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THE 1982 DAFFODIL SHOWS

MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, Jackson, Mississippi

Drawn by the magnet of the four spectacular Gold Quinn entries being staged in Cheekwood's Botanical Hall, I stood amid a swirl of low-pitched comment and prediction, analysis and wonder, talking to fellow Robin members Otis Etheredge of South Carolina and Richard Ezell from Pennsylvania.

"What kind of season did you have in Mississippi?" one of them queried.

He shouldn't have given me such an opening! I launched into a tirade against late February sleet and snow which leave ice on the ground for a week and turn a four by twenty bed of Erlicheer to green mush, and against hailstorms that devastate display tour gardens and one's own flowers the Saturday night before our show.

"Just a normal daffodil season," the other one gently interrupted.

Some year, somewhere, someone will send in a show report and tabulate blooming dates clustered right at show time, a long misty spring where "the rain will never rain 'till after sundown," where snows end with Groundhog Day and dry winds never blow 'till May, where neither sleet nor snow nor mudslides hinder out-of-town exhibitors. Someday, but not this year.

And it wouldn't be a normal daffodil season if it were.

What kind of spring was it for the daffodils of '82?
Hailstorms in Fortuna two days before their show—but the quality of blooms exhibited was still high. Snow, sleet, hail and deep freezes the week of the Scottsburg show, but eight exhibitors came through magnificently, according to Helen Trueblood, who added cryptically, “Maybe next spring will be better or worse.” A cold, late winter in Washington, “but in thirty-three years our show has never been cancelled,” reported Roberta Watrous. A snowstorm April 6-8 in Lawrence, “but the daffodils survived.” Only two shows, that of the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society and that of the Kentucky Daffodil Society, had to be called off because of weather, which Philadelphia chairman Barbara Keenan termed “vile and dastardly—two snowstorms which had the same effect on the daffodils as an A-bomb.”

But Elizabeth Mann in Edgewater reported “Beautiful weather for the public!” An unusually ebullient Wells Knierim sent an unusually exuberant report from Cleveland, which is often plagued with uncooperative weather at show time; and Mary Cartwright out-prophesied the entire Tennessee Weather Service and produced a gorgeous sunny day for our tour of Nashville gardens.

In other words, a normal daffodil season.

FEWER BLOOMS BUT MORE SHOWS

The total number of daffodils entered in 1982 shows was down about 800 from 1981’s record high, but the 23,139 blooms were staged in a record thirty-six shows, four more than last season. Five of these were making ADS reports for the first time. Welcome to two new shows in Mississippi—The Central Mississippi Daffodil Society show in Clinton, and the Oxford Garden Club’s Daffodil show—to the Lawrence, Kansas, Daffodil Club (not an ADS show), to the London Town Public House and Gardens show in Edgewater, Maryland, and to the show of the Garden Club of Dublin, New Hampshire.

Appropriately for a normal daffodil season, the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society Show in Hampton led all the rest, with 1,772 blooms. Second with 1,557 was the Midwest Regional show in Columbus, sponsored by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society. The Garden Club of Gloucester, Virginia, show was third with 1,392 daffodils, followed closely by the National Convention show in Nashville with 1,377. Others topping the 1,000-bloom mark were Atlanta, with 1,212, Cincinnati with 1,131, and Baltimore, with 1,088.

THE QUINN MEDAL

Mary Lou Gripshover won a spirited competition for the Gold Quinn Medal awarded at the National Convention Show in Nashville, defeating three other excellent entries. Her collection, which exhibited freshness and perfection of form, included sixteen large-cups. Cultivar names finding their way into most notebooks included Silent Valley, Ken’s Favorite, Tristram, Stromboli, and Richhill.

1982 witnessed five winners of the Silver Quinn Medal, going to first-time winners with collections of twenty-four cultivars from no less than five divisions. Judy Faggard’s medal winner in Hernando was a strong collection of large-cups balanced by 5s, 6s, and 7s. Loch Stac, Precedent, and Tutankhamun were special crowd-pleasers. David Cook, in Atlanta, won his first Quinn with a colorful mix of British, Irish and Oregon blooms, including Suede, Loch Naver, Rival, Torridon, and Ariel.

At the late edge of the season, Mrs. David Spitz won a Quinn Silver Medal in Cleveland with an impressive array of newer cultivars such as Dailmanach, Misty Glen, Loch Lundie, Sea Rose, and Ghost. Michael Magut’s Quinn Medal
The Gold Quinn Medal collection in Nashville included: (left to right) top, Oregon Gold, Bee Mabley, Old Satin, Ballymoss, Irish Rover, Richhill, Ulster Maiden, and Moonshine; center, Evenlode, Slieveboy, Stromboli, Amber Light, Trillick, Salome, Yosemite, Irish Minstrel; bottom, Tristram, Ave, Standfast, Ken’s Favorite, Salmon Spray, Falstaff, Silent Valley, and Kingscourt.

collection in Greenwich was another Irish-Oregonian mix, with Chapeau, Templepatrick, Jolly Roger, Salmon Spray, Butterscotch, Ringmaster, and Pipit among the most talked-about blossoms. In the final show of 1982, Julius Wadekamper won a Quinn Medal in St. Paul with a group of daffodils which featured Foxfire, Kimmeridge, Buckskin, Cloud Nine, Eggshell, and Palmyra.

Four Quinn Silver Ribbons were presented to ADS members who had previously won a Silver Quinn Medal. Gerard Wayne’s Silver Quinn Ribbon collection in LaCanada was noted for brightness of color and elegant presentation and included Resplendent, Torridon, Loch Carron, and Jovial.
Mr. Wayne’s Quinn Ribbon collection in LaCanada included: top, Resplendent, Meldrum, Loch Loyal, Rameses, Torridon, Arctic Gold, Loch Owskeich; second row down, Aurum, April Message, Arawannah, Loch Carron, Ballydorn 72 Viking × 1, Queenscourt, Sweet Prince; third row down, Mitsch C-59/5, Wheatar, Nymphette, Canary, Willet; bottom, White Caps, Mitsch C-5/4, Jovial, Mitsch E-20/1, and Greenlet.


THE WATROUS MEDAL

ADS’s Mr. President was the only 1982 winner of the Watrous Medal. Quentin Erlandson, at the Baltimore show, won the Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal for a collection of twelve miniatures, representing at least three divisions. He coaxed bloom from the shy-to-blossom Canaliculatus and triandrus concolor, and brought a traditional listing of miniature favorites to perfection.

Five Watrous Silver Ribbons were awarded to exhibitors who had won Watrous medals in previous shows. All five of these used at least four of the species miniatures in their winning collections. Harold Koopowitz, in LaCanada, added four of his own seedlings, plus Jumble, Havera, and Picoblanco. Fred Pollard in Hampton chose miniature favorites Segovia, Xit, and Sundial; Polly Brooks in Gloucester added Curlylocks, Quince, Pixie, and Havera; Mrs. Hubert Bourne in Columbus selected Sun Disc, Snipe, and Quince; and Helen Link’s winning Watrous Ribbon entry in Indianapolis featured Petit Buerre, Sea Gift, Tete-a-Tete, and Mite, plus her own much-acclaimed seedling #972, juncifolius × t. albus, which also won the Miniature Gold Ribbon.
THE BRONZE RIBBON

Awarded only at Regional shows, the Bronze Ribbon is presented to a collection of twelve cultivars, three stems each. An unusually large number of Bronze Ribbons were awarded in 1982, as experienced exhibitors won in five of the regional shows.

In the Southern Region, Ted Snazelle won the Bronze Ribbon at Hernando with a strongly Irish entry, including Empress of Ireland, Downpatrick, Ormeau, Glenwherry, and Dove Wings. In the Southwest Region, Mrs. J.C. Dawson's entry at Morrilton featured tazettas and smaller blooms, plus Snow Gem, Camelot, and Sun 'n Snow.

In Atlanta, JayDee Atkins exhibited old standards well-grown, such as Arctic Gold, Ballygarvey, Tahiti, Glenwherry, and Daydream, accented by the grace and charm of Rippling Waters, Sweetness, and Charity May, for the Southeast Region winner.

Kathy Andersen's Bronze collection which greatly impressed show visitors at Wilmington in the Northeast Regional show included Quail, Corofin, Olympic Gold, Foundling, Arndilly, Rich Reward, Woodvale, Torridon, Lenz, Madrid, and Silent Valley.

Handy Hatfield's Midwest Region winner at Columbus was a pink-and-white collection of Pink Easter, Rainbow, Foundling, Bluebird, Saberwing, and Broomhill, with the smooth yellow hues of Symphonette, Golden Aura, and Euphony as counterpoint.

Left: Mr. Erlandson's medal-winning Watrous collection included Yellow Xit, Rikki, Xit, Pango, Segovia, Sundial, Stafford, Minnow, Clare, N. t. concolor, Canaliculatus, and Hawera. Right: Euphony won the White Ribbon for Handy Hatfield in Columbus and the Gold Ribbon for Otis Etheredge in Atlanta.
THE GOLD AND WHITE RIBBONS

New exhibitors planning a show garden of daffodils might well look to the roster of those flowers which win Gold or White Ribbons in several shows across the nation, proving their beauty and stamina in varying climates. In the past four years, Golden Aura has appeared in this select group three times, and Broomhill and Bushtit twice.

Woodvale won the Gold both at Indianapolis and at Wilmington; Cantatrice took the White in Dallas and the Gold at Princess Anne; Bushtit the White in Oxford and in Chillicothe; and Quetzal the White in Edgewater and the Gold in Dublin. Golden Aura was the Gold and White winner in Clinton, and the White champion in Shrewsbury; Euphony won Gold in Atlanta, White in Columbus; a pair of Gols went to Broomhill, in Nantucket and in Downingtown; and another Gold due to Surfside, in Chillicothe and in Greenwich.

Eight ADS members won Gold and/or White Ribbons in at least two shows this season. Jay Pengra was the Gold winner at Corona del Mar, the White Ribbon winner in LaCanada. Ted Snazelle won the Gold and White in Clinton and added the White Ribbon in Hernando. Elizabeth Entrikin, who won the Gold Ribbon in Hernando, repeated this honor in Memphis. Sandra Solomon won White Ribbons in Hampton and in Gloucester; Helen Link was a Gold winner in chillicothe, a White Ribbon winner in Indianapolis; and Kathy Andersen won the White Ribbon in Chambersburg and both Gold and White in Wilmington. Mrs. George F. Parsons won the White Ribbon in Princess Anne, the Gold at Gloucester; and Mrs. David Frey won White Ribbons with cyclamineus both at Scottsburg and Chillicothe.

Winners are listed with the name and place of the show, the number of blooms entered, and the date on which the show opened. (G=Gold, W=White)

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<td>Icon G</td>
<td>Jay Pengra</td>
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<td>Mitsch sdlg #C59/5W</td>
<td>Marta Wayne</td>
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<td>Texas Daffodil Society, Dallas; 374; 3/12</td>
<td>Grand Monarque G</td>
<td>Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr.</td>
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<td>Southern California Daffodil Society, LaCanada; 673; 3/13</td>
<td>Gay Ruler G</td>
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<td>Inverpoly G</td>
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<td>Central Mississippi Daffodil Society, Clinton; 432; 3/13</td>
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<td>Southern Regional; Hernando, Miss.; 729; 3/20</td>
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<td>Shieldaig W</td>
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<td>Southwest Regional and Arkansas State, Morrilton</td>
<td>Green Quest G</td>
<td>Mrs. Laura Lee Cox</td>
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<td>Oxford Garden Club, Oxford, Mississippi; 305</td>
<td>Mitsch sdlg.A34/32 G</td>
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<td>Southeast Regional, Atlanta, Georgia; 1,212</td>
<td>Euphony G</td>
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<td>Tennessee State, Merry Weeder Garden Club, Memphis; 406</td>
<td>Arndilly G</td>
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<td>North Carolina State, Chapel Hill; 736</td>
<td>Canisp G</td>
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<td>National Convention Show; Nashville, Tenn.; 1,377</td>
<td>Balalaika G</td>
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<td>Somerset County Garden Club, Princess Anne, Md.; 457</td>
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<td>Tidewater Daffodil Society, Hampton, Va.; 1,772</td>
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<td>Garden Club of Gloucester, Virginia; 1,392</td>
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<td>Washington Daffodil Society, Washington, D.C.; 204</td>
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<td>Surfside G</td>
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<td>London Town Public House and Gardens, Edgewater, Md.; 450</td>
<td>Chelan G</td>
<td>Sandra Solomon</td>
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<td>Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society, Cincinnati; 1,131</td>
<td>Bethany G</td>
<td>Mrs. Wynant Dean</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania State, Chambersburg; 680</td>
<td>Fiery Flame G</td>
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<td>Mrs. Marvin Anderson</td>
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SHOW                  WINNING CULTIVAR                  EXHIBITOR

Maryland Daffodil Society, Baltimore; 1,088; 4/20        Homestead G    Sputnik W                  Mrs. J. Waller Harrison
                                                         Joseph Stettinius

Indiana State, Indianapolis; 655; 4/22                  Woodvale G    Puppet W                  Donald Sauvain
                                                         Mrs. Goethe Link

Connecticut State, Greenwich; 311; 4/22                Surfside G    Torridon W                  Mrs. John T. Haskell
                                                         Mrs. John T. Haskell

Northeast Regional, Wilmington, Delaware; 623; 4/23    Woodvale G    Silent Valley W                  Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen
                                                         Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen

New Jersey Daffodil Society, Shrewsbury; 650; 4/24    Arbar G       Golden Aura W                  Richard G. Kersten
                                                         Richard G. Kersten

Midwest Regional, Columbus, Ohio; 1,557; 4/24          Starmount G    Euphony W                  Handy Hatfield
                                                         Handy Hatfield

Nantucket Garden Club, Nantucket, Mass.; 280; 4/26     Broomhill G

Western Reserve Daffodil Society, Cleveland, Ohio; 562; 4/27

New England Regional Worcester, Mass.; 878; 5/7         Green Pearl G    Dallas W                  Michael A. Magut
                                                         Mr. & Mrs. Charles Anthony

Garden Class of the Woman's Club, Downingtown, Pa.; 592; 5/11

Garden Club of Dublin, Dublin, New Hampshire; 515; 5/14

Daffodil Society of Minnesota; St. Paul; 302; 5/15

THE MAROON RIBBON

It must have been a bit of an off year for reverse bicolors, especially early in the season. Maroon Ribbons were awarded in only three of the fourteen earliest ADS shows, and only thirteen were won this season, as compared to nineteen in 1981. Additionally, this season no one won the Maroon Ribbon in two or more shows.

The old order changes in regard to Maroon Ribbon entries. Once, their composition was as certain as a geometry theorem; Given: Daydream and Bethany, plus three more. As recently as 1981, Daydream appeared in fourteen of the nineteen winners, Bethany in eight, and Charter and Pastorale in six each.
This year, in contrast, Daydream appeared in three winners, Bethany in two, and Charter and Pastorale once apiece. The stars of the reverse bicolors this year were Suede, in five of the fourteen, and the antique Rushlight in four, with Chiloquin in three.

