, the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, and from Australia and New Zealand have reached us.

The 55 daffodil enthusiasts who met on October 15 at the Middle Atlantic Region meeting in Fredericksburg, Virginia, enjoyed a program that included travels in England, Ireland, and New Zealand, a panel discussion of daffodil health and culture, a group discussion of proposed changes in the rules affecting miniatures, and "An Evening of Nostalgia" featuring slides from Jan de Graaff of many daffodils of historical interest. There was also a bulb exchange and a daffodil boutique.

The January Newsletter of the Southwest Region brought news of a regional meeting planned for March 20 and 21, with Judging School Course I scheduled on March 20. The Arkansas State Daffodil Society, whose members ordered 350 varieties last year, will hold a meeting at the time of their show in March. The Texas Daffodil Society planned a meeting on January 26 and a tour to the garden of Mrs. C. R. Bivens at Overton, Texas, during the blooming season.

The January issue of CODS Corner, the Central Ohio Daffodil Society newsletter, arrived as we were reading and hearing of a disastrous blizzard sweeping across Ohio, but it brought the promise that spring would not be far behind, and news of the preparations local ADS members have been making for the entertainment of the convention visitors late in April.

The July 1977 Newsletter of the Australian Daffodil Society includes articles on a wide range of topics, as well as news of shows. The Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter of October 1977 reports show results from eight shows and some additional comments on daffodils in 1977.

## EVANS' HEAVEN IN SEVENTY-SEVEN

By FR. ATHANASIOS BUCHHOLZ, *St. Benedict, Oregon*

APRIL 14. 1. The first variety on my list is what connoisseurs call Ghost's Sister. Some like it better, and it is somewhat larger than Ghost 1 W-W. But Mr. Evans insists that it is not white according to his standards.

2. More intensification of genetic characteristics is going on in hybridizing for reverse bicolors from the Binkie and trumpet parentages.

3. Tournament 4 W-WRR was very eye-catching with its white longer petals and the inner ones fringed heavily with orange-red.

4. Empress of Ireland  $\times$  Celilo has given what some connoisseurs think is the best white trumpet, which I believe has won prizes in Eastern shows. Again, it does not measure up to Mr. Evans' standards of what is truly white.

5. Tillamook 2 W-O is a fine flower with a striking color in the crown which intensifies with age. It has not struck me hard enough to acquire it yet. And I am always grateful to look at a daffodil and find that here is something, thank heaven, that I can do without for the present moment!

6. The Marshfire  $\times$  Hotspur cross (N-36) is flourishing well. No final selections have been made from it yet. This is the group with the pure white perianths, which even open pure white. Only one or two need time to whiten with age as they mature. All the rest are white according to the expectation of Mr. Evans' severe standards. The crowns are not sunproof, and not many are truly brilliant; but there are some with very good red-orange color.

7. An Enmore  $\times$  Fiji double was not opening properly because of the weather, which was too warm at the moment. The driest winter—with only about one-third of the normal rainfall—since records have been kept also contributed to keep some varieties from their usual performance.

8. Various 2's with white perianths and red crowns keep coming from ancestors with only pink in them. Some have better perianths than those presently available. Quasar 2 W-PPR has perhaps more formal and less notched petals than Cool Flame 2 W-R. It is a very perfectly formed flower.

9. N-66 is a selection that Dr. Throckmorton insisted should not be discarded. It is a 2 Y-R. The color is consistently good in the crown even in rather bad weather. Ordinarily its perianth becomes "wingy," i.e. the individual petals bend in all directions, but sometimes it is surprisingly flat. It is usually the brightest thing in the field.

### **OREGON GROWN**

### **NOVELTY DAFFODILS**

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

*Write for free descriptive price list*

**MURRAY, W. EVANS**

Rt. 1, Box 525, Corbett, Oregon 97019

10. N-91 is the yellow-pink trumpet. Its ancestry is (Daydream × Lunar Sea) × Rima. This is noted because Mr. Mitsch's flower of the same class was open pollinated, and I believe that the ancestry of his flower is unknown.

11. There are various pink trumpets, and they all have Rima somewhere in the ancestry.

12. Chelan 2 Y-W seems to be one of Mr. Evans' favorites. Its swept-back perianth insures that the flower will always really open properly.

APRIL 19. 1. The Enmore × Fiji double has opened properly and is a very smooth, regular flower.

