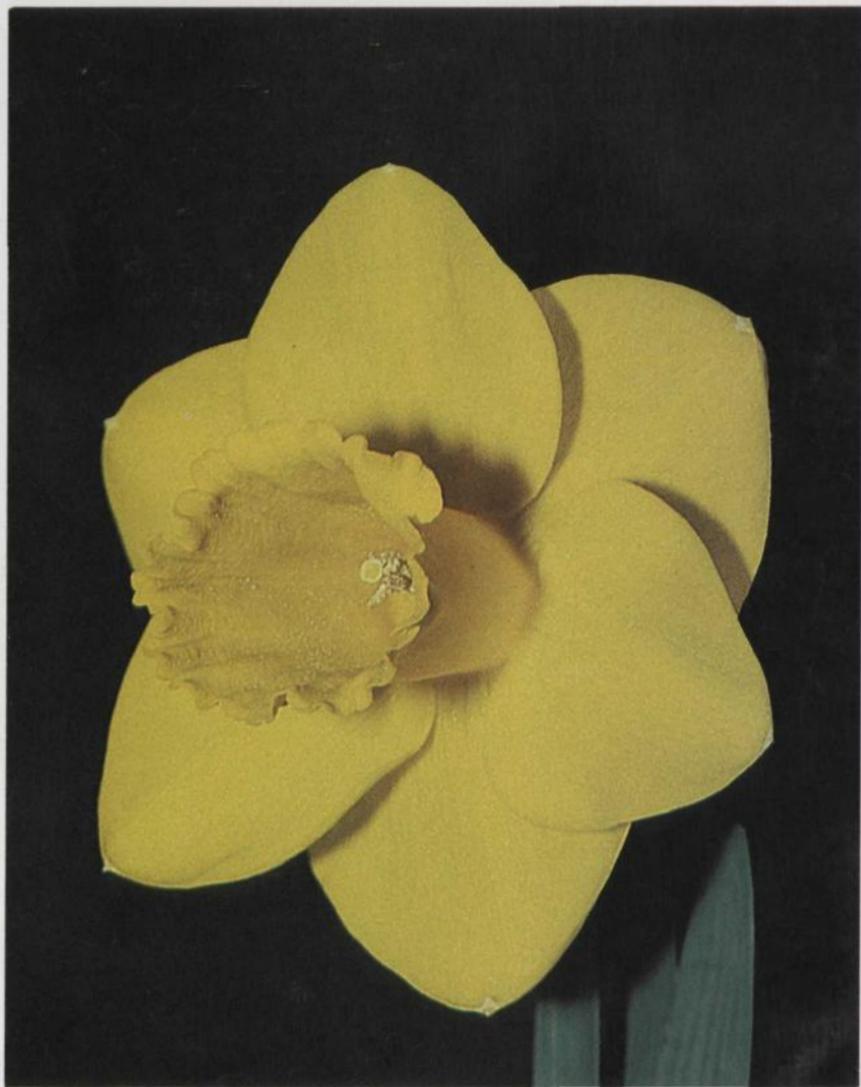


The **Daffodil
Journal**

VOLUME 24 NUMBER 4 JUNE 1988



AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

The Daffodil Journal

ISSN 0011-5290

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Vol. 24

JUNE 1988

Number 4

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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. Membership in the Society includes a subscription. \$12.00 of the dues are designated for the *Journal*. 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 JULY 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, Mrs. Robert S. Cartwright.

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COVER

Jackson's Daffodil 12/87 (seedling × Prado), 1 Y-Y, was grand champion at the Hobart Show in 1987. (Jackson photo)

TASMANIAN HYBRIDISERS AND THEIR FLOWERS

DAVID JACKSON, Geeveston, Tasmania

My grandfather's records of the Hobart shows in the early '20's show that the seedling classes were very competitive. They certainly are the most prestigious ones to win now, with most of the champion divisional awards going to blooms from the seedling collection classes.

Launceston and Hobart shows both have seedling collection classes of 12 varieties and six varieties, respectively. Distinct, i.e. different, varieties are staged one stem to a vase, or the bottle which is always used. Hobart also has another class of 12 varieties, single stem, but with the added proviso that at least four varieties must be trumpets and four varieties large cups. Add to this, classes for six varieties and single stems of the various colour combinations in the first three divisions, and three varieties and single stems for the colour combinations in every other division, and it is apparent why some growers regularly bench 80 or so blooms in the



Upper left, Voodoo (6 Y-Y). Upper right, Radcliff seedling (1 W-O). Lower left, Glenn's Pride (1 Y-Y) from Broadfield. Lower right, Ross Glover's Pink Special.

seedling classes alone, with little duplication of a variety.

Before you marvel at the prodigious breeding capacity of the Tasmanian seedling grower consider that the Tasmanian definition of a seedling is similar to that used for the Engleheart Cup. A seedling for our purposes is a flower grown from seed raised or produced by the exhibitor. There is a slight difference between Hobart and Launceston, but in Tasmania in general, once a variety is your seedling, it stays your seedling, regardless of whether it is 20 years since first flowering or whether it is freely available commercially.

There has always been a bond of friendship and cooperation amongst Tasmanian growers in spite of the rivalry on the show bench. My grandfather's records also show that the best of the English and Irish bulbs were eagerly shared amongst our hybridisers. His books list the names of bulbs given to him, and the names of the bulbs he in turn had promised to other growers. This free exchange of bulbs, and especially pollen, still continues. We all carry home from the show some of our competitors' flowers to use the pollen in our breeding program.

We are again importing bulbs after a spell of many years caused by the high rate of bulb loss while in quarantine. All imported bulbs are fumigated with methylbromide and then held in quarantine until the foliage is examined before release to the importer. Improvements in the quarantine service now allow us to import with very little bulb loss. We are able to compare our progress with the rest of the daffodil world, and obtain a base for breeding in the divisions and colour combinations in which we lag behind the United States, English, Irish, and New Zealand hybridisers.

Almost every Tasmanian grower is hybridising and competing in the seedling classes. Most of the newer growers have seed in the ground and are on the way.

I am delighted to report that the yellow daffodil fever is spreading in Tasmania and its victims are enjoying their flowers and their fellow addicts' friendship and competition.

Ross Glover is one of Tasmania's best hybridisers and exhibitors, and he demonstrates clearly that it is not how much you do but how well you do it. Ross grows his flowers, his seed, and his seedlings in a normal residential household back yard. His 1987 flowers include the 3 W-R, Ida-May, one of his earlier introductions that is still good enough to be included in his winning teams. My-word was the champion 1 Y-Y in Launceston.

Pink Special, an exceptionally good pink bred from C.E. Radcliff × Salmon Trout, not only has some of the deepest pink colouring in Tasmania, but also has proved to be a great parent. Swanee, another 2 W-P with a most impressive winning record since its first flowering, was bred from Pink Special × Vahu.

Ross's Bonus Bond is a good 2 W-W and his Melissa-Ann was champion 2 W-W at Hobart in 1987.

Ross has not only bred good daffodils but also has inspired his own

family. His grandson Craig and son-in-law Don are the principals of Broadfield Daffodils. Their best known flower is Lady Diana, a 2 W-W. Their flowers last year included a 1 Y-Y Dream Prince seedling that somehow was beaten by their own Glenn's Pride for the Champion 1 Y-Y at Launceston.

Jim Radcliff, son of the great C.E. Radcliff and father of Jamie, is probably Tasmania's most innovative breeder of colour breaks. "Colour breaks" is not a good description for Jim's 1 Y-O and 1 W-O. They haven't occurred by luck, but by many years of patient, selective line breeding that has achieved his objective not only with colour but now with good form. A pink shown by Jim at Launceston has the deepest pink I have seen in Tasmania.

Dr. Mike Temple-Smith is the only other Tasmanian to be exhibiting 1 Y-O's and with good enough colour and form to win its class. Mike is a younger breeder with great potential who is already entering the 12 variety seedling class with excellent entries. He will soon be carrying the trophy home. Mike breeds in all the divisions and had five excellent cyclamineus from the cross of Ristin \times *N. cyclamineus*, the best of them being Abracadabra, closely followed by Voodoo.

The future battles between Mike Temple-Smith and Rod Barwick, in all divisions, will be sights to behold and tales of these battles will spread throughout the world.

Rod is the other young Tasmanian hybridiser with exceptional flair and ability. Rod has already won the first of his grand champions, a sight



JACKSON

Jackson's seedling beds.

witnessed by some of you at Launceston in 1984. He has many more grand champions to come. Rod's enthusiasm, knowledge, and sense of fun are the main cause of the daffodil fever spreading throughout Tasmania. He is also the prime cause of us all talking daffodils until about sun-up *apres* show at Launceston each year.

Rod is breeding excellent flowers in every division and I think he is the only Tasmanian exhibiting seedling miniatures.

Harold Cross, a guest speaker at your 1986 Convention, needs no introduction. He is the one with hair on the wrong end of his head.

Harold is indeed the premiere breeder of doubles in Tasmania. There were five entries in the class for three varieties of seedling doubles at Launceston last year. Some of us fancied our chances until we saw Harold's entry. The judges agreed. Harold demolished our hopes with a magnificent 4 W-P bred from Mitsch's Tropic Isle. Harold hybridises more than doubles and has produced some excellent flowers. His 1 Y-Y, Koromo, is a great show flower and an excellent parent. Kalimna is one of the best, if not the best, 1 W-P in Tasmania. His Sarn is a 2 W-P with some of the deepest colour in Tasmania. He has also produced a delightful 3 W-YYR named Alinta.

The last of the major hybridisers (I have classified major as those who have exhibited in the large collection classes) is Jackson's Daffodils. We have concentrated on the first four divisions until recently when one of the partners exhibited some split coronas. In that partner's opinion it will not be the last exhibit in the other divisions to be shown by Jackson's Daffodils.

I guess our aims are the same as all other hybridisers in that we aim for consistently smooth flowers with bright clear colour that will stand on strong stems, are hardy enough for an exposed garden, and are inherently resistant to disease. We have not yet found the perfect flower and hope to still be looking for many more years to come.

I boasted earlier of the comparatively large number of hybridisers in Tasmania. I would like to mention some of those who don't have the number of seedlings or perhaps the time to compete in the large seedling collections.

Geoff Temple-Smith, Mike's father, is a keen hybridiser with special interest in red perianths and division five on.

Jamie and Kay Radcliff are carrying on the family tradition and are starting to exhibit seedlings.

Robbie Best has bred some good seedlings including two white trumpets shown at Launceston last year.

Don Bulman is back hybridising after a 20-year absence.

Des Tongs has seedlings good enough to win trophies anywhere.

Kevin Blythe only exhibits seedlings occasionally, but usually takes a trophy home when he does.

Des Oldham, unfortunately, is not fit enough to be able to compete now.

Frank Stronach is our specialist in reverse bi-colours.

Ron Gilbert is very unlucky not to have won several championships awards.