Barry Nichols, in Dallas, won the year's first Maroon Ribbon with five trumpets: Water Music, Georgia Moon, Green Gold, Siletz, and his own seedling, F691 × 37/1 × Bethany. Mrs. James Liggett's winning entry in Cleveland was all-jonquil, featuring Mockingbird, Dickcissel, Canary, Cloud Nine, and New Day.

Other Maroon winners for this season included Mr. and Mrs. R.C. Butler in Morrilton, Jay Dee Atkins in Atlanta, Frank Yazenski in Hampton, Handy Hatfield in Cincinnati, Mrs. John Bozievech in Chambersburg, Mrs. J. Waller Harrison in Baltimore, Mrs. M.V. Andersen in Wilmington, Ruth Pardue in Columbus, Michael A. Magut in Downingtown, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony in Worcester.

What are exhibitors putting in Maroon entries these days? In addition to cultivars already mentioned, Binkie, Pipit, Limeade, Rich Reward, and Epitome appeared twice, and Plaza, Nazareth, Honeybird, Lavalier, Dawnlight, Intrigue, Step Forward, Cairngorm, Scholar, Grand Prospect, and Verdin were staged once.

Ruth Pardue's Maroon Ribbon winner in Columbus included Bethany, Scholar, Rushlight, Grand Prospect, and Suede.

THE RED-WHITE-AND-BLUE RIBBON

Once upon a time, there were only two ways to win the Red-White-and-Blue Ribbon: with Oregon introductions or your own. Now that the brilliant new Bill Pannill hybrids are beginning to be grown in exhibitors' gardens on both coasts, competition for this ribbon takes on a new dimension.

Winning Red-White-and-Blue entries which included Bill Pannill introductions were Nancy Gill's in Columbus, with Revelation and Monticello, and in Cincinnati, with Central Park. Joseph Stettinius's entry in Hampton included Century; Mrs. E.T. Cato's in Princess Anne used Durango; and Fred Pollard's in Gloucester had a trio, Monticello, Homestead, and Williamsburg, all from the Pannill pollen brush.
Nancy Gill's American-bred collection in Cincinnati included Central Park, Aurum, Frolic, Bethany (which also won the Gold Ribbon), and Festivity.

Do-it-yourself is still a good way to go for the Red-White-and-Blue, as shown by Dr. Theodore Snazelle's winning entry in Hernando which featured three of his Bethany x Daydream seedlings, and Dr. William Bender's Chambersburg entry with two POPS seedlings, and three colorful Bender crosses, Vulcan x Hotline, Arctic Gold x Chemawa, and Irish Splendour x Green Island.

Helen Link, too, relied heavily upon her own seedlings in her Red-White-and-Blue season's-end winner in St. Paul, also proving that small can be impressive. She used Mitsch's pure white double, Adoration, her own registered Pewee, a 3W-GGP, and three of her own charming seedlings which have Pewee as one parent.

Nineteen other exhibitors won the Red-White-and-Blue in '82: Gerard Wayne, Corona del Mar; Carol Hesse, La Canada; Mrs. Edward Entrikin, Clinton; Dr. Stan Baird, Fortuna; Jay Dee Atkins, Atlanta; Joseph Stettinus, Chapel Hill; Beverly Barbour, Nashville; Mrs. David Frey, in both Scottsburg and Chillicothe; Donald S. King, Baltimore; Mrs. Robert Brunner, Indianapolis; Mrs. L.T. Whittock, Wilmington; Mrs. Walter J. Clough, Shrewsbury; Mrs. James Liggett, Cleveland; Mrs. J.B. Moore, Downingtown; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony in Worcester, whose inclusion of Dr. Tom Throckmorton's Star Wish may hint at yet another trend in Red-White-and-Blue entries; Mrs. Glenn Millar in Memphis; and Mrs. John T. Haskell in Greenwich.

Mrs. Frey, a double winner of this ribbon along with Stettinus and Mrs. Gill, relied heavily upon cyclamineus in both her entries.

Eighty-five different cultivars from Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans were used in impressive combinations to win awards for this host of exhibitors. These two Oregon hybridizers are a source not only of beautiful daffodils but of great pride for American daffodil lovers.
THE THROCKMORTON RIBBON

A new ADS award—so new that few shows listed it in their schedules—was offered for the first time this year to honor Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton. It requires a collection of fifteen standard cultivars, one stem each, from fifteen different RHS classifications—each labeled with name and classification. There were three entries at the Chambersburg show, where the winner was Mrs. John Bozievich with Guiding Light, Grebe, Elegant Lady, Constancy, New Penny, Our Tempie, Declare, Loch Turnaig, Kudos, Olathe, Amber Castle, Evans #M-16, Perimeter, Nymphette, and Resplendent.

Top: Carol Hesse used Sunapee, Merry Child, Red Fox, Golden Dawn, and Quail in her R-W-B collection in LaCanada. Bottom left, Father Buckholz used Dynamite, Golden Rapture, Empress of Ireland, Easternide, Arkie, Frolic, Carter, Merry Bells, Galahad, Golden Aura, Arbar, and Space Age to win the Green Ribbon in Nashville; while (bottom right) Jay Pengra used Hoyle, Tuggle 65-98B, Rameses, Vulcan, Ballydorn 72 Viking x 1, Tournament, Colorful, Irish Mist, Willet, t. ochroleucus, Quail, and Swift in LaCanada.
THE GREEN RIBBON

The Green Ribbon entry can be just as lovely and as impressive as the exhibitor’s imagination and flowers will permit—and they permitted great results this year. The Green Ribbon is awarded to a collection of twelve stems of different cultivars from at least four divisions.

On the West Coast, Sid DuBose won the Green Ribbon at Ross with twelve of his own seedlings with an entry that was the talk of the show. According to Bonnie Bowers, many of the dozen seedlings were Division 2, mostly pink or yellow cups, including H6-1, which also won the Rose Ribbon. Other noteworthy flowers were A 4/4, with a deeply colored pink cup, F28-1, with a “double trillium” shaped perianth, #27-27, an apple-blossom pink cup with scallops and frills, several with deep green eyes, and #E 44-3, which won the Champion Pink trophy for the entire show.

In Nashville, Father Athanasius Buckholz’s large and impressive new Galahad was surrounded with a galaxy of magnificently grown daffodils from the ‘50’s and ‘60’s, such as Empress of Ireland, Frolic, Golden Aura, Space Age, and Dynamite. Mrs. John Bozievich’s Green Ribbon winner at Chambersburg was exquisite, including Safari, Midas Touch, Indian Maid, Olathe, Creag Dubh, Demand, Pink Wings, and Crenelet.

Wells Knierim’s Green Ribbon winner in Cleveland featured Rival, Dresden, Moonshot, Elegant Lady, Rich Reward, Meldrum, and Mayo Gold. Dr. Theodore Snazelle’s Green Ribbon display at Hernando had magnificent blooms of Moonrise, Jetfire, Churctown, Broomhill, Chiloquin, and Golden Aura.

For some mystical reason Green Ribbon entries are often planned around Irish flowers. Falling into that category this year were Jay Pengra’s winner in LaCanada, Richard Ezell’s in Columbus, and Mrs. Owen Hartman’s in Downingtown.

Brightly colored red-cupped flowers were especially good this season, and Green Ribbon winners which reflected this were those of Gerard H. Wayne in Corona del Mar, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Wells in Worcester, and Beverly Barbour in Atlanta. Other Green Ribbon winners were Robert Spotts in Fortuna; Mrs. W.H. Crafton, Morrilton; Mrs. J. Waller Harrison, Chapel Hill; Mrs. George F. Parsons, Princess Anne; Mrs. W.R. Mackinney, Wilmington; and Donald Sauvain in Indianapolis, who mixed 7s and 3s with a show-worthy collection of large cups.

THE PURPLE RIBBON

The Purple Ribbon, given to a five-stemmed collection of standard daffodils, as designated by the schedule, except those which are eligible for other ADS collection awards, was presented in thirty-one of the thirty-four official American Daffodil Society shows this season.

Gerard Wayne’s Purple Ribbon collection in LaCanada included Rathowen D-197, Queenscourt, April Message, Canisp, and Mountain Dew.
White daffodils blend harmoniously with the purple of this ribbon, so it is fitting that five of these collections winning the Purple were all-white, those of Gerard Wayne, LaCanada; Sid DuBose, Ross; Handy Hatfield, Cincinnatti; Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Anthony, Shrewsbury; and Cathy Riley, Worcester.

Pink was popular, too, keynoting the Purple Ribbon winners of Robert Spotts, Fortuna; Mrs. George F. Parsons, Princess Anne; Handy Hatfield, Columbus; and Mrs. Clark Randt in Greenwich.

Cyclamineus blooms were excellent this season, and four Purple winners came from Division 6, including those of Joseph Stettinus, Chapel Hill; Fred Pollard, Hampton; Mrs. Goethe Link, Scottsburg; Mrs. David Frey, Chillocothe.

Five collections were from Division 2, including those of Otis Etheredge in Atlanta; Donald S. King, Edgewater; and Mrs. J. Raymond Moore, Jr., Baltimore; as well as two who specialized, Barry Nichols in Dallas with five with white perianths and yellow cups, and Ted Snazelle in Clinton with 2s with red or orange in the cup.

Nearly all of the eleven divisions were represented by at least one Purple Ribbon winner. Dr. William Bender in Chambersburg and T.M. Dunn in Hernando used trumpets, Mrs. Verne Trueblood in Indianapolis selected small-cups, Mary Lou Gripshover in Nashville and Sandra Solomon in Gloucester chose triandrus, Mrs. Thomas Avent in Oxford and Mrs. Glenn Millar in Memphis exhibited jonquils, and Jay Pengra won the season-opener in Corona del Mar with tazettas. Other Purple collections were those of Dianne Mrak in Dublin, Mrs. Owen Hartman in Downingtown, Mrs. Hubert Bourne in Cleveland, and L.D. Watrous in Nantucket.

Handy Hatfield won the Purple Ribbon in Cincinnati with Celilo, Bluebird, Ulster Queen, Ave, and Ben Avon.
THE MINIATURES

Someone always says it, because it's always true. This year the comment came from Naomi Liggett, reporting from Columbus: "As always, the miniatures fascinated the public." Even the weather-stricken Scottsburg show could take comfort in "twenty-two perfect specimens of miniatures."

Mrs. Goethe Link scored a triple double with her miniature flowers. In Scottsburg she won the Miniature Gold with *N. bulbocodium citrinus* and the Miniature White with Mite; in Chillicothe, superb blooms of Mite brought her both Gold and White; and in Indianapolis, she captured the Miniature Gold with her seedling #972, *juncifolius* × *N. t. albus*, a 7 Y-Y, and the Miniature White with *juncifolius*.

On the West Coast, Robert Spotts won Miniature Golds at two shows: in Fortuna with Xit, and in Ross with *N. triandrus albus*. He won the Miniature White in Corona del Mar with *N. b. filifolius*.

Richard Ezell won twice in this category, both Miniature Whites, and both with Segovia, in Chambersburg and in Columbus. Mrs. William Taylor won the Miniature Gold with Flyaway and the Miniature White with Xit in Greenwich, and the Miniature Gold with April Tears in Worcester. Both in Dublin and in Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony won the Miniature Gold with Fairy Chimes.

The winning flowers were: (1-Miniature Gold Ribbon, and 3-Miniature White Ribbon):

SEGOVIA, 3 W-Y
Jay Dee Atkins, Nashville 3
Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks, Gloucester 3
Fred Pollard, Hampton 1
Mrs. John Payne Robinson, Edgewater 1
Mrs. Henry Hobson, Cincinnati 1
Richard Ezell, Chambersburg 3
Mrs. Frederick J. Viele, Baltimore 3
Richard Ezell, Columbus 3

HAWERA, 5 Y-Y
Jay Pengra, LaCanada 1, 3
Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Hernando 3
Mrs. Charles Dillard, Morrilton 3
Mrs. John Gaines, Atlanta 3
Mrs. Thomas Towers, Baltimore 1
Mrs. David W. Corson, Wilmington 1

XIT, 3 W-W
Robert Spotts, Fortuna 1
Mrs. Jack Brown, Oxford 1
Fred Pollard, Hampton 3
Mrs. Joseph S. Dickinson, Downingtown 1
Mrs. William Taylor, Greenwich 3
Mary Cartwright, Memphis 1

MITE, 6 Y-Y
Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., Washington 1
Mrs. Goethe Link, Chillicothe 1, 3
Nancy Wilson, Ross 3
Mrs. Goethe Link, Scottsburg 3

CLARE, 7 Y-Y
Donald S. King, Edgewater 3
Wallace Windus, Wilmington 3
Mrs. James Liggett, Cleveland 3
Mr. & Mrs. Wellington Wells, Dublin 3
TÊTÉ-A-TÊTÉ, 6 Y-O
Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr., Dallas 3
Nancy Wilson, Ross 3
Mrs. Wayne Anderson, Clinton 1, 3

*N. triandrus albus*, 10 W-W
Robert Spotts, Ross 1
Mrs. D.O. Harton, Jr., Morrilton 1
Charles Reis, Nantucket 1

MINNOW, 8 W-Y
Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Hernando 1
Mrs. Robert Hatcher, Atlanta 1

FAIRY CHIMES, 5 Y-Y
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Anthony, Worcester 1
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Anthony, Dublin 1

FLYAWAY, 6 Y-Y
Mrs. David Spitz, Cleveland 1
Mrs. William Taylor, Greenwich 1

SUN DISC, 7 Y-Y
Mrs. J.B. Moore, Downingtown 3
David Karnstedt, St. Paul 3

*N. jonquilla*, 10 Y-Y
Mrs. Thomas Avent, Oxford 3
Martha Simpkins, Princess Anne 1
Other winners were:

- Sundial 7 Y-Y, Mrs. Thomas Towers, Chapel Hill 1
- Jumbie 6 Y-O, Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks, Gloucester 1
- Icicle 5 W-W, David Karnstedt, St. Paul 1
- Snipe 6 W-W, Wells Krier, Cincinnati 3
- Yellow Xit 3 W-Y, Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong, Chambersburg 1
- N. scaberulus 10 Y-Y, Mrs. Roland D. Larrison, Shrewsbury 1, 3
- Stafford 7 Y-O, Peggy Macneale, Columbus 1
- April Tears 5 Y-Y, Mrs. William Taylor, Worcester 3
- Canaliculatus 10 W-Y, Barry Nichols, Dallas 1
- Sdlg #1 (Bushit x cyclamineus), Polly Anderson, Corona del Mar 1
- N. b. filifolius 10 Y-Y, Robert Spotts, Corona del Mar 3
- N. wilkommii 10 Y-Y, Joseph Stettinius, Chapel Hill 3
- Candlepower 1 W-W, Mrs. James Liggett, Nashville 1
- N. b. citrinus 10 Y-Y, Mrs. Goethe Link, Scottsburg 1
- #972 (junctifolius x N. t. alb) 7 Y-Y, Mrs. Goethe Link, Indianapolis 1
- junctifolius 10 Y-Y, Mrs. Goethe Link, Indianapolis 3

THE LAVENDER RIBBON

Just as in 1981, twenty-two Lavender Ribbons were awarded in ADS shows for collections of five cultivars and/or species of miniature daffodils. Twenty-nine named hybrids and seventeen species, plus seven numbered seedlings, were used. Segovia and Sundial were used in seven different Lavender Ribbon winners, Tete-a-Tete in five, and N. t. albus, N. bulbocodium, N. scaberulus, Hawera, Clare, and Fairy Chimes appeared in four different entries.