2. O-7. This is a flower which appeals very much to me personally, perfect in its class, of a distinctly different style. It has the round perianth of Green Island with the ruffled crown of Duke of Windsor. These two varieties are among its ancestors. It will offend purists, I suppose. Ruffled, expanded crowns usually cause notches in the perianths, but this flower has many perfect perianths. There is really no reason why perfectly formed perianths should not go with frilled crowns, for we have many yellow trumpets which have frilled edges on the end of their trumpets, but whose perianths have few if any notches.

I certainly appreciate the classic perfection of Broomhill, Iverpolly, and Misty Glen, all of which I grow with the utmost enjoyment. But there is still room for something entirely different and of a completely different style. Is it the old contrast between Renaissance and Baroque, classical and romantic? We have certainly passed the time when monstrous trumpets of Div. 1 are acceptable. However, when the circular perianths of Div. 2 or 3 have a well proportioned, even though highly ornamented or baroque crown, I see no reason why it should be judged ungainly or misshapen. Here the proportions

## **THE DAFFODIL MART**

offers

**A New, Full Color, Catalog**

showing

**120 Daffodils Most Popular  
For Show, Garden and Naturalizing.**

**Send \$1.00 for color catalog and for price list of  
over 500 daffodils including many miniatures.**

The display gardens are no longer open.

Mail order business only.

**Mr. & Mrs. BRENT C. HEATH**

**P.O. Box 112, North, Virginia 23128**

should not be between the crown and perianth, but between the perianth circle and the other concentric circles defined by the crown color and the crown ruffles, as long as the latter are neat and well defined. In such cases the eye of the flower takes on greater importance.

MAY 1. 1. Fettle 1 Y-Y stands out for its wonderfully perfect form and outstanding pose. It has that characteristic of slightly reflexed petals which again ensures that the flower will open properly.

2. L-46 is a group with Dallas and Smyrna ancestry. I think double whites were the aim here, but no doubles resulted. However, there is a host of flowers with poeticus perianths and yellow, or green-and-white eyes. It seems that Mr. Mitsch's Delightful and Grace Note just happened, but these of Mr. Evans have a recorded pedigree.

3. Limberlost  $\times$  Lostine gave a very white small cup of, in my estimation, perfect proportions with a flat, smooth, non-wrinkled crown.

4. Mr. Evans says that those who grow Foundling say that L-76 (Kewpie  $\times$  Everpink) is a dead ringer for that famous flower. No relation, though.

5. Brandy 2 Y-Y has a note to the effect that it is *very* good. This refers specially to pose, substance (or body) and vigor.

6. For me an outstanding row of seedlings was N-61. This is Spanish Gold  $\times$  Dividend. Late trumpets of good quality are always welcome since they are so few and most of them are not truly late.

7. Wizard 2 W-Y is perhaps not of highest quality, but to me it is outstanding because the near-trumpet crown verges on orange.

8. Chapeau 2 W-Y in my own patch was particularly admired by Mr. Brian Duncan when he visited in early April. It is a magnificent flower of fine color and perfect proportions.

An appreciation of the season at Evans' Heaven is not complete without a few words on the seductive subtlety of the muted yellows in 2 Y-Y's such as Protege, Cheddar, and their like; the search for stronger reverse bicolor contrasts; the evanescent tone changes in other color groups.

Besides these there are Mr. Evans' stated aim of always trying to attain purity and daintiness in pinks; the icy severity in judging whites. There is the clarity and contrast in bicolors, and the basic solidity in the doubles.

Then there are the things that just show up—unexpected but welcome guests: Alumna, Chorale, Buckskin, Foxfire, and Marshfire, a great feast of gourmet delights to arouse and content any palate.

## BALLYDORN BULB FARM

Killinchy, Newtownards, Co. Down, Northern Ireland

OFFERS many new and recent prize winning introductions and established show varieties all selected for vigour, substance, and depth of colour.

*The 1978 catalogue will be posted to everyone on our mailing list, and is also available on request.*

Special Seedling offer for early prepaid orders.

## COLOR FORECAST FOR POETS

By MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

Preview of orange as a poet color appears in *The Narcissus: It's History and Culture*, by F. W. Burbidge and J. G. Baker, published in 1875. On page 55 Mr. Burbidge refers to a fine early-flowered form of poet sent him by Mr. Barr in April 1874 that had the whole cup of a brilliant orange color.

