The Daffodil Journal
ISSN 0011-5290
Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.
Vol. 24
DECEMBER 1987
Number 2

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THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September, and
December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., Hernando, MS 38632. Second class
postage paid at Hernando, MS, and additional mailing office. Subscription price (including
membership) is $10.00 per year, $27.50 for three years. Single copies of current or back
numbers are $3.00. The Daffodil Journal is printed by Williamson Sales and Printing, Inc., 2nd
Ave., Franklin, TN 37064.

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 5, 1988

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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Advertising rates for the Journal are as follows: full inside page, $75.00; one-half page,
$45.00; one-quarter page, $30.00. Prices for color advertisements available upon request.
For additional information, write the Chairman of Publications, Mr. David Karnstedt.
THE ENGLISH SEASON 1987

GEORGE TARRY, Cheshire, England

The shortest flowering season ever! There was no common pattern to our winter as almost all the cold weather arrived from Eastern Europe for varying periods so that the Southeast suffered more frost and snow than usual while conditions were much kinder in many parts of the west. By the end of March most exhibitors expressed satisfaction with the state of development of their growth provided an average quota of sunshine followed, but little did any of us know of what was in store.

The first major show was at the RHS in London on 7th April with the usual support from the regular exhibitors making an acceptable display. Some very good flowers taking the major awards with no great depth of quality elsewhere. Clive Postles staged two well-balanced collections of...
top quality to win the twelve by the raiser and the Devonshire Trophy, with a seedling 1 W-W, 1-24-76, taking the award for Reserve Best Bloom. He also won a number of single bloom classes with another specimen of 1-24-76 as Best Division 1, Heslington, 3 W-R, as Best Bloom in Show and Best Division 3, and Gay Kybo Best Double.

Ron Scamp was the most consistent competitor in the single blooms and fully merited his most points. From his many fine blooms I was particularly impressed by Colliford, 2 W-W, which had the form and quality to challenge the best in a very strong section. Ron comes from Cornwall, the extreme southwest and warmest part of our island, and with his travelling companions Dan du Plessis and Reg Sleeman, made a major contribution to the display of quality flowers.

It is not too often that the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee have the opportunity to comment on leading exhibition cultivars, but on this occasion they were called upon to give belated recognition to Jet Fire, 6 Y-O. This has been a regular winner at early-season shows for nearly 20 years and Malcolm Bradbury was able to present the ten high quality blooms which fully deserved the Award of Merit for Exhibition purposes.

The next event was the Daffodil Society Show at Solihull on 18th April and when the Secretary was notified by intending exhibitors at the beginning of the week the forecast was for a good average show. Then the sun appeared at its strongest, temperatures soared to levels we rarely have experienced in mid-summer, and many growers found that their plans were completely disrupted. On the eve of the show the temperature exceeded 80° F for much of the day and blooms which were approaching

Jet Fire
(Left) Winner of the American Bred Ribbon includes Prosperity, Butterscotch, Peripheral Pink, Audubon, and Nile was shown by Don Barnes at the Society's show, Solihull.
peak condition in the previous cool conditions succumbed suddenly to the rapid change. Others which were little more than well-developed buds a day or two earlier made rapid progress and were collected to fill the gaps. It was inevitable that some of the entries for the large collections were cancelled, but the show management generously accepted revised entries based on the flowers which were available and this produced one of the best shows in recent years. As blooms were maturing and fading so rapidly, exhibitors were kept busy making last minute examinations to confirm that their exhibits would be in prime condition for the judges and the consequent level of activity was really hectic.

The Board Memorial, the prestige class high on every members’ list of priorities, attracted five exceptional exhibits with Clive Postles showing again the high standard of his cultivation with a winning set of Burntollet, Stanway and Demand, the last named showing at last why it has such a fine reputation in its native New Zealand. The closest challenge came from Jan Dalton who included in his set an exceptionally fine trio of Rainbow which was awarded Best Vase of Three in Show with one bloom taking Best Bloom. This section also included further classes for three blooms of one cultivar and Secretary Don Barnes was an easy winner of the Special Award for most prizes.

In the Open Cup classes, Clive Postles regained the Bourne Cup for twelve cultivars by the raiser with flowers of the highest standard with 2-58-76, an improved Loch Assynt, taking the award for Best Seedling under number in the show.

Heslington and Postles' seedling 3 4-33-82.
The classes for six cultivars of one colour are always a focus of interest as they attract such a wide range of cultivars and keen competition. There were seven good entries in the Williams Cup, or all-whites, and also the new Ernest Darlow Memorial for all-whites in commerce. Derek Williams won the former with old favorites St. Keverne, Kingscourt, and Strines, while Don Barnes took the new award with more recent introductions including Regal Bliss. From the remainder of the section, the outstanding exhibit was from Dick Smales in the Arkwright Cup for bi-color trumpets, never an easy set to complete.

In the Amateur Section, Derek Bircumshaw retained the Wootton Cup with one of the best collections in the show with a very fine Loch Assynt making a strong but unsuccessful bid for Best Bloom and Ballyrobert, Cool Crystal, Grand Prospect and Torridon also in good form.

The Norfolk Cup, with its price limit of £1 a bulb, is an important competition for the newer exhibitor with a limited number of bulbs and is a most valuable guide to the novice to the cultivars essential for show work. Dick Smales took the trophy with such favorites as Newcastle, Hotspur, Shining Light, Rainbow, and Golden Aura confirming their reliability. The Webb Trophy, for three vases of three, has the same price limit and this was well won by Jan Dalton with another very fine vase of Rainbow, a vase of Viking, which responds so well to his system of culture, and Unique.

The final section of the show for the newer grower was seriously congested in every class with many high quality blooms going unrewarded.

Pink Pageant and Colliford.
The Engleheart includes Stanway and 11 seedlings under number.
when they could have been used to better effect in some of the open classes.

The summer weather, with long hours of bright sunshine and high temperatures day after day, continued until the end of April with flowers opening and fading so fast that it was quite impossible to forecast exactly what would be available more than a day or two ahead. The North of England Show at Harrogate on 23rd April was the largest to date with some exceptionally good flowers along with others which had obviously developed too quickly or were unable to last the full three days of the show in the prevailing conditions. In recent years this show has been dominated by the Norwich growers, and once again they arrived with a large consignment of blooms in peak condition to take the largest quota of the major awards. Paul Payne regained the Northern Championship with an outstanding twelve which included divisional champions Borrobol and Gay Kibo and highly-coloured Loch Loyal and Loch Lundie. His traveling companion, Geoff Bell, was second in the championship and although he had no champions in his set he had several in other classes including the Reserve Champion Broadland together with Ballyrobert, Pennine Way, White Star, Golden Aura, and Torrion. The Grand Champion (Best Bloom) went to a magnificent specimen of Gin and Lime, 1 Y-W, staged by Paul Payne, with further awards going to John Williams’ Purbeck, Mrs. Robinson’s Achduart, Mrs. Cain’s Charity May, and David Carvey’s Cantabile.

A new trophy was offered for five blooms from breeders outside Europe and this attracted seven entries with a wide range of cultivars showing a good variation of colour and form. The winning set came from Geoff Bell who staged Daydream, Akala, Bethany, Comal, and Trelay, a quintet of old timers grown to the highest possible standard.

The classes for the newer growers were congested as at the previous week’s show with more than 20 entries in each of the single bloom classes and eight to eleven exhibits in the vases of three blooms. The special awards in this section went to C. Bone for a superb vase of Daydream and a fine bloom of Rainbow.

With the continuation of sub-tropical conditions we all wondered just how many flowers had survived in good condition for judging time at 10 am on Tuesday 28th April for the Late Competition at the RHS Hall. At the appointed hour the biggest shock was to find only one entry in the Engleheart Cup for twelve by the raiser, a state of affairs that had been unknown over the 70 years of this class. Clive Postles had managed to retain twelve in reasonable condition, although only one, Stanway, 3 Y-R, had a yellow perianth, and colour balance that would have brought minimal consideration from the judges in a more normal season. From the eleven white perianths, 4-33-82, a 3 W-W, was chosen as Best Bloom in Show. The other two entrants, Brian Duncan and Noel Burr, had arrived with an adequate quota of blooms the day before and had seen them collapse one by one in exceptional conditions, Brian starting off with 28 and losing almost all of them.
Achduart and Torridon.

Gine and Lime and Broadland.
The single bloom exhibits were well down in numbers and most of the quality blooms came from East Anglia and the South East where they had had the worst of the winter cold and were later than most in the arrival of the exceptional temperatures. Eddie Jarman has been a consistent supporter for many, many years and was rewarded with his most successful effort ever: no fewer than 12 first prizes.

In the Amateur Classes, the Bowles Cup brought a reminder of the shows of 20 years ago when the leading growers made this their main objective and their exhibits were a show within a show. Paul Payne's winning fifteen vases of three was the highlight of the season, every bloom in each vase of the very highest quality, grown and staged to perfection. To select from such an array must reveal personal taste to some degree and I found King's Stag, Cool Crystal, Rockall, and Loch More most impressive.

The second trophy, the Richardson Cup, went to Geoff Bell, an award which was most deserved for an exhibitor who has had to compete with Paul Payne at all levels for so many years.

In view of the conditions, it was essential that notes and slides were taken in great haste to record the situation as the judges saw it as accurately as possible. Throughout the day the sun streamed into the hall to subject the blooms to maximum stress and cause further casualties by the minute. Asked for a comment, a senior exhibitor, who has attended RHS shows for many, many years, summed it up briefly: "As a major show it was a disaster." No doubt growers in warmer climates have developed ways of coping with these conditions but we hope that it will not be necessary to adapt to such skills in England.

Dr. Hugh and Borrobol.
DAFFODILS IN SCOTLAND

JIM DAVIDSON, Banff, Scotland

(from the Daffodil Society Newsletter, Summer 1987)

As with other shows the weather affected our event—as always. Up till mid April the season promised to be even later than 1986's record late spring. But then from 17th April onwards we were propelled into summer with flowers putting on two months growth in two weeks. Even my normally cool draughty place behind the garage was too warm to keep blooms in show condition for the required time. However, the heatwave was evidently not so severe as in England for the number of entries, even without "foreign" competitors, was maintained.

Although the standard of entry was high and improved over previous years the staging techniques shown by Dick Smales, Wendy Akers, and Tony James last year was lacking. Demonstrations by our judge, Don Barnes, after judging of course, showed that we have the quality of bloom but they need some dressing and presentation.

The Championship of Scotland, for the Grampian Television Trophy, attracted five entries and was, by a narrow margin, won by Jim Davidson whose best bloom was Ben Alagin. The Northern Ireland Class was swamped by some gigantic blooms of Ballylough staged by Robin Curry.

The classes calling for three blooms in a vase were well supported and made a very attractive display. The best exhibit in this section was a fine vase of Shining Light staged by Robin Curry. A good vase of Soledad, from Andy Leith, was not quite balanced enough to take the award but it did include a really super bloom that was picked out as Best Bloom Division 2 in the whole show.

In addition to getting all the paper work sorted out our Show Secretary, Muriel Farquharson, set up a fine vase of Cool Crystal which was the best exhibit of American origin and one flower took the award for the best bloom raised in America against some stiff competition from specimens in the major trophy classes.

Mike Roy had a wide range of well grown blooms scattered throughout the show. He had five of the Divisional Best Blooms, Kimmeridge, Unique, Dove Wings, Cantabile and Tete a Tete, and took the Trophy for most points in the Show. His Cantabile was eventually selected as Best Bloom in Show.
The Novice section was well filled with blooms and the show was rounded off with a fine display of tulips and some magnificent floral arrangements.

Footnote—Am I progressing? Last year I didn’t stage a two headed Sweetness thinking it was an oddity and evidently missed out on a winner. This year a two headed Altruist promised glory, it was fools gold. How could a two headed Dove Wings fare? If anyone has made a list of such sure fire winners then I’d appreciate a copy.

DUCKS AND DAFFODILS

JO ANN B. MERCER, Rockford, Illinois

Who would ever dream that a letter to James Wells from a daffodil novice, requesting hardiness information and possible purchase of a few bulbs of species and miniatures, would culminate in the first ADS Show ever held in northern Illinois and the surrounding area? 'Tis said that fools rush in where angels fear to tread; I jumped in with both feet. With a phone call from Charles Wheatley, offering to bring 100 entries and provide some bulbs for the people who entered blooms, followed by offers of bulbs from Mrs. Link and Dave Karnstedt, I simply couldn’t resist the challenge.

Enthusiastic support from the board and members of the Council of Rockford Gardeners, the Rockford Park District, Leslie Anderson, Tag Bourne, Mrs. Shryoc, and others enabled the Northern Illinois Daffodil Society to give birth to our first show in a short, but very packed, three months' time. Even the weather tried to cooperate. Though we did have the earliest spring in many years, which necessitated long refrigeration of nearly all our blooms, we at least were spared a foot of snow, which isn’t outside the realm of probability here. Illinois indeed has harsh winters as a rule, and we never cease to be grateful for sun and warmth.

Excitement built day by day, and our ADS membership grew apace. Memberships grew from one to four in these short three months. We offered slide programs and information to the general public, as well as our members of the council, and talked daffodils from daybreak to well past dusk, it seems, using every free media we could think of. TV and radio talk shows, newspaper articles, electronic bank signs, billboards, posters, buttons, etc., all helped the Central Region to learn that we are here. Mayor John McNamerba even declared May 1, 1987, to be Rockford Daffodil Day.

Thanks to the generosity of the Rockford Park District, we mailed a copy of our schedule to everyone we felt might be interested in learning about daffodils and how to show them. Writing the schedule was by far the
biggest job, for I had never even seen one. In the past, whenever I attended a flower show, I made a beeline to the horticulture exhibits after hitting the sale table, and more often than not, never even looked at the design section. Talk about the blind leading the blind. Borrowed show schedules from a National Council judge, samples and bits and pieces from Tag Bourne, the ADS Handbook, and the National Council of Garden Clubs Handbook and Supplements made for some heavy reading for a person who had never done a flower arrangement, much less entered one in a show. I wrote, tore up and rewrote while Linda Johnson, who did our schedule layout, design, and art, did her bit of magic to make my scribbles look super. Also, as fast as I learned, I talked so that my helpers could learn. This show was all on-the-job training. All of us were new at this. I now have a healthy respect for the Schedule Chairman of any flower show. I hereby promise to always read the schedule.