One of the most delightful of the Lavender Ribbon winners was that of Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., at the Baltimore show. This collection of her own miniature seedlings included three jonquils, Mitzy x jonquilla, Ruby x scaberulus, and Seville x rupicola, plus a small-cup miniature, Seville x watieri, and a 5 Y-Y, N. fernandesii x triandrus.

Mrs. Goethe Link won the Lavender Ribbon both in Scottsburg and in Chilllicothe. At Scottsburg her collection included two of her miniature seedlings, Tiny Tot x Devine, and Candlepower x cyclamineus.

Donald S. King not only won the Lavender Ribbon at the National Convention Show with N. t. pulchellus, Canaliculatus, Jumbie, Yellow Xit, and Sundial, but took the same award in Gloucester, adding Hawera, Clare, and x macleanii to Yellow Xit and Canaliculatus.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony won Lavender Ribbons in two late-season shows. They used Fairy Chimes and triandrus albus in both collections, and added Clare, Sundial and N. b. citrinus in Worcester; and Chit Chat, N. jonquilla and April Tears in Dublin.

Other 1982 winners of the Lavender Ribbon were Harold Koopowitz, Corona del Mar; Barry Nichols, Dallas; Marilyn Howe, LaCanada; Nancy Wilson, Ross; Mrs. Laura Lee Cox, Morrilton; Mrs. Roland Hatcher, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. William Ticknor, Chapel Hill; Fred Pollard, Hampton; Mrs. John Payne Robinson, Edgewater; Grace Baird, Cincinnati; Mrs. William Mackinney, Chambersburg; Mrs. Cecile A. Spitz, Indianapolis; Ruth Junk, Columbus; Mrs. James Liggett, Cleveland; and Mrs. Joseph S. Dickenson, Downingtown.
THE SILVER RIBBON

Jay Pengra won the most blue ribbons in a single show in the 1982 season, earning twenty-seven at LaCanada. For that, he won the ADS Silver Ribbon, as he did at Corona del Mar with fifteen blues, becoming one of four exhibitors to win two Silver Ribbons this season.

Robert Spotts won in Ross with twenty and at Fortuna with nineteen. Mrs. David Frey won in Scottsburg with twenty-one and in Indianapolis with fourteen. Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Wells won twice, at Worcester with fifteen and at Dublin with thirteen.

Other Silver Ribbon winners included Ted Snazelle in Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. R.C. Butler, Morrilton, and Fred Pollard, Hampton, with twenty; Mrs. James Liggett, Cleveland, and Joseph Stettinius, Baltimore, nineteen each; Mrs. C.R. Bivin, Dallas, Mrs. Thomas Avent, Oxford, Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks, Gloucester, and David Karnstedt, St. Paul, with eighteen; Mary Rutledge, Chillicothe, and W.G. Carpenter, Dowington, with seventeen; and Mrs. John Bozievich, Chambersburg, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, Wilmington, and Richard S. Kersten, Shrewsbury, with fifteen each.

Additional Silver Ribbon winners were Jean Sutton, Memphis; Mrs. J. Waller Harrison, Chapel Hill; Mary Lou Gripshover, Nashville; Mrs. N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., Princeton; Mrs. E.T. Cato, Washington; L.D. Watrous, Nantucket; and Mrs. John Haskell, Greenwich.

THE JUNIOR AWARD

On the West Coast, Marta Wayne won the Junior Award with Jenny in LaCanada, Eden O'Brien won with Tete-a-Tete in Ross, and Jeff Stanfield won in Fortuna with Compressus.

Down South, Martha Marie McElroy kept her winning streak going, the seventh year in a row now, with a Junior award in Hernando for Festivity. She won the same award at the National Show with May Queen. Gretchen Snazelle won in Clinton with Dove Wings and Shannon Davidson in Memphis with Actaea.

In the Midwest, Leslie Gill took the ribbon with Golden Rapture in Cincinnati and with Liberty Bells in Columbus.

THE ROSE RIBBON

Rose Ribbon competition is especially keen on the West Coast, where Bonnie Bowers insists, "For me, this is the most eagerly awaited section of the show."

Harold Koopowitz won two Rose Ribbons, in Corona del Mar and La Canada, with a 2 W: GWW, Easter Moon x Rosedew seedling, which was also runner-up for Best in Show at LaCanada.

Also at LaCanada, groups of two Bill Rose 2 Y-R seedlings from Burning Torch x Heathfire were displayed and could hold their own with spectacular named cultivars. The favorite was #74/1, of Torridon form but even more colorful.

In Ross, Sid DuBose won the Rose Ribbon with H6-1, a 5 Y-Y, Arctic Gold x Nancy Wilson's triandrus albus.

Southern hybridizing is on the upswing, also. Barry Kridler won the Rose Ribbon in Dallas with #45-68-1, a 1 Y-Y-OO. Mildred Scott's #75-2, a 2 Y-O with the brilliant coloring so often seen in flowers grown in that DeSoto, Mississippi, County soil, won in Hernando. In Morrilton the Rose Winner was Mrs. O.L. Fellers's #GR-82, an open-pollinated 2 Y-Y. The Rose Ribbon in Atlanta went to
Award-winning seedlings included Koopowitz 71/1 (top left); Roese 74/1 (top right); Pannill 74/41, shown here with its raiser (lower left); and Bender 82/81 (lower right).
Otis Etheredge's H-15, a 2 Y-Y Camelot × Protege. At the National Convention show, the Rose winner was Bill Pannill's #74/41, a 2 W-W, Easter Moon × Cataract. In Hampton Mrs. Raymond Lewis won with #FR75/26, a 2 W-Y, Arctic Gold o.p., while the Gloucester champion was Dr. John Tarver's #77-9, a 2 Y-Y Bethany × Pannill seedling.

In Midwestern shows there were two double winners. Betty Beery won in Chillicothe with #6-73-B, a 2 Y-Y, and in Cincinnati with #75-JS-3B, a 2 Y-Y, Arctic Gold × Chapeau. Dr. William Bender won Rose Ribbons at both the Wilmington and Columbus shows with # 82/81, a 2 Y-Y, Tiki × Camelot.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony had a Rose Ribbon winner with #A-1, a yellow trumpet.

The number-one audience favorite in Baltimore was Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr.'s, standard poet hybrid, the Rose Ribbon winner, #6310-2, a 9 W-OYR, Fairy Circle × Minuet.

THE MINIATURE ROSE RIBBON

Californians are just as much into miniature hybridizing as with the larger blooms. Polly Anderson, at Corona del Mar, won the Miniature Gold with #1, a 6 Y-Y Bushtit × cyclamineus cross, and the Miniature Rose with #BU/C/33, another 6 Y-Y with the same parentage. Of these seedlings it was noted that "they are darker and more vigorous than the pollen parent, and appear ready for naming." At the same show, Ed Zinkowski's #82-10, a small early 2 W-P, showed promise for breeding miniature pinks.

At LaCanada, Harold Kooopwitz won the Miniature Rose with #79/80, a 7 Y-Y Vulcan × N. juncia. The Miniature Rose in Ross went to Sid DuBose's #G 88-4, N. cyclamineus × N. juncia. It was noted that "the flower had three blooms on one stem, all of perfect cyclamineus form."

Jack Romine won the Miniature Rose in Fortuna with #82-1, a 12 W-Y, a tetraploid b. obesus × Festivity. At the Ross show, his #83-1, a reverse bicolor bulbocodium, was a crowd pleaser.

Buz Craft's 10 Y-Y, bulbocodium × bulbocodium, took the Miniature Rose Ribbon in Atlanta, while Bill Pannill won in Nashville at the National Convention show with #C84, a 6 Y-Y, Mite × calcicola.

Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., was the Miniature Rose Ribbon winner in Washington with #665-2, a 6 Y-Y, Snee × N. juncia. Meg Yerger's #75H-2-1, a 9 W-YYR, p. helenium × Lights Out, took a pair of Miniature Rose Ribbons, in Baltimore and in Wilmington.

Mrs. Goethe Link, who seems on the way to becoming "the Roberta Watrous of the Midwest," took the Miniature Rose Ribbon in Chillicothe with #74-76, a 6 Y-Y, N. cyclamineus × Wee Bee, which was a top audience favorite, and in Columbus won the Miniature Rose with #972, a 7 Y-Y, juncifolius × t. albus which had also won a Miniature Gold in Indianapolis.
THE ARTISTIC CLASSES

Floral arrangements may be a major feature of the daffodil show, as they are in Nantucket, which traditionally includes more than eighty children’s arrangements, constructed with guidance from their elementary school teachers, or in Lawrence, Kansas, where a not-quite-ready-for-ADS-awards show exhibited eighty arrangements and drew an enthusiastic audience.

Or they may be, as they were in Cincinnati where only seven arrangements were staged, the icing on the cake. “Our artistic arrangements added the finishing touch to our lovely show,” reported Liz Ragouzis.

At the Northern California Daffodil Society show in Ross, Joe Allison reported forty-seven artistic designs, and added, “Tremendous floral arrangement competition this year... Sid DuBose provides the blooms from all divisions and our show was ringed with exquisite daffodil arrangements.”

Many new shows find, as did the Central Mississippi Daffodil Society group in Clinton, that invitational arrangement classes bring to the show knowledgeable National Council of State Garden Clubs members and even NCSGC judges who might not have previously thought too much about “jonquils, narcissus, or buttercups.” They come to create designs; they linger to make “want lists.”

In Dallas, where twenty artistic designs were shown, the Texas Daffodil Society for the first time applied for a National Council award and received a grade of 96 from a judging panel which noted that the arrangements added greatly to the overall beauty and public appeal.

Other daffodil shows which included a large number of flower arrangements featuring daffodils were Downingtown with 68; Gloucester, 40; Hernando, 39; Fortuna, 38; Oxford, 36; Chambersburg, 32; Chillicothe, 31; and Edgewater, with 30.

WHICH FLOWERS WERE FAVORITES?

“This was the year of the cyclamineus!” wrote Mary Rutledge from Chillicothe. “They were in full bloom for our show; from Helen Link’s miniature seedlings to Surfside, Bushitt, and Chickadee, they were much admired and commented upon.” Mrs. Walter G. Vonnegut, show chairman in Indianapolis, noted that “Many were interested in Division 6 because of the reflexed perianth.”

Color was a great plus in ’82. LaCanada’s show reporter Helen Grier listed as their favorites “such brilliantly colored flowers as Loch Carron, Torridon, Loch Loyal, Colorful, Resplendent, Firestorm, and Jovial.” Jack Yarbrough, from Atlanta, reported “brilliant color in pink and red-cupped flowers this year.” At Chillicothe “The 2 Y-O’s and 2 Y-R’s were favorites—Zanzibar, Vulcan, Falstaff, and Loch Hope, as they had beautiful color this year.” St. Paul’s top flowers included Foxfire and Marie Kalich’s pink cups, Precedent, Accent, and Tangent.

At the National Show great praise went to Father Athanasius Buckholz’s long-distance entry because of their size and color.

Superbly grown flowers of form, substance and graceful proportions are admired everywhere. In Corona del Mar it was down under flowers Odin and Demand. In Dallas, it was “extra good blooms of two old flowers, an amazingly full and beautifully proportioned Twink and the Gold Ribbon winner Grand Monarque.” In Atlanta it was the classic beauty of Euphony and Angel, “well-grown and perfect in the desired finer details of a show flower.”

Crowd favorites can be small: Harmony Bells in Princess Anne; Fairy Chimes, Petrel, Dainty Miss, and Cherie in Dublin; or Helen Link’s Pewee seedlings, Dave Karnstedt’s sun Disc, Icicle, bulbocodium, Chit Chat, and April Tears, and Libby Frey’s poeticus recurvus and Tittle-Tattle in St. Paul.
Or favorites can be stately and elegant, such as Patrician, Daydream, and Foxhunter in Scottsburg; Golden Amber and Dover Cliffs in Chapel Hill; or Morrilton's favorites, Green Gold, Paricutin, and Eclat. And in Cleveland, Wells Knierim reports excellent blooms of Bethany, Gull, and a trio of Palmyra, and "The best Checkmate I have ever seen, better even than the Best-in-Show at Christchurch in 1969."

**VERY SPECIAL—AND SPECTACULAR**

What lingers longest in the memory about a show, after the "want lists" have been ordered or regretfully postponed to a more affluent year, after the slides are in a box on a shelf, the schedule and ribbons put away, is likely to be some absolutely magnificent exhibit, audacious in its use of a great host of flowers risked for just one blue ribbon.

For instance, would anyone at the 1982 Columbus Midwest Regional overlook those eleven collections of five pink daffodils! Or would anyone attending the Cleveland show ever forget the four separate Bronze Ribbon collections, twelve cultivars of three stems each, all different named flowers, staged by Wells Knierim—when the show wasn't even a regional show. Just for everyone to enjoy—and remember.

Probably the closest a daffodil lover in this country can come to the great exhibits in English shows would have been at Chambersburg, the forty-sixth annual daffodil show of the Chambersburg Garden Club, drawing experienced exhibitors from surrounding states. In the Chambersburg show, the most outstanding feature was the Bender Challenge Cup, eighteen standard cultivars, three stems each. There were three entries for this coveted award; the winner was Mrs. Marvin Andersen, who included Hotspur, Golden Sovereign, Ave, Strines, Rameses, Olympic Gold, Avenger, Mattara, Guiding Light, Golden Vale, Greeting, Zambezi, Rockall, Great Expectations, Broomhill, Gypsy, Ben Hee, and Celtic Gold.

Another memorable experience, this one for the exhibitor, is the winning of an award given only at a National Convention show. This year Beverly Barbour won the Carncairn Trophy with Leonora, Dunskey, Perimeter, Irish Rover, and Richardson #R856. The Matthew Fowlds Silver Medal went to Handy Hatfield for Ibis. The John and Betty Larus Award for a miniature seedling went to Bill Pannill for #C84, a 6 Y-Y, Mite × calcicola. And if, as one Journal writer suggested years ago, your camera registers your truest vote of approval, my own favorite must have been Lee Linton’s Intrigue, which won the Olive W. Lee Trophy for the best flower in Divisions 5, 6, and 7. For when I got home, I found I'd taken three pictures of this flower in the show and four more in the Hardison-Linton garden.

**WINNING FRIENDS FOR THE DAFFODIL**

You might think that a show report blank is a dry and lifeless thing. It's not. Sometimes the perfunctory listing of a few favorites and a hand-scrawled "Returned" across too many classes tell of a chairman exhausted and disappointed by exhibitors who didn't come, visitors who didn't show up. Sometimes between the typed lines I share the tragedy of a mis-named miniature in an exquisite Watrous entry, the triumph of a first-time exhibitor winning a Gold Ribbon. And sometimes, just sometimes, I open a report where the words literally leap off the page with excitement about daffodils, and daffodil people, and daffodil shows.
That’s the way it was with the report from Kit Carlsen, reporter for the not-quite-ready-for-ADS-awards show in Lawrence, Kansas. This year’s show was co-sponsored by the Lawrence Daffodil Club, the Lawrence Arts Center, five participating senior garden clubs and the Lawrence Junior Flower Club.