I have chose named flowers where possible from these fourteen active hybridisers. Some of the names of the flowers may confuse you as only a few Tasmanian hybridisers register seedlings with the R.H.S. Some of the names may be duplicates, not only of foreign flowers, but may be duplicates of other Tasmanian varieties—I know of one such instance. Very confusing!

I hope we have been able to convince you that there will be good flowers with fierce competition, not only from within Tasmania, but also from our mainland states' leading growers and from New Zealand at Tasvention in September. Be there if you can possible make it.

DAFFODIL BREEDING IN NEW ZEALAND

PETER RAMSAY AND MAX HAMILTON, *Hamilton, New Zealand*

Daffodils were brought to New Zealand by the early white settlers in the mid-nineteenth century. Unfortunately little has been recorded about the early phase of breeding. However Phillips (1966) has recorded that Sir Heaton Rhodes of Canterbury in the South Island imported an extensive collection late in the 1800's, and that his gardener, Arthur Lowe, commenced hybridising in 1895. One of his early creations, Silver Plane, was acquired by the famous Guy L. Wilson on his visit to New Zealand in 1929, which was the seed parent of Chinese White. So, indirectly at least, New Zealand has had a considerable impact on the modern daffodil.

Another early grower was Robert Gibson of Manaia in Taranaki. He also was visited by Guy Wilson; as Taro records in the *N.Z. Daffodil Journal* in 1970, Wilson and Gibson travelled together from Wellington to Hawera on the train and kept the whole carriage awake with their loud conversation about the merits of daffodils—as both were hard of hearing their conversation was easily heard!

Robert Gibson raised nothing of note, although it is known that he concentrated on yellow trumpets, a love he was to pass on to his nephew, Alan Gibson, who commenced raising daffodils in the small North Island town of Marton in 1925. The younger Gibson was the most influential of New Zealand's daffodil *kaumata* (wise, old people). For over 30 years Gibson dominated daffodil growing on both the show bench and in the hybridising field. The influence of his progeny has been immense; Rawene is to be found in the pedigree of many modern red and yellows; indeed we still use this cultivar for pollen. Harewood produced many fine yellow trumpets passing on its silken smoothness. In the whites Hawea, was pristine and lovely while Park Royal remains one of the best red-banded

varieties. In 1949 Alan called it a day, selling his collection to his foreman Ron Hyde, who carried on with the hybridising programme until about 1960. Both of the present writers visited Alan with their respective fathers many times, and soaked up the daffodil history in the sun room surrounded by drawings and photographs of his creations. We both remember a painting of one with reddish hued petals called Tekapo. Again many of the 'toned' modern flowers can be traced to this early variety.

George Lewis and Alex Ahrens were two other early growers whose flowers made an impact. The former produced Artist's Model which has been used world wide to improve white-reds. His collection went to David Bell whose endeavours are recorded below. The latter also made a signal contribution in the red-whites with Zenobia, which had an excellent perianth. More important was St. Saphoria, a bicolour trumpet which many breeders still use in their quest for improvements in this poorish division. Jack Leitch took over Ahrens collection in 1954 and continued the line. It's very interesting to note that so many growers "followed on"—a necessary attribute for real progress.

S.C. Gaspar from Dunedin also bred some fine flowers in the early part of the twentieth century. Film Queen, registered belatedly in 1955, was the brightest red-yellow seen in this country at that time. Bilboa, another 2 Y-R was perhaps his greatest achievement. It was exported to Tim Jackson in Tasmania and formed part of the basis for many of Jackson's best red and yellows including Colorful.

No account of early twentieth century growers is complete without mention of Orm Marshall from Blenheim, Sid Free from Palmerston North, Leonie Simpson of Opiki, Jack Tomblesom of Gisborne, Gordon Yeates of New Plymouth, and the Andersons of Mangatoki in Taranaki. Many of these growers continued their hybridising well into this century, and several have attained the major accolade of Best in a National Show with a flower of their own breeding—Tombleson with Fontmell, Yeates with Kapuni, and Marshall with Aramoana. These, then, were the progenitors. We turn now to the generation of growers preceding the *tamatoa* (young warriors).

Foremost amongst the older generation, and in our view the person who has made the greatest contribution, is Bill Brogden. He commenced breeding in Normanby, near Hawera, in 1935, and later moved to Marton. His creations span over 50 years, and include advances in all of the first three divisions. Matariki, a 2 W-R, was his first registration. With such an array to pick from it is difficult to select his best ones. However Reward was a major advance in the yellow trumpets; Bandit is, in our view, a top show flower and is also proving to be an excellent parent, giving us some outstanding doubles in particular. In the whites Guiding Light is perhaps the smoothest flower of all—but a little small for exhibition purposes. Pure Magic and Egmont Snow are also outstanding creations in this field. Brogden has made major advances in the red-yellows. Danger is colourful but a trifle ribby; Sabre is large and smooth; Tanya is a newcomer that

shows promise; and Salute is a show stopper. There are also advances in the white-reds. Centrefold, 2 W-R, is a lovely, large flower; Janelle is a late flowering small cup; and Glamour Girl has already won Best Bloom at a National. Big advances have also been made in the reverses with Pryda leading the way. Special Offer is living up to its name in this division.

Bill is still alive and well at the age of 95. He told us quietly last year that he was no longer making crosses. However his son, known to all as Spud, is carrying on the fine work at Normanby.

Phil Phillips, who died in 1984, started breeding daffodils in 1943. Phil was our supermarket-style breeder making crosses by the thousands, but seldom stopping to record the breeding. He was well known to all of the daffodil world, having won the Peter Barr Cup and the A.D.S. Gold Medal. He was a wonderful ambassador for New Zealand's varieties. It is difficult to know where to start, but he will perhaps be best remembered by his lovely 2 Y-Y Demand, which is one of the most consistent of early show blooms. Modulux, a late 2 W-Y, is another beauty, while Trelay is a consistent winner in the 3 Y-R division. We rank Semantha as one of the world's best 1 W-W's while Bar None is an excellently contrasted 1 W-Y which is also proving to be a good breeder. Eiko is a wonderful 1 W-P which, unlike many pinks, has good constitution. Glaston is an important early white-orange. Phil's work has been carried on by son, Graham. Many of his seedlings are advances in their field. One, a 4 Y-R registered as Double Happy is one of the best of its type, better, we believe, than Beauvallon.

Our close friend Jim O'More is the next prominent grower covered in this review. Jim has grown daffodils in the rotten rock of Newlands for all his adult life. Now aged 77 he has suffered a debilitating stroke which has curbed his hybridising in recent years. The conditions in which Jim grows his flowers are enough to make grown people weep. The soil can bake hard in the summer as we volunteer lifters know only too well! In the spring, Newlands is in the centre of many gales and Jim has been known to pick his flowers from the top of his hedges! Despite this he has made advances, and has also kept very precise records of his breeding programme. Even though his best work are in the red-yellows, all yellows, doubles, and whites, all divisions have advances made by O'More. Jim was determined to improve colour, and used an old Australian variety, Ivo Fell, in his programme. This was 2 W-R with a vivid cup and muddy back. From it, crossed with Seraglio, Jim got Red Baron, which is in the breeding of most of his 2 Y-R's. Red Coat, and Red Flame are two of the best from this parent. Perhaps his best came from another line of breeding: Red Ember and Red Era, sisters, from Merry King crossed with a Chungking seedling. Both have the added advantage of being small cups. In the all yellows, Gold Tan, Gold Quest and Golden Hope are all show winners, while in the doubles, Bouquet, Blossom and Bon Fleur are regular visitors to the show bench. In the whites Sea Dream is ranked by no less an expert than Brian Duncan as one of the best in its division. In the pinks, Pink Era is outstanding for late shows while 84/71, a Debutante seedling, is excellent. There are many, many more in the pipeline. We have been

privileged to have access to Jim's seedlings for several years, and his influence on our own programme is considerable.

Mrs. Moosby from Wanganui is another founding member of the N.D.S. of New Zealand. She has raised many good ones including a fine 2 W-P Rosewynne and its sister seedling Merewa.

David Bell, who died just last year at the age of 84, was for many years the dominant South Island grower. He commenced breeding in 1944, living in the same street as his mentor George Lewis. By 1947 he was winning at the National Show, and by 1950 was well into the open classes. His contribution was in divisions 1 through 4, as well as divisions 6, 9 and 11. His early varieties, City Lights, Checkmate and True Orbit, were good performers on the show bench. Temple Gold is a newer one and is an imposing yellow trumpet; Cabanova is a fascinating yellow-pink, and the split corona, Dear Love, created a minor sensation at the Springworld Show. Recently David made progress with doubles—the one he considered his best has been named Margaret Shanks.

Mavis Verry spans the two generations mentioned here. Mavis has been growing daffodils in Te Kuiti since the 1940's. While not making a large number of crosses she has produced some lovely flowers. Lordship remains a top 1 Y-Y, and Mareea is an unusual 1 W-Y. Ellanne is a more than useful 2 W-W. However, Mavis's great contribution to the daffodil world is her trio of magnificent cyclamieus hybrids—Tracey, Trena and Tinkerbelle—which came from the same seed pod of Assini \times cyclamineus. Of these Trena has taken best in show at the National and is, in our view, the best in its division in the world.

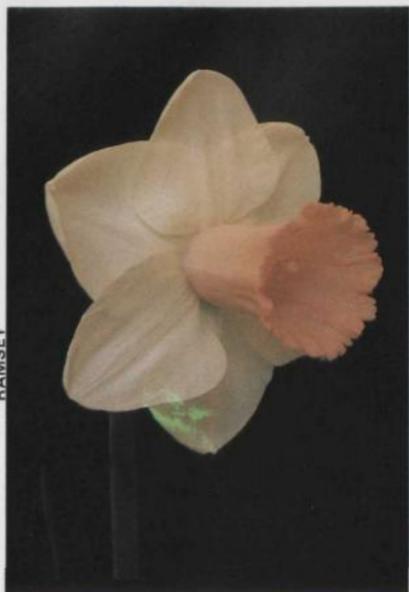
Len Chambers, who died in 1984, also made some significant crosses.



RAMSEY

Jim O'More's garden at digging time.

RAMSEY



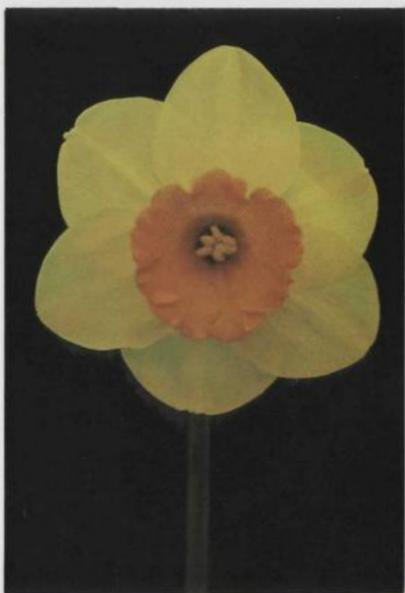
RAMSEY



TARRY



RAMSEY



Upper left, Phillips' Eiko (1 W-P). Upper right, G.W.E. Brogden's Bandit (2 W-YYO). Lower left, Ramsey seedling [(Lawali × sdg.) × Triton], a 4 W-Y. Lower right, Max Hamilton's Red Cameo, 2 Y-R.