Perhaps that flower was a forerunner for Otterburn 9 W-YOO of which we have heard it complained that Otterburn couldn't be a poet because of its color. The new Bon Bon and Tart by Mitsch, both color-coded 9 W-R, appear in photographs to be orange, at least to this writer's eye.

Some earlier poets that give, at some stage of their development, an impression of orange cups include Ace of Diamonds, Dinton Red, Lamplighter, Lights Out. Even the famed Horace, by Engleheart, known as a red-eyed poet, has an orange zone surrounded by the red rim at one stage. The species poet *N. poeticus radiiflorus poetarum* and the old 1907 Almira and the 20-years-later Edwina have in common the fact that an orange zone seems to color the whole eye on first opening.

That the amount of light, the minerals in the soil, the moisture, the temperature may influence color is likely and it would be very constructive if several growers of poets would report their own observations.

In the 1958 RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book a small article by Mr. Cyril F. Coleman mentioned on pages 122-123 "the typical creamy yellow colored perianth of young *N. poeticus* var. *verbanensis*". This remark triggers investigation of poet perianth color. Upon observation in the garden it is found that Sarchedon and Almira on first opening have ivory perianths.

### The Yellow Daffodil, Ltd. "DAFFODIL BOUTIQUE"

Handcrafted placemats, silk flowers,  
handpainted jewelry, stained-glass  
daffodils, English bone china, soap,  
daffodil florals, notepaper, napkins,  
and many other quality items with  
daffodils.

See you at the 1978 ADS Convention in Columbus

*Write for catalogue*

The Yellow Daffodil, Ltd.  
1987 Englewood Way  
Snellville, Georgia 30278

That a poet does not necessarily have a completely snowy white perianth is borne out by H. W. Pugsley in his *Narcissus poeticus* and its Allies in Journal of Botany, August 1915, pages 34-42. Species poets with white perianths tinged with yellow at the base include *poeticus* of Linnaeus, *majalis*, and *exertus*; those yellow or greenish at base include *hellenicus* and *verbanensis*. *Recurvus* is greenish at the base of its perianth. *Stellaris* has a greenish white perianth, while *radiiflorus* has yellow at the base of its greenish white perianth.

Since Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Coleman do not quite agree on the opening color of *verbanensis* it would be interesting to have further observation. Perhaps some people have seen a bluish tinge or a definite sea green in the perianths of some poets as they first unfold.

The almost unbelievable possibility of a distinctly yellow toned poet perianth is forecast at the bottom of page 70 of the RHS Daffodil Year Book, 1915 where Distich (Chapman) 9 is described in part: "The perianth is flat, imbricated, and when placed before the Committee was distinctly yellow toned, so much so that it is doubtful if it ever turns a pure white. A.M. (Show) 1915."

In the same yearbook on page 4 the promise of red perianths was hinted at with mention of Red Wing and Wilson's seedling showing a pink flush on the perianth. Finally now more than 50 years later we are told the red daffodil is here. Forecasting color is easy but fulfillment takes a long time!

## MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Sometime in Spring the frogs come up and start peeping. Before this the robins arrive and start hopping. Before this daffodil tips start peeking. Before any of this, however, daffodil people suddenly start thinking of pink cups and tall tazettas. They hunt up last year's catalogs and start rustling show schedules. They call one another and go out in the snow to look for green tips. Funny how all of these different "critters" know that Spring is coming.

Something unique has come into being and that is our Society's new book, "Daffodils to Show and Grow." Other plant societies have lists but I know of

MRS. J. ABEL SMITH

*Offers*

PINK DAFFODILS

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

Orchard House

Letty Green nr. Hertford, England

*Descriptive list free on application*

none that compare with ours in quantity of names and fullness of information. It doesn't include all daffodil names but no list ever has. For the information that it contains it has a very low price. Convention goes at Columbus should ask Dr. Tom Throckmorton to autograph their book. It's a first edition and may well be valuable in time.

Speaking of Columbus, Ohio, our ADS meeting will be something of a "World Convention" of its own. Planning on attending are Phil Phillips of New Zealand and Lindsay Dettman of Australia. John Lea (inventor of Inverpollly, Loch Stac, and Achduart) will come if his duties as High Sheriff permit. Sir Frank Harrison will come if his judging will allow. Kate Reade will be at Columbus and we have reason to hope that Barbara Abel Smith will attend. Brian Duncan is sitting on the fence at this time, torn between his duties at home and his desire to join his good friends in Columbus. Of course, it would not be a proper convention without Matthew Zandbergen and Nell Richardson. A late rumor cropped up that Clarrie Andrews of New Zealand will join us.