In addition to the daffodil show, the sponsoring groups staged an Art Show of works inspired by daffodils—oils, batik, pastels, watercolors, silkscreen prints, fiber arts, quilting, needlework, and stained glass. These were not to be judged, just enjoyed—a multi-faceted craft exhibit equivalent to Wells Knierim’s four Bronze Ribbon entries in a non-regional show.

Did people come? Did they bring daffodils, and flower arrangements? I’ll say they did. More than 300 visitors, 181 daffodil blooms which included 121 cultivars and represented the first eleven RHS divisions. Kay Beach, of Edwardsville, the only ADS judge in Kansas, appropriately enough won the horticultural sweepstakes with twenty-five ribbons. There were also eighty flower arrangements in fourteen categories. My own imagination can’t resist still pondering the creative possibilities inherent in Class 18, “Focus on the Small,” a design which measured five inches or less in all directions, shown in a lighted box which was provided by the show committee.

The future of daffodils in Lawrence seems assured. The annual meeting of the Daffodil Club was held the first day of the show; and payment of dues purchased bulbs at a discount for fall distribution. Mrs. Carlsen reported, “We had a marvelous show, although the season was not as advanced nor as advantageous to daffodils as last year. Daffodils are exciting and make spring a reality for us gardeners.” She also noted that the date had already been set for 1983, and the show would open on a day when the downtown stores were all open one block from the Lawrence Arts Center.

A very wise old gentleman, the Wizard of Oz, who was also from Kansas, dealt with several of his young friends’ problems. He told the Tin Woodsman, who wanted a heart, that what he lacked was not a heart but a testimonial. He told the Cowardly Lion, who wanted courage, that what he lacked was not courage but a medal. And he told the Scarecrow, who wanted wisdom, that what he lacked was not wisdom but a diploma.

The Lawrence Daffodil Club may not have any ADS medals, but they had the courage to stage an elaborate two-day festival of daffodils for an entire community, involving everyone from the Hillcrest School sixth grade to the Lawrence Camera Club, which provided a continuous daffodil slide show.

They may not have had a testimonial in terms of ADS accreditation, but the Lawrence Daffodil Club certainly showed heart, in reaching out to potential daffodil lovers wherever they could be found, and in the extremely kind, helpful and thorough wording of instructions for making entries.

This enterprising group showed great wisdom in providing something daffodil-related for everyone. The only problem may be a diploma, a certificate—judges’ certificates, to be exact. According to my atlas, there’s only one ADS judge in Kansas, one judge in Missouri to the east of them, six in Oklahoma further south, and none at all to the north.

Not to worry. When the Lawrence Daffodil Club is ready to apply for the standard ADS awards, all they’ll need to do is scatter a tornado of daffodil-yellow information/instruction sheets like the one they sent me in lieu of a formal show report, and they’ll find judges and exhibitors a-plenty eager to follow the yellow brick road to the Lawrence Daffodil Show.
PATRICIA CAWTHON LEE

Patricia Cawthon Lee, of Nashville, Tennessee, died on July 11.

Mrs. Lee was a long-time member of the ADS and was at the time of her death serving as Awards Chairman. She served for many years as Treasurer of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, and most recently was treasurer for the highly successful convention held in Nashville.

A social studies teacher on the Junior High level, she always looked for interesting information in and about our convention cities to share with her classes.

She was a tireless worker, a gracious lady, and a good friend to ADS.
To her husband, Phil, and her family, we send our sincere sympathy.

BULLETIN BOARD

"WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?

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COMING EVENTS

September 25, 1982
April 7-9, 1983
September, 1984
ADS Fall Board Meeting, Minneapolis, Minnesota
ADS Convention, Williamsburg, Virginia
Third World Daffodil Convention, Hamilton, New Zealand

SPRINGWORLD 84

Plans are now under way for Springworld 84, incorporating the Third World Daffodil Convention, to be held in New Zealand and Tasmania, in September, 1984.

Three packages will be available to visitors: Module One, a pre-convention tour of Victoria and Tasmania, with the preliminary planning in the hands of the Australian Daffodil Society; Module Two, September 12-20, the convention segment, with headquarters in Hamilton, New Zealand, followed by tours of the North Island, private home and gardens, fishing; Module Three, September 21-30, the South Island section with its lakes, mountains, glaciers, and culminating at the South Island National Daffodil Show in Christchurch. Packages are available individually or as a total package, or in pairs. Place your name on the mailing list by writing to Dr. Peter Ramsay, 21 Cranwell Place, Hamilton, New Zealand, or Mr. Phil Phillips, Box 177, Otorohanga, New Zealand.

DAFFODIL JOURNAL WINS AWARD

At the national convention of the National Council of State garden Clubs, Inc., held this past spring in Los Angeles, the ADS was presented the Award of Merit for the four issues during 1981 of the Daffodil Journal.

This is the third consecutive year that the ADS has been the recipient of this award. It is my hope that all who contributed articles to the Journal in 1981 will share in the satisfaction of contributing to the success of the Journal.

Mary Lou Gripshover
ADS GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

The highest awards of the American Daffodil Society are its Gold and Silver Medals; only one of each may be awarded annually, or withheld.

The Gold Medal’s purpose is declared to be “recognition of creative work of a pre-eminent nature in the understanding and advancement of daffodils.” Nominations, accompanied by three copies of a supporting statement of 200 words or less, may be made by any member of the Society, and must be seconded by another member. All nominations must be submitted to the president of the Society who serves as chairman without vote of the Honors Committee. The deadline for receipt of nominations is January 1, 1983, for an award to be made at the 1983 Annual Meeting.

Nominees need not be citizens or residents of the United States, nor members of the American Daffodil Society. A unanimous vote of the members of the Honors Committee, to which the chairman must submit all nominations, is required. The selection must be held in complete confidence by the chairman and members of the Honors Committee and does not require the approval of the directors or members. Presentation of this award shall be made or announced at the final dinner of the convention meeting.

The purpose of the Silver Medal is to “recognize outstanding service to the Society.” The rules for nominations, etc., are the same as for the Gold Medal.

Nominations and seconds in the form of letters received will be duplicated and sent, along with the supporting statement, to members of the Honors Committee. [Members of the Honors Committee are the three immediate past presidents, Marie Bozievich, Charles Anthony, and William Ticknor.]

Since the Chairman must circulate the nominations to the Honors Committee, and since adequate time should be allowed for careful deliberation and final decision, the January 1, 1983, deadline will be enforced.

QUENTIN E. ERLANDSON, President

FROM THE PRESIDENT’S DESK

It was with great sorrow that I learned of the death of Pat Lee. The American Daffodil Society has lost a faithful, enthusiastic member and a cherished friend. She gave so much of herself and her time to the Society in general and, in recent years, to the Board of Directors as Chairman of the Awards Committee. Our deepest sympathy goes to Phil and the family.

The sad news comes at a particularly difficult time. I am reminded by her friends in Nashville, who have been assisting Pat with her Awards work, that the need for an early appointment of a replacement is vital. In a very short time the early 1983 show schedules will begin to arrive for review.

I would have much preferred to wait an appropriate time to select a replacement; however, the work must go on.

After careful review of potential candidates, I have appointed Mrs. Hubert (Tag) Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43221, to be the new Chairman of the Awards Committee. The Executive Committee has given enthusiastic approval and I believe Tag is eminently qualified for the position.

A new Chairman of the Photography Committee will be appointed at a later date.

QUENTIN E. ERLANDSON
REQUEST FOR SHOW DATES

Daffodil show information for 1983 should be sent to the Awards Chairman by October 5 for inclusion in the December issue of the *Journal*. The information desired includes: name of sponsoring organization, date of show, type of show, city in which it is to be held, location of show, and name of person to contact for information with address. The information is to be sent to Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

State or Regional Shows need prior approval from your RVP. A signed card must accompany the notice to the Awards Chairman. RVP's needing a supply of these cards may obtain them from the Awards Chairman.

JUDGING SCHOOL 1

ADS Judging School 1 will be held on March 19, 1983, in Hernando, Mississippi. For further information contact Miss Leslie Anderson, Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Road, Hernando, MS 38632.

LETTERS

July 1, 1982

Dear Mary Lou,

I wasn't physically able to plant my 1981 bulb purchases as I normally do, nor could I find anyone to come do my digging for me. So when the bulbs began to sprout in their bags, I knew I had to do something immediately. What I did was such a success, I thought I'd pass my experience on to you.

On January 10 and 11, 1982, I planted the 69 cultivars (200 bulbs) in 69 plastic pots in a soil-less mixture of various grades of redwood bark, tree fern, osmunda, Canadian peat moss, perlite, agricultural charcoal, sand, and vermiculite which I use to grow orchid plants. The pots were of various sizes chosen according to the size of the bulbs. I wanted at least four to five inches of potting mixture under the bulb and at least two inches over the bulb. Being an organic gardener, I did not add chemical fertilizers. After the bulbs were all potted, I gave the pots a good soaking with the hose, then set the pots on the floor of my greenhouse—in the coolest part—until the climate outdoors moderated enough so the bulbs wouldn't freeze. About Valentine's Day the 69 pots went outside. Foliage in some pots was already three to four inches tall, while in others there was no sign of foliage—which was also true of bulbs in my garden...Several pots of bulbs had sickly, mottled foliage, yet did bloom...On being unpotted, the pots had firm, healthy-looking bulbs that had even multiplied...

Everything I've done to my new bulbs says if I could do it, so can other people. I'm ordering new bulbs to grow in pots in 1983.

Sincerely,
Dorothy Allen
Nashville, Tennessee
THE VERY EARLIEST DAFFODIL GARDEN

MRS. JOHN B. CAPEN, Boonton, New Jersey

The very earliest daffodil display is not one of great drifts of "living color." Rather it is made of little patches of yellow here and there where for months there was nothing but brown—or white. More than likely the first inkling that spring is on the way may be when sun on a south-facing rock has melted enough snow to reveal a bit of minimus.

![](image)

The date of this dramatic event will vary south to north. For us in northern New Jersey, USDA climate zone #5, it arrived yearly at the end of the first week of March, so I could proudly wear an outdoor-grown daffodil to the International Flower Show.

But this year, all records were broken. We returned from the meeting at Nashville April 5th to 22° with a foot of snow the next day, so we could not see bare ground until April 10th. By then, as always, receding snow left patches of minimus, which no known daffodil fancier has ever called N. asturiensis. We used to associate with our earliest minimus the earliest, smallest scilla, S. bifolia, but recently, we have been receiving assorted substitutes.

Substitution and misnaming are problems too prevalent with scillas and unfortunately with daffodil species as well. Our stock of miniature daffodils came from Alec Gray, but it is obvious that many people recently have had trouble buying species true to name. We believe this situation has arisen from the practice of European wholesalers of relying on residents of areas where species are native to supply them. Such gatherers dig plants in bloom, discard the tops, bag the bulbs. Not surprisingly, it may take a few years for such to recover, and one cannot know just what one has.

The identification problem arose once more at the convention forum on miniatures. There continues to be confusion between N. rupicola and N. juncifolius. Such confusion must stem either from the unfortunate supply
system just mentioned or possibly because new suppliers do not know the
difference themselves. (Recent purchases here point to the latter probability.) Mr.
Gray had a practice of buying wholesale and growing on to establish the validity of
a name. Now that we have several new suppliers, perhaps one or more may follow
his practice. As to the above confusion, the solution is simple for those who have
grown stock from a reliable source: *N. rupicola* is the early one with one flower to a
stem, regardless of the width of petal; *N. juncifolius* comes much later, several
flowers to a stem. Gardeners can never confuse them. When both appear in a
show, only a judge who has grown them should accept an assignment to pass on
those grown by others.

This earliest spring garden will still be dominated by the conifers—in many
shapes and sizes, from grey to green to purple—that have consoled us over the
long winter. For the beginning landscaper with daffodils, we recommend two
plants that I am sure all know well. The first is *Tsuga canadensis*, the Canadian
hemlock, a forest tree that will grow in sun or part shade and will accept an infinite
amount of shearing with grace. The other is of the pasturelands of much of North
America, *Juniperus communis*. This latter comes in so many forms that you may
find an interesting specimen or so among yours many years later. Both of these are
available, collected—a good way to start.

After minimus, the next will likely be *N. cyclamineus*, a charmer with a mind of
its own. We delight in every one we have, here and there, but we should not dream
of advising how to keep it going.

At this point, I can only return to Helen Link’s advice: grow seeds from your
miniature species. Helen explained why. Try my way: grow in pots or flats, or try
the easier way Helen suggested: just sprinkle seeds in situ.

After these two species inaugurate our daffodil year, we become more critical.
Others arrive. Of the next batch, we like *N. minor*, only a few days later than
minimus and enough larger to make a noticeable splash. Just behind comes
*N. rupicola*, the early and little Hardy one of the jonquils, whose tender siblings
have been inaugurating spring in the South for long.

No other early species contributes to the landscape here. All we have found are
either unreliable or worse—ugly.

As we plan landscaping with our earliest daffodils, we seek vignettes—that is a
small bit of this juxtaposed with a small bit of that. We mentioned using the earliest
scillas with our earliest minimus. Other minimus, blooming later, we have among a
lavender patch of *Anemone rotundifolia* and more among the white *A. acutifolia*.
With a small drift of *minor*, we have added the little *Primula Juliana*, and were
delighted to see a cluster of blood root joining them. Quite our favorite early group
is *N. rupicola* planted about the lovely cut-leaved, lavender-flowered *Corydalis
diphylla* (from Kashmir), which complements the bloom, as it hides the stiffness of
the leaves.

Of the very earliest hybrids, Little Beauty is almost alone. We are using it to add
a spot of color in front of patches of our latest, the tazetta hybrids, but it could be
used with other plants in bloom at its time.

There are few shrubs. The gorgeous *Hamamelis mollis*, Chinese witch hazel,
February blooming, may still be with you. The French pussy willows have begun
(even the black). The first of the viburnum, *V. fragrans*, has started—hardly worth
the twenty year wait. Two of the dogwoods bloom at this time, but only with their
true little yellow clusters, not the showy bracts later ones display. *C. mas* (Europe)
and *C. officinalis* (Japan) add some interest in the five- to twenty-foot area, so
bleak at this time, and the latter’s exfoliating bark is a plus. The two most
important pieris have come aboard: *japonica* in bloom, *floribunda* in conspicuous
bud.
A few other perennials are offering color that could combine with daffodils. Probably the one that delights us most is often called “the favorite wildflower of the Yankees.” Known in New England as “trailing arbutus,” *Epigaea repens*, the very sweet-scented roadside harbinger, scarcer every year, has been established here for many years. We are very proud of it, but we should not dream of adding a daffodil. There are others, less sacrosanct: *Viola odorata* leads the violet parade; *Pulmonaria angustifolia* adds a clear blue; and *Anemone pulsatilla*, the pasque flower, makes a firm purple statement.

We consider ground covers as important to the creation of outdoor scenes as are the tall trees we use for back drop. Everyone knows grass is the original—and often the best of all ground covers. As we move from formal lawn areas, we discover more and more plants that “cover the ground” and add something extra to the picture.