A late evening phone call to Kit Carlsen, who was so kind to write a letter of encouragement from Lawrence, Kansas, taught us how to hold our blooms. Many of them were over two weeks in the refrigerator before we showed them on May 1. As an experiment, some were re-refrigerated after the show and held up nearly two weeks longer. (The rest went to nursing homes after the show.) A really interesting thing came out of this. One of our members had a florist friend who held her blooms for her in his cooler. He was dismayed to see us misting and covering the blooms with plastic. Much to our delight, he is now treating his daffs our way since our flowers held up better than his! Another tip: if using an old manual defrost refrigerator, try putting a piece of styrofoam in the drip tray under the
freezer part. It keeps the very top area from being too cold, which can freeze the uppermost blooms.

As part of our staging, we hung 54 individual works of art plus a marvelous mural done as a group project by Westview Elementary School. Led by their art teacher, Mrs. John Holub, these children were part of a schoolwide, two-week art project on Ducks and Daffodils. It added depth and interest to our show, and we enjoyed the mural very much. I understand they had a great time doing it. Their work certainly reflects this joy. Dave Karnstedt is working on getting us some bulbs to reward them. (One of the problems with a new group is that we just don't have anything to share at first.)

We held our show on the east bank of the Rock River in Sinnissippi Gardens at the Sea Scouts Building. The building is small, but the setting is lovely. I understand studies are underway to determine how to make this building better suited for activities such as ours. (I've got some ideas on that, for sure.) We had a lovely day for the show, sunshine and 70 degrees, and the ducks stayed outside, just as I promised! Charles arrived bright and early with test tubes, blocks, entry cards, and blooms. Dave followed shortly behind, and so did the rest of our 23 horticulture exhibitors and 22 designers. Final count was 39 exhibitors, 307 horticultural entries, 31 designs, 443 blooms. It was one busy place from 6:30 in the morning until past 11 when we had to close entries even though there were more blooms that just could not be entered due to time limitations. Biggest lesson learned: never, but never, wait until show day to do entry cards, even if you don't expect a lot of entrants.

Dave Karnstedt, ADS judge from Minnesota, and two of our local National Council judges, Vivian Heffran and Jane Marlowe, did a masterful job of judging our blooms; as did our Design judges who drove in from Woodstock, Illinois, area. These were Pat Blaul, Norma Reddeman, and one of our newest ADS members, Gloria Mather. She joined on the spot after seeing our lovely blooms.

Almost needless to say, Dave and Charles won all the ADS awards, except one. The Silver Ribbon given for the most blue ribbons was won by yours truly, with 27 blue ribbons. That was quite a shock, considering I was entering my first show, as well as chairing my first one. Beginner's luck!

We offered several awards in addition to the ADS ribbons. The Inez Hayden Crystal Bowl was won by Bill Knopik for the best bloom by a novice exhibitor, with Yellow Cheerfulness. Nancy Pilipuf won the Mercer Award given for the best bloom by a non-ADS member with Old Pheasant's Eye—an ADS membership. The Good Earth Junior Award went to Chris Jensen with Texas. It will be bulbs, to enable him to enter more next year. Dave Karnstedt won the Wheatley "Narcissus" Silver Spoon for Hambledon, the Gold Ribbon winner. The Design Awards were as follows: Edythe Bailey Creativity Award, Larue Graybill; Potpourri Best Novice Design, Nancy Anderson; Hoe Hummers Best Design in Show, Nancy Pilipuf.
Our Popularity Poll top vote getters were Mt. Hood, Tahiti, Spun Honey, Fairy Cup, and Pencrebar, with double and miniature daffodils getting much attention. One of the highlights of the show was our live WREX TV-13 Weather coverage in the midst of our daffodil show. We had all been working since dawn, and our faces were all aglow when Dave said on TV that our show was “the biggest and best first show he had ever seen—fantastic!”

Two weeks after the show, the Rockford Park District was still getting daily calls about the show, so I guess we got the word out. Well, with eyes wide open, well almost, we’re making plans for the Second Annual “Ducks and Daffodils” the last weekend in April, 1988. Mrs. Link has graciously consented to hold Judges School I for us at that time. We invite you all to come, enter your best blooms, and take judges’ training with us. Even if you don’t want to take the test to become a judge, the information will be of great interest to you as an exhibitor. This is your chance to learn from a master, so make your plans now to attend. We will be offering Courses II and III in the following 2 years—“if the Good Lord’s willing and the creek don’t rise.” James, thanks for getting me into so much trouble—and fun! Only thing is, I STILL don’t know much about species and miniatures. Help, someone? Anyone?

DAVID S. BELL

It is with deep regret that we announce the passing of David Bell.

Dave has left the daffodil fraternity a legacy of his many fine creations, indeed superb creations, of the hybridist’s art.

Too numerous to mention them all, he will be remembered by his earlier cultivars such as David Bell 1 Y-Y, Masquerade 2 W-R, Anacapri 3 W-OR and later beauties, Cabanova 2 Y-P, the best of its type in the world, Temple gold 1 Y-Y, a perfect Ajax yellow trumpet, lovely Dear Love 11 W-P, the best yet seen, the doubles Evocation 4 W-WP, Matakana 4 W-WP, Rheingold 4 Y-Y, the deepest self yellow yet seen, and Double Desire 4 Y-YP, the first of its kind in the world.

Possibly his work with his line of yellow-pink cultivars will be the one for which he will be most remembered. To quote the words of Clive Postles on the John Lea seedlings, “The best are yet to come.”

David’s passing will leave a huge gap in the Daffodil world, but we are all indebted to him for the wonderful collection of his daffodils he has left to us.

(from the New Zealand Daffodil Annual, 1987)
1988 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, Awards Chairman

The following is an incomplete list of show dates. If you desire your show to be listed in the March Journal, please send the information to the Awards Chairman, 1052 Shady Hill Drive, Columbus, OH 43221, by January 5, 1988.

March 5-6—Fortuna, California. Southern California Daffodil Society/Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, Sixth and Main Streets. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P. O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.


March 12-13—Clinton, Mississippi. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B. C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.

March 12-13—Dallas, Texas. Southwest Regional. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Civic Garden Center, Fair Park. Information: Mrs. Frank A. Schultz, Jr., 4644 Park Lane, Dallas, TX 75220.

March 19-20—Conway, Arkansas. State Show. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Horton, 100 Smalling Road, North Little Rock, AR 72118.

March 19-20—Walnut Creek, California. Northern California Daffodil Society at the Heather Farm Garden Center, 1540 Marchbanks Drive. Information: Mr. Steve Vinisky, 1134 Bellingham Court, San Jose, CA 95121.

March 19-20—Hernando, Mississippi. State Show. Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Sandra Childers, 250 East Northern Street, Hernando, MS 38632.

March 26-27—Memphis, Tennessee. Southern Regional. The Mid-South Daffodil Society and The Merry Weaders Garden Club at Goldsmith's Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road. Information: Mrs. Jean Sutton, 6117 Belle Forest, Memphis, TN 38115.


April 2-3—Newport News, Virginia. Mid-Atlantic Regional. Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Student Center, Christopher Newport College, 50 Shoe Lane. Information: Mr. M. Stanley Krause, Jr., 310 Riverside Drive, Newport News, VA 23606.

April 5-6—Louisville, Kentucky. State Show. The Kentucky Daffodil Society at the Oxmoor Center, 7900 Shelbyville Road. Information: Mrs. Wynant Hess, 8141 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, IN 46260.

April 9-10—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route #17. Information: Mrs. W. John Matheson, Route 3 - Box 1234, Gloucester, VA 23601.

April 9-10—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Mrs. Roy McKissock, 33 North Beckford Avenue, Princess Anne, MD 21853.

April 14—Indianapolis, Indiana. State Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian Street. Information: Mrs. Walter G. Vonnegut, 8141 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, IN 46260.

April 16-17—Columbus, Ohio. Midwest Regional. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Franklin Park Conservatory, 1777 East Broad Street. Information: Ms. Phyllis Hess, 3670 East Powell Road, Westerville, OH 43081.

April 16-17—Dayton, Ohio. Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Wengerzyn Garden Center, 1301 East Seibenthaler Avenue. Information: Mr. Harold McConnell, 4075 Daenir Drive, Dayton, OH 45430.

April 16-17—Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.

April 19—Chillicothe, Ohio. The Adena Daffodil Society at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Mrs. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.

April 20-21—Baltimore, Maryland. Maryland Daffodil Society at the Brown Memorial Woodbrook Presbyterian Church, 6200 North Charles at Woodbrook Lane. Information: Ms. Joan M. George, 614 West Timonium Road, Lutherville, MD 21093.


April 23-24—Mansfield, Ohio. Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, Route 2, Box 163, Perrysville, OH 44864.

DAFFODIL PRIMER

PREPARATION FOR THE SHOW

HELEN K. LINK, Brooklyn, Indiana

Before preparing specimens for the show the exhibitor should first read the schedule. Pay particular attention to the rules. Planning ahead is almost as important as exhibiting in the show. There is never enough time for entries on the day of the show.

The exhibitor should note the time for entering the show, and also when entries will close. It usually takes more time to enter specimens than most new exhibitors realize; therefore, it is wise to allow sufficient time to travel to the show, unpack the car, carry in the specimens, find a place to work, collect the needed containers and entry tags, and then begin the task of staging the blooms.

Over many years of observation, I have noted the new exhibitor usually brings the blooms in a bucket if travel distance is not too far, then he/she sorts through the contents of the bucket to find a certain flower which was beautiful yesterday. More time is consumed making out entry tags, grooming and staging, and in a relatively short time the exhibitor hears a voice saying, "Entries will close in five minutes". It is sad to see a bucket of beautiful blooms which missed the show table because of the
time element.

To avoid confusion on show day plan ahead. Go into the garden one or two days before the show date. Take along a container partially filled with warm tap water, three or four inches is sufficient. As the blooms are cut with a sharp knife place them in the water immediately. To help prevent transmission of virus, I use two knives for cutting, both are placed in a jar of rubbing alcohol, one soaks while the other is being used only one time before soaking again. Cut only blooms which are freshly opened or partially opened so that the condition of perianth segments and cup can be determined. When blooms are cut in soft bud one can not be certain they will be of show quality, free from nicks and mitten thumbs. It is distressing to note the next day that many of the blooms cut in bud are not good enough for show entries.

The day before the show entry tags, if obtained ahead of time, can be made out with as much information as possible, leaving class number and scape names to be filled in when entries are staged. Collections should be planned the day or night before the show. Be sure to have a few spare scapes as substitutes. Accidents can happen on the way to the show.

Transportation of the specimens to the show is relatively easy if the show is not too distant and the exhibitor can travel by car. An easy way to transport specimens is to use a styrofoam block as a base and test tubes as holders for the blooms. Tubes about half filled with water are forced into the block and specimens wedged securely in the tubes. Be careful that blooms do not touch each other. Names should be placed on the specimens with waterproof ink or tags. Names can be written on back of stem.

For exhibitors traveling a distance or by air a flat, under-the-bed storage box can be used. Obtain flat bed protection pads from the drug store. Roll the pads lengthwise and place rolls end to end in the box lengthwise making several rows. Then place the stems of the scapes between the rolls with the blooms resting on the rolls. The stems are placed between the rolls with the blooms resting with a roll on each side. Several scapes can be placed in a row working from each end of the box. Entry tags can be placed in box.

When arriving at the show, recut stems with a razor blade and place specimens in water. Be sure to take containers with you for this purpose.

The new exhibitor should practice staging scapes at home so that it will be easier and quicker at show time. Grooming and staging the show entries are important parts of exhibiting. Much of the grooming can be done at home the day or night before the show. Each bloom should be scrutinized carefully. Look for nicks in the perianth segments, mitten thumbs, cuts, bruises, pollen shed in the cup, and dirt.

Little can be done about nature's formation of the perianth segments and the cup. We can't change the shape of the perianth; however, we can remedy a lop-sided cup. Place a wedge of cotton in the cup and leave it all night. Place the cotton around the anthers and stigma to avoid damaging them. Sometimes nature forms flat, twisted areas in the cup on some scapes from division 3. This is a gene fault and no amount of grooming will
correct the fault because cup is too short and flat. Cut the scapes with stems as long as possible. For good balance the stem should be in proportion to the flower/s.

The sheath (paper-like covering which covers the bud) should never be removed. Sometimes it may be split and hang downward, but do not remove it. It is a part of the flower. If any part of a scape is missing the judges will consider it a fault. Would we take a dog with only three legs to the dog show?

Pollen can easily be removed with a dry Q-tip or toothpick covered with cotton. Sometimes it can be blown out; using a wet Q-tip may stain the cup if pollen is fresh and oily. Dirt and rain spots can easily be removed by lightly rubbing area with a wet Q-tip or camels hair brush. Be careful not to bruise the area.

Perianth segments which are twisted or unevenly reflexed can usually be improved by placing cotton over the forefinger of the left hand, placing the segment over the cotton and stroking it with a camels hair brush. Rough texture can usually be smoothed out by stroking.

Staging is not given any points on the judging scale, but the judges are sure to notice blooms which “look them in the eye”. Raising and lowering of the pose of a scape can be done easily by placing the scape above or below a bright light depending upon whether the pose is too high or too low.

For staging single bloom scapes, hold the scape in the left hand, place a piece or two of yew or boxwood at the area where the stem goes into the container. Then place the whole in the container. More wedging may be needed to secure the scape. For stems which are too short pull the stem as high as possible in the container and still have it in water. The wedging material should be as small an amount as possible. Twisted stems are faults and sometimes can be straightened by twisting stem in the opposite direction. Be careful not to twist off the flower head.

For staging a vase of three stems form a triangle with the blooms so that they all look forward. Try to have a sepal or petal in line with the stems for good axis balance.

When the entries are ready to place on the show table, be sure the correct label is attached, names should be legible and easily read, but not so large as to detract from the specimens. For collections card pins may be used to carry the cultivar names.

Be sure the entries are placed in the correct classes. Judges are not required to judge entries which are placed in the wrong classes. If time permits they may move a misplaced entry to its proper class if that class has not been judged, but if it has, they are not required to rejudge. A fine specimen may lose an award if misplaced.