Speaking of Clarrie Andrews brings to mind his incredible catalog. It must be seen to be believed. It is large, 8½ by 11 inches, printed on coated stock, beautifully illustrated in full color with Mitsch and Richardson daffodils, and contains 60 pages that list and describe a very great many different daffodils, over 1,550, and he says he grows them all. He sells this catalog for \$3.00 but returns that much in bulbs on receipt of an order. As a book descriptive of daffodils of today it is easily worth the money. His address is Clarrie L. Andrews, River Terrace, Brightwater, Nelson, New Zealand.

PREDICTIONS FOR 1978. Most Best in Show winners will be 2c's (oops, 2 W-W or more likely 2 W-GWW.) There will be more seedling daffodils entered by their originators than ever before this year. Exhibitors will discover how easy the new color coded classification is to use. We will see, many of us for the first time, daffodils with yellow perianths and red trumpets, large cups and trumpets with yellow perianths (usually pale) and pink coronas. Reverse-bicolor jonquils will be a strong class of their own. Highfield Beauty will sweep the tazetta classes except where it competes with wonderful old Silver Chimes. More and more collars will be growing in gardens. Pannill daffodils will be offered for sale and will be sold out immediately. Grant Mitsch and family will release some startling new cyclamineus hybrids. Roberta Watrous' miniature seedlings will win wherever they are shown.



## J. GERRITSEN & SON

Daffodil raisers since 1900  
and GOLD MEDAL WINNERS for  
COLLARS and SPLIT CORONAS

*New and Attractive*

Send for descriptive list

BOX 86

VOORSCHOTEN, HOLLAND

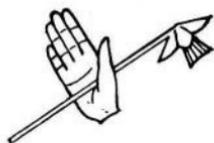
## RANDOM NOTES ON DIVISIONS 1 AND 2 IN 1977

By MRS. BEN ALLEN THOMAS, *Shelbyville, Kentucky*  
(From her *Symposium report*)

I have added very few varieties in Division 1 during recent years. Arctic Gold surpassed all of the ones I saw in shows or read of in the catalogs. Inca Gold is a beautiful intense gold, but the trumpet is not all that is to be desired. Up Front is one I like, but in many ways I prefer Prologue and delightful Effective. When Luna Moth is good here it is really the show winner. I hope Panache will settle down and do better. It is a good shape but smaller than most 1 W-W's. Lunar Sea is still the most dependable for me, though Rich Reward is superior in color. It didn't bloom at all this year. Rima often-times is a bit rough, and doesn't seem to me to belong in Division 1, while Rosedew appears to be a trumpet but is classified as 2 W-P.

Golden Aura and Top Notch are welcome additions in Division 2, as they have cups that look like cups. I had lovely Ormeau, Galway, Butterscotch, and others, but their cups look like trumpets. Patrician is a wonderful flower with good substance and deep, deep gold, but looking at it in the bed you would think it was a trumpet. Golden Aura has marvelous substance, and was a wee bit superior to Top Notch this year, but not every year. I grew Oneonta this year for the first time, and I was disappointed in the color. Flaming Meteor came *all yellow* this season; Falstaff bloomed early and missed the heat and it really was lovely. I have a row of Ceylon, planted in an old chicken yard, that just can't be surpassed. I have grown Lemnos for years and it is always just the same. Euphony isn't quite as good as to color.

### **Carncairn Daffodils Ltd.**



**"GOLD MEDAL"**

Offer

*Something New Every Year*  
and All the Old Favorites

CARNCAIRN LODGE, BROUGHSHANE,  
CO. ANTRIM, N. IRELAND  
Telephone BROUGHSHANE 216

Of all my daffodils Festivity is my real favorite. I have a row of it also in the chicken yard — every bloom seems to be a blue-ribbon winner. Now that it is inexpensive it is the one I tell all the beginners to get, and they are bound to want others. The whites suffered from the weather more than the other varieties. Ave came before the freeze and was very lovely, also Zero, but most of the white ones were badly damaged. Sleeven stood up under the same conditions and lasted a long time. Have you ever grown Canby? I put a blossom of Canby and one of Romance in separate containers and studied them for about ten days, and Canby won. The delicate shading of color — lavenders and rose and pink — as the blossom matures is almost unbelievable. Tangent is a good pink also, much like Accent but it blooms later. I pass over Daydream and Bethany as they need no praise. I have found Charter to be a most satisfactory 2 Y-W. Its color and shape leave nothing to be desired, and it remains fresh in the garden for a long time. I do not like to belittle a variety, but Cloud Nine is lacking somewhere. The first year it came with two blooms on a stem, and this year was very much smaller than I thought it should be. Evidently the judges liked it, as I won blue ribbons with it in both single and vase-of-three classes. It looks like a small trumpet.

## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

### *From the Hybridizing Robin*

I think I have described my dessicator before, but it is a peanut butter jar fitted with a Styrofoam disc; holes have been melted in the disc to hold gelatin capsules of pollen. I use calcium chloride as a dessicant, but others use silica gel. I do not freeze mine; just set it on a shelf in the utility room where the temperature probably varies from 50° to 80° F. The Soleil d'Or pollen used on Minimus and Little Gem this year had been in the dessicator for over a year and I think was still viable.

—GEORGE E. MORRILL

To brag just a bit, our seedlings were our best daffodils—in a poor daffodil year (1977) — and they made by far the biggest, hardest bulbs that we dug. We made a Red, White, and Blue Ribbon entry and got a red ribbon. Our Snow Gem × Arbar cross took the blue in a crowded 3 W-R class. We'll select out a clone next year and register it . . . Late in the season we turned up with a real prize. It was a Daydream × *N. jonquilla* cross and was the reverse of the coloring of Daydream and had its good form and substance. The cup was a bright lemon yellow and the white perianth was overlaid by highlights of bright yellow that were stronger near the cup. It had two florets and the tall stem of a jonquil. It first bloomed in 1976 but was not as good as this year.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

## EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER TO PHIL PHILLIPS

Your article on narcissus fly in the September Journal was excellent. One sentence, ". . . the writer has even caught one at planting time." has helped to rid me of the reputation for paranoia on the subject. Two years ago we had a very long and warm autumn and I saw one on October 22. This year was the same and I caught one on October 16, not on the bed of myrtle where I had seen it at noon, but later on that afternoon resting on a veltheimia growing under lights in my cellar. The following week I caught another in the same place. They are both (authentically identified by Nell Richardson when she was here in December) in a jar of Formalin ready to be shown to unbelievers in the spring. The cellar door will henceforth be closed while planting.

In another jar in an unused icebox is a grub-filled bulb, one of three received this fall. It is aired occasionally and hopefully will hatch to give further proof that this beast does exist.

I agree that Chlordane crystals under the bulb are not all that effective and have found that too heavy a dose of same can get mushy and contribute to rot. My precautions include dusting with Chlordane at planting time, at least a teaspoon of the crystals poured into the foliage early in May, a periodic spraying of the foliage while ripening and, of course, nets at the ready all over the garden. The minor bulbs, especially muscari, and iris get the same treatment. A friend in Westchester County found the grubs in lilies she was dividing this fall—now they too must be treated. Are flies taking over the world?

— CATHY RILEY

### *Daffodils of Distinction*

BEAUTIFUL PRIZE-WINNING BLOOMS

from our

Vigorous, Healthy Bulbs

Over 250 varieties - exciting novelties and show favourites are listed in our free catalogue available from

Rathowen

daffodils



'KNOWEHEAD' DERGMONEY OMAGH CO. TYRONE  
NORTHERN IRELAND

## DAFFODIL SEEDS, LAETITIA, AND A VIRGINIA LADY

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Tyner, North Carolina*

Beauty is found not only in daffodils but in daffodil people. This story is a romance that tells of a strong affection I developed for a lady I never met. For years I have acted as a distributor of daffodil seeds, a sort of Johnny Appleseed, and my rewards for this have been great. From the other side of the world Phil Phillips of New Zealand and his compatriot Jim O'More sent thousands of seeds in 1977 for American growers. This was announced in our Journal and many requests for seeds came to me, most with an interesting message.

One request resulted in a friendship too brief and in an adventure I will always remember. In June I received a letter from Mrs. Alfred K. Lorraine of Richmond, Virginia. With enthusiasm expected from youth and with the graciousness expected from a Virginian, Louise Lorraine asked for some New Zealand seed. Her two-page letter was so charming it was printed in our September Journal and is well worth rereading. In it she tells that at age 82 she might be foolish in planting daffodil seed, but the whole letter tells of one who is youthful at heart and who loved daffodils. She said also that Laetitia was her favorite tazetta.