Checking what was contributing to our very earliest daffodil garden in this category, I was surprised, as you may be. Some, but not all, of the vinca are showing, some of the species beginning to flower. Several of the non-native geraniums were adding nice patches of green. Evergreen galax, asarums *sic*, shortia may or may not show, depending on the deer. Almost none of the so-called “evergreen” ferns were still green here, although surely some are helping the picture a little more. A few of the small ferns were as cute as ever: *Asplenium trichomanes*, *Blechnum penna marina*, and *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, the so-called “walking fern,” all in the alkaline scree, looked as if they did not know they were not supposed to be perky right now.

We treasure these bits and pieces of our very earliest daffodil garden, but happily relinquish them to our Early Spring Garden, when the Big Sixes take over.

ERRATUM: In Mrs. Capen’s article, “Landscaping with Daffodils,” which appeared in the June issue, the statement was made concerning tulips “. . . I bought 1000 varieties. . . .” It should have read “. . . I bought 1000 bulbs. . . .” The Editor regrets the error.

POETS IN PARIS

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

On May 7, Laura Lee and I found ourselves traveling in the Alps from Lucerne to Lausanne. Towering mountains and charming chalets alternated in catching our attention. Most of the trip was in high areas of the Bernese Oberland and truly enormous snow-covered peaks were all around us as far as the eye could see. We rode through snow-covered areas in the high Alps with only the road clear and we stopped and threw snowballs at one another. We had hoped to see *N. poeticus*, native to the area and famously so, but we were apparently too early. We did see what we think were *N. pseudonarcissus*.

On May 8, in Lausanne I walked from our hotel in order to get some Swiss francs. The banks were closed but I passed a florist’s shop and paused to look at the brilliant potted chrysanthemums and other plants typical of every florist shop anywhere. By the door, half hidden in a humble basket, off to one side, were little bundles of limp green stems held together with rubber bands. I knew immediately what they were—wild *N. poeticus* in tight bud. For a franc or two they were on their way to Laura Lee, all twenty-eight little green stems.

Two days later every one of them opened beautifully in our hotel room in Paris. Our little *poeticus* perfumed the room, and tiny bright red wire rims glistened. Except for my roommate, they were the prettiest thing that I saw in Paris.
ROBIN ROUND-UP

RICHARD EZELL, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

WELL, IT WAS ABOUT TIME—At the request of their Fearless Leader, Frances Armstrong, the Southeastern General Robin discussed trumpet daffodils. Sue Robinson responded that she had been in round robins for twenty years, and this was the first time she had ever been asked to comment on the trumpets. But comment she did, and so did the other members of this enthusiastic bunch, all of whom live in those parts of the country—stretching from Virginia to Texas—where Division 1 flowers are generally agreed to be the most difficult of all the divisions to grow successfully.

Most of them conceded some problems with the trumpets: Loyce McKenzie in Mississippi and Myra Bivin in Texas have had, as one might expect, the toughest time with Division 1. But both these stalwart gardeners have learned to cope. Loyce has found a number of cultivars that survive as decorative flowers for the garden, and for showable blooms, she simply orders six new bulbs of Arctic Gold each year. Myra’s solution was still simpler, if more drastic. She wrote, “I got through my affair with Div. 1’s somewhat the same as I did puberty—many years ago, and awkardly.”

Loyce is by no means alone in her devotion to Arctic Gold, which she calls “the super-star.” Almost every robin member mentioned it among their favorites. What a run of popularity that daffodil has had! How far back would we have to go to discover when it was not the best liked yellow trumpet? And it still is, as witnessed by the December ’81 Journal showing Arctic Gold solidly topping all rivals in the “Symposium” and in the list of “Show Winners” as well. It tends to be rather shy with its blooms and is on the small side, but few—even among the expensive new cultivars—can match it in color, texture, or in its subtle air of refinement.

There was no such approach to unanimity among the writers regarding trumpets in other color categories, but the emphasis was decidedly upon older cultivars. Mentioned as good by at least two growers were Ulster Prince; Empress of Ireland, Cantatrice, Beersheba, Queenscourt, and Vigil; Preamble and Prologue; Honeybird, Spellbinder, Chiloquin; and Rima.

Reading from the collective wisdom of these experienced hands, a novice who lived in the South and wanted as untraumatic an introduction as possible to growing the trumpets would probably be best advised to start with the well-tested and inexpensive cultivars so that one could afford to plant half a dozen bulbs (remember Loyce and Arctic Gold), rather than plunging on a single bulb of one of the newest introductions. As Lucy Christian wrote after praising the likes of Preamble, Beersheba, Mount Hood, Honeybird, and Spellbinder, “If the newer ones would do as well, all would be well.”

* * * * *

Poet Robin writers seem to have found 1982 an unusually good year, with more and better poet specimens appearing in show after show. One exception though: Venice Brink wrote that the nearest thing to anything good he could say about 1982 was that “it wasn’t quite as bad as last year.”

A pot of concern which continues to bubble is the feeling that there are daffodils registered as poets that don’t really belong in Division 9. And how about this: ever wonder why N. p. Praecox, and a couple of others beginning “N. p.” are entered in the Data Bank as belonging to Division 9, rather than to Division 10 with the rest of the species? Some poet growers have...now Tag Bourne has supplied what seems
a good answer: these cultivars are thought not to be species at all, but hybrids. After their names in the old "RHS Green Book," she notes, appears the designation "Hort." to indicate the names are horticultural in nature, rather than being true botanical names. (That "old Green Book," more formally known as the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, the last edition of which appeared in 1969, is still a useful document to have around.)

The registration several years ago, by Carncairn, of a poet raised by Sir Frank Harrison and said to come characteristically with two florets per stem, has not only proven controversial, but also has set poetwatchers to noting and commenting on numerous other poets which come from time to time with two heads. One such poetwatcher who this year watched her clump of poeticus recurvus bloom almost entirely two-headedly, recalled with some embarrassment that years ago while serving as Specimen Chairman at a non-ADS spring flower show, she assured a prospective entrant that the two-headed daffodil she was attempting to enter as recurvus must definitely be something else. Oh, the perilous life of an expert.

* * * * * *

ROBIN FEATHERS

“There is not much can be said about Canaliculatus that has not already been said...plenty of foliage and little or no bloom. It’s a shame, as it is such a charming flower.”

—Naomi Liggett, Miniature Robin #2

“Then there is the scaberulus—rupicola syndrome. No matter from whom I order scaberulus, it blooms as rupicola.”

—Betty Krahmer, Miniature Robin #2

“It seems clear that it is just asking the impossible to attempt to grow the miniatures as ordinary daffs—unless you are fortunate enough to have a garden in just the right section of Spain or Portugal.”

—James Wells, Miniature Robin #2

“There are perhaps two main reasons why we have trouble with species...the soils preferred: dry vs. moist, acid vs. sweet, always bearing in mind that species tend to be less adaptable than most cultivated hybrids. The other...is that the smaller species are naturally short-lived, depending on seedling rather than bulb division for their perpetuation. The ideal situation would encourage bloom, seed formation, and undisturbed germination and growing-on conditions.”

—Roberta Watrous, Miniature Robin #2

“I won my first blue ribbon with three stems of Mount Hood, much to the shock of other exhibitors. That was the only time I remember seeing a blue ribbon on anybody's Mount Hood.”

—John Tarver, Miniature Robin #2

“Three deep frosts and strong winds murdered most of my daffodils this pring, but not the poets. It’s nice to bloom late. You miss a lot of the cruelty of spring. Why do they bloom late? An adaptation for mountain living? That’s my guess.”

—Bonnie Hohn, Poeticus Robin #1
Doubles elicit more comments than any other type of daffodil in my garden. Visitors who are not daffodil-oriented are always excited when they see the double form of this flower. Doubles are spectacular, showy, exotic and delightful. Some are exasperating.

Twenty four years ago I purchased my first daffodil bulbs including twelve bulbs each of Twink and Texas. Lacking in color and form Twink has rewarded me each year with many early reliable blooms. Equally consistent has been Texas. Each year vigorous foliage and many sturdy stems topped with plump buds appear. For twenty four years no flower bud has opened on this cultivar. Having grown over 900 different cultivars Texas has the dubious distinction of being the only one never to flower for me.

Double Delight
Gene Bower · Running Springs · California

Outre-Space
Yellow Cheerfulness
Parfait
Elixir
The most important requirement of any double flower is a strong stem. Stunning color and flawless form are meaningless if the stem bends or breaks under the weight of the heavy flower.

On March 15 of this year, traditionally early midseason in my area, two feet of heavy wet snow fell accompanied by gale force winds. Among the doubles that survived unscathed were Angkor, Elixir, Grebe, Moonflight, Outer Space, Jakahe, Spun Honey, Easter-tide, Windblown, Egg Nog, Unique, Lingerie and Parfait. The smaller flowered doubles borne in clusters seem undaunted by such disastrous weather.

Clumsy, cloddy, shapeless and raggedy are words that have been used to describe doubles in the past. Most of the doubles now being introduced are exciting, elegant, reliable and certainly a delight.
TAZETTA TALK

WILLIAM WELCH, Carmel Valley, California

The most exciting polyanthus cultivar this year has been the recently registered Polly's Pearl. Though nothing new, being a selected one of several clones grown under the name White Pearl, this is not only the largest and most spectacular of the Pearls but also grows the largest bulbs of any tazetta I've seen. And what productive bulbs, too! The largest bulbs of a batch planted in sandy soil a year ago weighed about one-half pound apiece (tennis ball sized) and averaged five stems from the round bulbs. On lifting, the largest weighed 1 ¾ pounds, the heaviest ever, and was able to be separated into several slabs. The florets are quite large for a pure tazetta, rounded and of good substance, coming in clusters of twelve to twenty-five. Mine open on very thick, sturdy stems at about eight inches in height but quickly lengthening to a foot or more. In southern California, stems are much taller and I believe Harold Koopowitz has had them with up to thirty florets on a stem, from bulbs probably even larger than those I've grown. Basically it is all white as the cups—which open creamy—soon fade out. In fact in Australia where it is quite common, it often goes under the name "Paper White Grandiflora" although entirely distinct from what we would call by that name. Hancock & Co. lists it as "Grand Monarque," but there is one large wholesaler there selling it by the thousand as "Pearl." It is also found in New Zealand, from where I have gotten it mixed in stocks of Grand Primo. At least three types of Pearl are grown in our own southern states, and at this point I would like to mention how helpful it would be to receive samples of "Pearl" from additional sources so I can get a better understanding of just what is grown under this name.

Of particular importance is the potential of Polly's Pearl as a parent. Not only is it the most fertile of the various Pearls, it is also one of the most fertile tazzetas with which I have worked. It is receptive to pollen from many other tazzetas, commonly giving large pods containing a dozen or more seeds. Sometimes, though, a high percentage of the seeds are empty, useless shells but among these there are usually a few good seeds. Where Paper White is used for pollen nearly all the seeds are good and of the large size one would expect from pods on Paper White itself. Furthermore, the seedlings look just like Paper Whites in their foliage and rapid growth. I expect some to bloom this year. Polly's Pearl can also be used as a pollen parent, in fact Barbara Fry has produced a good one from using it onto Gloriosus. With sixteen two-inch, white and gold flowers on a good sturdy stem, this should have a great future; and the fact that its pollen is fertile should make it a useful parent, too. Last summer I roasted in the sun the Polly's Pearl that were dug and found that this improved pollen production, and apparently also the number of stems per bulb; but there was the disastrous effect of complete female sterility which was only apparent after my crosses failed on these in contrast to the Pearls not roasted. Pearls newly received from Frank Coles in Australia (which had received no type of heat treatment) flowering this June and July are giving large heads of fat pods from pollens of a wide range of yellow and bicolor tazzetas.

In my experience, Polly's Pearl responds well to a dry sandy location. In contrast to many others that like dry conditions, Pearl florets have short pedicels giving a neat close-set head without the floppiness sometimes seen in looser heads. Hopefully this can be passed on to its offspring.

One of the very best tazzetas, Avalanche, has given a remarkable seedling for Polly Anderson. This open-pollinated seedling, probably a selfing since Avalanche has a recessed stigma, has the dark green foliage of Grand Primo. In fact, it is
enough like Primo that Polly has attached the name “Y-Prim” (short for “Yellow Primo”) to it. It opens with a lemon cup and a paler yellow perianth. This eventually fades to creamy, while the lemon of the cup remains, at which point the color is very much like Avalanche. A most notable characteristic is its earliness, coming at about Thanksgiving last season which was my first year growing it. Digging has revealed excellent increase and bulb size like its parent. Size of plant and vigor are as good as any I grow and so far no virus symptoms mar the lush foliage. Though quite reluctant to set seed, “Y-Prim” is fertile as a pollen parent, and used on several stems of Israeli-type Soleil d’Or about 50 seeds resulted. I’m hoping to get its vigor and foliage disease resistance bred into the richer yellow Soleil d’Or types. “Y-Prim” definitely deserves a descriptive name and registration.

And now another plug for that great early one that loves this dry climate—the Chinese Sacred Lily. I used its pollen on a wider range of tazettas this year, including yellows, resulting in fat pods containing many extra-large seeds. I’ve given up trying to use it as a seed parent, but there’s always plenty of good pollen.

Turning now to poetaz, another one can be added to the list of those able to give seed. This is Polglase, which gave one large pod here containing eight large and one small seeds, set from unrecorded pollen. Polglase is white with orange cup, of similar type to St. Agnes and Glorious; but while showing much in the way of poet characteristics, it is second only to Cragford in its earliness. Polgase is little known and much under-rated. Here it is a prolific bloomer and increaser, an all-around good grower, and a reliable source for pollen, too. Mine came from Broadleigh Gardens, the only commercial source I know of for it. With one to three well-formed two-inch florets on a tall stem, this one stands out when there are still few orange-cupped flowers in the field.

It has been reported that Matador is sometimes attacked by basal rot. I have occasionally found this to be true, and it seems that some of the Matador progeny, especially those from Matador × N. jonquilla, are also susceptible. I would guess this has to come from N. poeticus Ornatus which is the poet ancestor of many of the poetaz hybrids. Somewhere I came across a report of basal rot in Ornatus, but the source escapes me at this point, and it would be interesting to see what other evidence can be given on this. Certainly its relative earliness, which is the reason the Dutch used it, suggests a more southerly origin than other poets which would also indicate a need for dry Mediterranean summers. I have not grown Ornatus, but I do know that with Matador and its offspring rot does not appear as long as they are given dry conditions. They do not like being pushed either with irrigation or the addition of organic material to the soil. Admittedly there is always the temptation to do this as it gives such large bulbs and good increase but enough are lost through this to render the effort futile. But it does seem to me that in this dry climate, some measure of basal rot susceptibility is not necessarily bad since this is a sign that California’s dry conditions and low organic soil are preferred.