We were fortunate enough to be given his numbered seedlings and there are many within them that will eventually be named. A True Orbit × Checkmate seedling is amongst the best. Of course, Len had already registered several varieties including Springston Gem and Springston Charm, both 2 W-W, the latter of which ranks amongst the best in its division.

Many of the younger generation have already been mentioned including Spud Brogden and Graham Phillips, the latter of whom is making a large number of crosses in a wide range of divisions. We believe he is very much a man of the future, and was very unlucky not to win the "raised by exhibitor" at last year's National. However, the man who beat him is also a force to be reckoned with. Hailing from sunny Nelson, John Hunter commenced hybridizing in 1949, and has registered a range of cultivars. Amongst his earlier good ones was Moon River, a consistent 1 Y-Y, which John has used as a breeder. Excalibar, bred from Swordsman × Air Marshall, is a clean cut 2 Y-R. John has kept careful records as befits his background in jewellery, and is also very fussy about plant health. He has had best bloom at the National with one of his raising, which was illustrated on the cover of the *ADS Journal*.

Don Bramley also has a long record in horticulture. A retired schoolteacher, he now lives at Taradale in the Hawkes Bay. He started breeding at an early age, his early successes being with 1 W-Y's—Cinerama from St. Saphorin × Kanchenjunga was amateur champion at the National Show in 1985—and 1 Y-Y's—Mellow Dawn, a smooth mid-yellow being his best here. Unlike many other New Zealand hybridisers, Don has tried his hand in the higher numbered divisions. Many successes are coming through, including several cyclamineus.

Noel McIsaac, a commercial tomato grower, grows his flowers in Pukekohe and has been raising daffodils for over fifteen years. He has no specific goals apart from making improvements in the first four divisions. Several have been registered including a brilliantly coloured 2 Y-R called Aztec Gold. His best one to date is Marilyn Anne, a Falstaff seedling, named for his wife. Noel also has several interesting doubles, one of which gained a premier in the face of fierce competition at Springworld in 1985.

Colin Crotty has quietly been making crosses for a number of years in the relatively isolated Canterbury area of Geraldine. Colin is likely to become New Zealand's Grant Mitsch as he is looking for new and exciting colour breaks. Nothing has as yet been registered, but several exciting ones are in the pipeline. Colin has used many U.S. varieties in his crosses, including Eclat, Eminent and Accent. Cherry Rim, an unusual New Zealand pink, has also been used.

Finally, we come to our own contribution. Max has been crossing since 1958 and has a large range of seedlings in divisions 1-4. Because of the cold climate at Utiku in the centre of the North Island, Max spent the first 25 years breeding early varieties. Since his shift to Hamilton in 1980 these have proved to be 'super early' and concentration must now be placed on the later varieties. After finishing paid work two years ago the real work has begun with approximately 100 crosses per annum being

made in bulk, that is, the same cross over 30-40 flowers. A great deal of seed is thus collected. All crosses are carefully recorded. Many lovely varieties have already bloomed. Only two have been named so far, Red Cameo, a superb 2 Y-R, and Makapu, 1 W-W. But others will be registered very soon, including a blushing pink nicknamed Koanga Kath for Max's wife which was bred from Vahu × Melancholy. The pollen for this cross was sent across the Tasman by Mrs. Jackson, demonstrating the cooperation that always exists amongst daffodil growers. Max's major advances are in the doubles where the fourth generation has been reached in the drive for excellence. The best to date is 43/86 which came from two seedlings tracing to an American variety called Windblown. This variety has to date taken premier double at the National at each time of showing. Another good flower is 18/87 which came from Vision × 4/70. This is a splendidly coloured flower—a big future lies in front of it.

Peter has also been raising flowers since the 1950's, but with lengthy breaks while he attended University. Since settling in the Waikato, serious attention is being paid to crossing. Like Max he aims to make about 100 crosses per annum, but in lots of three or four, rather than in bulk. The team try to make sure that overlap is avoided, but it's amazing how often they make the same cross! Peter's best to date have come from Immaculate × Cool Crystal, and Immaculate × Angel. He also is into doubles. Lawali × Warne has produced a batch of promising seedlings, while a first flower from that cultivar crossed with Triton has produced a fine bloom.

Peter's seed have been transferred to Gordonton for some years now, and henceforth the crosses will be recorded under the Koanga label.

There are many other dabblers with pollen in New Zealand who have not been mentioned. Wilf Hall is producing some splendid seedlings, as is Stan Clapham and Les Palmer. Alison Simmons has an interesting lot. Alf Chappell has some good 2 Y-R's; Pearl Speyer (Len Chambers' daughter) has taken national premiers with her seedlings; the late George Johnston produced a beauty in Waipasa, and David Adams, amongst many others, is trying his hand.

New Zealand growers have long held the same goals as raisers everywhere—to produce well coloured, smooth, well formed, large show blooms. There have been many advances, particularly in divisions 1-4. We would have to confess that the higher numbered divisions have not had the attention they deserve—it will be up to the *tamatoa* to see to that. We are confident that the present generation of growers will continue to experiment and that augurs well for the future.

Reference

- Phillips P. (1966) "Daffodils in New Zealand" *American Horticultural Magazine*, #5 (1), 182-184.
"Taro" (1970) "Looking Backwards" *N.Z. Daffodil Society Journal*, 1970, 21-22.

A BLUE RIBBON AFFAIR — WASHINGTON, D.C.

JAYDEE AGER, *Hawkinsville, Georgia*

I nervously juggled hand luggage in order to see my watch, which read after 11 pm, as the escalator descended into the baggage claim area of Washington's Dulles Airport. The Sheraton Hotel at Tyson's Corner had informed me via phone several weeks prior that their courtesy van ceased airport service at 10:30 p.m. I could just imagine a cab-ride to the hotel, the long way of course; practically no sleep, up early, and judge in the National Show. As this gloomy scenario unfolded in my mind, I suddenly looked straight into the mischievous smiling face of my good friend, Californian Bob Spotts.

"I knew you would be on that plane from Atlanta," said Bob. "The courtesy van will be here in 10 minutes. Now let's get your luggage."

Saved again!

And thus began another convention. Seeing a fine friend after a year, predictably the conversation begins with, "How's your season been? How did you do in the shows?"

I enjoy daffodil people as much as daffodils and this year's 33rd annual convention in Washington, D.C., was a blue ribbon affair. Delia Bankhead, Convention Chairperson, her committee, and the Washington Daffodil Society are to be applauded for what will be remembered as one of the best ADS Conventions ever.

On Friday morning, April 22nd, the judges began their assigned tasks and a few hours later, ribbons and awards decorated the beautiful, daffodil-filled exhibit hall. The room temperature was just right for daffodils, as attentive clerks passed out tissues for sniffing judges. Because our efficient show reporter, Loyce McKenzie, will make the National Show report as a part of her September *Journal* article, I will only say that the show was lovely, competitive, educational, inspiring, and it was an honor to be a part of the judging process.

The National Show and the trade exhibits were the magnet which drew everyone together, as old friends and new investigated the thousands of daffodil blooms on display. While we spent every available moment viewing the flowers, we still found some time to shop in the exclusive "Daffodil Boutique" presented by the WDS. Unique, lovely items of "daffodilia" were available and once again, the WDS did a fantastic job.

The convention "goody bags" were a special treat. Each convention program cover had been hand silk-screened by the talented Marie Bozievich with her original design of Mitsch's "Intrigue". There is no end to Marie's talents. Also in our "welcome kit" was a bright yellow bumper sticker which proclaimed, "Catch Yellow Fever...Plant Daffodils!"

A lovely lagniappe in the welcome kit was the little bottle of liqueur, compliments of Brian Duncan. Have you discovered what a wonderfully appropriate container the bottle makes for miniature daffodils?

The Friday evening Awards Banquet recognized all the hard-working exhibitors with the finest awards the American Daffodil Society offers. This year the National Show premiered three new Hybridizer's Awards and these new classes attracted many competitors.

The Gold Medal of the American Daffodil Society for "creative work of a pre-eminent nature in the understanding and advancement of daffodils" was awarded to Tom Bloomer of Northern Ireland. The Society's Silver Medal was presented to Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr., of Virginia. This award recognized Jane for her "outstanding and distinguished service to the ADS." She is currently our busy Treasurer, after serving the ADS diligently for many years in various other capacities.

Saturday morning, April 23, began with the Hybridizers' Breakfast. Then the seminars began with fine presentations from Peter Ramsay, Max Hamilton, and David Jackson from "Down Under". Their programs focused on the progress of the New Zealand and Australian daffodil breeders. Wonderful, exciting slides of the seedlings and cultivars from the other hemisphere had everyone's attention. A delicious luncheon followed but the chief topics of conversation were the daffodils from "Down Under" and the upcoming "Tasvention".

After lunch, free time was allotted and many of us took advantage of the opportunity to tour some local daffodil gardens. I caught a ride with Barbara Tate of South Carolina to see Marie Bozievich's garden. Mrs. Bozievich greeted us with smiles and helpful tips. As a charter member of ADS, she knows how to grow daffodils MAGNA CUM LAUDE, as



The popular social hour with Dr. Tom Throckmorton, Sally Stanford, Marie Bozievich and Bill Pannill.

evidenced by her constant show bench success. Time demanded our return to the hotel but I'm sure everyone enjoyed the opportunity to tour local gardens. Such opportunities quell curiosity. The chief question is always, "What's their secret to growing such good flowers?" And the answer is always the same, "hard work".

A Judges Refresher Course on Saturday afternoon drew a standing-room-only crowd, anxious to hear the panel discussion by ADS AJ'S. The discussion was expertly moderated by our experienced Parliamentarian, Donald King, of Virginia. Questions and issues were addressed and everyone came away from the course with a better understanding of our judging purposes.

The popular Social Hour began at 6 p.m. and dinner and the annual business meeting followed. Dr. Snazelle presided and Nominating Committee Chair, Loyce McKenzie gave her report. The election of officers and directors was next on the agenda. The President's gavel was placed in the capable hands of Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen of Delaware. Mrs. Andersen greeted us and her address outlined some of the intentions of her administration. When the meeting was adjourned with the announcement that the show would be immediately dismantled, it had exhibitors scrambling to collect their ribbons and hybridizers dashing off to collect pollen.

Sunday morning, April 24, began cool and foggy. But by the end of the Intermediate Breakfast, the fog had lifted and we knew we had a good day for our tour. Many of the gardens and plantings of the U.S. National Arboretum were very impressive, but by far, the highlight of the day was the daffodil collection at Fern Valley. Our ingenious hosts, the Washington Daffodil Society, had planted a special exhibit called the Breeder's Garden



The inevitable bus trip.

which featured the work of 24 breeders from the U.S. and the United Kingdom. The flowers shown were the personal selections of the individual breeders. The exhibit was impressive and everyone marveled at the array of seedlings and cultivars. This exhibit, combined with the previous day's presentations on "Down Under" daffodils, afforded us a comprehensive look at the present state of daffodil breeding throughout much of the daffodil world. Thank yous are in order for the breeders and the WDS for providing this invaluable insight.