If your entry does not win a blue ribbon, do not be discouraged, try again. There will be another year. Above all, remember life does not depend on a blue ribbon. Entering the show should be a pleasant, learning experience.
THE 1987 POPULARITY POLL

CHARLES WHEATLEY, Mongo, Indiana

I would like to thank those people who voted in this poll and made it possible. I had hoped more people would have participated and I do hope that many more members will vote in next year’s poll. In reviewing the results, I do feel comfortable with the cultivars that appear on this poll. I hope that the way the results are being presented will appeal to the majority of ADS members.

There were 79 members who voted for 771 different cultivars. Only 100 are listed in the poll. I did take the time to classify the 771 cultivars that received votes and I made a comparison based upon general RHS classifications. The most popular were 2 W-P’s with 11 per cent of the votes. Second place went to 2 Y-R’s with 8 per cent and third place went to 2 W-W’s with 7 per cent. A year ago last June a report was published, “In The Last Ten Years”. This report contained only those cultivars that had won three or more times. If you were to make a comparison of all of the cultivars that won by general RHS classifications, the results are quite different. Fifteen per cent of the time, 2 W-W’s won, 2 Y-R’s won 10 per cent of the time, 2 Y-Y’s won 9 per cent of the time, and 2 W-P’s won only 5 per cent of the time. The conclusion that might be drawn from this comparison is that 2 W-P’s are the most popular, but 2 W-W’s will win three times more often on the show table. It should be noted that I am referring to general classifications and not to specific cultivars to arrive at these conclusions.

In my opinion there are some changes in the poll itself that will be made that might make participation in this poll more popular with all ADS members. The ballot should have stated to vote for your 25 favorite daffodils that you observed this year. The ballot should have stated that it was not necessary to tear out and send in the ballot that appeared in the Journal, although the issue would have remained in tact since the Convention Registration was the other half of that page. Printing or typewriting on any piece of paper would have been quite acceptable. Listing the cultivars in alphabetical order is not necessary, just helpful. The purpose of this poll is to determine the 100 cultivars most liked by the ADS members, not just to supply a list of varieties useful to beginning growers.

1987 POPULARITY POLL

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Beryl, the oldest on the Poll, and Pops Legacy, the youngest.
The ADS Fall Boarding Meeting was held September 12, 1987, in Cincinnati; it was really a very busy event. Peggy Macneale and the members of SWODS were wonderful hosts. Despite the busy occasion, I still found time to see my first ever professional baseball game. Thank you SWODS!

It is time to think about going to the ADS Annual Convention which is to be held in Washington, D.C., April 22-24, 1988. As always the ADS Convention is the biggest daffodil event of the year.

As I began to look toward the end of my tenure as ADS president, I am appreciative of the opportunity I’ve had; however, I am sobered as to how much work comes with the position of president. Nonetheless, I am glad to have had the privilege and responsibility of being the ADS president.

It is now bulb planting time here in Central Mississippi. October has been beautiful, but dry, to date. In fact, I had to water a bed that I am
plating in order to get the soil soft enough to be tilled!

As many of you read these words, you will have already experienced your first snow or will be anticipating the same. Snow is a rarity here in Central Mississippi; however, our one 'snow' this year came about as an inch of snow and ice in April of all times!

In closing, I hope that you and your families enjoy a wonderful Holiday Season and a prosperous New Year.

TED SNAZELLE

REQUEST FOR INTERMEDIATE INFORMATION

The Intermediate Daffodil Study Committee is working on defining an Intermediate Class and determining if an Intermediate List is appropriate for inclusion in ADS Show schedules. It would be appreciated if any member having an opinion on this matter or willing to support our committee write to us, and give input. We would also request that any society that includes intermediates in their show schedule send us a copy of the schedule. If a list of accepted varieties is provided to exhibitors we would appreciate receiving a copy of that list. We would like to receive a list of all entries that have been entered in the Intermediate Classes in your shows. This information will help us to come to a decision regarding intermediates and will give us data to create a proposal for the ADS Board regarding Intermediate Daffodils and how they should be considered by ADS.

Please send your information and suggestions as soon as possible to:
Intermediate Daffodil Study Committee
571 Woodmont Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94708

NANCY WILSON,
Intermediate Daffodil Chm.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

(Act of August 12, 1970; Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code)

Date of Filing: October 15, 1987. The Daffodil Journal is published quarterly at Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Road, Hernando, Mississippi 38632, with general business offices of the publisher at the same address. The name and address of the Publisher is American Daffodil Society, Inc., Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Road, Hernando, MS 38632; Editor, Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr., 1018 Stonewall Drive, Nashville, TN 37220; Chairman of Publications, Mr. David Kamstedt, 1790 Richard Circle, West St. Paul, MN 55118.

Owner of the publication is American Daffodil Society, Inc. There are no bondholders, stockholders, or mortgages.

Total number of copies printed (average for preceding 12 months), 1700; paid circulation, 1610; sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 0; free distribution, 20; total number of copies distributed, 1630. Total number of copies printed (single issue nearest to filing date), 1800; paid circulation, 1610; sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 0; free distribution, 20; total number of copies distributed, 1630. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Leslie E. Anderson, Executive Director
JUDGING SCHOOLS & REFRESHERS

The following Schools and Refreshers have been approved for spring 1988. Accredited Judges needing a refresher may attend any school for credit.

Course II—March 5, 1988, Dallas Civic Garden Center. Chairman: Mrs. James Kerr, 7022 Northwood Road, Dallas, Texas 75225.

Course I—April 5, 1988, Chartwell Country Club, Severna Park, Maryland. Chairman: Mrs. N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., P. O. Box 70, Marion, Maryland 21838. Co-Chairman: Mrs. Howard Weeks, 1515 Fountain Head Road, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740.


Refresher—March 20, 1988, Atlanta Botanical Garden, Atlanta, Georgia. Chairman: Jaydee Ager, 115 Chris Drive, Hawkinsville, Georgia 31036.


Please pay registration fee when registering for the convention.

Required Reading for all schools: Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils.

For further information, contact the local school chairman.

Naomi Liggett,
Judges & Schools Chairman

SELECTING THE BEST BLOOM IN THE SHOW

NAOMI LIGGETT, Judges & Schools Chairman

At the ADS Fall Board Meeting the rule for selecting the best bloom in the show was clarified. The following rule had been passed in Birmingham in 1967: "Any judge may present any one bloom from eligible classes which he has judged for consideration as best bloom in show." The latest edition of Handbook For Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils states: "Any judge may select one candidate for best bloom. (Exception: if a section calling for single stems provides its champion, no other flower in that section shall be eligible.)"

The new rule is: Any judge may select one candidate for the best bloom in the show from any section of the show. (Exception: if section calls for best single stem, no other flower in that section will be eligible) This means a judge does not have to select his candidate for Best in Show from the classes he judged.
SHOW SCHEDULE CHANGE FOR MINIATURES

The following rule was passed by the Board some years ago and is required in show schedules:

Miniature daffodils named in the most recent ADS Approved List of Miniatures, with any official additions thereto, may be shown only in classes for miniatures and seedlings which are candidates for the Miniature List.

The Miniature Committee at the miniature breakfast in Columbus, suggested the following, presented their ideas to the Board, and the Board approved the following:

1. Miniature Candidate: any named or numbered “small” daffodil may be considered a “Miniature Candidate”.
2. The status, “Miniature Candidate”, can exist indefinitely.
3. Such candidates can be shown in A.D.S. shows by the originator and others and are eligible for A.D.S. awards in the miniature section.

These recommendations, plus three others, were published in the Journal, September 1987.

Passing the above effects show schedules and the following wording has been proposed for future show schedules:

Miniature daffodils named in the most recent ADS Approved List of Miniatures, with any official additions thereto, may be shown only in classes for miniatures and seedlings which are candidates for the Miniature List. Miniature Candidate: any named or numbered “small” daffodil is considered a “Miniature Candidate”. Such candidates are eligible for A.D.S. awards in the miniature section, with the exception of the Miniature Rose Ribbon.

The Miniature Rose Ribbon can be given only to a bloom that is shown by the originator.

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, Awards Chairman

FROM THE EDITOR’S DESK

Christmas is coming, the goose is getting fat
Please to put a penny in the old man’s hat,
is from an old English round sung, obviously, at this time of year. It’s been a great year for geese. My garden club has the “six geese a-laying” tree for a local Christmas exhibit whose theme is the “Twelve Days of Christmas”, and we have been making geese in various sizes since July, along with fancy eggs, to hang on the tree. From wrapping paper to doormats geese are “in” this year, more popular than reindeer. I have a goose mat at my door. The goose has a neck tie of holly and red ribbon.

What concerns me more, however, is the penny in the old man’s hat.
Not really the one penny but the 22 that will be needed to mail an article for the Journal, the one which you can write as you while away the cold winter nights dreaming about the spring and all the glorious daffodils that will bloom for you. You say that the March issue is not a good one for your idea? So What? I keep file folders labelled “March,” “June,” “September,” and “December.” Right now they are empty. Do you think that you could put an article in my file folder—any file folder—as a Christmas present?

Forget the goose too. I prefer turkey for the holidays. Can’t beat a good turkey sandwich, a warm fire, and lights on the tree for a good Christmas evening. Fruit cake helps, too. To each of you, a turkey sandwich, or a preferred substitute, a warm fire, loved ones, and peace for the coming year—even if you don’t write an article for your Journal.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR’S OFFICE

The RHS Daffodil Yearbooks are in for those wishing to order now. The price went up again and they will be $7.00 each this year.

Another upward trend was revealed at the Fall Board Meeting—the need to increase overseas dues. The post office has had a hand in this unfortunate development. Beginning the first of the year the overseas dues will be $15 a year and $35 for three years.

LESLIE ANDERSON

CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held Saturday, April 23, 1988, at the Sheraton Premiere Hotel, Tyson’s Corner, Virginia, for the purpose of electing officers and directors as provided by the By-Laws, and to take action on and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors

MARILYN J. HOWE, Secretary

THE AMERICAN PLANT LIFE SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 985, NATIONAL CITY, CA 92050

The American Plant Life Society, publishers of HERBERTIA, international journal of bulbous plants, invites your subscription to the quarterly Newsletter and color-filled journal covering new species, cultivars, culture and natural history of bulbous plants of the world. Published since 1934, the journal, formerly known as Plant Life, is the foremost publication on bulbous plants, especially Amaryllidaceae.

Annual subscription $20/Year: APLS-DS, P.O. Box 5355, Pasadena, CA 91107-0355 U.S.A.

CONGRATULATIONS: Word has arrived that Brian Duncan was awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Cup this past April.
EDUCATION AT LONGWOOD

BETTY P. KRAHMER, Wilmington, Delaware

For the first time in Longwood Gardens’ history, a plant society was invited to hold its annual show in their Conservatory. So, with approval of Fred Roberts, Director of Longwood, and the unstinting assistance of Tom Brinda of the Education Department, the Delaware Valley Daffodil Society sponsored the 1987 Northeast Regional Show in the Fern Court at Longwood on April 17-18. In that glorious setting, the more than 1000 daffodil blooms could not fail to impress the viewers.

Education is one of Longwood Gardens’ primary functions with special emphasis on the home gardener. It was this aspect we were asked to stress. Our labels in the show were clear and professional appearing. Our schedule was conveniently available to the public. Hostesses were stationed at the information table and throughout the show. Brent Heath of Daffodil Mart manned a striking display area. But, our obviously amateur educational displays of the past would be inadequate for the setting.

Working closely with Tom Brinda, the Society supplied and Longwood reproduced three information sheets, each in a different color. The ‘Summary of Daffodil Classification’ chart, reproduced in yellow, was an aid to our visitors as they circulated through the show. It is our belief that this chart was originally issued by the American Daffodil Society and is used at many ADS approved shows. ‘Daffodil Culture Suggestions’, reproduced on pink paper, provided general horticultural information about daffodils for the home gardener. ‘Sources’, on white paper, was an annotated listing of commercial sources in the U.S. and Overseas. This included a disclaimer as to completeness and endorsement.

The ‘piece de resistance’ of the education area was an exhibit mounted on a Radius Folding Display\(^1\). This Display is a single piece, integrally-hinged unit used as a table-top display. The Nylon loop surface accepts Velcro and Velcro-like fasteners for easy attachment of display items. On this Display, one side was dark gray and the other a light gray. We chose the light gray for our exhibit. (The Display we used belongs to Longwood Gardens, but the DVDS has since bought its own Display for future use.)

With the home gardener in mind, we asked Sara Ann Shryoc, the ADS Photography Chairman, to send us slides of home landscapes. From what was a surprisingly small selection, we selected three gardens and with Sara Ann’s permission, had 11” by 14” enlargements made. These were backed by 3/16” foamcore which gave them rigidity. Velcro was glued to the backs of the foamcore. As water sprinklers would be turned on during the nights in areas around the show, these photographs were removed from the Display and stored elsewhere overnight.

Velcro was glued to one side of test tubes so that they could be attached to the Display. Using twelve test tubes, one for each division, a ‘living’ classification chart was staged. Fortunately, our Society membership extends over a wide area and all twelve divisions could be
represented. (Thank goodness for Dovekie.)

It was a real joy to work with a professional institution with high standards. No home-lettered signs for us! Longwood supplied marvelous signs. Produced in their own facilities by a 'photo-metal' process on coated aluminum, they gave the appearance of professional brass signs. These were made not only for the display, but also for the Information Table. We even have a sign that says 'Join the American Daffodil Society'.

Yes, the Radius Folding Display is expensive. But when I think of all the crass, fairly expensive amateur exhibits we have had over the years, it starts to look cheaper. We plan to devise exhibits to be used when members give talks, at our bulb sale, perhaps even at the Philadelphia Flower Show. As one who has sometimes created our former displays, I sigh with relief. If we start with a background of quality, hopefully the end result will not be too bad.

1. For information concerning the Radius Folding Display and the dealer nearest you, write Hanna Design, 16 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ontairo, Canada M3B2T5.
2. The 'photo-metal' process should be available in most areas. For more information about the process you may contact: Tom Brinda, Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, PA 19348-0501.

TWENTY YEARS AGO . . .