The Tuggle seedlings have shown excellent increase and bulb size even when naturalized. In fact some of those from Matador × N. jonquilla after only two years in the grass needed digging this year having divided into a dozen or more pieces, most of flowering size. Some had split into fewer but larger pieces making these more suitable for long-term naturalizing. The Tuggle Matador × Soleil d’Or seedlings mentioned in my last article have shown some real differences in rot resistance, with the one from Murray Evans being immune so far, while that from Jack Romine rots to easily in cultivation but thrives in the grass. At this point I would like to suggest the cross Matador × N. jonquilla as being one that is easily made and some seedlings can be expected to flower in their third year. The first time I made this cross was in 1979, about a dozen bulbs resulting from just a few florets pollinated. In the summer of 1981, at the end of their second year, they
were not only large enough to be able to bloom in the coming season but had small offsets as well. However, they had received a little irrigation in the late spring of that second year which, coupled with the water-retentive soil I had put them in, meant that all but one were rotted when dug. But this one, much smaller than the others, was not harmed so I put it in another location. In one year it grew from the size of a small filbert to that of a small walnut and even has two small offsets. Being a survivor, this one offers hope of being more resistant to rot. It seems to me there ought to be some from this cross that are resistant, or at least comparatively so. I wonder what results have been gotten in various parts of the country from growing the Mitsch series from this cross?

I want to do more work along this line, and what I need now is to get a better selection of N. jonquilla variants to choose from. I have the “Early Louisiana,” which was the type used in the cross above, but would like to add others to my collection as well. If any of you readers have strains of N. jonquilla you consider to be noteworthy, such as having more florets per stem or growing more vigorously, or particularly resistant to rotting, I would appreciate samples of bulbs or seeds to use in my work. I have noticed what looks like basal rot even in some of the “Early Louisianas” leading me to ask if all N. jonquilla have some tendency to rot or are mine unusual? I would hate to be using a type of N. jonquilla susceptible to rot when I am also using a “rotter” as the other parent!

I was amazed at how much better my success was using a wide range of pollens on Matador when I came back every morning and re-pollinated the florets. I don’t bother with the newly opened florets as they aren’t ready yet, but once a floret has been open a few days it becomes receptive. Trouble is, one never knows for sure at what point the given floret is most receptive, though I can safely say it is no sooner than the mid-life of the floret. So best results come from hitting the florets every day until they dry up. Evidently only re-pollinating a given head every three days as I usually do was not often enough to ensure adequate pollination of each floret.

I’ll conclude this time by emphasizing a few basic conclusions I have reached from ten or so years of growing tazettas. First, seed setting success is in direct proportion to the amount of work put into it. Secondly, statements by experts that a given variety/cultivar is sterile are often wrong. And third, since transmittal of virus rarely occurs here, growing from seed ensures virus-free stock for a significant length of time—a reminder that cooperating with Nature by growing from seed is the way to go. Many seedlings are to bloom here in the next couple years, in fact at the time the March 1983, Journal comes out there should be more to report on my own seedlings.

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Fifty-eight directors were present. The minutes from the Fall Board Meeting in Dallas, Texas, were approved.

TREASURER’S REPORT—Mr. Knierim reported that the Society broke even on sales. Major expenses were the publication of the Handbook and Daffodils to Show and Grow. We expect to make money on future sales of these items. Total income was $19,997; expenses were $18,130. Our net worth is $12,459.61. The Society is in “good shape.”

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS—The paid clerk for the past eleven months has made a great deal of difference to the Directors. They are much happier in their jobs. All business for the Society should still be directed to them. Mr. Ticknor does not feel that the increase in dues has had much effect upon membership. Sales have been strong in the past three months. All miniature entry tags have been sold. He requested Board reaction to the usefulness of these tags before reprinting is undertaken. The Directors feel that the ADS is a happy, healthy, still growing organization.

Regional Reports were received from all nine regions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

AWARDS—Mrs. Lee reported thirty-two ADS shows scheduled for this spring and one non-ADS show. She said the new Throckmorton Ribbon is dark champagne color.

BREEDING AND SELECTION—Dr. Bender reported that Phil Phillips had sent a quart of seeds for distribution. Thus far 16,000 seeds have been dispersed to 17 planters. He announced for a hybridizers’ breakfast for 8:00 a.m. the following morning.

CLASSIFICATION—Mrs. Anthony asked that any changes be sent to her.

DATA BANK—Dr. Throckmorton’s report stated that the Data Bank is in the best possible shape. A complete print-out can be obtained in something less than ten minutes. Mrs. Pardue has consented to participate in the operation of the Data Bank and has already done considerable paperwork preparing data. The cost of maintenance and repairs has dropped to about $200 per year. About 300 flowers were added this year, and changes in classification were made as a result of communications from the ADS Classification Committee, new information from growers, and added data from the Richardson’s’ original stud book. Dr. Throckmorton has sent Mr. Ticknor a newly updated stud book for the library and print-outs by division and by color. Dr. Throckmorton has sent print-outs of the most prolific breeders to the breeders themselves. He thanked those who sent information to him and urged all to keep him informed.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL—Mrs. Gripshover requested more articles and thanked those who had contributed in the past. The Board gave her spontaneous applause for all of her good efforts.

HEALTH AND CULTURE—See the June, 1982, JOURNAL for Dr. Snazelle’s report.

LIBRARY—Mrs. Bloome said that the library is well and happy and welcomes you when you wish material.

MEMBERSHIP—Mrs. Armstrong reported a membership of 1616—up forty-one members since February.

MINATURES—Mrs. Macneale indicated that her committee would be meeting on Friday morning and hoped to reach a consensus on suggestions for better judging and rules for showing miniatures. She said that Mr. Wells will propose to the committee rules for an exchange system which he has volunteered to manage.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Mrs. Bourne stated that new rental rates had been established; new mailers and trays have been purchased. Thirty-seven slide sets have been shipped. She is working to keep all programs current. She is also working on new slide sets dealing with the American hybridizer, hybridizers abroad, pink daffodils, and reverse bicolors. She has received many favorable comments on the slide programs and urged that reservations be made well in advance to avoid disappointment.

PUBLICATIONS—Mrs. Cartwright spoke of the pleasure in working with the editor. Mrs. Cartwright has traveled to New Zealand and reported to the JOURNAL on her experiences there with daffodils.
PUBLIC RELATIONS—Mrs. Perry reported sending out three newsletters to members of her committee. She listed many articles and bits of publicity describing activities and achievements of ADS members and local daffodil groups which were placed in the Scrapbook. She asked Board members to look at the articles in *Horticulture Magazine* and *Gourmet*.

ROUND ROBIN—Mr. Ezell reported on robins lost for six months, dunked in coffee and lost, especially going to and from his house. He now has a new address from the post office and is asking that post cards be mailed to him at the same time that robins are sent out. He has started a new hybridizers’ robin and a new miniature robin and hopes to start one for tazettas and one for jonquils. There may be enough interest to justify additional hybridizer and miniature robins. He will discuss new ideas for recruiting new robin members at the Fall Board Meeting.

REGISTRATION—Mrs. Anderson suggested that there are indications that there are more hybridizers but she has received fewer registrations. She will present a complete report in the fall.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION—Dr. Koopowitz has received four requests for funds totaling $6000. He will meet with his committee to consider these requests and select one.

SCHOOLS—Mrs. Yerger reported on three Refresher Courses offered since the last Board meeting. One judging course and one make-up course were scheduled for the spring. She saw a reluctance on the part of local regions to sponsor judging schools and suggested that a school be part of every convention. The new *Handbook* is the text for all courses.

SHOW REPORTER—Mrs. McKenzie asked that show chairman report to her on something special that may have occurred at their shows.

SYMPOSIUM—Mrs. Moore thanked the RVP’s for help in getting together information for the December report and Mrs. Gripshover for publishing it.

TEST GARDENS—Mrs. Pardee’s report stated that five new sites had been added for the 1981-82 year: Milan, Ohio; two in New Jersey; Rhode Island; and Clinton, Mississippi. An extensive report on 275 cultivars growing at the University of Arkansas has been filed with the chairman. This report includes climatic data, height, bloom diameter, peak bloom date, number of flower stems per bulb planted, and percentage change of number of flower stems. The CDS garden records have been updated for bloom count. Over 7000 bulbs were recovered from 240 cultivars dug. Some were distributed to other test gardens. Results from a forcing test will soon appear in the *Journal*. Members having bulbs to share should contact Mrs. Pardee. She is still looking for additional sites for test and display gardens.

JOHN AND GERTRUDE WISTER GARDEN AWARD COMMITTEE—Mrs. Link stated that about forty individuals and test gardens have agreed to help choose cultivars for testing as garden flowers. They are from all regions. She hopes to make the first planting this fall. She will need three bulbs per participant, ideally all from the same source and as similar as possible. She requested funds for securing and mailing out the bulbs. Her motion was seconded and amended to state that no more than $200 be appropriated. After discussion, Mrs. Link withdrew her motion until more information would be at hand in the fall.

OLD BUSINESS—None

NEW BUSINESS

FALL BOARD MEETING—Mr. Wadekamper, on behalf of the Daffodil Society of Minnesota, invited the Board to come to Minneapolis for a meeting on September 25 at the Sheraton Ritz in downtown Minneapolis.

PRESIDENT’S THANKS—Mrs. Bozievich thanked Committee Chairmen and Directors and Regional Vice Presidents for working so hard during her tenure in office. Mrs. Bozievich adjourned the meeting at 6:00 p.m.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING—APRIL 2, 1982

President Bozievich called the meeting to order and thanked the membership for help, suggestions, and letters. She asked for corrections and additions to minutes published for the last annual meeting. Hearing none, she accepted the minutes as published. The treasurer, Mr. Knierim, emphasized that the Society is in good financial shape. He said that at the Fall Board Meeting in Dallas, a decision was made to raise dues. Life membership rose from $100 to $150 as of January 1, 1982. Meanwhile, many were encouraged to become life
members at the old rate. The Society received $3100 in life memberships. Other dues total $10,996. Total income for 1981 was about $20,000. Expenses were $18,120. The Society was about $2000 better off at the end of the year. Assets include $3000 in the checking account, $2600 certificate earning 7½%, $14,348 in money market funds earning 12.8-17.3%, and a bond due in 1991 for $10,000, and other assets to a total of $52,000. Liabilities include $8000 in advance dues, $14,000 in life memberships, $17,000 in the Education and Research Fund. The net worth is currently $12,459.

Mrs. Boziевич stated that no nominations had been received for either the gold or silver medals and that neither would be awarded this year.

Mrs. Frank, Nominating Committee Chairman, proposed a slate of officers, which included Mrs. John Haskell for New England Regional Director. An additional nomination was made by the delegates from the New England Region, who nominated Mrs. Marion Haffenreffer for New England Regional Director. President Boziевич instructed the membership to vote for the New England Regional Director before considering the remainder of the slate proposed by the Nominating Committee. A standing vote was taken, and Mrs. Haffenreffer was elected. The remainder of the slate was elected as presented. [See June Journal for complete listing.]

Newly elected President Erlandson gave greetings to the membership and promised to continue working hard to keep the Society as strong as it has been since 1954. He thanked the membership for electing him to office and Mrs. Boziевич for her fine work during the past two years.

The meeting was then adjourned.

APRIL 3, 1982

A meeting of the new Board was held with 56 Directors present.

Mrs. Frank presented the slate of nominees to be appointed by the Board for Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Director and Associate Executive Director. The slate was accepted. [See June Journal for list.]

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN—Mr. Erlandson indicated that he wished to appoint the same individuals as Committee Chairmen who were currently serving except for the Symposium Committee which the former chairman felt should be eliminated. In the fall Mr. Erlandson will reconsider the Symposium Committee. Mrs. Link will continue with the special committee dealing with garden awards and will report back in the fall. [See June Journal for list.]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mr. Erlandson stated that according to the By-Laws, the Executive Committee is to consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and four other members appointed annually by the Board. He asked Board approval for an Executive Committee of the prescribed officers and Mrs. Boziевич, Mrs. Link, Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr., Mr. William H. Reese, and, by invitation, Mr. Ticknor. Approved.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE—Mr. Erlandson stated that the By-Laws provide for Board approval of a five-member Nominating Committee and sought approval of the Committee chaired by Mrs. R.L. Armstrong, and including Miss Helen A. Grier, Mrs. W.R. Mackinney, Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, and Mrs. Verne Trueblood. Approved.

AUDITOR—Mr. Erlandson said that the By-Laws provide for hiring a CPA or having someone who is qualified audit the books. Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr. has been asked and has agreed to do this job.

ROSTER—Mr. Erlandson explained that the roster had been omitted last year in order to save expenses. He has investigated again incorporating the roster in the back of the Journal, which would require no additional expense. Twenty pages of Journal text would have to be foregone, and the roster would appear in the December issue. He asked Board approval. Approved.

BOARD MANUAL—Mr. Anthony began a Board Manual several years ago. Mr. Erlandson said he hoped to have a rough draft by the fall meeting. It will include excerpts from the Certificate of Incorporation setting forth the business and obligations of the organization. It will include a one-page job description for each job on the Board.

1983 CONVENTION—Mr. King reported that the convention will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, on April 7, 8, and 9, 1983, in the Fort McGruder Inn. Room reservations must be in by March 8.
1984 CONVENTION—No location has yet been chosen.
1982 FALL BOARD MEETING—Mr. Wadekamper spoke about the activities planned for Minneapolis. Notices will be mailed out in summer.
SCHOOLS—Mrs. Yerger asked the Board to require establishment of a school at each convention. No action was taken.
FINANCE—Mrs. Macneale asked what plans were for the $5000 bequest. Mr. Erlandson indicated that the money had not yet been received and gave assurance that the Board would be able to participate in the decision of how to distribute the funds.
AWARDS—Mrs. Lee suggested charging $1.00 to approve the schedule and mail out the ribbons. Mr. Ticknor spoke to the importance of local shows and advocated continued absorption of the cost by the Society. No action was taken.
COLOR IN THE JOURNAL—Mr. Knierr would like to see colored pictures in the Journal. He proposed contacting originators for slides of eight different cultivars. It would cost $75-80 per picture and several hundred dollars to print. ($105 per picture and $488.70 for printing at current prices.—Ed.) If the color were good, perhaps we could get the growers to support the pictures every other time. He will get more information and would be willing to pay for the project himself the first time.
BUDGET—Mrs. Link asked all Committee Chairmen to send her their budget request for the next fiscal year by July 1, 1982.
PESTICIDES AND INSECTICIDES—Dr. Snazelle said that the Society needs books dealing with pesticides, chemicals, and insecticides. There are three books which come out each year, though we may not need a new one each year. He was directed to place these items in his budget request.
LIBRARY—Miss Grier asked for a listing of library materials in the Journal. Mrs. Bloomer indicated that such a listing had appeared within the last year-and-one-half and that perhaps new additions to the library could be listed periodically.
Mr. Erlandson adjourned the meeting.

FLORENS DEBEVOISE MEDAL AWARDED TO MRS. GOETHE LINK

At the annual meeting of the Garden Club of America, held in Rochester, New York, on June 14 to 16, the Florens Debevoise Medal was awarded to our own Helen Link. The following was taken from the program for the Awards Banquet:

Presented for horticultural achievement in the fields of hybridizing, collecting or nurturing with preference to plant material suitable for rock gardens. For over forty years, Helen Kegerreis Link has been a talented and dedicated collector, nurturer and hybridizer of daffodils, including the difficult miniatures which are so well adapted to rock gardens. She has introduced many new cultivars listed in the Abridged Classified List of The Royal Horticultural Society and American Daffodil Society, and has won countless awards with her daffodils. Her laboratory examination and study of some ninety different cultivars have been invaluable to others who wish to hybridize since they identify those cultivars which do not produce viable pollens. She has imparted her knowledge freely in many scholarly and well-illustrated articles published in The Daffodil Journal. She also generously distributes her bulbs to others. Her breathtaking fifteen-acre garden in Brooklyn, Indiana, is open to the public each spring. Mrs. Link is an invaluable member of the American Daffodil Society, and is currently serving as its First Vice-President.