Such a letter required a response and her mention of Laetitia provoked a dialogue. Laetitia is by all accounts a lovely thing but a poor multiplier and is no longer on the market. I mentioned that I had once had a bulb of Laetitia but that I had given it to a most deserving friend by that name. I said also that perhaps Laetitia could be propagated by twin scaling and even be put back on the market. Back from Mrs. Lorraine came a card stating that she had lifted Laetitia earlier this year, five bulbs—the same number she had had for years—and replanted them. However, she dug up one of them "rooted and sprouted" and sent it to me. I was admonished that I must keep this one and, after I had seen it bloom I might twin scale it in hopes that it could be enjoyed by others.

Digging it when she did worried Mrs. Lorraine and she was quite concerned as to the bulb's health. It looked fine as I gently poked and squeezed it, but in response to her worrying I soaked it for half an hour in formaldehyde and promptly planted it the same day it arrived. In fact I put it in the

### **MODERN SHOW DAFFODILS**

SPECIALISING IN NEW ZEALAND RAISED VARIETIES;  
SUPERB CREATION OF THE HYBRIDIST'S ART

*Send for beautifully illustrated free Catalog*

**DAVID BELL**

BOX 23-036, TEMPLETON, CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND

middle of a row of New Zealand and Australian daffodil bulbs that I was planting at the time. A lively card, dated October 18, 1977, from Mrs. Lorraine came in the same mail as the bulbs and she expressed her concern about Laetitia, told of planting the New Zealand daffodil seeds, and told of the promise that spring held for her.

A few days later I received word that on October 20 the Daffodil Lady of Richmond had collapsed and died at a garden club meeting. Her friends wrote and told how Mrs. Lorraine had said she must send me the bulb of Laetitia now as she could not afford to wait. If tender loving care will cause Laetitia to flourish and to multiply then it certainly will. Perhaps a few years from now a new daffodil will bloom in Richmond and Louise Lorraine will have provided a New Zealand beauty for her daffodil corner.

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

"My daffodils are up and growing" said a note in a Christmas card from a friend. The unusual part of this story was the fact that the daffodils were growing in a garden in northern Missouri. This is most early for a planting so far north and my friend was quite concerned about the consequences.

For some strange reason, the daffodils seem to sense the nature of a coming winter. Several years ago almost all of my daffodils were up and growing by mid-November. Obviously I was apprehensive throughout the winter for them. When the blooming season arrived there was good bloom. Apparently those daffodils knew that the approaching winter would be a mild one. Again, I recall a severe cold blast in late March that froze everything to the ground.

The color variations among the many daffodils is difficult to understand. Several of the growers in Virginia have discussed this trait without coming to any conclusions. The generally accepted explanation is that a cool and moist blooming season will produce the colors in daffodils. It has also been stated that a cold winter will bring out the best color, and that hot and dry weather diminishes the intensities of the colors. Some thought that daffodils in Virginia were the poorest in several seasons last spring. Daffodils in the Washington, D. C., area were so poorly colored that it became difficult to recognize some of them. Yet, there was one bloom of Kilworth that had the greatest color intensity that had been seen. In my garden I have problems

*Engleheart Cup Winner — 1971, 1973, 1975, 1976 & 1977*

**JOHN LEA**

*For Gold Medal Daffodils*

**The Finest Exhibition and Modern Hybrids**

*Send for descriptive price list, sent out in March, 1978*

Dunley Hall, Stourport-on-Severn  
Worcestershire, England

with the pink cups. Last season some of my pink cups were white, and a casual inspection of the flowers would indicate a 2 W-W classification.

Some of the reverse colors are equally difficult to understand. In some seasons this reverse quality is outstanding, while in other seasons the flowers simply will not reverse. It is obvious that these colors are more pronounced in some areas and not so in others. All Oregon flowers that I have seen have had excellent colors. A partial explanation may lie in the mineral content of the soil. I have always had the idea that iron in the soil would bring out the intensities of color. Other minerals could play a role with colors.

It has been determined that the lily plant is highly selective in its mineral intake. In certain stages of growth the lily will absorb more minerals than at other times. When the blossoms are in formation there is a highly selective intake. Could it be that our daffodils are also selective in mineral absorption at the various stages of growth? It could be that moist soils are more free to yield these minerals to the plant.