Harry Tuggle was Symposium Chairman, and after compiling all the show and garden cultivars separately, he discovered that Festivity received enough votes to be the best "large cup, yellow or light colored, white perianth (2b)" for both exhibition and garden. It was also the most popular multi-purpose daffodil. Clearly, this is a good daffodil. Also, Beryl rated as the best small-cupped cyclamineus, receiving more total points in the separate areas of exhibition and garden cultivars than Festivity, but was not rated in the final category at all.
WELL I NEVER!!
(from The Daffodil Society Newsletter, Summer 1987)

With the May issue of the monthly R.H.S. publication was the usual accumulation of bumf exorting us to buy some unique collection of pottery, which we can all well do without, £825 a throw, but also accompanying it was a little booklet which is most fascinating. It is a list of ‘Books for Gardeners’ and contains, would you believe, no less than 137 new titles. I didn’t think it was possible to add to the absolute welter of reading matter that is available to us but, believe me, somebody has hit on the idea that ‘Twelve Honk Kong Walks’ would excite our interest, and you learn all there is to know about German Ornamental Plant Growing, in the native tongue of course, for a mere £106.10. Scanning the list each time there is never one book on Daffodils, but wait for it, there is indeed one on the stocks to be released in August, called simply Daffodils by F.W. Shepherd, price £2.90.

Whilst still recovering from the shock of such unexpected good fortune and contemplating the wisdom of at least one publisher my peace was shattered by the telephone bell. “Did you know there is a daffodil book to be published in September?” It had to be a misquote so I tried to explain that it was really August and that it was the first on Daffodils to be published for nigh on twenty years and that Fred Shepherd of Rosewarne repute would give us value for money. The caller was certainly not amused, nor was he put off by my ramblings—“it is September and it will cost £12.95!” Soon it became clear, as I was told in no uncertain terms, that our Secretary has found time to put pen to paper and come up with his version of Daffodils for Home, Garden and Show.

So now we have two new daffodil books in 1987 out of an estimated 30,000 titles to be published in the year. It is a pity that they come available at the same time as the bills for the daffodil bulbs and one must get one’s priorities right, but perhaps that jolly bearded chap might take the hint and drop one down the right chimney on 25th December.

MORE LEA SEEDLINGS AT THE OLD COTTAGE

CLIVE POSTLES, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND
(from New Zealand Daffodil Annual, 1987)

The Chelsea Flower Show, which is normally too late for daffodils, save for Jefferson-Brown’s wonderful stand, now owned by Johnny Walkers (not the whisky Johnny), which is only possible by the cold storage of the flowers, cut in April, influenced me to write with greater enthusiasm yet again about the John Lee seedlings. I had the pleasure of
being at the preview of the show, and during a very enjoyable lunch, I found myself sitting next to a gardening correspondent for one of our major national newspapers. Upon learning of my interest in daffodils, he proceeded to tell me that he was often called upon to judge daffodil classes at his local Horticultural Shows, and in his opinion there was nothing better than Carlton, or likely to be in the future. My attempt to educate him about the latest modern hybrids fell on deaf ears. I was appalled that the work we all do to improve and promote our favourite flower could be ruined by someone in his position giving advice to the general public. Sadly this seems to be the failing all too often when writing about daffodils. I am fortunate that our readers are all keen growers and exhibitors themselves, and that I won't be thought completely mad by my enthusiasm for the latest seedlings and cultivars.

One criticism of the short article that I wrote for you last year, was the lack of detail about the breeding. I have attempted to rectify that mistake this time, and I have included what I consider relevant.

I was always told by John Lea that seedlings change dramatically during their early years, how right he was! Some stocks that I inherited from him have fallen by the wayside, while others have improved beyond recognition. One such flower is 1-18-75, 2 YW-Y (Creag Dubh × Daydream), which for me has been the star of '87. The flower almost defies the present colour coding system, having a mid-yellow perianth with a white halo around the base of the cup. The very smooth petals finish with a paler tip to each, a most striking flower and quite distinct. The consistency of this seedling is remarkable. I don't remember seeing a poor flower on any of the plants.

Another flower that has a unique colouring is 1-26-74, 2 W-O (Purbeck × Loch Assynt). Although it has to be registered as an orange cup, the description will not fully do justice to the true colour—a lovely tangerine. The rest of the flower is superb and has a sparkling white perianth.

1-37-76, 3 W-Y (Blanchard 68/15A × Loch Assynt) is a sister seedling to Dunley Hall, and I think may be even better, similar colouring but has a perfectly round perianth of lovely quality. What a fortunate cross this was to produce such beautiful new flowers. While on the subject of interesting colouring in daffodils, I found amongst the un-selected seedlings a very unusual trumpet-size flower, which was amber—not yellow orange. The perianth is beautifully white and huge, Unfortunately the label marking it read “Lost” so I cannot comment on the breeding. 4-52-77, 3 W-W, I like very much and it is a tremendous new div. 3 white that I am sure will be John Lea's best of this division, although again marked “Lost” in the breeding records.

1-13-75, 2 W-P (1-40-67 × Daimianch), sets new standards in pink cups. The deep pink, rather straight-sided cup, has a neat roll to the edge. Looking inside the corona there are beautiful lilac tones, and a lovely green eye. The perianth is superlative. I may have mentioned this flower in last year's article. It has been very, very good this season.
1-32-76, 2 W-W (Croila x Misty Glen), was exhibited by John in his last Engleheart Cup group. I have been able to increase the stock sufficiently to be able to name it this year. I do appreciate that another 2 W-W needs to be something special and this is.

Gold Convention is proving to be a most valuable parent, and several of its offspring are shortly to be introduced. 8-21-78, 1 Y-Y (Meldrum x Gold Convention), is a superb golden trumpet. John selected several from the cross before he died. I chose 8-21 and it’s proving to be the best of them.

1-13-77, 1 Y-O (Glenfarclas x Gold Convention), has a very large and completely round perianth with a beautifully proportioned trumpet. that turns a nice orange colour as it ages.

2-7-75, 1/2 Y-O (1-10-68 x Golden Convention). Vulcan introduces colour on both sides of 1-10-68. This is a borderline trumpet flower, and has an immaculate quality about the perianth. I think this cultivar in the future will be very useful for breeding red trumpets.

While browsing through my growing-season notes, to compile this article, I realized that when all the chemistry is correct with a cross, how many good seedlings are obtained, whilst other crosses give nothing of interest. One such valuable cross was 3-78 (unnamed seedlings). I have already selected a good number from this cross, 4-3-78, 2 Y-R, being exceptional. Did I mention this one last year? I think I may have done. 7-3-78 and 8-3-78 are also most excellent. This particular cross I am sure will give us even better quality flowers than John’s earlier yellow-reds, such as Loch Hope and Torridon.

These observations are from just a small number of the Lea seedlings that I am growing, and over the next few years many more exciting things will be discovered, as hundreds are still to flower for the very first time. My own breeding programme continues with this unique stock, and hopefully will give me the next generation of flowers with the exclusive Lea bloodline.

VENICE BRINK AND HIS PINK POET

MEG YERGER, Princess Anne, Maryland

A pink poet? Can it be? Barely daring to believe his eyes, Venice Brink discovered one of his poet seedlings had a pink perianth. After twenty-five years of raising seedlings of many daffodil divisions from his own crosses, Venice Brink must have experienced a thrill and a sense of wonder when one seedling from the poeticus Praecox opened with a perianth of beautiful apple blossom pink. It was one of many from repeated crosses using Praecox as seed parent. It was as reflexed as a cyclamineus with large rounded segments, not incurved or rolled. In two days they had come up to level making the nearest thing to a circle he had ever seen in a
daffodil. The whole perianth changed from pink to white and the corona was larger than is usual with Praecox. Each spring he watched to see if the perianth still showed the pink.

After three bloom seasons the color had stabilized so that the perianth segments were decidedly rosy. Perhaps he thought of his flower as a poet in the pink with Brink!

In the next blooming season, 1984, Brink had a bad case of arthritis in both feet which kept him from getting out to look at his flowers. Later in the year he was better and remarked that he was going to make crosses with the pink poet seedling the next spring. This pleasure never came to pass because he had died on February 17, 1985, in a nursing home following an operation to remove his left leg where gangrene had set in.

Of the other Praecox seedlings bred in various years none was notably different from the parent except one was five days earlier to bloom than any of the other poets; one was the tallest poet seedling he ever had and quite sturdy; all had the typical pointed and reflexed Praecox perianth to varying degrees; nearly all had the rolled or incurved perianth segments on opening; all had tough wiry stems.

Among his early crosses in breeding poets, Brink praised Dulcimer and Shanach as seed parents. Tamara, registered in 1967, was from Dulcimer pollen on Shanach. It was named for a town in the neighboring Perry County where he had some farmland. Swanwick, registered in 1979, was also named for a town in Perry County which had been named for a pioneer physician. This poet, from Dulcimer pollen on Actaea, was seventeen years in the making and as of 1980 there were only six bulbs of it, so it may not have been distributed before his death. Being very careful in evaluation of seedlings he preferred to wait at least five years after first bloom before registering to be sure of potential dividends.

Not only with Praecox seedlings but with Dactyl first year seedlings in 1977 and with Milan first and second year seedlings in 1980, caution in selection of cultivars to register evidenced itself. He expected it to be a few years before he could tell if any were better than the parent. However he felt sure of Milan as the best poet parent he had seen.

As a charter member of ADS and with a Biology and Botany background and his years of growing experience, Brink wrote articles for the ADS Handbook and The Daffodil Journal. Several were about hybridizing; many were about specific divisions such as jonquilla, triandrus, tazetta, and poeticus. He started planting seeds from his own crosses in 1952 and registered a number of cultivars from many divisions, but the poeticus was his favorite. He was a member of the first Poeticus Round Robin from 1974 when it started until his death. Instead of just mailing a card to the Robin Director that he was mailing the Robin to the next member he wrote her a letter. It is from those letters that much of this information about Venice Brink and his plants comes.

During World War II, Brink lived in Baltimore to work at Bethlehem Steel in the Sparrows Point plant until his return to the Nashville, Illinois,
family home. The first deposit in a virtual “bank” of daffodil cultivars and species was made by him in 1947 when he first began growing daffodils. They included over eleven hundred no longer commercially available plants. Brink was willing to sell from this stock “in safe-keeping” to collectors and hybridizers who may continue the preservation of these treasure. It was at once astonishing and gratifying to him to find the numbers of his customers who were anxious to perpetuate the old daffodils. They are now in the possession of many individuals to share with the daffodil world as Brink’s legacy.

A poem by Anne Blackwell Payne found in Owen Moon’s Anthology expresses this thought very well......

IMPERMANENCE

So soon will melt away the mist
The dogwood clouds upon the hills;
A spendthrift season will disperse
My legacy of daffodils.

DAFFODILS FROM CORNWALL

F.W. SHEPHERD AND R. A. SCAMP

(from The Cornwall Garden Society Journal 1987)

The 75th County Spring Flower Show of the Cornwall Garden Society is to include a non-competitive exhibit illustrating the contribution of Cornish breeders, collectors and selectors of plants for British Gardens.

The decision to stage such an exhibit has led one of us (RAS) carefully to study all the available editions of the Classified List of Daffodil Names from 1916 to the last in 1969, all the addenda thereafter and the computer print-out of names from the USA. The other (FWS), after many years in contact with bulb growers in the West Country, has spent many absorbing hours delving into a complete set of the Daffodil Year Book and its successors since 1913 and other relevant publications.

The first result is a series of lists of Daffodils raised in Cornwall by Cornishmen and other residents here. There are 16 names of breeders and well over 1,000 names of daffodils that have appeared from the beginning of the present century until today. There has, so far as we know, been only one collector from the wild, Alec Gray, of whom more below. There have however been other collectors and selectors of narcissus species and cultivars, the earliest of whom gave great impetus to the development of daffodil growing in the county by seeking the most suitable kinds for the various climates and soil conditions in Scilly, in West
Cornwall, and in the Tamar Valley.

First in the field was T. A. Dorrien Smith, nephew of Augustus Smith, who died in 1872 after vastly improving the farming and economy of the Islands. T.A.D.S. resigned his army commission in order to inherit the lease of the Islands which he held until his death in 1918. He soon saw that the narcissi were likely to be among the most important of the cash crops that could bring greater incomes to the islanders, and he visited Belgium, the Channel Islands, and Holland to study methods and purchase large numbers of bulbs in order to test them for suitability in his conditions. In succession the lease was held by his son, Major A. A. Dorrien Smith, 1918-1955, and grandson, Cdr. T.M. Dorrien Smith, 1955-1973, who continued his efforts. There is no evidence that they raised any seedlings in their Tresco Abbey Garden but the continued introduction of new seedlings from other breeders has always been a stimulus to improvement and extension of the range of those suitable for market.

On the larger island of St. Mary's the small experimental station established in 1923 by the joint efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, the local Council, and the Duchy of Cornwall followed a similar pattern of testing newcomers under the direction of G. W. Gibson until 1946. Also on the main island R. W. Ward, a dedicated bulb grower, has bought many seedlings from other parts of the country and has raised and named a few of his own.

On the mainland of Cornwall two cousins, J. C. Williams of Caerhays Castle, and P. D. Williams of Lanarth, became interested in daffodils as garden and exhibition flowers towards the end of the 19th century—about fifty years after the early breeding efforts of the first Backhouse and Leedes and the collecting and naming activities of P. R. Barr and others. The two Williams and a few others had enough variety to stage to show in Truro in 1897 at which Barrs of Covent Garden and Wares of Tottenham staged trade exhibits. They then formed the Cornwall Daffodil and Spring Flower Society, known since 1957 as the Cornwall Garden Society who count their 1987 show as the 75th because two world wars interrupted the otherwise annual event dating from 1897.

J. C. Williams is said to have started daffodil breeding a short while before his cousin at Lanarth, but both were able to register their first names when the RHS started the registration system in readiness for their first classified list in the following year. There were three names from Caerhays and 37(!) from Lanarth. Among the 39 Caerhays seedlings that were named and registered from then until 1949, ten years after the death of the breeder, a few are still known to be in cultivation. Glorious, 8 W-O, a bright tazetta, received several awards in London and Haarlem and was among those narcissus that supported the important Sol (Grand Soleil d'Or, 8 Y-O) as market flowers in Scilly. Another less well known in the tazetta division was Rubellite, 8 W-R. Croesus, 2 Y-Y, and Hospodar, 2 Y-Y, were very popular large cups before and after the Second World War. Pepper 2, Y-Y, was grown for market for a time and Bartley, 6 Y-Y, is
still an acceptable cyclamineus. In addition to his interest in daffodils J. C. Williams was an MP and widely involved in Cornish affairs but is probably best known in the gardening world for his encouragement of some of the plant collectors at the beginning of the century, and for his hybridizing work that produced Camellia × williamsii with its many CVs and several important rhododendrons.