Our sincere congratulations to Mrs. Link for this well-deserved honor!
THE GENTLE ART OF TAMING AUSSIE DAFFODILS

RICHARD L. BROOK, Wakefield, England

I set out in the mid 1970s to acquire new cultivars for my breeding program from all the major daffodil-growing countries, including New Zealand and Australia. All were kept in open bags in an unheated room until planting, and then grown out-of-doors in wooden or plastic containers. Our normal flower-opening period here in Yorkshire is March 20th to May 10th. Leaf senescence begins in early June and is complete by the end of July.

Eight cultivars received from David Bell (South Island) on April 24, 1975, were stored till September 15th, when it was discovered that the bulbs had become completely desiccated, suffering a papery dieback almost to the baseplate. All had tried to shoot in storage, draining the scales of substance, though the shoots had not made it out of the necks. This in itself is not abnormal or disastrous. It is what is happening inside native bulbs when they arrive plump and firm in September and a couple of weeks later the neck is soft and you can see down it and maybe see the little green tips peeping. The extent to which it happens varies with temperature or humidity and the natural impatience of the cultivar, and it may have happened before the bulbs reach you. I suspect it may be at this stage, when the scales have begun to shrink and let air in between them via the neck, that really serious moisture loss to the air sets in. Bulbs with thick, fleshy necks would seem to be more at risk, as the shrinking scales leave bigger openings in these.

Some of the bulbs had also developed basal rot. Planted on September 30th, four cultivars sent up "grass" in the spring and survived, but they took a further three to five years to reach flowering size.

Nine cultivars received from Jacksons (Tasmania) on May 13, 1975, came through storage in the same room without deterioration. Planted on September 30th, they all came up and survived. A few were in flower by January 15th. Growth was fully synchronized with the native bulbs by 1977, though very few flowered that year.

Two cultivars received from M.E. Brogden (North Island) on May 11, 1981, were kept in their net bags and examined periodically. The five rounds of Pryda all grew shoots a quarter to half an inch long soon after receipt. There was never any sign of roots swelling. The shoots were still green and plump on August 20th, but the bulbs were becoming very dry and were potted in dusty-dry compost, indoors, to prevent further moisture loss to the air. They were put outside and watered on September 12th. The other cultivar, a seedling, was still plump in August. It had swollen root initials, but no external sign of shoot growth.

Treated likewise, the seedling and two bulbs of Pryda emerged in late October. Both had flower buds up by November 21st—Pryda one, a fifth of its potential, the seedling two, its full complement. A severe winter delayed their opening till early March. The last three bulbs of Pryda sent up healthy leaves in late February, clearly from the original shoots. To see them now in June, as senescence sets in, you would not tell them apart from the native bulbs around them.

Eleven cultivars received from Lindsay Dettman (Victoria, Australia) on June 8, 1977, were twin-scaled, apart from one or two offsets of each. The twin-scales behaved like native ones. The offsets, mostly too small to flower, were planted on June 26th. Some never came up. Others came up in August or September and retained lax foliage through the winter, often blackened by frost, until the next season's leaves emerged and continued the marathon till July. Some of these were never seen again, though the extreme winter of 1978/79 which killed some other container-grown bulbs may have contributed to their demise. Only four cultivars survived to flower by 1980 or 1981.
Sid DuBose’s note on bulbs received in January blooming in California in June (Daffodil Journal, September, 1979) inspired me to request a January delivery.

Twenty-one cultivars received from Phil Phillips (North Island) on January 31, 1980, were potted and watered on a snowy February 2nd and kept in a cold conservatory until it was safe to move them outside on March 2nd. The compost was heavily laced with superphosphate. All emerged between April 22nd and June 3rd, except Divine which emerged in mid-July. Nineteen cultivars flowered, opening between June 1st and 25th. There were thirty-seven flowers, 55% of the potential. Nine produced their entire potential. Growth and flower quality varied. A few were stunted, but the majority were quite normal.

The first signs of senescence appeared on July 25th. Winged aphids were a serious problem at this time. Over one hundred were killed on the plants in half an hour on July 26th, so they were covered with a polythene tent from the 27th till mid September. All the foliage was dead and brittle by the beginning of September, except for Divine which stayed green till late October. The exclusion of rain eventually gave the bulbs a rest and ripening, not shared by a simultaneous trial of Australian bulbs.

In 1981, emergence, growth, flower quality and timing were completely normal, except for Sedate which never showed again. The first shoots emerged normally in December. Most of the foliage was very strong. Seventeen cultivars flowered, from April 5th to 16th. The forty-four flowers were 20% up on the first year.

In 1982, the third season, they were packed with flowers, which opened from April 2nd to 20th. Ninety-five altogether, two and a half times as many as in the first year. Only Divine is still awaited. Overall, they produced 40% more flowers than they could have done when received. Twenty-one native and American cultivars bought the same season and grown in identical boxes produced only 30% more flowers in 1982 than they did in 1980.

Sixteen cultivars received from Lindsay Dettman on April 4, 1980, were planted the same day, in shirtsleeves weather with the early daffodils already open. All emerged between May 16th and June 16th, with a few late shoots nearer the end of June. Ten cultivars flowered, opening between June 15th and July 30th. April temperatures in July produced some flowers of high quality, the last fading on August 11th, but most of the plants were rather dwarfed, their leaves broad but short. There were twenty-three flowers, 50% of the potential.

Senescence began on September 6th, but slowed with the onset of colder weather. An attempt to pull the many still green leaves and stems on October 25th resulted in some bulbs being pulled up. They had no roots, or only one or two—further evidence of the upset in their rhythm. They should have had a full set of new roots by that time of year. These were more as bulbs should be in late July or early August, when the old roots have died but they may have one or two lingering or the odd premature new one. The remaining leaves and stems were torn off on November 20th, but still would not come away cleanly. Those that were not too mushy were still too strongly attached.

In 1981, emergence and flowering were still a month late. The flowers opened from April 29th to May 18th. Ellimatta opened twenty-seven days after a bulb of it from Phillips, and Ian Shankley thirty-one days after one from the 1977 import. Only seven cultivars flowered, giving fourteen flowers, a 40% drop. And the flowers were small and scrappy. The foliage was thinner than in 1980. Some of the best in 1980 were among the most stunted in 1981, no doubt due to inadequate rest and regeneration and poor rooting. Several bulbs failed to show altogether, or produced a single leaf, but they all reappeared strongly in 1982, after a normal ripening.
First year—June 22, 1980. Dettman bulbs planted in April on the left (16 boxes), Phillips bulbs planted in February on the right.

Second year—May 13, 1981. Phillips bulbs on the left, Dettman bulbs on the right. The contrast in performance is now much more apparent. The cultivars are in the same positions, but the photographs were taken from opposite sides of the bed.
In 1982, the third season, growth was at last strong and synchronized, with the flowers opening from March 28th to April 17th. But the thirty-six flowers were only one and a half times as many as in the first year, and only 80% of the original potential.

I suspect the drying-off of the Phillips bulbs in August-September may have given them a little extra help in adjusting their seasonal rhythm. But they also had two months longer from planting to normal senescence time and were already showing signs of dieback, and they had completed their flowering a month earlier than the Dettman bulbs. Perhaps those in the trade who know more about forcing and flower and root initiation may be able to throw more light on the practical significance of these three factors.

**SUMMARY**

Excellent results are obtained by planting immediately in late January or early February, if delivery can be arranged by then. Not all suppliers find this practicable. Flowers can be expected by June, and growth is normal and fully synchronized with that of native bulbs by the second flowering season, fourteen months after receipt. With heavy feeding, this method is no more exhausting than gentle forcing, and it gains a year on other methods. Protection from aphids may be necessary when bulbs are grown through the summer months. And it may be beneficial to withhold water during August to hasten senescence.

Two facts should be borne in mind. Firstly, the senescence phase requires warm, dry conditions but is not actually triggered until the plants themselves are ready for a rest. Even in summer, its progress is slowed dramatically by cool, wet weather. Secondly, plant growth virtually ceases when the temperature falls below about 40°F.

E.W. Cotter (Daffodil Journal, June, 1978) had equally good results from planting on the New Zealand equivalent of April 3rd, and advocates planting by late March. My experience suggests that this could be cutting it a bit fine for good second-year performance in the colder climates of England or the Northern States, where the autumn may be too cool and moist for senescence by the time the bulbs are ready for it and the new roots may not be deployed before winter soil temperatures fall too low for root growth. In these climates, water would have to be withheld in September to hasten the senescence phase. Cotter's plants did at least die down briefly.

Bulbs received during April or May are best stored till September or early October, as they tend to get badly out of step if started into growth immediately. As some will become severely desiccated if exposed to the air during this extended storage, they should be Benlate-dipped, very thoroughly dried, and stored in completely dry sand, as recommended by Phil Phillips and Cecile Spitz (June, 1977 and 1980). A room temperature of 60-70°F should be safe. Any lower, they might try to grow. Flowers can be expected in January-March, depending on the winter, and growth is fully synchronized by the first senescence, fourteen months after receipt. Advice on storing bulbs for export in the customer's autumn, in the 1957 handbook of the Northwest Bulb Growers' Association, translates with airmail as three months at 86°, three months at 31°, then three months at 72-77°. These extremes would delay flower development inside the bulb, and hence delay flowering, as well as ensuring complete dormancy.

Different cultivars and bulbs from different sources may react differently to long storage. And climate or weather may tip the balance when bulbs are grown or stored on a knife-edge between activity and dormancy, outside the normal season. The methods recommended should minimize these uncertainties.
Container growing, at least until the first senescence, has its advantages if your bulbs arrive when the ground is frozen or you have to withhold water later on. And it helps keep track of any bulbs that fail to shoot. However, do not try it through the winter unless you know it is safe in your area. Even in an extreme English winter, when night air temperatures never fell below 10°F, many native bulbs suffered total or partial root death in snugly framed square boxes five inches deep. I now consider seven inches the minimum for safety in this climate.

BEGINNERS CORNER

PLANTING TIPS

(Reprinted from the Daffodil Journal, September, 1979)

As this is the time to begin preparing for our fall daffodil planting, perhaps a few hints to novices are appropriate. They are offered with reservations as differences in climate and soils preclude uniform directions.

1. Select a well-drained site, a place where water flows through the ground but never stands.

2. Dig as deeply as the soil requires for good drainage. Poor, heavy clay soils require 18-24 inches but perhaps you are luckier. Raising the bed slightly above the surrounding area will facilitate drainage.

3. Add humus. Peat is good. In hot climates avoid highly organic matter. Also add coarse sand to heavy soils.

4. Several weeks before planting, work in fertilizer high in phosphate and potash but low in nitrogen (2-12:12, 3-18:18, 5-10:10).

5. Assemble your bulbs, sand, Chlordane, tools, and paper and pencil. Some people prefer to open up a long trench for their bulbs; our preference is for digging a hole for one bulb at a time with a long-handled bulb planter which is pushed in by foot. If you have the strength, or can find a willing soul who has, a post hole digger might be even better.

6. Dig your hole 6-9 inches deep, on the shallow side if you wish the bulb to increase quickly and if you plan to divide frequently; deeply, if you wish to leave them down for longer periods.

7. Put ½ inch of sand in the hole. Some think this discourages basal rot; others say not. In any event, it makes lifting them later on much easier. Even more sand placed around the bulb makes beautifully smooth bulbs. Perlite may be used in place of sand.

8. Inspect bulb carefully before planting for signs of basal rot (softness or discoloration around the base of the bulb) or narcissus bulb fly (watch for small holes where fly has entered).

9. Place bulb in hole and dust with Chlordane for protection against bulb fly.

10. Chart each planting immediately. Labels are not to be trusted, being subject to destruction or removal by children, animals, weather, gardeners, and even birds.

11. Push soil into holes and water well to fill in air pockets.

12. After planting is an ideal time to mulch.

—FRANCES ARMSTRONG, Covington, Virginia
COMING INTO MY GARDEN

MEG YERGER, Princess Anne, Maryland

PHOTOS BY MERTON YERGER

A garden can provide a picture from inside the house or the terrace that makes it enjoyable from both inside and out. Usually a perimeter planting is a successful frame for a small property. Even three-quarters of an acre can contain the necessary buildings, a good sized area for a golfer to practice iron shots and a dog to "play bumper," and a woodland walk through areas planted with daffodils.

One way this has been done successfully is on flat ground on Maryland's Eastern Shore where newspapers and plastic to discourage weeds and to represent wide curving paths are later covered with wood chips and what are known on the Eastern Shore as "pine shits." Every so often sitting areas, paved with flat stones and furnished with logs as benches and stumps as tables, make places to rest while enjoying the flowers. Trenches eighteen inches in depth and twenty to thirty inches wide were dug to follow the curvature of the walks. Low nitrogen fertilizer was put in the bottom of each trench. The trenches were filled with good soil created from compost, dirt, additives—even emptyings from the vacuum cleaner. Patience produced really good tilth in about ten years, although sterilized soil could have been bought very expensively by the bag. (In this locality any dirt bought by the truckload is apt to include the vicious, pernicious, dreaded Johnson grass!)

The daffodils selected for the largest planting were white with the idea they would contrast well with blue vinca minor ground cover and pink or white dogwoods. About seventy-five early, mid-season, and late white cultivars keep the picture changing from early April to mid-May. For good landscape effect it is desirable to select cultivars whose foliage is not tall or broad. Such plants become unsightly because of the length of time for foliage to ripen. As a result daffodils from divisions other than the trumpets, long cups, and doubles predominate in the selections.

For high shade the dogwoods, pruned high, and tall native Loblolly pines serve as protection from the southern sun. Shrubs that bloom in the fall separate the white section from the next which is devoted to white perianthed types among the short cups, tazettas, cyclamineus, jonquilla, and triandrus which are suitable in scale to each other.

At the far side of a spur of lawn are the yellows, the colored bloomers, and the tall, large foliage plants for a vibrant attraction to a distant corner even if sometimes there is a confetti effect.

Someone may ask, "Where are the pinks and poets?"

The pinks, surrounding a pink-brick terrace with two steps down to a pool, are for closer viewing from the house terrace as a low brick wall, edged with miniature rosy-pink roses, sets the area off from the lawn. Foliage of those roses is leafed out while the daffodils are in bloom and their flowers later draw attention from the yellowing daffodil leaves.

As for the poets—they are planted in an "out-of-bounds" section sort of "filed away" by name of hybridizer. All the Englehearts and the poet species are together with hollies as companion plants. The rest of the poets are lined up one behind the other in six foot rows, divided first by hybridizer, then by cultivar. To the north is a fence and a low wall of redwood posts is on the other three sides to discourage careless tramping by over-exuberant dogs. This could almost be called an educational exhibit in contrast to the extensive "woodland" plantings at the edges of the property that are so inviting that people feel the urge to get out into the garden to see it better and to be a part of it.
Daffodils on either side of a woodchip path to invite transition from lawn to woodland walk.