The meadow beside Fern Valley also had a special feature, a yellow and white striped lunch tent. A delicious box lunch was enjoyed by everyone, in spite of the gusting wind that threatened to dismantle the tent. My lunch was blown right into the lap of one of our New Zealand guests, Max Hamilton. Being most gracious, his comment was, "My, but it is a bit windy." Dr. Henry M. Cathey, director of the Arboretum, welcomed us and spoke briefly on special features, plans, and functions of the Arboretum.

Next we were off to Dumbarton Oaks, a historic and fabulous estate featuring some 10 acres of gardens. The eleven pools and nine fountains on the grounds provided a soothing backdrop for the varied garden "rooms". Late blooming daffodils nodded in the breezy bright sunshine, many of them naturalized under the great silver maples. Our members quickly dashed about, hoping to see all the areas before having to reluctantly return to the waiting buses.

We returned to the hotel and those who could, rested up a bit before dinner. The Board of Director's meeting addressed business and policy issues with much accomplished after a lengthy and productive session.

The final banquet was a delightful affair with the inimitable Bill Pannill of Virginia delivering the address. Mr. Pannill explained that his desire to "be great at something" was achieved through daffodils. In Bill's words,



Lunch time—the tent or the ground.

"It's hard to be humble, when you're perfect in every way." And his daffodil-breeding legacy is truly great, if not perfect.

Although Mr. Pannill is an act you just can't follow, Joe Stettinius, of Virginia, did himself proud as he orchestrated the Great Auction. A professional auctioneer had been secured by Mr. Stettinius to conduct the bidding process for the fabulous "daffodilia" and the coveted bulbs offered. The proceeds of this fun auction and the special bulb raffle enriched our ADS treasury by several thousand dollars.

The final order of business for the evening was the official invitation to the 1989 convention to be held in San Francisco, delivered by Californian, Nancy Wilson. Concluding this final step, the WDS again delighted us with the announcement of a table game, the winner of which received the lovely flower arrangements we had so enjoyed during the Banquet.

Smiling faces and hugs, goodbyes, and "Yes, I'll send you that when I dig," were the real closing ceremony. Fine daffodil friends were bid farewell, but the anticipation and plans for San Francisco were already apparent.

I confess that I have become a daffodil convention junkie, thriving on the fun, education, hospitality, and good friendship found at these gala affairs. It is SO exciting; Washington, D.C. was fabulous and now San Francisco in '89! Callaway Gardens in Georgia in 1990 (Ya'll come now, you heah!), 1991 is pending, 1992 in Columbus, Ohio in conjunction with Ameriflora.

I love it!

MEET YOUR NEW PRESIDENT

Our new President, Kathy Andersen, is no stranger to the daffodil world. She was a founding member of the Delaware Valley Daffodil Society and has served the ADS as Regional Vice President and, for 12 years, was the Recording Secretary for the ADS.

Kathy has a doctorate in chemistry and was involved in pharmacological research at the University of Michigan while her husband Marvin was in medical school. When they moved to Wilmington, Delaware, she took up teaching at Bryn Mawr College, but gave that up to the rigors of child rearing. During that time she became involved in day lilies, and chrysanthums, Philadelphia Horticultural Society and Wilmington Garden Center, United Way and the School Board.

Of her daffodils she says "I really love daffodils: the flowers, the bulbs, and rudimentary attempts at hybridization. A trip to Spain in March opened up an entirely new challenge...replication of the exact microclimates for the successful growing of species." In addition to being a stalwart in the Northeast Region, Kathy has won a gold Watrous, two gold Quinns, and a Simmonds Medal in London.



ADS GOLD MEDAL RECIPIENT

1988

Mr. Tom Bloomer

The recipient of the American Daffodil Society Gold Medal is a hybridizer of note who has also received the Peter Barr Memorial Cup from the Royal Horticultural Society. He is now a silver-haired gentleman who in his youth was an outstanding rugby player. He has won the Bowles Cup three times in London; no small feat when you realize that it is awarded for twenty-four varieties, three stems each, drawn from not less than four divisions. Some of his hybridizing successes include White Star, Midas Touch, Silent Valley, Golden Joy, Lancelot, Silent Cheer, Dress Circle, and Poets Way. Additionally, his golden hands produced Santoria, Chief Inspector, Fly Half, Megalith, Algarve, and Vernal Prince. It is my pleasure to announce that the winner of the ADS Gold Medal is Brian Duncan's mentor, Mr. Tom Bloomer!



ADS SILVER MEDAL RECIPIENT

1988

Mrs. P. R. (Jane) Moore, Jr.

The recipient of the American Daffodil Society Silver Medal for 1988 has been a continuous member of the ADS Board of Directors for at least seventeen years. Also, our recipient has been a regional vice president, regional director, director-at-large, auditor, and symposium committee chairman. Additionally, our recipient has served on at least two ADS nominating committees and two ADS executive committees. Furthermore, our recipient has grown and exhibited award-winning daffodils for years and has also been an accredited judge for a number of years. The recipient of the ADS Silver Medal is our current treasurer, Mrs. R. P. (Jane) Moore, Jr.!

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Under Ted Snazelle's administration the ADS moved forward, beginning an outreach for new members and assuming a new position of fiscal responsibility through a change in dues structure. His recognition of interest in intermediates has again brought this topic to the forefront and resulted in the creation of a permanent Board Committee to establish guidelines. During the past two years a vision of an award for hybridizers at the National Show has become a reality with the establishment of an entire section for hybridizers and the generous donations of three different awards. We all thank Ted for his devoted service to the ADS and for the strides the Society made under his leadership.

My goals during the next two years are more in the area of housekeeping. The changes which I should like to effect are more of a shoring-up effort, and I look forward to working with a cooperative and enthusiastic Board and Membership to bring about these changes.

1. Better communication within the Regions: I ask each Regional Vice President or someone so designated to send out at least two newsletters per year to each ADS member within that Region. Quentin Erlandson, the National Membership Chairman, will be in regular communication with each RVP, or a Director so designated, to report on changes in membership. Personal letters from the RVP to new members and to potential drop-outs will help increase the overall membership. Joe Stettinius, the National Public Relations Chairman, will be in regular communication with each RVP, or a Director so designated, with ideas for increasing interest in Daffodil growing and showing.
2. Increase in membership: The Membership and Public Relations Chairmen are already working together to develop ideas for attracting and retaining members. They look forward to cooperation from the Regions.
3. Revision of the Judges' Handbook: A committee of five longtime and well-experienced exhibitors from five different regions has been appointed to discuss fundamental policies and procedures. They are to present to the Board *any* revisions which they all agree are needed. The Handbook will be thoroughly revised, not just updated. The Awards Chairman will update the awards portion. The Judges and School Chairman, Naomi Liggett, will chair the committee. Any input may be addressed to the Chairman for distribution to the committee.
4. Improved financial picture: The Financial Committee under able leadership of Treasurer Jane Moore is developing a conservative policy for the handling of our funds and seeking ways to increase our assets.

5. Conservation of the species: The Board has already adopted a position proposed by Dr. Harold Koopowitz deploring any activity which can lead to the endangerment of the wild species. We feel that it is important to maintain these species in cultivation as a hedge against extinction in the wild. I hope that over the next few years we can share any successes we have had in maintaining and increasing species in cultivation. Most are so exacting in their requirements that the general gardening public should be educated to start with the miniature hybrids and only progress to the species if they are willing to strive to create the proper environment. I would welcome information from anyone who has had success and will try to coordinate information from different parts of the country for our Editor.
6. More enjoyment of daffodils: Sometimes I think that we forget to *enjoy* our flowers and our daffodil friends. The show judges spend too much time looking for clerical errors or minute nicks in magnificent flowers and ignore the beauty before them. The exhibitors spend the same amount of time or more in out-judging and criticizing the judges. We fight endlessly about size parameters. It seems to me we could all lighten up a little and spend more time enjoying the growing and showing of daffodils and appreciating our daffodil friends world-wide.

KATHY ANDERSEN

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1988-89

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Second Vice President: Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 1686 Gray Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150
Secretary: Ms. Marilynn J. Howe, 11831 Juniette, Culver City, CA 90230
Treasurer: Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 16 Maple Ave., Newport News, VA 23607
Past President: Dr. Theodore E. Snazelle, 418 McDonald Dr., Clinton, MS 39056

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Northeast: W. R. Mackinney, 535 Woodhaven Road, West Chester, PA 19382
Middle Atlantic: Miss Delia Bankhead, 489 Arnon Meadow Rd., Great Falls, VA 22066
Southeast: Mrs. Jaydee Ager, Rt. 1, 115 Chris Dr., Hawkinsville, GA 31036
Midwest: Mrs. Neil Macneale, 524 Abilene Trail, Cincinnati, OH 45215
Southern: Mrs. Raymond Roof, 2015 Lone Oak Rd., Paducah, KY 42001
Central: J. Donald Frantz, 2905 Gilmore Ave., Des Moines, IA 50312
Southwest: Mrs. James K. Kerr, 3920 Cobblestone Dr., Dallas, TX 75229
Pacific: Robert L. Spotts, 3934 La Colina Rd., El Sobrante, CA 94803

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- 1989: Mrs. Abel Smith, Orchard House, Letty Green, Nr Hertford, SG 142 NZ, England
1989: Mrs. Wynant Dean, 1629 Cowling Ave., Louisville, KY 40205
1990: Miss Helen A. Grier, 4671 Palm Ave., Yorba Linda, CA 92686
1990: Donald S. King, RW-C, 803 Lancaster Dr., Irvington, VA 23480
1991: Mrs. Goethe Link, Box 84, Brooklyn, IN 46111
1991: Mrs. Walter Thompson, 2907 Southwood Rd., Birmingham, AL 35223

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

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- 1989: Mrs. Peter W. Nash, Meadowbrook Rd., Dedham, MA 02026
1990: Mrs. William Barker, Lake Rd., Dublin, NH 03444
1991: Mrs. John Haskell, 5 Canoe Trail, Darien, CT 06820

Northeast Region

- 1989: Mrs. John F. Gehret, 3 Granite Rd., Wilmington, DE 19803
1990: Mrs. Bassett S. Winmill, P.O. Box 362, Rumson, NJ 07760
1991: Richard Ezell, 94 Willowbrook Dr., Chambersburg, PA 17201

Middle Atlantic Region

- 1989: Mrs. J. Raymond Moore, Jr., 904 Applewood La., Baltimore, MD 21212
1990: Brent Heath, Rt. 3, Box 208 R, Gloucester, VA 23061
1991: Mrs. Joel Crenshaw, 1047 Walker Mill Rd., Great Falls, VA 22066