P. D. Williams was 70 when he died in 1935 after devoting much of his life to his important and then famous Cornish garden at Lanarth on the Lizard peninsula, the name still commemorated by a magnolia, a viburnum and a daffodil. He went on steadily hybridizing, raising, naming, and registering daffodils until, when the last was named after his death the total had reached 530! Three of the first from 1907 or earlier are still in cultivation. Beryl, 6 Y-O, a cyclamineus, is now, not surprisingly, showing signs of its virus infection. Lanarth, 7 Y-Y, a popular jonquil and Killigrew, 2 Y-Y, large cup, both received awards and the latter was an important market flower for a time.

New seedlings arrived in regular succession in every division except the new division 11 which came later and one wonders what "PD" would have made of them. He received more than 100 awards in London and Haarlem but, so far as we can discover, a bare thirty are still in cultivation. The sturdy Godolphin, 1 Y-Y, was the most successful trumpet with many awards. It was grown for market for a time but never quite compared with King Alfred, 1 Y-Y, of that day. Like Sulphur, 1 Y-Y, and the bicolours, Boswin, 1 W-Y, and Trusseau, 1 W-Y, the yellows of these daffodils were not quite so rich as many others at the time.

However, the large cupped Carlton, 2 Y-Y, introduced some sixty years ago just after Godolphin, is still one of the most popular of that type. Others that received awards and were widely grown are Crocus, 2 Y-Y, Havelock, 2 Y-Y, Porthilly, 2 Y-Y, Brunswick, 2 Y-Y, and California, 2 Y-Y. Many small cups were named and a few received awards but none broke into the market or have persisted. Among the doubles, triandrus, and poets few were produced, we can be sure that any would have been named, and only Tresamble, 5 W-W, the large white triandrus, is with us today but it is still highly regarded.

We have mentioned Beryl, the first cyclamineus from Lanarth; Trewirgie, 6 Y-Y, followed with perhaps less impact but Peeping Tom, 6 Y-Y, from the later years is widely regarded as a good representative of the division.

Hesla, 7 Y-Y, another jonquil, followed Lanarth and then Larkelly, 6 Y-Y, Trewithian, 7 Y-Y, and Snow Bunting, 7 W-W, were welcomed among the specialists and are still grown today. Finally there were many tazetta, or strictly speaking poetax, successes. Such names as Medusa, 8 W-R, from 1908, Scarlet Gem, 8 Y-O, Kingcraft, 8 W-O, St. Agnes, 8 W-O, Halvose, 8 Y-R, St. Keyne, 8 W-O, and Cragford, 8 W-O, were and mostly are well known as market and garden flowers, Cragford in particular for its use as a plant for early bowls of bulbs around Christmas time. The last in
this division was Pride of Cornwall, 8 W-YR, in 1933, seemingly named as if
to trump Pride of Holland, 8 W-Y, registered by van der Schoot two years
earlier!

Study of this long list of names raises interesting queries and may be of
interest to other breeders in their search for new names. Many of the large
number of Cornish Saints were used and a fair scatter of other Cornish
place names. Vincent Square, 2 W-Y, and Westminster, 2 Y-Y, were, no
doubt, nods towards the Royal Horticultural Society. Were the quite
numerous overseas and classical names evidence of travel or of a search
for something different? Did Wherwell, 3 W-Y, recall trout fishing on the
Test? P. D. Williams contributed greatly to the daffodil world and much of
other gardening. Some might say that he named too many but if a seedling
is grown on, and it is always difficult not to save each one for one more
year, it is better with an original name than another given by someone who
bought the numbered stock.

M. P. Williams followed his father at Lanarth and continued to breed
and register useful daffodils, 65 of them up to 1959. There were
Woodstock, 6 Y-Y, Jack Snipe, 6 W-Y; and Baby Doll, 6 Y-Y, the
cyclamineus that became well known in the trade and for garden
decoration. Nancygollan, 7 W-W, a jonquil, and the large cupped Lizard
Light, 2 Y-R, that achieved a temporary stir with its bright cup preceded
St. Keverne, 2 Y-Y, that has made a very considerable impact on the
daffodil world. Solid yellow, shapely and with a strong stem it showed a
depth of colour surpassing the earlier cups and trumpets at Lanarth. It
received A.M. and F.C.C. in the successive years 1950 and 1951 and has
been widely used in the breeding programme at the Rosewarne Experimen
tal Horticulture Station, of which more anon. Different from Farewell,
2 W-Y, another large cup that received the same two awards in 1948-49
plus an award for garden use in 1953 but cannot be traced today.

Two others started breeding in Edwardian days and continued into the
'30s. C. Dawson at Rosmorran, up above Gulval near Penzance,
registered his first in 1905 and his last in 1938 with a total of 135 in all. He
worked with most of the divisions but only obtained one award, from
Haarlem for a poet, Sun King, 9 W-R, in 1927 and this seems to be out of
cultivation.

E. Martin registered his first in 1908 and, with his son E. C. Martin,
continued until 1931. They were flower growers at Bosvigo on the edge of
Truro, now built over, and registered 34 seedlings in all. None but one
remains but that is still valued by daffodil specialists. Silver Chimes, 8
W-W, that lovely white narcissus with several flowers on each stem that
was first registered as a triandrus in 1916 but is now included in the
tazettas. It received awards in this country and in Holland; the City of
Truro commemorated the Martins and the flower with a goodly batch of it
in their Victoria Gardens with a plaque to mark the occasion.

After the First World War flower growing, including daffodils,
developed as a considerable part of the Cornish horticultural and
agricultural industries, with the sale of bulbs as a somewhat subsidiary part of the trade. A few growers developed this bulb trade by extending the range of their stocks, by exhibiting at local and national shows, and by selling through the retail as well as the wholesale trade. This involved them in the purchase of seedlings, named and unnamed, from other breeders and, as we are showing, in the breeding of new stocks for themselves. At the same time the large private gardens were recovering from the staff shortages of the war period and G. H. Johnstone, the owner of the lovely garden at Trewhitend, also entered the world of daffodil growing and breeding. He had a wide interest in gardening, as can be seen in the garden he made, and he wrote Asiatic Magnolias in Cultivation in 1955. One hundred and eighty-seven daffodil seedlings of his raising from 1938 to shortly after his death in 1959 were named. He and Mrs. Abel Smith, who took over his stocks, only registered 138. The others are known because they are recorded as having been among the parents of some of the seedlings that he raised.

Also between the wars R. F. Calvert and A. F. Calvert were growing flowers, buying and selling bulbs and doing a little breeding. The former registered nine of his own between 1930 and 1937, the latter eleven between 1928 and 1934. In 1929 A. F. Calvert wrote and assembled his massive Daffodil Growing for Pleasure and Profit which is still treasured by those who have copies. He was also the author of many books of travel and a few other interesting subjects.

Still in that most southerly part of Britain the Trenoweth Valley Flower Farm (TVFF) was established in 1935, mainly to grow bulbs for the retail trade. They developed and became known by showing at Vincent Square and by purchasing seedlings and new cultivars from nearby P. D. Williams and Dr. Favell farther down the coast. They registered two of their own seedlings in 1952 of which Captain Carlsten, 2 Y-O, attracted attention by being named after the skipper of a ship that got into difficulties among the Manacles, that dread group of rocks just off the coast on which the farm was situated. They also showed Lizard Light, raised and registered by M. P. Williams in 1947, with a bright red cup that did not impress either the English or Dutch award makers but which is said to have caused such a stir that it brought a plane load of Lincolnshire/Dutch growers to see it at Penzance show.

Further west, in his attractive garden at Foxstones, Penberth, Dr. R. V. Favell was raising seedlings in the 30s and 40s. 62 names were registered as being raised by him but almost all of them by the TVFF. His son, Cdr. R. M. Favell, still has some of the stocks but many disappeared with the end of TVFF in the 60s. Penberth, 1 Y-Y, was popular for a time and grown commercially by R. W. Ward in Scilly. Bryher, 3 W-W, almost a poet, was shown quite often but his jonquils were the most successful. Sweet Pepper, 7 Y-R, Sweetness, 7 Y-Y, Logan Rock, 7 Y-Y, Porthchapel, 7 Y-R, and Watererry, 7 W-P, are all well liked and still in cultivation.

Back in Scilly, Alex Gray, who obtained a National Diploma in
Horticulture in the specialist fruit growing section in 1921, arrived in 1923 to manage one of the larger bulb farms on St. Mary’s. He soon started a careful study of the numerous tazettas growing there and his descriptions and sketches of them are still probably unique. He also started to cross and raise seedlings which he brought with him when he started a flower farm in Cornwall and which later formed the basis of his specialist bulb nursery near Camborne. The first was registered in 1935 and the last in 1984 after he had finished his raising and sold the stocks to Broadleigh Gardens. Almost all were miniatures or small flowered in divisions 5 to 9 although there were Sprite, 2 W-W, and Little Dancer, 1 W-Y, in division 1. The large cups, Mustard Seed, 2 Y-Y, and, Goldsithney, 2 Y-Y, are small in size and so are Xit, 3 W-W, and its yellow sport. There were no doubles from Alec Gray but some from the best known of the cyclamineus, Jambie, 6 Y-Y, and Tete-a-Tete, 6 Y-Y, are the best known of the cyclamineus, the latter now probably the best known seedling from this stable. There were several small jonquils, among them Sea Gift, 7 Y-Y, the first in 1935 and Little Sentry, 7 Y-Y, the last in 1984, with Pipers Barn, 7 Y-Y, Bobby Soxer, 7 Y-YYO, Sundial, 7 Y-Y, and Sugar Bush, 7 W-YYW, still useful and available. Despite the Scillonian origins there have been very few tazettas from this breeder and only the small Minnow, 8 W-Y, is widely grown. One poet can be traced among the names and two of those strange creatures included in the last division as not acceptable in any other, Kenellis, 12 W-Y, and Mary Child, 12 Y-Y.

For several years just after the last of the daffodil shows Alec Gray and his wife set off for Spain to collect bulbs from the wild. He wrote of his twelve trips to that country in The Cornish Garden, No. 25, 1982, and we hope that the ‘several hundred pages of loose leaf notes’ that he mentions will be in safe hands for all time. He made the miniatures his own for many years and his Miniature Daffodils published in 1955 was a major contribution to the subject. While living near Camborne he was a most valuable guide and friend to the staff at Rosewarne and, well into his tenth decade, he took a pot of seedlings to the Daffodil Show in 1986. His book of verses, To Scilly, published in 1979 is evocative of the islands and the sea around them.

T. A. V. Wood, of Biscoevey near Par, was a successful exhibitor in Cornwall and London from 1949 to 1972. He raised and named seventeen seedlings, and some others were registered by others but so far as we can find none survives. L. Major of Polapit north of Launceston was a keen collector of good daffodils at about the same time. He raised and exhibited a few seedlings and registered two of them.

Lastly, in the Tamar Valley the du Plessis brothers have assembled a large collection of old and new daffodils for their flower and bulb trade. Their purchases include numbered seedlings from many sources of which they have named and registered nearly fifty. Many are useful exhibition flowers but some promise well for the flower market. They have also sown some of their own seed but have not yet registered or named any of them.
At about the same time as the Holy Vale Station was started in Scilly, the Cornwall County Council, with grants from the Ministry of Agriculture, established their small plots at Gulval in the west and Ellbridge in the Tamar Valley in the east. Ellbridge continued without its daffodils until the 70s but the Gulval collection was transferred to Rosewarne when land was ready in 1952. H. W. Abbiss had assembled a useful collection of most of the current commercial flowers and they were added to a collection assembled by the first director (FWS) before he arrived at Rosewarne. There they were carefully tended under the eagle eye of that meticulous bulb specialist, D. E. Horton, and a policy of adding all possible newcomers was started. During the fifties the collection became one of the largest ever and all were carefully recorded for dates of emergence, flowering and leaf death, for numbers of flowers, and rate of increase of bulbs. Miss Barbara Fry, who had worked for a time with Horton at the Trenoweth Valley Flower Farm, joined the staff and the National Narcissus Species Collection was taken over from Cambridge Botanic Garden.

It soon became obvious that, despite the thousands of cultivars, there were still gaps in the supply of flowers suitable for market but it was then the policy, and in the main still is, for the Research Institutes to study and breed new strains of commercial crops and for the Experimental centres to test them in the different parts of the country. Thus no breeding could be undertaken, although it was admitted that there was no Institute doing any daffodil breeding and that all other breeders were almost entirely seeking new and better exhibition varieties. Changes in London admitted the logic of the argument that with no breeders looking for commercial seedlings, it would be useful for Rosewarne to start a programme of breeding. At the same time the size of the collection had to be reduced and only currently important daffodils were retained for testing against newcomers with any regarded as potential useful parents. From these bulbs Barbara Fry started a series of crosses in 1963. The objectives were better and earlier trumpets and cups with disease resistance in seedlings that would be acceptable on the market. Rijneveld's Early Sensation, 1 Y-Y, the earliest trumpet and St. Keverne, already referred to, were among the first parents. Another programme included an effort to improve on the tazzetas for the Scillonian trace. The names registered so far include two tazzetas, Innisidgen, 8 Y-O, and Wingletang, 8 Y-Y, eight trumpets are quite small and thought to be useful possibilities for the pot and garden trade. They have been named Small Fry, 1 Y-Y, and Bob Minor, 1 Y-Y, which is most apt when it is remembered that Miss Fry is generally known as 'Bob'. In all 15 have been designated and released as suitable for the flower trade and another 15 as likely to be useful garden plants.