Clump of cyclamineus daffodil Jenny as accent along path.
GASSING—EASY WAYS

ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, Boonton, New Jersey

The winter of 1976 was the worst we had ever had in about thirty years of daffodil growing in New Jersey.

Among other losses, we discovered that twenty of twenty-one hybrid tazettas in our test plots did not show at all. (Lone survivor—Highfield Beauty.) However, on our landscaped hillside, benefitting from the upward draft of warmth, heavy mulch, and protection from overhead trees, the same cultivars did well, and by 1978, all the patches and drifts there had fully recovered.

However, I hesitated to replant in the obviously rotted spots in our test beds. I dug and discarded remains, but more treatment seemed advisable before replanting. I thought formaldehyde might be the answer, although I knew opinions differed as to its value. Valuable to dafs or not, formaldehyde is not cheap, and this was to be a very “spot” treatment.

So, remembering how useful big cans are in tropic gardening, where they completely replace clay pots for everything, I cut ends from twenty two-quart cans; placed carefully; doused with 10% formalin; and covered tightly with sheets of plastic.

It worked. I have gradually been replacing the lost twenty. There is, of course, not much new in this class, and we need the old ones—not so much to test, as to illustrate the type.

In 1978, our problem was different. It was the turn of the trumpets in the Test Garden to be lifted and reshuffled, that is: retired or returned (because still a standard against which to judge), with excess grown on, landscaped, or discarded. There were about 150 trumpets involved, and some of this area had been testing trumpets since 1957, this being the third complete replanting.

It did seem that we were pushing our luck to return once more the most expensive newest we could afford to soil that might destroy them. We knew, of course, that such fanciers as Carey Quinn, Charlie Meehan, and Harry Tuggle, among the prime movers in originating the ADS, all grew in quite small plots, and all used Dowfume to keep their soil clean. I bought some, but although a chemistry major, used to handling poisons in the laboratory, I was hesitant to begin the elaborate sterilizing procedure outdoors. It is one thing handling dangerous chemicals in a laboratory and something else with limited equipment and large quantities outside.

Further, the bulbs, as a whole, were so great, it seemed unreasonable to subject these areas to a massive chemical treatment, for a few.

However, we found some disappearances, especially among the pale yellow and reverse types.

So, guided by my bloom count records, when something disappeared, we marked the spot, not mixing with adjoining soil. Then, seeking help from daffodil publications, I found many experts used formaldehyde, in spite of the controversy—some as a bulb dip, some as a drench.

As I could find no recommended formula in ADS or RHS literature, I turned to our County Agent, who claims no experience with dafs but lots with “problems.” Mr. Klotz advised the proportion 1/50 (that is a pint of formalin to fifty pints of water). His recommendation for application of this is two quarts a square foot. As most new bulbs would not span six inches square, a pint of this dilution should service twenty-five to fifty locations. I followed his suggestions, and as I could find no directions in any of our literature, I thought other fanciers might be interested.
As with the tazettas before, I was dealing with spot, rather than mass, application, so again I turned to the V-8 cans. But, here I add our own little variant. Try dosing through an open-ended can and replacing immediately with a closed-end one. We liked this way the best.

The important thing: again, it worked. There was no bulb loss in any spot where a trumpet had disappeared prior to our lifting the lot.

I have asked Carl Klotz to add his comments, as I used his recommendations successfully.

Mr. Klotz replied, "I reviewed the article with our Pathology Specialist. We believe your statement and directions are correct."

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HERE AND THERE

Newsletters have come from various regions in the past two months complete with show reports. By now bulbs will have been dug and plans are being made either for replanting or discarding to make room for new purchases. Discards are always welcomed by friends, neighbors, or those holding bulb sales. Test garden chairman, Ruth Pardue, can often find homes for bulbs—but do write her before you send the bulbs.

From the Midwest Region comes news of the formation of the Kingwood Daffodil Society. The organizational meeting was held on May 1 in conjunction with Kingwood's spring flower show. Thirty-two people joined that day. President of the group is Charles Applegate, who was instrumental in getting the society started. Next meeting is scheduled for September 25 at Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio. A covered dish luncheon, bulb sale, and a program on planting and general culture are planned. At the May 1 show, Bill Schrader won Best of Show—Daffodils with Green Gold, with Charles Applegate's Highlite a close second.

Keith and Shirley Robinson from Bentley, Western Australia, wrote that they flowered a Grand Monarque 8 W-Y with twenty-six florets on the stem. They wonder if anyone has had one as big or bigger. It was champion bloom of its section, and created quite a stir.

From South Carolina comes the sad news of the death of Ben Robertson. Mr. Robertson had served as second vice president of the Society from 1970-72. Our sincere sympathies to Mrs. Robertson.

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ULSTER DIARY—1982

MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, Franklin, Tennessee
Photos by the Author

Ireland in the spring! What more could a daffodil lover ask? It had been a smooth crossing from Stranraer to Larne across the North Channel, and now, as the Ulster coast drew near, I looked with anticipation to the next two and a half weeks, with visits to four daffodil shows, famous gardens, and friends.

The drive from Larne to Omagh passed quickly and provided ample opportunity to enjoy the Ulster countryside. Arriving at Duncans,’ which was to be my home-away-from-home, I was warmly greeted by Betty Duncan. The Duncans’ modern home sits on a beautifully landscaped lot which gives ample testimony to one of Brian’s hobbies—landscape design. Brian’s selected seedlings are grown here in a plot in the front yard protected by hedges, as well as in the back of the house. Further protection is given by means of fabric stretched around the sides and tops of the beds. It was fun to go up and down the rows with Brian, recording his comments in his seedling book. Noted here were Regal Bliss 2 W-GWW, Sportsman 2 Y-R, Silvermere 2 W-W, and several pink 6s, including Urchin 6 W-P.

Next day Brian and I set off in beautiful weather for Hillsborough, the first of the four shows I would attend. Here I had my first opportunity to meet Willie Toal (who had been a friend of both Guy Wilson and Lionel Richardson), Bob Sterling, Sam Bankhead, and other Northern Ireland Daffodil Group members. I was invited to join Willie, Bob, and Brian on one of the judging panels. Though small, the show had flowers of high quality. Kate Reade won the twelve-bloom class, and Sandy McCabe had best bloom with Lancelot, just beating a White Star of Kate’s.
Returning to Omagh, we went to Clarke and Roseanna Campbell's where the main stocks of Rathowen bulbs are grown. The view from the bottom of the hill is a sight not soon to be forgotten! It seemed the daffodils stretched to the sky. Also at Clarke's are the seedlings blooming for the first time. Selected cultivars are dug and taken to Brian's for further evaluation.

A lot of pink doubles are turning up in the seedling beds, and as to be expected, there are a lot of pink cyclamineus hybrids. There were good blooms from Camelot × Golden Joy and some excellent orange-petalled flowers which were holding the petal color.

At midweek we left the warm weather behind and journeyed to Broughshane for a visit to Kate and Robin Reade. Their home, Carncairn Lodge, dates back to the 17th century; and like many an American before me, I found the kitchen with its big Aga stove the favorite spot in the house because it was the warmest! The daffodils here are grown in the shadow of Slemish Mountain. I'm told Slemish is a good weather forecaster—if you can see the mountain, it's going to rain soon, and if you can't see it, it's already raining! New seedlings are grown in a protected area near the house, and selected seedlings are grown into sizeable stocks before naming. In the field I noted Golden Amber 2 Y-O; Loughanmore, a late yellow trumpet; and Saturn 3 W-GYO. The new Royal Wedding 2 W-GWO was very round with a pale yellow rim on the cup. Here, too were the orange-petalled Fireraiser and Fireman and others still under number.

On Friday, George Tarry, Peter and Lesley Ramsay and their children arrived just before Sandy McCabe picked me up to return to Duncans. The weather had remained warm and dry in Omagh, and fearing the flowers wouldn't last until the Ballymena show, Brian was taking several boxes of flowers to Enniskillen.

On arrival at Enniskillen, we found Frank and Patricia Harrison busy making entries as were Mr. & Mrs. Michael Ward, ADS members from Dublin. While entries were being completed, I had an opportunity to walk about the town before
joining George Tarry and Peter Ramsay for judging. Brian won the nine-bloom class with a collection that had good Sportsman, Birkdale, and Smokey Bear along with Doctor Hugh, a large and smooth 3 W-GOO, which was selected as best bloom in show. The Harrisons had brought some beautiful, small green-eyed seedlings—for which they are well-known—as well as some lovely poetical seedlings which would give the classification purists some problems.

Brian Duncan's winning collection included (top) seedling, Doctor Hugh (best bloom in show), seedling; (middle) Birkdale, Smokey Bear, High Society; (bottom) Sportsman, D-279, and D-425.

Frank and Patricia Harrison in their seedling plot.
On Sunday evening Brian and I drove east to the home of Frank and Patricia Harrison on the shores of Strangford Lough. From their home high on the hill, the view over the lough with its myriad small islands is entrancing. Next day, while Brian attended to dairy business in Belfast, I went around the seedling beds with Frank and Patricia. Everything is grown in the open, unprotected from wind or sun, as one of Frank's criteria is vigor. Frank had some cut blooms in his cold house in preparation for the show at Ballymena—such things as Four Ways, Top of the Hill, Castlehill, Capisco, and Gransha—all late season jewel-like flowers. We went to see the Halls' daffodils at Castle Espie, and peered over the fence into the bird sanctuary across the road, where there were many species of waterfowl. The drive provided many excellent views of the lough and surrounding countryside. Later, Frank drove me into Belfast to meet Brian for the return trip to Omagh.

Next evening I went with Brian to Ballymena where we met Sandy McCabe at the show hall where entries were in progress. When entries were completed, I went to stay with Sandy, his wife Mary, and their two girls, Elizabeth and Louise. Having heard about Sandy's family on his trips to our country, I was pleased to meet them personally.

Bob Sterling, Sam Bankhead, Elizabeth, Louise, and Sandy McCabe at the Ballymena show.

Next morning we arrived at the exhibit hall early enough for Sandy to complete a last minute check on his flowers before judging began. This time I would be joining Peter Ramsay and Willie Toal in judging. The Ballymena show this year was host to the Championship of Ireland. The class calls for twelve cultivars, one bloom each, from at least three divisions. The winner receives the Richardson Trophy and a Marie Bozievich painting. Competition was very close, and Brian emerged victorious by a slim margin. Most of his flowers were numbered seedlings, along with Doctor Hugh, High Society, Smokey Bear, and Fonteyn. His Doctor Hugh from this group was again chosen best bloom in show. Kate's second place entry included Shanes Castle, Royal Wedding, Buncloody, and Cool Crystal.
Brian Duncan's winning Championship of Ireland Collection included (top) D-651, D-598, D-425, D-675; (middle) High Society, D-555, Doctor Hugh, D-614; (bottom) Smokey Bear, D-365, D-525, and Fonteyn.

Kate Reade in second place included (top) Oykel, Cool Crystal, (next two not recorded); (middle) Tanera, seedling, Achduart, Northern Light; (bottom) Royal Regiment, Shanes Castle, Royal Wedding, and Buncloody.
The Royal Mail Trophy is offered for three each of six cultivars, Ulster raised. Again it was very close, but this time Kate was the winner, including in her set Saturn, Loughanmore, Polar Circle, and Pale Sunshine; while Brian in second place included blooms of High Society, Pink Pageant, and Doctor Hugh. The Roese Bowl for five American-bred also went to Kate who included Daydream, Cool Crystal, and Silken Sails in her collection. It was my privilege to present the awards later that afternoon at the official opening of the show.

Sandy had determined that I should see more than daffodils on my visit to Ulster, so next day, though the weather was uncooperative, accompanied by Tom Bloomer—originator of those beautiful whites, White Star, Silent Valley, White Majesty, and others—we set off for the Guy Wilson Memorial Garden at Coleraine. The garden is lovely, indeed, with daffodils growing happily with all manner of other plants. The commemorative tree planted by our Executive Director at the World Convention in 1979 was growing beautifully. The drive along the Antrim coast road provided vistas of cliffs dropping to the sea with small villages nestled at their feet, islands shrouded in mists, and waves crashing against the shore. To climax the day, we drove up to the house in which Guy Wilson had lived. Though the lady said it looked different now than when Mr. Wilson lived there, one could imagine what it looked like when Guy and his daffodils were there.
Kate Reade's winning Royal Mail collection included (top) unrecorded, Pale Sunshine; (middle) Loughanmore, Polar Circle; (bottom) 2371, and Saturn. (Sorry about the "unrecorded." The names were supposed to show in the slide!)
In second place, Brian Duncan included (top) High Society, Doctor Hugh, (middle) D-425, D-555, (bottom) Pink Pageant, and D-714.
The Guy L. Wilson Memorial Garden.

The Knockan, home of Guy Wilson.
Next day, after some shopping in Ballymena with Mary, we set off again for Duncans’ (Like the proverbial bad penny, I kept turning up!) where the Ramsays were also houseguests. The flowers were going over fast, as the warm weather had continued in Omagh—until the morning of the show when Brian loaded flowers into the car in between snow squalls! Tom Bloomer and George Tarry were my judging partners in Omagh, where Kate won the twelve-bloom class with good blooms of Northern Light, Pale Sunshine, Polar Circle, Royal Wedding, and Oykel, which was judged best bloom in show. In second place, Brian had included Derg Valley, Roseate Term, Doctor Hugh, and Bright Spark. As at Ballymena, Kate won the American-bred class, this time including Cool Crystal, Aircastle, April Charm, Symphonette, and Daydream. Brian won the class for six Ulster raised with Derg Valley, Rivendell, Doctor Hugh, and seedlings. Best bloom awards are given in Divisions 1-4, and any other division, and best seedling. Awards went to Rathowen for Drumragh 1 Y-Y; High Society 2 W-GYP; and Hexameter 9 W-YYR, any other division; to Carncairn for Oykel 3 W-Y, and to Sandy McCabe for Unique 4 W-Y. Best unregistered seedling award went to Carncairn for a pink and white flower whose number I failed to record.

Kate Reade’s winning collection in Omagh included (top) Northern Light, Oykel (best bloom in show), Aircastle, Saturn, (middle) Daydream, W17/8, Royal Wedding, Rockall, (bottom) Polar Circle, Pale Sunshine, R3626, and Buncloidy.
One feature common to all Ulster shows is the Amateur Championship of Ireland Class—one each of six cultivars from at least three divisions. The exhibitor who gains the most points in any four shows is declared winner. The unofficial tally after the Omagh show indicated that Sandy McCabe was the winner for 1982.

Very early Monday morning, Brian drove me to the Belfast airport for my flight home. Many thoughts and memories filled my mind on the long flight. Memories of a beautiful country, and yes, memories of flowers. They were, after all, the reason for the trip. Or were they? Long after the flowers I saw fade from the catalogues to make room for ever newer cultivars, it will be the people I remember—their hospitality at shows and in their homes, their warmth and friendliness. It was the seeing of old friends and the making of new ones that made the trip so memorable—and that is what makes daffodil growing such fun!

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