Southeast Region

- 1989: Dr. Elise Cheesborough, 109 Carolina Forest, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
1990: Miss Barbara Tate, Roc Rd., Rt. 8, Greenville, SC 29611
1991: Mrs. Judy Dunn, 1847 Young Rd., Lithonia, GA 30058

Midwest Region

- 1989: Ms. Evadene Holyoke, 608 S. High St., Yellow Springs, OH 45387
1990: Harold McConnell, 4075 Danern Dr., Dayton, OH 45430
1991: Douglas R. Clarke, 13905 Allisonville Rd., Noblesville, IN 46060

Southern Region

- 1989: Mrs. Harold Stanford, Rt. 3, Box 213, Lebanon, TN 37087
1990: Mrs. Richard Roof, 249 Cardinal La., Paducah, KY 42001
1991: Mrs. D. Q. Rankin, Rt. 5, Box 65, West Monroe, LA 71291

Central Region

- 1989: Mrs. Carol Sisson Regehr, KSU Physics Dept., Cardwell Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506
1990: Michel Heger, 8015 Krey Ave., Waconia, MN 55387
1991: Mrs. Harry Mercer, 2019 Clinton Street, Rockford, IL 61103

Southwest Region

- 1989: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil La., Hot Springs, AR 71901
1990: Richard C. Butler, 36 River Ridge, Litte Rock, AR 72207
1991: Mrs. C. R. Bivin, Rt. 1, Box 298, Overton, TX 75684

Pacific Region

- 1989: Robert E. Jerrell, 162 Crestview Dr., Orinda, CA 94563
1990: William H. Roese, 903 Amberly Pl., Santa Maria, CA 93454
1991: Ms. Janice E. Moyers, 102 Picnic Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901

ADS COMMITTEES

Awards: Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Dr., Columbus, OH 43221
Breeding and Selection: Dr. William A. Bender, 533 S. 7th St., Chambersburg, PA 17201
Classification: Handy Hatfield, 22799 Ringgold Southern Rd., Stoutsville, OH 43154
Data Bank: Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton, 1200 Pleasant St., Des Moines, IA 50308
Editor of Journal: Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr., 1018 Stonewall Dr., Nashville, TN 37220
Finance: Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 16 Maple Ave., Newport News, VA 23607
Intermediates: Mrs. James R. Wilson, Jr., 571 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708
Judges and Schools: Mrs. James Liggett, 4126 Winfield Rd., Columbus, OH 43220
Library: Mrs. W. D. Owen, 4565 Rheims Pl., Dallas, TX 75205
Membership: Quentin Erlandson, 9 Burnbrae Rd., Baltimore, MD 21204
Miniatures: Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, 535 Woodhaven Rd., West Chester, PA 19382
Photography: Mrs. Richard M. Turner, RR#1, Box 241, West Kingston, RI 02892
Publications: Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, 1216 St. Andrew's Place, Nashville, TN 37204
Public Relations: Joseph Stettinius, 311 Oak La., Richmond, VA 23226
Registration: Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, 4810 Palm Dr., LaCanada, CA 91001
Research, Health and Culture: Julius Wadekamper, Rt. 5, 15974 Canby Ave., Faribault, MN 55021
Round Robins: Mrs. Johannes R. Kraemer, 2201 Kentmere Pkwy., Wilmington, DE 19806
Show Reporter: Mrs. Herman McKenzie, 249 Engleside Dr., Madison, MS 39001
Test Gardens and Wister Award: Mrs. Nancy Whitlock, Route 2, Box 239, Berlin, MD 21811

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, J.S. Romine, Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Ms. Marilyn Howe, Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., Dr. Theodore Snazelle, Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr.

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Dr. William A. Bender, Chairman, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Eugene Cameron, California; Mrs. David Gill, Ohio; Mrs. William Perry, Virginia; Jack Yarbrough, Georgia

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Miss Leslie Anderson, Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Rd., Hernando, MS 38632

DUES NOTICE

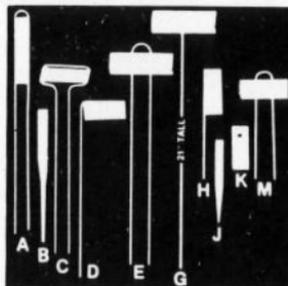
Beginning immediately, there will be an increase in dues. As each of us comes up for renewal the new fees will apply. People who join for the first time *this spring* using the "yellow-fever" handout will be exempt this one time only. Please check the new schedule in the inside front cover in this issue.

POPULARITY POLL

The time has come to decide just which 25 daffodils you simply could not do without *this year*. They may not be the same ones that you "simply had to have" last year, but the ones that were at the top of the list this year. It is interesting to see the difference in the list of those which we select for show and the ones which we select for "true love." Which will the majority think are the best this year? Which will we, by vote, recommend to other daffodil growers? Which will we be encouraging beginners to try?

The ballot is in the front of the *March Journal*. Have no fear of damaging the *March* issue when you take out that page because the opposite page is the one you used to register for the convention. If you remove the Popularity Poll page and lose the registration page, no article will be lost to you, no damage will show, and you still will have a complete *Journal* for your collection. If you have already disposed of the *March* issue, take out a piece of paper, count one through 25, put your favorite cultivars after each number, your name and address and region at the bottom. Put it in an envelope, and mail to Charles Wheatley, P.O. Box 150, Mongo, Indiana 46771. Do it now before you forget the names of those special favorites.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

This issue, more than others, has brought to mind a previously unanswered question: What do we call people who raise daffodils? Our illustrious past president calls us narcissophiles which, of course, is better than narcissists! But there is no precedence for that word in the unabridged Webster's Dictionary and it is not very easy to spell. Then there is daffodillian which is easier to spell, but what about its history? Is it in a dictionary? No. Then there is another version of the daffodil grower called daffophile, but there is no precedence for that either. And there is the term that I favor daffodiller—and it has no credibility whatsoever either. Then there is that southern U.S. term; "buttercup," as in "You blooming buttercup," but we won't go into that! What's a body to do? Something-phile seems to be the best bet since "-phile" is in the dictionary as "loving or favorably disposed toward..." and if we growers are not lovingly or favorably disposed towards our daffodils there is no telling why we spend all our spare time, and all the other time, in ordering of, planting of, picking of, and all the other of's that we do for our lovely flowers. Isn't that so, all you daffodillers, daffodillians, daffophiles, and narcissophiles out there reading this piece of nonsense?



Borbeleta Gardens, Inc.

15974 Canby Avenue Rt. 5
Faribault, MN 55021

will dispose of their daffodil collection this year. We are offering the newer choice daffodils to the Regions of the American Daffodil Society and to Garden Clubs for their sales and auctions. The price is \$50.00 per 100 bulbs. This collection of 100 bulbs contains 5 to 10 bulbs each of 15 to 20 different cultivars, all named. You may order these directly from this ad.

Single bulbs are offered for .75 each. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope for a complete listing.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1987

INCOME:

Dues Paid in 1987			\$14,169.50
Life Memberships Paid in 1987			2,700.00
Memorial Gifts			550.00
Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:	Income	Expenses	
R.H.S. Yearbooks	\$1,074.50	\$ 962.17	
A.H.S. Handbooks	111.50	—	
Daffodils to Show and Grow	913.38	—	
Handbook for Judges	415.00	—	
Daffodils: For Home, Garden and Show ...	162.70	158.24	
A.D.S. Publications	318.38	—	
Binders for Journal	146.00	808.55	
A.D.S. Membership Pins	88.00	—	
Data Bank Printouts, Binders & Stud Bks.	825.00	1,253.06	
Show Entry Cards	766.50	—	
Medals and Ribbons	448.10	139.92	
	<u>\$5,269.06</u>	<u>\$3,321.94</u>	1,947.12
Advertising in Journal			854.31
Judges and Refresher Fees			219.00
Slide Rentals			480.32
Dividends and Interest Received			6,314.78
Registrations			97.50
Convention Surplus			3,121.28
Repayment of Advance			<u>1,000.00</u>
			TOTAL INCOME
			<u>\$31,453.31</u>

EXPENSES:

Daffodil Journal—Printing and Mailing		\$14,654.97
Roster		1,066.92
Office Expense:		
Executive Director and Clerical	\$6,250.00	
Social Security Tax	446.88	
Bond	100.00	
Printing, Postage, Tel. and Supplies	2,403.26	
Computer Printouts, Lists and Labels	<u>445.00</u>	9,645.14
Officers		141.23
Regional Vice-Presidents (Newletters)		538.10
Committees		1,145.97
Grant from Education and Research Fund		325.35
Convention Advance		1000.00
Membership Brochures		3458.25
Dues—National Council of State Garden Clubs		15.00
Miscellaneous, Refund, etc.		<u>10.00</u>
		TOTAL EXPENSES
		<u>\$32,000.93</u>

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1987**

ASSETS:

Cash in Bank of Mississippi		\$ 1,635.28	
C.D. Bank of Mississippi, due 5-31-88		12,000.00	
Savings Account - Bank of Mississippi		1,389.87	
C.D. Homestead S&L. MPRG, 13.15% due 5-30-89		11,000.00	
Prudential-Bache Government Plus Fund		32,479.63	
Prudential-Bache Moneymarket Assets		4,833.00	
Inventory of Publications, etc.:			
RHS Yearbooks (314)	\$ 1,868.00		
AHS Handbooks (430)	430.00		
Daffodils to Show and Grow (190)	247.00		
Handbook for Judges (161)	161.00		
Binders for Journal (84)	680.40		
ADS Membership Pins (102)	535.50		
Data Bank Printouts (4)	60.00		
Brief Guide to Growing Daffodils (200)	<u>120.00</u>		4,101.90
Inventory of Medals:			
Medal Dies	15.00		
Gold and Silver Medals	<u>298.30</u>		<u>313.30</u>
TOTAL ASSETS			<u>\$67,752.98</u>

LIABILITIES:

Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)		\$ 9,326.30	
Life Memberships		23,650.00	
Memorial Fund		3,562.00	
Herbert A. Fischer Bequest		5,000.00	
Education and Research Fund:			
John Larus Memorial	10,000.00		
Other Contributions	160.28		
Convention Surpluses Added	7,228.02		
Interest on Fund Assets	16,333.88		
Less Grants, 1981 to 1986	- 7,059.11		
Less Grants in 1987	- 325.35		
Less Educational Expenditures	<u>- 9,341.00</u>		<u>16,996.72</u>
Research Endowment Fund:			
1985 Convention Surplus	<u>3,367.39</u>		
Interest on Fund Assets	514.68		3,882.07
Escrow Account (Editor of Journal)			4,800.00
Net Worth			<u>535.89</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES			<u>\$67,752.98</u>

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above statement and balance sheets for the year 1987 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursement records maintained by the Executive Director. The balances were verified with the bank statement and account statements of the financial institutions indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded at convention shows. The slides, books and trophies were mostly contributed and no value is included.

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

Receipts for dues and other income were verified with deposit slips and disbursements were checked with suppliers' invoices and cancelled checks signed by the Executive Secretary and Treasurer when required.