As with all plants bred by government establishments, from apples to wheat, the named or unnamed seedlings are sold to the trade through the National Seed Development Organization and Rosewarne has no bulbs to offer for sale.
Finally, these two contributors have indulged in some crossing, seed raising, and selection. First FWS on and off when garden moves permitted but with nothing to show but a few leggy rough trumpets from Rijneveld's Early Sensation, The First, 1 Y-Y, Goldcourt, 1 Y-Y, and Kingscourt, 1 Y.Y, which show that the first two are more dominant parents than the other two, and the memory of a green-eyed poet, probably from Chinese White, 3 W-W, and Cantabile, 9 Y-GOR. Rather more recently RAS has assembled a comprehensive collection of modern exhibition daffodils in all divisions which are successfully exhibited in Cornwall and, as we say, 'up country.' From these are descending many promising seedlings including, as a fitting conclusion of this account of Cornish daffodils, a bright double that flowers after Double White (N. poeticus 'Flore Pleno').

DAFFODIL DISPLAY ADDED AT THE STATE BOTANICAL GARDEN OF GEORGIA

SHIRLEY A. BISHOP, Athens, Georgia
(from the Newsletter of the Southeast Region, Fall 1987)

Sweeps of lemon yellow and gold will capture visitors' attention as they drive along the curving entrance road to The Botanical Garden of Georgia in Athens.

A joint project between the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Athens Heritage Garden Club and the State Botanical Garden of Georgia will enhance the plantings in the recently dedicated Fred C. Galle Native Azalea Garden. The azalea garden is situated on the left as guests drive into the State Botanical Garden of Georgia and is the first feature visitors see as they enter. As part of this project, hundreds of daffodil bulbs will be underplanted this fall to provide masses of color next spring. The native azaleas were planted fall 1986; however, additional plantings of companion plants are part of the design to provide year-round color along the Garden entrance.

The Athens Heritage Garden Club is contributing $500 to the purchase of bulbs, and the Georgia Daffodil Society, represented by Sylvia Gibson, is recommending specific cultivars that would be suitable for this climate and region.

Objectives of the joint garden project are to:
1) display as many of the large-flower divisions as possible,
2) use the cultivars best suited for the Southeastern United States, and
3) provide flowering color throughout the full flowering season.

This fall's bulb planting represents the first step in achieving the full effect of thousands of bulbs. We encourage anyone interested in supporting this project to become involved.
Find these cultivars. There are twelve orange perianth standard daffodils in this puzzle. They may be forward, backward, up, down, or on the diagonal. Answers on page 126.

Ambergate  Fire Raiser
Bossa Nova  Red Hot
Charleston  Rio Rouge
Gypsy  Romany Red
Fiery Flame  Sabine Hay
Fire Flash  Tawny Lad
U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1987

MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, Registration Chairman

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations:

BERRY, BETTY; 2604 Norman Hill Rd., Frankfort, Ohio, 45628: Jack Schlitt.

EVANS, MURRAY; 3500 S.E. Manthey Rd., Corbett, Oregon: Bella Coola, Chemeketa, Estuary, Parkrose, Peart, Quenett, Trona, Vibrant, Wasco.

JERRELL, ROBERT E.; 162 Crest View Dr., Orinda, California 94563: Windover.

MITSCH-HAVENS; P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, Oregon 97032: Cedarhills, Crystal Pink, Crystal Springs, Euphonic Grace, Icelandic Pink, Lemon Silk, Mission Impossible, Molton Lava, Mountain Frost, Pineapple Prince, Pink Bomb, Pink Declaration, Pink Migration, Pink Satin, Pink Sparkler, Sparkling Tarts, Supreme Empire, Ringo, Vice President, Whetstone.

PANNILL, WILLIAM G.; P.O. Box 5151, Martinsville, Virginia 24115: Bald Eagle, Invercargill, Manet, Piedmont, Puma, Silver Snow, Woods Pink.

ROBERTSON, MRS. BEN; P.O. Box 123, Taylors, South Carolina 29637: Angel Silk.

THROCKMORTON, DR. TOM; 1200 Pleasant St., Des Moines, Iowa 50308: Class Act, Showbiz, Walden Pond.

YERGER, MRS. MERTON S.; Princess Anne, Maryland 21210: Glint, Green Joy, Lemon Cooler, Meggy, Mint Mist, Sweet Fantasy.

Information given includes: class, color code, seedling number, seed parent, pollen parent, length of perianth segments (P. segs), and color, length of corona (C. lgth.), and color, height, and bloom season.

ANGEL SILK (Robertson) 2 W-W; #262; (Easter Moon × Glenmanus); P. segs. 36 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm., white; H .60 cm.; midseason.

BALD EAGLE (Pannill) 2 W-W; #62/12; (Arctic Doric × Vigil); P. segs, 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm., white; midseason.

BELLA COOLA (Evans) 2 W-W; #U-10/3; (Broomhill × Stainless); P. segs. 37 mm., white; C. lgth, 25 mm., white; corona tapered and fluted full length; late.
CLASS ACT (Throckmorton) 2 W-GYW; #T72/11/2; (Pigeon × Green Hills); P. segs. 37 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., green eye, white with yellow zone; late.

CEDARHILLS (Mitsch-Havens); 3 W-GYY; #KK87/3A; (Impala × Green Hills); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 11 mm., large green eye, yellow cup; H 60 cm.; very late.

CHEMEKETA (Evans) 2 Y-YPP; #W-5/2; [(F243/1 × H-16/1) × Pannill 70/14]; P. segs. 35 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 25 mm., yellow, yellow, pink; midseason.

CRYSTAL PINK (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; name change from Pink Bride 2 W-P, 1986.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS (Mitsch-Havens) 2 YW-GWW; (Quick Step O.P.); P. segs. 40 mm., lemon yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 25 mm., white with green eye; H. 52 cm.; late.

ESTUARY (Evans) 2 W-GWW; #U-10/2; (Broomhill × Stainless); P. segs. 32 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm., green eye, white; tapered fluted full length; H. 34 cm., midseason.

EUPHONIC GRACE (Mitsch-Havens); 2 Y.W; #H013/1; (Euphony O.P.); P. segs. 36 mm., soft lemon; C. lgth. 30 mm., soft lemon, fading to white; H. 43 cm.; midseason. Becomes a strong reverse.

GLINT (Yerger); 9 W-GYO; #75-0-2; (Praecox × Lights Out); P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., green, yellow, orange; H. standard; midseason.

GREEN JOY (Yerger); 9 W-GYO; 75 C 1; (Milan O.P.); P. seg. 22 mm., white; C. lgth 4 mm., green, yellow, orange; H. standard; midseason.

ICELANDIC PINK (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #G13/29A; (Precedent × Eclat); P. segs. 33 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm., deep apricocot pink; H. 50 cm.; midseason.

INVERCAULD (Pannill) 1 W-W; #74/44A; (Canisp × Cataract); P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 46 mm., white; midseason.

JACK SCHLITT (Berry) 1 Y-Y; #JS-20-FR; (Ormeau × Slieveboy); P. segs. 35 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 35 mm., yellow; H. 30 cm.

LEMON SILK (Mitsch-Havens) 6 YW-W; #G78/2; (Nazareth × N. cyclamineus); P. segs. 39 mm., soft lemon; C. lgth. 39 mm., white; H. 42 cm.; early.

LEMON COOLER (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; #76J20; (Sea Green O.P.); P. segs. 28-30 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., green, yellow, orange; H. standard; late.

MANET (Pannill) 3 W-WWO; #64/118; (Tobernaveen × Verona); P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 13 mm., white with orange ring; late.

MEGGY (Yerger) 9 W-YYO; #75E3; (Mega O.P.); P. segs. 32-35 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., yellow, yellow, orange; H. standard; midseason.

MINT MIST (Yerger) 9 W-GGO; #76J6; (Sea Green O.P.); P. segs. 30-33 mm., white; C. lgth. 1 mm., green, green, orange; H. standard; late.

MISSION IMPOSSIBLE (Mitsch-Havens) 11 W-P; #2L34/1; [(Accent × (Wild Rose × Hillbilly)) × [Pink Frost × Accent]]; P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 19 mm., pink; H. 35 cm.; late.
MOLTON LAVA (Mitsch-Havens) 3 Y-YYR; #M013/1; (Merlin O.P.); P. segs. 45 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm., yellow, bright red rim; H. 50 cm; late.

MOUNTAIN FROST (Mitsch-Havens) 9 W-GYR; #D94/3A; (Quetzel x Smyrna); P. segs. 31 mm., white; C. lgth. 5 mm., green eye, yellow band, bright red rim; H. 51 cm.; very late.

PARKROSE (Evans) 2 W-P; #V-11/1; (Quasar x Arctic Char); P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 26 mm., pink; H. 38 cm.; midseason.

PEART (Evans) 9 W-GYO; #N-30; [Milan x (N. recurvus x Carolina)] P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 8 mm., green, yellow, orange-red; H. 40 cm.; late midseason.

PIEDMONT (Pannill) 2 W-W; #D11G; (Easter Moon x Vigil); P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 41 mm., white; midseason.

PINEAPPLE PRINCE (Mitsch-Havens) 2 Y-W; #K 19/4; (parentage unknown); P. segs. 40 mm., deep lemon; C. lgth. 37 mm., pure white at maturity; H. 48 cm.; midseason.

PINK BOMB (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-PPR; #G13/25; (Precedent x Eclat); P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm., bright pink, red rim; H. 43 cm.; midseason.

PINK DECLARATION (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #G13/16; (Precedent x Eclat); P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm., bright pink, deeper at rim. H. 44 cm.; midseason.

PINK MIGRATION (Mitsch-Havens) 4 W-P; #JJ22/4A; [(Radiation x Rima) x C. E. Radcliff]; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 27 mm. pink petaloids; H. 42" cm.; late.

PINK SATIN (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #JJ22/4A [(Radiation x Rima) x C.E. Radcliff]; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm., pink; H. 43 cm.; early. Nearly a trumpet.

PINK SPARKLER (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #G13/15; (Precedent x Eclat); P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm., bright pink with a few white flecks; H. 45 cm.; midseason.

PUMA (Pannill) 2 Y-P; a name change from Dulcinea 1982.

QUENETT (Evans) 2 W-P; #V-11/2; (Quasar x Arctic Char); P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm., pink; H. 43 cm.; midseason.

RINGO (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-WWP; name change from CIRCUS 1986.

SHOWBIZ (Throckmorton) 3 W-OW; #T66/18/7; (Green Island x Russet); P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm., yellow orange, white rim; midseason.

SPARKLING TARTS (Mitsch-Havens) 8 Y-O; #JJ77/20; (Matador x N. jonquilla); P. segs. 22 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 6 mm., orange; H. 50 cm.; midseason.

SUPREME EMPIRE (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #KK15/1; (Sentinel x Eclat); P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm., bright pink, throat becoming light pink; H. 22 cm.; midseason.

SWEET FANTASY (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; #76K2; [unnamed early poet x (Milan, O.P.)]; P. segs. 26 mm., white; C. lgth. 4 mm., green yellow orange; fragrant, early.
SILVER SNOW (Pannill) 1 W-W; a name change from SILVER QUEEN. TRONA (Evans) 3 W-GWW; #L 64; (Limberlost × Lostine); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm., green, white; H. 43 cm.; late. VIBRANT (Evans) 2 W-YYO; #N 98; [Showboat × (Fermoy × Flamenco)]; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 14 mm., yellow, orange; H. 40 cm.; midseason. VICE PRESIDENT (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #LL20/10; ([Mabel Taylor × Green Island) × Caro Nome] × Space Ship); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 28 mm., rich rose pink; H. 48 cm.; midseason. WASCO (Evans) 2 W-WY; #V-3/1; [(Daydream × J-18) × (Daydream × Gypsy Princess)]; P. segs. 45 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 32 mm., white, yellow, white; H. 42 cm.; midseason. WALDEN POND (Throckmorton) 3 Y-Y; #170/2/7; [T66/16; (Oasis × Green Island) × T66/12; (Aircastle × Irish Cotton)]; P. segs. 47 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 13 mm., luminous yellow; H. 41 cm.; late. WHETSTONE (Mitsch-Havens) 1 W-W; #JJ57/5; [(Vigil × Empress of Ireland) × Panache]; P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 44 mm., white; H. 44 cm.; midseason. WINDOVER (Jerrell) 3 W-GYR; #68-29-1; (Green Island × Glenwherry); P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm., green, white, pink; H. 62 cm.; midseason. WOODS PINK (Pannill) 2 W-GWP; #PL2B; (Interim pink seedling); P. segs. 49 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm., green, white, pink; midseason.

HERE AND THERE

From the Daffodil Society Newsletter comes word about our common lament. It seems that Michael Jefferson-Brown wrote a piece for the Guardian in which he tried to convince people that there are other daffodils than King Alfred, a position in which all of us would concur. Farther on in the same paper was a column dealing with local issues and reports. One such item said:

Northumberland: It was a special delight to decorate the church this year for Easter. For once we had daffodils, forsythia, polyanthus, and even narcissi blooming in profusion.

Good grief!

The Pacific Region Newsletter reported on the Second Annual Albany Oregon Show. Let’s hope that they will continue showing and join the ranks of the optimistic who list their shows in the December Journal in hopes that the weather will let us have a show in the spring.

From Georgia word has come of the death of Mrs. Jack Sandler. She was one of the earliest members of the ADS and the Georgia Daffodil Society. Our sympathy is extended to her family.
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REGISTRATION FORM

ADS CONVENTION, APRIL 22-24, 1988

SHERATON PREMIERE HOTEL, TYSON'S CORNER, VIRGINIA

Name(s) ________________________________________________

Address ________________________________________________

City ____________________________ State __________ Zip ______

Christian or Nickname(s) ____________________________________

REGISTRATION FEE: Before March 15 ............................. $140.00
After March 15 ......................................................... $165.00

Registration includes: National Show and Awards Dinner, Friday; Program, Lunch, Dinner, Annual Meeting, Saturday; Tours, Lunch, Banquet, Sunday.

Advance reservations required for: Judges Refresher, $3.00
Hybridizer's Breakfast, 4/24, $7.50

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes ______ No ______ Driving? Yes ______ No ______
ADS charter member? Yes ______ No ______
At the 1956 convention? Yes ______ No ______

Make checks payable to: Washington Daffodil Society. Please send registration fee, plus fees for breakfasts and refresher course to: Dr. Adrienne Whyte, 6704 West Falls Way, Falls Church, VA 22046

HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST

American Daffodil Society
Sheraton Premiere Hotel

Attention: Marilyn Westfall, Reservations Mgr.
8661 Leesburg Pike, Tyson's Corner, Virginia 22180  Telephone (703) 448-1234

Please submit before March 25, 1987

Single or Double Room: $69.00 (Doubles have 2 double beds)
(No charge for extra person unless Rollaway requested: $15.00)
One-room Suite: $150.00  Two-room Suite: $275.00
Circle special requests: Tower Room  Non-smoking floor  Handicapped Room
(All rates subject to 6 1/2% tax)

Name ________________________________________________

Address ________________________________________________

City ____________________________ State __________ Zip ______

I wish to share a room with __________________________________

Send directly to Sheraton Premiere Hotel with a deposit for the first night's lodging. After April 7, reservations accepted on a space available basis.