Invitations are being issued to join a robin. The poeticus robins are under the direction of the capable and talented Mrs. Merton Yerger. Other robins are general robins, regional robins, men's robins, and the hybridizing robin. There is much hybridizing by some of our amateur growers. In time there will be some new daffodils appearing on the show table and in the general market.

## CHARLES H. MUELLER Bulb Specialist

River Road, New Hope, Pa. 18938

### WORLD'S FINEST BULBS

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

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

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

*Write for Special Daffodil Offer or Fall Folder.*

## **PEONIES, Queen of Flowers**

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

*Join the American Peony Society  
Dues \$7.50, paid annually. Bulletin published quarterly.  
Send for list of publications.*



**AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY**  
250 INTERLACHEN RD., HOPKINS, MINN. 55343

## **HEMEROCALLIS (Daylilies)**

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

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

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



**ONLY \$7.50 PER YEAR**  
**Join THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY**  
**Mrs. Arthur W. Parry, Secretary-Editor**  
**Signal Mountain, Tennessee 37377**

*Does Your Garden Color End Too Soon?*

**Join the NATIONAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY**  
and enjoy colorful blooms until frost.

Your membership includes 5 issues of The  
CHRYSANTHEMUM. Also free BEGINNER'S HANDBOOK.

Annual dues \$7.50 Write to:  
B. L. Markham, Secretary  
2612 Beverly Blvd., S.W.  
Roanoke, Va. 24015

## SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

### Slide sets:

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Show Winners                          | 5. 107 from Grant Mitsch     |
| 2. Symposium Favorites                   | 6. Miniatures                |
| 3. Novelties and Newer Varieties         | 7. Arrangements of Daffodils |
| 4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special) | 8. Daffodils in Britain      |
| 9. Species and Wild Forms.               |                              |

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

Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, Rte. 2, Lebanon, Tenn. 37087

---

Membership application forms. No charge.

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

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

Daffodils — To Show and Grow, 1977 .....	\$ 3.50
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 Allan .....	12.95
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank .....	\$15.00; with binder 17.50
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal .....	3.40
Set of at least 15 numbers of Daffodil Journal .....	4.00
Single copies of Daffodil Journal .....	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1957/8, 1964 .....	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures, 1975 .....	two 13-cent stamps ea.
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Books ( <i>new copies</i> ):	
1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .....	3.00 ea.
1967, 1968, \$3.50 ea.; 1969, 1970, \$4.25 ea.; 1971 .....	5.50
1971 Daffodil Season Report .....	2.00
Daffodils 1972, 1973, 1974 .....	3.00 ea.
Daffodils 1975, 1976 .....	3.50 ea.
Daffodils 1977 .....	4.25
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book ( <i>used copies, as available</i> ):	
Write for years on hand with prices	
Show entry cards .....	500 for \$11.00; 1000 for \$20.00

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

## AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

Daffodil Corner, Rt. 1, Box 93A

Tyner, N.C. 27980

*Distinctive Daffodils*  
*for*  
*Show and Garden*

Specializing in pinks, reverse bicolors, and species hybrids

NOTICE

The Daffodil business operated under the name of Grant E. Mitsch will in the future be managed by Mr. & Mrs. Richard Havens, to whom future inquiries and letters may be directed. We thank each of you for your loyalty in the past, making this business possible, and trust you will continue to do business with the Havens, our daughter and son-in-law.

Signed **Grant and Amy Mitsch.**

Among new introductions from Grant E. Mitsch are scheduled:

CANARY 7a a species hybrid reverse bicolor

FIREFLAME 2a a brilliant red and yellow

HERON 2b A very large pink

HUMMINGBIRD 6a miniature cyclamineus hybrid

RESPLENDENT 2a red and yellow show flower

SNOW FRILLS 2d strong reverse bicolor

Our 1978 catalog is scheduled for early March publication. It is free to ADS members. Please request a copy if you do not get one by April 10th. Due to limited stocks of many varieties, it may be well to order early to avoid disappointment.

Our goal is to continue to produce top quality bulbs and distinctive new varieties.

**Mr. & Mrs. Richard Havens**  
***Grant E. Mitsch Daffodils***  
**P.O. Box 218**  
**Hubbard, Oregon 97032**