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

LUCY F. KING, Auditor

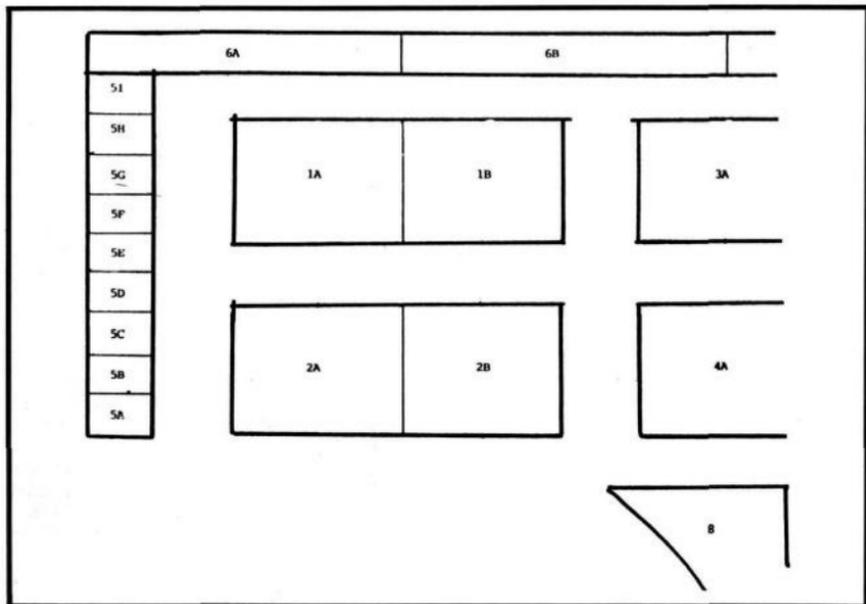
PRINTOUT A RECORD

JOSEPH STETTINIUS, *Richmond, Virginia*

Daffodillians are notorious but imaginative record keepers—visits to many gardens have revealed diverse and imaginative methods to maintain records. While there are many variations, the primary objectives of record keeping are “What varieties do I have?” and “Where have I planted them?” As seasons go by, some varieties disappear or are lifted and moved. The eraser comes out and new notations are imposed over the erased ones or, on a snowy winter weekend, the records are completely rewritten.

The day of the computer has arrived! The drudgeries of having good, clean and accurate records can be a thing of the past. With the home computer, records can be kept on discs, retrieved and modified with up to date printouts. Cost is no longer a major factor. The versatility of computers and the number of tasks they perform better and quicker mean that cost-benefit tests are usually satisfied. Get your computer salesperson to explain this. The big problem is intimidation—the older we are, the more we fear the “brick wall” in the learning curve. Once you break through the “brick wall” you will never want to go back. To get through, you will need the competent help of a computer professional, your salesperson, a cohort, child, or grandchild who has already been through the learning curve.

If you buy an IBM PC or compatible computer today, you very likely



Map of garden beds.

will want to buy the *Lotus 1-2-3* or *Smart* software systems. Both have good spreadsheet, database, and word processing interfaced programs. The size of "memory" is another factor to consider. Tell your salesperson what you plan to do, the number of items in a report, and how many reports. Hopefully, this can be interpolated into a machine with adequate capacity to perform the desired functions. My machine has 20K of memory with a hard disc system. I would suggest you consider a hard disc system as the extra expense is well worth the operational ease. If you are really sophisticated, you might consider a tape drive back-up system to duplicate your records in case of accidental erasure. Now that you are thoroughly intimidated by the hardware and software requirements, let me tell you what the system can do for you.

THE SPREADSHEET. Normally, when you plant your beds you draw a map locating the varieties. The spreadsheet is, in essence, a "map". Picture A is a sample of a spreadsheet for one of my beds. Each of the spread sheets is covered with acetate and filed in a loose leaf binder.

SECTION: B					
S	T	U	V	W	X
Starmount 2w-w	Regal Bliss 2w-gww	Forest Park 2w-w	Murrayfield 3w-gyo	New Penny 3y-y	Florida Manor 3w-gyo
				Timolin 3y=gyr	Suave 3y-y
			Best of Luck 3w-gor	Golden Pond 3y-yyo	B6/3w 3w-gyr
Williamsburg 2w-w	Wedding Gift 2w-w	Gull 2w-gww			Omaha 3w-yyr
			Badbury Rings 3y-yyr	Bossa Nova 3o-r	Heslington 3w-gyr
					F33/92 3w-wwy

Picture A. A sample spread sheet or map.

During the growing season, I put appropriate notes on the acetate with a grease pencil. At the end of the season, the notes are transferred to the database system (discussed later), and the acetate wiped clean for next year. If bulbs are lifted or disappear, then the vacant spot is so noted on the spreadsheet records. If new varieties are planted in the "vacant" spaces this information is entered on the spreadsheet.

After planting season is over, a new printout of the spreadsheet is run off and replaces the outdated one under the acetate for the next season. The acetate is wiped clean.

DATEBASE SYSTEM. Picture B is the basic data form used to maintain the data on each variety. You can design this form to contain any information in any order you deem appropriate.

Section I: Name of the variety and all of the ADS data bank info.

Section II: Acquisition and planting data including locations.

Section III: Show results.

Section IV: Log-general information related to health, lifting, multiplying dispositions, etc.

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STANDARD DAFFODIL RECORD

Variety & Classification: Amber Castle 2 Y-WPP Show Class: 02/04 File: a012
 Registered: 1976 Breeder: Mrs. J.L. Richardson Bloom Season: Height:
 Fertility: Variation:
 Collections: A) Color: Pinkcup B) Age: C) Nationality: Irish
 Parentage: Camelot × Daydream

Planted: Year: 1981 Number: 03 Price: \$ 12.00 Source: Rathowen
 Year: Number: Price: Source:
 Location: Bed 1A Grid F5, F6

Awards:

Show: Gloucester	Date: 1982	Award: blue-single
Baltimore	1982	blue-single
Baltimore	1982	blue-division collection
Williamsburg	1983	blue-single
Chapel Hill	1984	blue-ADS Throckmorton col.
Chapel Hill	1984	blue-single
Chapel Hill	1985	ADS Green

Log: 1983—lifted 1 triple, 5 doubles, 4 singles. Fall 1983—replanted 2 doubles and 1 single—gave the rest to Brent Heath.

Picture B. Design of basic data on each variety.



Daffodils 1988-9
 will be published by
The Royal Horticultural Society
 during September 1988.

Copies are available from the American Daffodil Society, Inc., or from RHS Enterprises, Ltd., Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, England.

For details concerning membership of the Society, please write to:

The Secretary
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
 Vincent Square
 London, SW1P 2PE, England

Before you design your database or "input" form you need to decide how you intend to use the data. To use the data you need to be able to "retrieve" it. Each fact of data is called a field and the field that controls the retrieval process is called the "key field". For example, if you want a report telling you the names of all pink cup varieties you have, you would make the "color" field the "key field" and design your report to honor that request. If you want all "American Bred" you change the key field to "Nationality" and design your report to honor that request. The reports I have designed are all show oriented to help me efficiently select candidates for various classes.

They are:

Registration date: The 1945 collections and other date oriented collections.

Nationalities: American Bred, etc.

Color: White, pink cup, red cup collections.

Division: Division collections.

Classes: Single, triple, and collections

1982	Punchline 7 Y-YYP	Grant E. Mitsch
1982	Regal Bliss 2 W-GWW	Brian Duncan
1982	Royal Occasion 2 W-P	Mrs. J. Abel Smith
1982	Royal Wedding 2 W-GWY	Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd.
1982	Witch Doctor 3 W-YYO	Ballydorn Bulb Farm
1983	Big Sur 1 W-W	William G. Pannill
1983	Bossa Nova 3 O-R	Brian Duncan
1983	Chippewa 3 W-YYR	William G. Pannill

Picture C. Retrieval by age.

Murray Evans	Yosemite 2 W-W
Oregon Blub Farm	Golden Dawn 8 Y-O
P. Phillips	Sedate 2 W-P
Percival D. Williams	Beryl 6 Y-O
Percival D. Williams	Lady Serena 9 W-GYR
Percival D. Williams	Stoke 5 Y-Y
Percival D. Williams	Trevithian 7 Y-Y
R. VanderSchoot & Son	Cheerfulness 4 W-Y
R.W. Favell	Suzu 7 Y-O

Picture D. Retrieval by breeder.

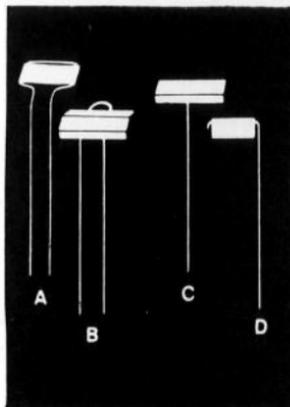
Redcup	Witch Doctor 3 W-YYO
Redcup	Xerxes 8 W-O
Redcup	Xonephon 8 Y-R
Redcup	seedling 75/FYC/1 3 Y-YYR
Redcup	seedling D637 2 Y-R
White	Achnasheen 3 W-W
White	Alabaster 4 W-W
White	Androcles 4 W-W

Picture E. Retrieval by color.

I am currently redesigning my system to use the parentage date to give me a report for "parent-child" classes. Since I am getting into hybridizing, I am thinking about adding another section for breeding data.

Don't let the computer system overwhelm you. Think of it as a mechanical system to manipulate index cards of information into different orders as may be appropriate for the need.

Remember when you learned to ride a bike? One minute you thought you couldn't and never would; the next minute you could and always will. Learning the computer is the same, but for those of you who never learned to ride a bike—I don't know what will happen.



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The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics.

Minimum membership subscription is £3.00 per annum; overseas members £8.00 for three years (optional); payment by STERLING International Money Order please to:

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EXTRA FUNDS FOR ADS

Thanks to the generosity of Elise Havens and Handy Hatfield we at the convention had the chance to buy chances on three great collections of daffodils. If we missed out on those bulbs we had a chance to bid for special bulbs, among other daffodil items, at the final banquet. The hybridizers who donated bulbs include Clive Postles, Rathowen, Ballydorn, Jackson's, Daffodil Mart, Mrs. J. Abel Smith, Carncairn Daffodils, Murray Evans, Elise Havens, Bill Pannill, and Koanga Daffodils.

From these sales ADS realized over \$4500. The Lottery garnered over \$1000, but the surprises came at bidding time. One bulb of Society Belle from Rathowen sold for \$550. A Pannill seedling brought \$200. The 32 bulbs brought an average of \$105 each.

To all of the very generous donors (and the wild bidders) the ADS is grateful. We may have a computer or something else just as exciting yet.