Deposit enclosed _____ , or (circle one) VISA MC AMEX DC CHOICE

CC# ____________________________ EXP. DATE ___________
COME ‘HOME’ TO WASHINGTON

DELIA BANKHEAD, Great Falls, Virginia

Thirty-two years ago, the fledgling American Daffodil Society held its first convention in Washington, D. C. This spring, the Washington Daffodil Society cordially invites you to come ‘home’ to the birthplace of the ADS, Friday-Sunday, April 22-24, 1988. (Note the change in the usual days of the week.)

The site of the convention is the beautiful new Sheraton Premiere Hotel in Tyson’s Corner, Virginia, on the Leesburg Pike at its intersection with Dulles Access Road. The hotel is just one exit from the Capital Beltway, 495, is easily accessible by car and has free parking for guests. There is free shuttle service from Dulles International Airport, just 15 minutes away. From National Airport, the Washington Flyer, located next to the United Airlines ticket office in the main terminal, offers service to the hotel.

The main block of the hotel is a 24-story tower built on the highest point in Fairfax County, and has lovely views of the City, 12 miles to the northeast. There are many amenities; including a huge indoor pool with jacuzzi. For those who bring their families, there are several nearby fast food restaurants, and the lure of Tyson’s Corner Shopping Center just down the road. The Dunn Loring Metro Station is four miles from the hotel.

The WDS is especially pleased with the hotel’s ambiance and convenience, the more so as the rates we have obtained are incredibly low for Washington at any time of year, much less April. As we expect a large attendance, we recommend that you both register and reserve your hotel rooms early in order to be assured of getting the most convenient rooms in the Tower. There is one handicapped room in the Tower, and several in the Wing, and there is a limited number of non-smoking floors in the Tower.

The National Show will be held in the Grand Ballroom, and the adjacent Junior Ballroom will be available to exhibitors for bloom preparation from 3 pm Thursday, April 21 to 9:30 am Friday. The show will open at 3 pm and will remain open until 9:30 the next evening. On Friday evening, there will be a special Show Awards Dinner.

The show promises to be truly splendid. It is likely to equal the size of the record-breaking Columbus Show, as it will be at the same time. In addition, the three new Hybridizers’ Awards, described in the September Journal, will be offered for the first time. We think these classes will be well-filled, including a number of entries from abroad. The new Throckmorton Medal for national shows will also make its debut.

Saturday will begin with a chance to meet friends for an early breakfast. The main program will follow—an in-depth survey of the work of all the major Southern Hemisphere breeders, with slides of their most
significant introductions. This exciting adventure ‘Down Under’ will be led by David Jackson of Tasmania and (both!) Max Hamilton and Peter Ramsay of New Zealand. Lunch will be served between the two sections of the program. The Judges’ Refresher Course, a panel discussion of judging problems, is scheduled for mid-afternoon. Pre-registration is required for this course; see registration form. For those not attending the refresher course, the balance of the afternoon will be free, and could include informal tours of nearby gardens. The Annual Meeting and Dinner will conclude Saturday’s scheduled activities.

The Hybridizers’ Breakfast will begin the day on Sunday. Then, we’re off on tour, first to the U. S. National Arboretum. The buses will take us on staggered tours of the most exciting areas, the famous Gotelli Collection of dwarf conifers, the B. Y. Morrison Garden, the National Herb Garden, the Bonsai Collection (there will be a Bonsai Show in the Administration Building, at a small admission charge) and of course, Fern Valley. This is the home of the Arboretum’s permanent collection of daffodils—over 900 cultivars, including new and historic varieties—and the site of the new Daffodil Breeders’ Garden, planted especially for the convention. Here will be shown the personal choices of their own flowers made by 24 breeders from the U. S. and the United Kingdom (and please, Lord, in bloom!) The work of a number of fine amateur breeders, some of which has never been displayed, is included in this planting, along with seedlings and newer introductions from well-known breeders. We hope this garden, in combination with the Saturday program, will give members a comprehensive view of the state of daffodil breeding throughout the world. Plenty of time will be allowed at Fern Valley, and the lunch tent will be in the adjacent field. We will then visit Dumbarton Oaks, called, “the last great garden in America.” Here, we will wander through the many “garden rooms,” designed by the great landscape gardener, Beatrix Ferrand, each one entrancing, and unrivalled in simple elegance.

The grande finale of the convention will be the Sunday evening banquet, followed by a renowned speaker from the Old Dominion, and a very special auction.

Other highlights of the convention will include commercial exhibits from many growers, and an unusual Daffodil Boutique, featuring antiques as well as other unique items. There will be a Members’ Room on the lobby floor, which will be open at all times during the convention and which offers opportunities for informal meetings and slide shows.

Washington is a city of inexhaustible attractions, the newest and most spectacular being the new underground museums of Asian and African Art, under the Mall. Some of you may want to expand your stay in the Washington area, and may obtain complete and detailed tourist information from the Washington Convention and Visitors Association, 1575 I St., NW, Washington, D. C. 20036. The Concierge at the Sheraton Premiere (address on hotel form) can arrange for tickets and day trips.

Watch for the March Journal for more ‘intrigue’-ing details!
SPECIAL FARES TO CONVENTION
ON UNITED and DELTA

WDS has made special arrangements with United Airlines and Delta for ADS members to receive discounted fares to the Washington Convention. Both have offered the following discounts on travel for those flying from any city they serve in the continental U.S. from April 18-April 27, 1988, inclusive:

— 5% off on any fare for which you qualify, based on normal restrictions. These discounts can range from 40-75% off normal coach fares.

OR, for those who do not qualify for restrictions:

— 40% minimum off normal coach fares with no minimum stay and —
(United - no advance purchase requirement)
(Delta - 7 days advance purchase)

To make reservations for discounted fares, you or your travel agent must call United or Delta Convention Desks and Give the ADS Account Number.

UNITED Convention Desk - Toll-free 800-521-4041. Open seven days, 8 am-11 pm Eastern time. ADS ACCOUNT NO.: 8068D

DELTA Convention Desk - Toll-free 800-241-6760. Open seven days, 8 am-8 pm Eastern Time. ADS ACCOUNT NO.: N0027

We recommend that you fly into Dulles International Airport, if possible, as it is only 15 minutes from the convention hotel and there is free shuttle service to the Sheraton Premiere. The discount fares also apply to flights into Washington National and Baltimore airports.

SOME NOTES ON THE
WASHINGTON DAFFODIL SOCIETY

DELIA BANKHEAD, Great Falls, Virginia

In 1950, three area garden clubs sponsored the first National Capital Narcissus Show, which attracted exhibitors from several other area clubs as well. A questionnaire was circulated at the show which clearly indicated interest in the formation of a society “devoted solely to the Narcissus,” and the Washington Daffodil Society was organized at a meeting in May. Dr. Freeman Weiss was first president, and Roberta Watrous the first
secretary. Also among the founders were Marie Bozievich, Kitty (Kate) Bloomer, hybridizers Edwin C. Powell and Willis H. Wheeler and, of course, Carey E. Quinn. The knowledge and enthusiasm of these and others contributed greatly to the young society, as some continue to do today.

That first year, a small combined bulb order was placed through the Takoma Horticultural Society (one of the show founders) and “orders totalling more than $50.00 were placed for seven members.” This was the first of the annual bulb orders, which now exceed $6,000. This bulb list is available to the many local garden clubs who are members of WDS. These clubs help to sponsor our show, and their members make its artistic section truly lovely. This is one of the ways WDS spreads knowledge and enjoyment of daffodils throughout the Washington area. As the bulb order grew, growers began to ship extra bulbs, and members began to contribute bulbs from their gardens, to create the large and diverse bulb giveaway we have today. New members get first chance at the give-away, and there is always enough to give everyone three or four chances to get good new varieties.

In 1951, spring visits to members’ gardens were initiated, and remained a delightful feature of WDS activities for years, but have been sadly abandoned today, though many visitors see Marie Bozievich’s famous collection every year. Meetings were often held in members’ gardens, or far afield, when the size of the membership permitted such venues. The U. S. National Arboretum is now our meeting headquarters.

1952 saw the creation of the annual two-day Daffodil Institute, which presented programs on a wide variety of daffodil subjects. It was at the 1954 Daffodil Institute that the resolutions creating the American Daffodil Society were adopted, and in place of the Institute in 1956, members attended the first ADS Convention, and heard Guy L. Wilson and Reginald Wootton as principal speakers.

At the 1952 show, WDS initiated the Edwin C. Powell Cup, perhaps the first trophy offered for seedlings grown by the originator, and included a section for miniatures in its show schedule, 11 years before the formation of the ADS Miniature Committee.

From the beginning, the WDS has encouraged novices. In the early days, there were separate Novice Shows; now the schedule provides an entire section for novices or those with small plantings, and a Novice Cup for those who have never won a blue ribbon in any ADS Show. Schools for exhibitors were begun in 1958, and have continued as a vital part of our education program. Students receive instruction and actual practice in selecting and staging blooms, and in understanding the schedule. As a result, there is a high incidence of Yellow Fever among our newer members. The 1986 winner of the Novice Cup was the Gold Ribbon winner in 1987, so our old-timers have to stay on our toes!

The size of the WDS show has varied greatly over the years. In the early days, with so many national ‘big timers’ living in the area, shows were very large, averaging over 1200 blooms, and peaking at 2205 blooms in
1958. As many of these members retired and moved from the D.C. area and with the advent of more nearby shows, our shows have become smaller, averaging about 700 blooms, though the number has been steadily increasing in the 80s.

A yearbook was published in 1955, and the 1956 edition of this became the first ADS yearbook. The WDS library, begun about this time, became the basis for the present ADS library. Four WDS presidents have subsequently become president of ADS: Carey Quinn, Willis Wheeler, Bill Ticknor and Marie Bozievich, and we have given the Journal two sterling editors—Kitty (Kate) Bloomer and Roberta Watrous. Marie and Roberta remain active in WDS today, and we are especially proud to claim these two. They both have served WDS in every known capacity and their contributions to ADS have been enormous.

Our local membership includes 25 garden clubs, but membership is not confined to the D.C. area. Most of our members are spread over the entire states of Maryland and Virginia, some too far for active work in the society, though many drive great distances to attend our meetings. Seven other states are also represented in our roster.

Currently, our activities, under the leadership of President Scott Bally, are focused on a greater number of meetings, more educational programs for members, and a program of more active cooperation with the U.S. National Arboretum. WDS now helps maintain the daffodil planting at the Arboretum and contributes funds and bulbs for the planting. Other public plantings have been established, and we are exploring ways to involve school children in planting daffodils. The 1988 convention has been uppermost in our minds for many months, and we all look forward to seeing all of you next spring. Please come 'home' to Washington!

COMING EVENTS

* April 12-13, 1988 RHS Main Competition
* April 16-17, 1988 Daffodil Society, Solihull
April 22-24, 1988 ADS Convention, Washington D.C. (Friday through Sunday)
* April 28-30, 1988 Harrogate Spring Show
September 6-21, 1988 National Garden Festival, Glasgow
"Tasvention," Tasmania, Australia
March 15-18, 1989 ADS Convention, San Francisco, California
March 1990 ADS Convention, Callaway Gardens, Georgia
* From Daffodil Society Newsletter, Summer 1987

Need a program? Order an ADS slide program. The topics range from "A Daffodil Primer" to "Today's Seedlings—Tommorrow's Daffodils". Check the back of the Journal and place an order with Ann Shryoc.
THE WISTER AWARD

MRS. NANCY WITLOCK, Berlin, Maryland

In 1981, the American Daffodil Society established the John and Gertrude Wister Award to acknowledge and honor the contributions of Dr. and Mrs. Wister to the American Daffodil Society as well as the daffodil world. Dr. and Mrs. Wister have dedicated their life's work to horticultural education with their garden at Swarthmore College and through the publication of several well-known books written about daffodils and other bulbs for the garden. The nomination of a cultivar for the Wister Award specifies that it will perform well in gardens of various climatic conditions and soil variations found throughout the United States.

The criteria used in the selection of a cultivar for the Wister Award are:

1. the cultivar must be a good grower. It should have a floriferous habit.

2. the flower should be a long lasting bloom with clean color, showy at a distance, and reasonably sunproof.

3. the foliage should be vigorous, resistant to disease, and not susceptible to frost damage.

4. the flower stalk should be taller than the foliage, strong and sturdy.

5. the bulb should be resistant to basal rot and not prone to splitting up. (Too rapid increase of the bulb can be a problem causing the blooms to deteriorate dramatically in size and substance after being down only two or three years.)

6. Emphasis should be on garden performance, although it may be of show table quality.

7. the cultivar should be readily available.

A cultivar must receive a majority of the votes from the 35 testers before being considered for trial or for this award. After a cultivar has been selected for trial, a yearly performance record must be kept by each tester, bearing in mind the aforementioned criteria. At the end of three blooming seasons, the bulbs are dug and weighed by the growers. All of these reports are mailed to the committee chairman who compiles the performance records and directs a copy to each committee member, who then is responsible for accepting or rejecting the nomination for this special garden award.

Accent is the current recipient of the John and Gertrude Wister Award. Accent is a Division 2 (large cup) daffodil with a clean white,
slightly reflexed, perianth sporting a deep salmon pink cup. The cultivar was hybridized by Mr. Grant Mitsch of Canby, Oregon, in 1961. Accent has proved to be a strong and vigorous grower. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Havens, daffodil bulb purveyors and the daughter and son-in-law of Mr. Mitsch, report that Accent has been the most popular daffodil on their list for several years.

Accent was the second pink daffodil named and introduced by Mr. Mitsch in his quest to hybridize new pink daffodils of good form with intense pink coloring in the corona. A well-grown Accent may often be a winner on the show table, is a parent of many of the new pink daffodils, and now the Wister Award Testing Committee has recognized the garden merit and value of Accent. We can suggest that you use it as a feature flower in your spring garden.