A SORRY TALE

FRANK HARRISON, *Newtownards, Northern Ireland*

(from the Newsletter, Northern Ireland Daffodil Group, October 1987)

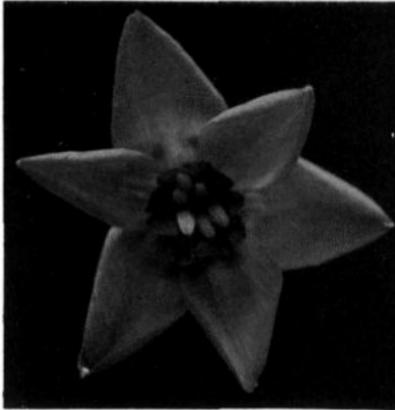
This is a story that never should have been written, and never would have been, had it not been that Brian Duncan at the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group Late Show at Carncairn Lodge in 1987 took a photograph. This showed a daffodil seedling which had been put up to show what a disastrous failure years of crossing and re-crossing cultivars to produce a beautiful green crowned flower had been.

That flower unfortunately took a better picture than its actual self should have allowed. What had been exhibited as an object lesson in flower faults to be avoided by hybridizers, comes out with such a beautiful rounded bright grassy green corona that the eye is diverted from the pointed and rather incurved perianth segments. As the bud opens these are green flushed and later become a sort of greenish ivory of great substance and remarkably poor form. Added to these defects, the anthers are splayed up and down, speaking of poeticus blood, and for bad measure the pollen when it appears, is so late in May that no other flower is available as a seed plant.

The whole flower is borne on a tall stem with good poise, a fine robust stalk and rich green foliage all worthy of some much better thing. It will, of course, never be named but could it be called Green Tragedy or Greenhorn?

The flower, however, excited not only sympathy for the raiser but also curiosity among other breeders as to how such a thing ever came to be produced and why.

Well that takes us back to Guy Wilson and his Cushendall, Cantabile and the beautiful Lough Areema. It must have been in the late 1950s,



certainly over 30 years ago, that he said that there could be a green crowned Division 3 or Division 9 just round the corner. Frigid and Foggy Dew were mentioned as having green throats and some qualifications as potential pollen or seed parents if crossed with the other cultivars mentions. Thus inspired, the long, frustrating exercise began with multiple crossings in which Cushendall, Cantabile and Frigid featured as the best seed parents, with Lough Areema and Cantabile producing the best colour breaks, but always orange/red rimmed flowers. More substance was needed, so Tryst (2 W-WWY) and Portrush (3 W-GWW) came into the developing picture.

By some time in the mid 1960s Willie Dunlop was paying us one of his always stimulating and welcome visits to Ballydorn and together we found a minor wonder of Cushendall and Cantabile blood, which had a small round white perianth and a dime-sized pale green crown. What a treasure it was. How carefully marked and tended, but like everything else, it got the three hour hot water treatment which did not, alas, preserve it for next year. It melted away with what we now call *Botrytis cinerea*, but then innocently referred to as "the fungus."

The search for perfection went on, but by now we were getting the kind of seedlings in other divisions which we have always made our prime objective, that is to say, a robust garden plant of free flowering character and with thick substance. The substance often came from Guy Wilson's Guardian and Tryst in the white petalled things and Home Fires and Kilmorack in the yellow reds, but that is another story, and the failure to repeat the solid green crown began to take second place to other more immediately rewarding objectives.

However, a new range of perspectives opened up with Dr. Bill Bender's correspondence about his Bithynia crosses aiming at the same green crown and with later news of Mr. M. Lima's and Mr. William Welch's interest in the same direction, this gave new impetus to the then failing enthusiasm at Ballydorn.

By that time Portrush, open-pollinated by Division 3 W-W's, had produced Portstewart, and in its turn Portstewart \times Tryst had produced Port Erin, a heavy textured flower with green buds, and a green throat, and deep green corona rimmed white, but liable to blast in dry hot weather at the end of May. Thereafter things become confused because we discovered that Portstewart would cross with everything in sight and ripen a lot of seed. But this occurred at a time when other pressures of life demanded less book work given to daffodil breeding and more to the cares of a judicial life. So the trail comes to an end and all one can say is that of the

considerable number of good things from Portstewart seedlings there is this oddity which Brian Duncan has flattered with his beautiful photography of better than reality.

The only good result to come out of this long, sad series of disappointed hopes is that, rather unexpectedly, we got a whole collection of really robust plants with highly coloured flowers at first having deep green eyes, and later throats, then 1/2 or 2/3 of the corona in shades of green, varying from sage through to deep emerald. These include Ardglass, Goose Green and Tullybeg and the enchanting Fairy Footsteps, Frank's Fancy and hopefully more to come in 1988.

The moral of this sad story is that when you shoot at a rabbit on the ground you may hit a pheasant in the air, but only if you are lucky.

INSURANCE POLICES

LEONE LOW, *Yellow Springs, Ohio*

The first purchases for my new daffodil garden when I moved to Yellow Springs at the beginning of the decade were midseason flowers for the shows. Somehow the small cups crept into the collection.

"Why are you buying those late old things?" a friend asked.

Too timid to say that I really liked them, I replied, "It's insurance against an early season, and my garden has bloom longer."

For those of you who are considering adding to your division three collection, I'll describe some white perianth, then yellow perianth 'insurance policies' and then conclude with some observations about hybridizing in this class. Only a few of the old standbys are mentioned. Also I'll apologize in advance to growers on both sides of the Atlantic, and on both sides of the equator, for overlooking, forgetting, or never growing some terrific small cups. Additional ideas are available from listings of the Main Cup collections in each ADS National Convention, the 1987 Popularity Poll, or lists of show winners.

One of the earliest, and my favorite, is vibrant Loch Broom, 3 W-OOR. Another introduction of the late John Lea is the elegant Cul Beag, 3 W-R. Others of his that I like are Loch Roag, 3 W-R, Cairn Toul, 3 W-OOR, and Loch Trool, 3 W-R. While the latter is clearly division 3, was catalogued and described as such by John Lea, it has been listed in the *Daffodil Data Bank* as a 2. Clive Postle has corrected the registration. Clive, who named and introduced Lea's Colley Gate, 3 W-YYR, also introduced his own Heslington, 3 W-R, Best Bloom at the Early RHS 1987 London Show. This striking bloom is pictured in the December 1987 ADS *Journal*. Old, but still good, favorites Merlin and Rockall are parents of several of the proceeding. Brian Duncan's Doctor Hugh, 3 W-GOO, and Lighthouse, 3 W-R, are also favorites. Hartz, 3 W-O, is brighter than the color coding suggests. Blanchard rimmed introductions are the eye-catching Canford, 3

W-WYO, show stalwart Purbeck, 3 W-YYO, and the still lovely Kimmeridge, 3 W-YYO. Poeticus is almost certainly in the pedigree of all of these, and that of many similarly charming cultivars such as Wetherby, Rimride, Birdsong, Socialité, etc. The red coloring attracts the rays of the sun and causes burning of the cups of these most beloved flowers.

While nothing can match the 2 W-W class for consistency of quality during midseason, the 3 W-W's try to wear their mantle in the late season. Verona, 3 W-W, will sometimes still win. Strong competitors are Snowcrest, 3 W-GWW, Sea Dream, 3 W-GWW, from 'down under', and Delos, 3 W-W. White Tie, 3 W-W, is a Throckmorton introduction. Mary Baldwin, 3 W-W, was originally registered as a 2, and was a stalwart in Bill Pannill's Silver Ribbon win at the 1987 ADS Show. Others of his have recently become more widely available. Mitsch's Cool Crystal, 3 W-GWW, is a world-wide winner. Carncairn's Irish Linen, 3 W-GWW has a lovely green eye. Lea's Glen Cassley, 3 W-W, and Polglass, 3 W-GWW, seem to always look one in the eye. Elise Havens will introduce Class Act in 1989. We all look forward to seeing Postle's 3 W-W seedling which was Best Bloom at the RHS Daffodil Show and in his winning Engleheart Cup entry in 1987.

Rathowen's Rivendell, 3 W-GYY, is my favorite among similarly colored Rimmon, 3 W-GYY, Ernevale, 3 W-GWY, and Loth Lorian, 3 W-GYY, but all are nice. Mitsch's pale Eminent, 3 W-GYY, will still win, as will his Silken Sails, 3 W-WWY. Park Springs, 3 W-WWY, is a strong competitor. Yum-Yum, 3 W-WWY, from the Jacksons is new on the scene. Carncairn's Spring Valley, 3 W-GYY and smaller Mint Cup, 3 W-GWY, as well as Bloomer's Vernal Prince, 3 W-GYY, are more deeply colored. Lea's Oykel, 3 W-Y, is consistently show quality and is a half sibling of Dunley Hall, 3 W-GYY, 1986 RHS Best Bloom. The latter's name was suggested by Betty Lea, and six Dunley Hall blooms are pictured on the cover of the RHS's Daffodils 1987-8.

My current favorites in the 3 Y-O/R class are Duncan's Dateline, Postles' Stanway, and their ancestor, Lea's Achduart. Centreville, 3 Y-R, can be spectacular. Orange perianth division 3 loves are Bossa Nova, Sabine Hay, and Altruist. Brian Duncan has interesting new things to come in these classes.

The reverse bicolor choice selections are Lyrebird, 3 Y-GWW, and Citron, 3 Y-WWY, both from Mitsch/Havens. Dr. Throckmorton's Earthlight, 3 Y-WYY, fades to 3 Y-WWY. This was his goal. In fact, he says "One of my goals was to create a toned daffodil with a double-reverse, i. e., a daffodil with a white perianth and yellow cup which would ultimately reverse to a yellow-perianthed daffodil with a white cup. Several of my flowers do this, and probably the best example is Earthlight."

His endearing Spring Tonic, 3 Y-GYR and Painted Desert, 3 Y-GYO are siblings. Precisely formed Marque, 3 Y-ORR, has always had a white perianth in my garden. Golden Pond, 3 Y-YYO, has better form than Blanchard's colorful 3 Y-YYR, Chickereel. I will have to visit a friend's

garden when Blanchard's Badbury Rings, 3 Y-YYR, brings forth one of its expensive blooms. Mitsch's Lapine, 3 Y-YYO, is a favorite in England.

Since the 3's descended from the poets, yellow perianth cultivars have been harder to develop. These are of particular interest to hybridizers since there is still much progress to be made, and more things are available to try as parents, including the lovely old Lemonade, Blanchard's Ferndown and Verwood, all 3 Y-Y. Other charmers in this class are Citronita, Daiquiri, New Penny, Suave, and Johnnie Walker, all 3 Y-Y. Some modestly priced ones are Surfbird, 3 Y-Y, Mint Julip and Limegrove, both 3 Y-GYY. More are on the way, and one is Walden Pond, planned for 1989 introduction.

Audubon, 3 W-YYP, is still the most loved small cup with pink in the cup. This is also an area in which a number of hybridizers are working, and a lot of division 2 flowers with very short cups have been obtained, and soon-to-be-introduced 3 W-P seedlings are rumored to exist, with Mrs. Abel-Smith having the inside track. Those who have been able to get seeds from readily available Audubon say that it is even more difficult to get them to germinate.