Accent is the second flower to attain this award. Stratosphere, the first winner of the Wister Award, is a jonquilla, which has a yellow perianth and orange cup. Stratosphere was also hybridize by Grant Mitsch.

Any member of the American Daffodil Society interested in this testing program can contact their Regional Vice President or Mrs. Nancy Whitlock, Test Garden Chairman.
WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE 1910?

WILLIAM HOBBY, Nashville, Tennessee

“When an older person dies it is like a library burning down.”

Isn’t it fortunate when a volume can be recovered from the “fire” of time; especially if it deals with a subject that interests us.

Such a rare edition is one of the series entitled Present-Day Gardening, the book Daffodils, by Rev. Joseph Jacob then president of the Midland Daffodil Society. It was edited by R. Hooper Pearson, managing editor of the Gardeners’ Chronicle, published somewhere near the turn of the century in London, England.

In the Preface Rev. W. Wilks, M.A., Secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society, states his desire to actively “collect all the varieties I could get through the ordinary trade sources” an activity begun in 1879.

This decision came when his list of really distinct varieties contained scarcely 50 names compared to the list by the Daffodil Committee of the R.H.S. containing nearly 2,500 names. Also Wilks labelled £30, £40, and £50 a bulb as “truly ridiculous” and bound to change. He also pondered the question, “Amateurs are beginning to doubt whether the new varieties exceed some of the older ones in actual beauty...example, the old, old, Gloria Mundi, or, for the general garden, Emperor, Horsfieldi, Barri conspicuus, J. B. M. Camm (to my mind the most beautiful of all the Trumpet Daffodils.)” He did admit improvement in the Poeticus section thanks to Mr. Engleheart.

The author, Joseph Jacob, lauds the daffodil as a harbinger of spring, subject of poets of ancient Greece 2,000 years ago. The N. tazetta probably was cultivated in Egypt a hundred years before Christ (often used in funeral ceremonies), and the daffodil is an interwoven part of the writings of Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson, and others.

The history of our favorite flower includes Dean Herbert of Manchester crossing “a trumpet with a poet in order to find out which varieties he should class as natural species.”

“Then came the days of Backhouse and Leeds.”

“Peter Barr, (died in 1909) in no figurative sense, made the Daffodil.”

The “new-comers are almost like the sands of the sea-shore in number. George Herbert Engleheart may well be styled the Father of the Modern Daffodil.”

“The quest of the perfect Daffodil continually inspires fresh adventures in the search for the unknown.” How modern and up-to-date that statement sounds!

Chapter I gives us a quick march through time as the enthusiasm for daffodils was recorded in books including: John Gerard of Holborn published in 1597, his Herbal, lists of plants “most frequently met with in English gardens at that day.” This included, daffodils, narcissi and polyanthus narcissi.
John Parkinson published a large folio in 1629, "Paradisi in sole Paradisus terrestris, which was the largest book on gardening then published in England."

"Flora, or a Complete Florilege, by John Rea,...in 1665, is remarkable for the hints on gathering and sowing seed, recommending the new varieties Spanish Yellow, Spanish whites, the great Jonquilla, and the bastard kind, are the aptest to bring good seed and the likeliest to yield diversities."

Morin, a French author, in 1672 addressed his preface to Aux Curieux des Fleurs.


Years slipped away with treatises in 1724, 1837, 1875, 1890, up to "modern times" with My Latest Hobby by Messrs, Cartwright and Goodwin.

I don't know when this delightful book was published for it carried no date. The latest dates mentioned are Peter Barr's death 1909 and "the present season (1910)." This volume, therefore, is probably 77 years old.

The seven color plates, photographed by T. Ernest Waltham, show excellent pictures of 16 choice varieties (this was before terms like cultivar and color coding): Elegance and Gloria Mundi, Orient and Jaune a Merville, Tom Hood and Horace, Circlet and Firebrand, Lord Roberts and Judge Bird, Christalla and Homespun, and Charles and Cossack.

All were delightful specimens, a few rivalling some present day varieties. They stand as proof of our heritage—to be admired and respected.

Today's gems are outstanding examples of excellence and skillful culture. Before we are tempted to gloat we need to remember that we are "standing on the shoulders" of giants of yester-year. We did not invent the daffodil, but we can admire and cherish our advancement and pay homage to those who paved the way for our progress.

The "send off" of daffodils as we now know them was the Daffodil Conference of 1884. "In the following year," Peter Barr had arranged all the known varieties "and with others, published the first catalogue devoted entirely to Daffodils." It contained eighty-four varieties of Narcissi not counting Tazettas or Polyanthus.

"...the most expensive were Sir Watkin, 3s. 6d. a bulb; Emperor, 2s. 6d.; while one bulb of every kind listed might have been bought for something under £3. What a contrast to a modern one like that of Mr. A. M. Wilson of North Petherton, who lists 15 varieties, one bulb each of which would cost about £550, thus averaging nearly £5 each!" Popularity was such that in 1910 Pixie sold for £25; Tara Rance, £25; Michael, £20 and Conqueror, £30.

Rev. Jacob devotes one short chapter to detailed description of structure (Botany and Physiology); another on cultivation, both in grass, and in special beds, as well as bowls and vases; lifting and storing—methods have not changed much.

One interesting suggestion is exchange of bulbs. Example: If one
grower has a variety which is not doing well an exchange with another grower having a similar problem but with another variety might prove educational and beneficial to both growers since varieties may do much better in a change of soil and growing conditions.

The gamut of grower interest is briefly but adequately treated under headings such as:

Propagation by offsets (cutting apart not recommended) and by cross breeding;
What is Hybridization? with lists of good seed bearers, shy seeders and potent pollen-parents;
Enemies, Diseases, and Poisons receive attention and close analysis;
Comparison Classification gets due attention. Although hardly recognizable by our present system, the reader can detect a birthing process—a fore-runner of today;
Lists for Different Purposes include varieties for the show table, for garden, pot culture, cutting, cultivation in grass, and small kinds for rock work. Seventy-one varieties for the show table include:
King Alfred (Kenall) an immense flower, with rich, golden-yellow trumpet.
Alice Knights (Barr) the earliest white trumpet variety. Very floriferous. The creamy-white trumpet has a prettily frilled, open mouth.
Blood Orange (Engleheart). This had rather long, lemon-yellow petals, with a bright, orange-red eye. Showy.
Empire (Crosfield), perhaps the finest giant Leedsii yet raised, possessing extraordinary substance.
Gloria Mundi (Backhouse). This flower has a bright orange-red cup and yellow perianth.

Other hybridists included DeGraaff, Melville, Haydon, Pearson, Mrs. Bachkouse, Dawson, and Copeland.

The First R.H.S. Daffodil Classification list was issued in 1908, having but seven divisions: “I. Long Trumpets, II. Short Trumpets, III. Large Cups, IV. Small Cups, V. Flat Cups, VI. Doubles, VII. Bunch-flowered.” Because of the time involved, it was felt that subdivisions could be taken up the following year. However, there was so much dissatisfaction—for example there was no Poeticus section—that the list was withdrawn even though it had worked very well with Show Committees in the preparation of their schedules.

The R.H.S. Classification of Daffodils in 1910 was more complete. There were eleven Divisions with subdivisions in I and II.

I. Trumpet Daffodil—3 subdivisions.
II. Incomparabilis—2 subdivisions.
III. Barrii (incorporating Burbidgei).
IV. Leedsii—2 subdivisions.
V. triandrus Hybrids
VI. Cyclameneus Hybrids.
VII. Jonquilla Hybrids.
The wonders of these divisions should be explored by some one else.

The main book concludes with a month by month calendar of operations for the grower with more activity than most of us ever do. In Chapter XVI Addendum he ponders the need for a National Daffodil Society, which by 1910 had not been organized. In the closing comments Jacob states, “The Daffodil is the most modern of ‘Florist’s’ flowers.”

Joseph Jacob, at the turn of the century, contributed nuggets of tasty Daffodil History that bridges for us the past up to 1910. He has done so in an interesting manner with no dull spots. He does not look forward to future developments, but we can look backward and say of the Daffodil, “You’ve come a long way, Baby.”

‘DAFFODILS 88 DOWN UNDER’

H. G. CROSS, Geilston, Tasmania

They’re excited in Tasmania
For the word’s spread far and wide,
Tasvention is the thing for you
If daffies are your pride.
September 88’s the time,
Hobart is the venue,
So save your cents and pack your bags,
You’re sure to like the menu.

The Kiwis they are bringing blooms,
Retracing Tasman’s steps,
For ere he found the Long White Cloud
Tasmania he’d assessed.
They’ve not forgotten ’84
And the spoil the Jacksons claimed,
They’re pledged to do their level best
Supremacy to claim.

There’s a contingent of Sandgropers
Who hail from far out West,
And busloads from Canberra
Where politicians work and rest,
Though taxpayers doubt the working
With many a biting jest
The blooms they bring will proudly stand
For judgement with the rest.
From Victoria too they're coming
To strive with might and main;
From Kyneton down to Amey's Track
Their flowers win acclaim.
But will they beat their mother state?
We'll be curious to see.
Whate'er their fate, we know they wait
To join the revelry.

Americans from north to south,
L.A. to Washington,
Will wing their way in bright array
To join the happy throng.
Maybe from Italy and Japan,
Perhaps from England's shore,
Enthusiasts will flock along,
Will YOU make just one more?

And so, dear friends, it's au revoir,
Though our verse is quite atrocious;
Our metre misses many beats;
The rhyme is quite ferocious.
But the message clear for all to hear
Reverberates like thunder,
In '88 for YOU we wait
At "DAFFODILS DOWN UNDER".

WORDSEARCH

V X Y J S O K N P U T N H N Q I T B J U
A N D E R G A T E Y K O M Q N J V V K U
L S C B A Z D J X O F S R K M Q L Y A
T V O Z I J S G Z E S K K A Q X V Y L
A E E M I Z K D I B U H D J J J Q H N N
H M O W P R T Z Z P D A U H U Z B
A F N O V E H N E B Z L O H A M G U P V
C H X B L C E P N L I R B X T V
E X I K G B L K A O T E V E L F T
E B G S H I T Y T H O U S O M C Q M M
S R O A R Y E R H E R Q F H U V L N Z
W Y X Q N J E I A S P E R I T M N B U T
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H U K F Q Y V E R L T A C K L A G U L
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M K A O G V V G H A N B C W N V O X H L
T H O T G E L R A H C H V J Y S E O R L
V G Z K O Z G M W N E D H O T S C H H

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A shoe box, after the shoes are gone, has a lot to offer—a convenient size, easy to store, reasonably strong, and can be held together with a rubberband. I use shoe boxes for show boxes. A red and black one for camellia supplies, and a yellow and green one for daffodil necessities. From the top down, when you open the box, is the Show and Grow. Then the daffodil entry tags, and all tossed together in the bottom of the box are rubberbands, drapery hooks, round pins, pencils, eraser, pen, address stamp, string tags, small pieces of cut-up 3 × 5 cards and 3 × 5 cards. Q-tips, scissors, and a tired old sable brush are also there. In between all this are last year’s 3 × 5 cards and string tags with individual names of cultivars, color codes, and whatever written on them, and finally, another large rubberband to hold the box together if the first one breaks.

Last summer my husband came home with a small black plastic fishing tackle box, or if you don’t fish, a small black tool box—lady-sized. (The box says George Dickel which is a sour mash and good sipping whiskey, but that was all gone.)

This has turned out to be a very neat and organized show box. Now there are bins each divided from the others, for paper clips, which keep the entry tags closed; rubberbands, which hold the entry tags to the test tubes; drapery hooks, which hang the entry tags from the test tubes; pin tags, which hold individual name tags to each tube for collection classes; the small cut-up pieces of 3 × 5 cards on which the name/date of introduction/color code/hybridizer can be written for specimens in those collection classes, and the sixth bin is for string tags for use when the round pins are all used up. In the bottom of the black box, the Show and Grow fits nicely, as well as scissors, brush, pencils, eraser, pen, 3 × 5 cards, entry tags, and the address stamp.

I will miss the clutter of the old shoe box, and the handy lid to spread out all those little necessities, but the box was old and the shoe company is making them in blue and white now. The tool box has much to offer and will be very handy, even if the Dickel is all gone.

Memorial Contributions

Mrs. F. C. Christian .................................... Mrs. W. L. Wiley
Marilynn Howe

Carl Jacobs Turner .................................... Marilynn Howe
(Grandson of Polly Anderson)
**SERVICES AND SUPPLIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slide Sets:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Show Winners</td>
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<td>2. Symposium Favorites</td>
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<td>3. Novelties and Newer Varieties</td>
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<td>4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special)</td>
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<td>5. Miniatures</td>
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<td>6. A Survey of Pink Daffodils</td>
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<td>7. Species and Wild Forms</td>
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<td>9. Poeticus Daffodils in Present Day Gardens</td>
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<td>10. Landscaping with Daffodils</td>
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<td>11. Artistic Daffodil Designs</td>
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<td>12. Breeding Double Daffodils</td>
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<td>13. Mitsch-Havens New Cultivars</td>
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<td>14. Today’s Seedlings—Tomorrow’s Daffodils</td>
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Slide rental $7.50 per set to ADS members, $15.00, non-members. Confirm dates well in advance. Address all correspondence concerning slides to:

Mrs. Kelly Shryoc, 2933 Owenwood Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76109 (Tel. 817-923-2513)

*Membership application forms. No charge.*

**ITEMS FOR SALE**

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<th>Product Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Daffodil Pin (tie back, pin back, or ring back)</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daffodils to Show and Grow</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Daffodil Handbook, 1966</td>
<td>Paper Cover</td>
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<tr>
<td>Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank</td>
<td>$15.00; with binder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Throckmorton’s Stud Book</td>
<td>75.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Set of at least 15 numbers of Daffodil Journal (no choice)</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single copies of Daffodil Journal</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Journal Binders</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADS Approved List of Miniatures, 1987</td>
<td>two 22-cent stamps each.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Show Entry Cards - Large - 500 for $20.00; 1000 for $30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daffodils in Ireland</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>RHS Yearbook, Daffodils, 1980-81, 1982-83, 1985-86</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHS Yearbook, Daffodils, 1986-87</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<tr>
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Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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