Several in the Midwest who are attempting to hybridize Division 3's were thwarted by the '87 spring season. The later bloom season means less cool weather and less than ideal hybridizing conditions. One of the difficulties in trying to make progress within this division has been small numbers of seeds or no seeds in some crosses. I have had limited success with about a third of those listed above, and failure, ditto. However, good seeders Loch Assynt and Aircastle have produced a number of introductions for several hybridizers, so someone might want to start with those. The more adventuresome hybridizers might want to immediately include the newest introductions in their breeding program.

If Division 2's are used in the cross, be sure that their cups are almost Division 3, that is, nearly as short as one third the length of the perianth segments. Crosses of closely related colors may lead to progress in one or both classes. Clive Postle says to keep crosses in the same color class, if possible. It is easier to make progress if the goal is to improve one or at most two characteristics. Try to make crosses between cultivars which do not share the fault you are trying to improve. However, Elise Havens has noted that intensely colored cultivars can sometimes appear from pale ones. The one success may be worth the huge percentage of failures.

Beginning hybridizers should keep in mind that it may be five years from seed to first bloom, so a deliberate and well planned approach is better unless one is young or is working with equally interested younger persons. I think that a study of pedigrees is essential when planning purchases and crosses. Keep in mind the difficulty in moving ahead if one is always following what others have done. A study of others' past successes can give a hint of what to expect if closely related crosses are performed. However, recall that Clive Postle says "Plan your crosses in advance, but do what seems right in the garden."

ON THE TRAIL OF LADY SERENA

MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

The poeticus daffodil Lady Serena first came to the United States as PDW 101. Willis Wheeler got three bulbs of it in 1956 from a neighbor of P.D. Williams, Doris Long of Trenoweth Valley Flower Farm, St. Keverne, Cornwall. Willis used it, under number, in crosses and found it set seed very well and got some very attractive things particularly when using it, both ways, with Actaea. Brent Heath has a good many bulbs from these crosses for further evaluation and there is a seedling, Wheeler 16/630, that shows definite family resemblance to Lady Serena. Willis attracted attention with his seedlings at shows when he was still in Washington. In 1973, upon deciding to move to Florida, he divided his stock of PDW 101 between Venice Brink of Illinois and Meg Yerger of Maryland for evaluation as a poet and registration if worthy. Willis retained control of the stock. Some thought was given to naming it P.D. Williams or perhaps Wheeler Dealer which seemed too flippant. Finally, the decision was made to name it Lady Serena for ADS charter member and Marylander Serena Bridges. Just the one word Serena would have been nice but Nell Richardson advised it was unlikely to be accepted since there was already a daffodil named Serene. Registration was made with the RHS in 1976.

Almost at once Lady Serena made her first public appearance. She was first exhibited at the ADS Convention Show in 1976. She was staged in the center of a poet collection by Mrs. M.S. Yerger who urged Brian Duncan, Nell Richardson and Jack Goldsmith to meet Lady Serena. They admired her pose and elegance, and Nell and Jack leaned over to smell the flower and commented on the delightful poet fragrance. Someone questioned whether it was really a poet to which Nell replied that from her knowledge of P.D. Williams as a breeder he would have stuck to the pure poet strains. Willis Wheeler was also at the show as one of the judges and proud as could be of the part he had played in saving the lovely flower for twenty years for others to enjoy at last.

Immediately the trails of Lady Serena began to spread over the country. Bulbs were distributed to Poeticus Round Robin members who lived from California to Vermont and Connecticut, from Minnesota to Alabama and Texas. Venice Brink put it on his annual sales list. The bulbs multiplied so well that they were shared generously. Eventually Lucy Christian traded hers to Brent Heath in exchange for some miniatures. From Brent's sales list the former PDW 101 had a chance to make trails all over the world, even to England.

After 30 years away from home Lady Serena has found her way back to Cornwall. A show report by R.A. Scamp in the RHS publication *Daffodils 1987-88* mentions that at the Cornwall Festival Show the "fair Cornish variety Lady Serena" was featured in the major awards. Willis Wheeler must be pleased by this round trip she has made!

TRANSLATING A CATALOGUE

Pity the poor catalogue writer. How many ways can you say "a good flower?" How many adjectives can be used to describe a flower? How can the truth be told and still get rid of the stock? Worse still, consider the plight of the catalogue reader! How about these translations?

Grows well in the greenhouse—dies in the open ground.

The plant is tall and strong—the flowers are small and few.

Strong neck which holds the bloom perfectly—what about the flower?

Excellent in the garden—leave it there.

Outstanding in the border—but too short for a trumpet.

Perianth not as round as its sister—the petals do not overlap.

Corona retains its color—the perianth doesn't.

Slow to reverse—dies as it reverses.

Needs time to whiten—wilts on the show bench.

Cut young to preserve the color—burns before it opens.

Might burn—burns before tea time.

Not sunproof—planting in the shade doesn't help either.

Very floiferous—the first three flowers die before the last three open.

Useful for breeding—good parents but a failure as a show flower.

Blooms early in the season—blasts in the frost.

Increases very well—none available this year.

Rapid increaser—very few to go.

A FEW LATE DAFFODILS

FRANCES N. ARMSTRONG, *Covington, Virginia*

(Drawings by the Author)

At the end of the season time mercifully slows down for the daffodil grower and exhibitor. The shows, the meetings, the excitement of an avalanche of new blooms daily have all passed. In these calmer days the very late daffodils can be savored individually or enjoyed en masse along with the lilacs and tulips.

Most of our late beauties are quiet, cool, and peaceful ones. The trumpets, loud and brassy, have toned down and marched off to daffodil heaven. The colorful red cups have faded away. It is time to relax with the soft yellows and the whites cooled by green eyes and sometimes rimmed with delicate colors. Many are older cultivars.

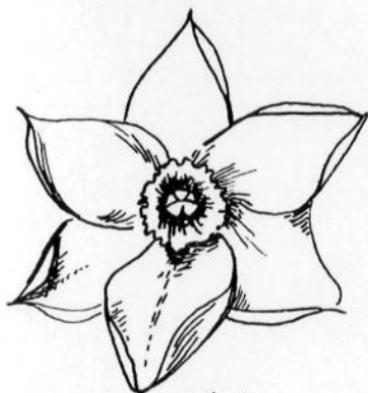
In the long cup division two of my favorites open usually too late for shows. Inverpolly, 2 W-W (Lea, '80), is one of the most chaste of all daffodils, a glistening white of pure form which requires a few days of cool weather to develop to perfection. Mother Nature does not always cooperate but when she does, Inverpolly can be breath taking. The maturing bloom frequently develops pink tones. Top Notch, 2 Y-Y, so aptly named by Mitsch and introduced by him in 1970, is one of the latest of the large yellows. Cool lemon covers the opening bloom; later the cup

turns amber as it slowly matures. Of excellent form, it is a strong grower and free bloomer.

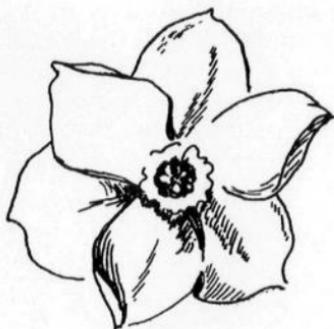
The ancestor of many of our best pinks, Wild Rose, 2 W-P (Brodie, 1939), is of medium size and noteworthy for its clear fresh colors—white and apple blossom pink. It is a delight either in a large clump or as a single bloom. Arrange it in a bowl with pink azaleas.

Many late blooming daffodils are found in Division 3. Pera, 3 W-R, another one from Brodie ('27), is a small flower with a slightly reflexing perianth. Its white cup is enhanced by a narrow rim of coral red. (Needs a color coding correction.) Picador, 3 W-GOO, a small flower introduced by P.D. Williams in 1910, has a circular white perianth, usually flawless. Banded in tangerine, the flat yellow corona surrounds a black-green eye. It is one of the most perfect little flowers that grow.

Two graceful and much alike late 3's were introduced by Mitsch in the



Grace Note



Delightful

sixties. Delightful, 3 W-GYY, sparkles with a bright yellow, fluted cup flushed by a deep green center. Its perianth is circular and flat. While Grace Note's (3 W-GGY) cup is quite similar to that of Delightful, its perianth segments are pointed and incurved. The six anthers fit together like puzzle parts in a triangular form with no visible stigma.

I have long been curious about the naming of Dallas, 3 W-GWW, (Brodie '48). Did the Brodie of Brodie name it after our big, vibrant Texas city that sprawls under the sun on the vast plain? A daffodil named for the city of Dallas should be large, colorful, bountiful. This one is not like that at all. Rather, it is a charming cool small bloom on a somewhat tall stem. The symmetrically waved perianth surrounds a small fluted white cup. The cup's dark green eye is punctured by only three visible anthers and a pale green stamen. It increases but not prolifically. Bred from the lovely

Cushendall by Silver Salver, Dallas is as beautiful as its parents, but healthier.

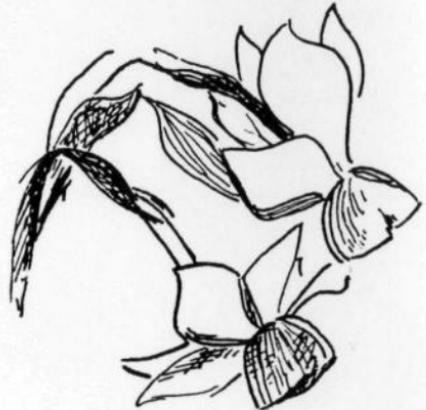
From Cushendall by Cantabile Grant Mitsch raised Jade, 3 W-GWW ('72), a medium sized, icy white bloom with reflexing petals. The green of the small corona spills over into the perianth. It is slow of increase in our garden, but well worth growing.

Two of my favorite triandrus are late season bloomers here. Petrel, 5 W-W, was introduced by Mitsch in 1970. Generous of bloom and fragrance, its five or six creamy white bells with reflexing perianths cascade down the fairly short stem. Jingle Bells, 5 W-Y (Pannill '83), is easily identified by its diamond shaped, sharply reflexed perianth segments and its lemon yellow half sphere cups, two per stem. It is a smooth show flower but blooms quite late.

Also among the late bloomers are three cherished jonquils. Dainty Miss, 7 W-GWW (Mitsch '66), which looks as if it belongs in Division 3, is another small cool beauty of neat form. Eland, 7 W-W (Mitsch '68), usually bearing two well formed blooms, opens pale yellow but eventually fades to creamy white. And last to bloom of the standard jonquils, Vireo, 7Y-GYY



Dallas



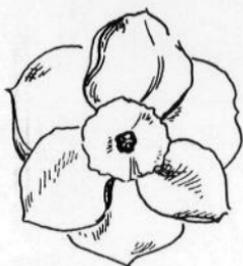
Jingle Bells

(Mitsch '62), a golden disk on a short stem, barely misses being a miniature. The scalloped cup with its startling green center flares back close to the perianth. The stigma is surrounded by six small dots almost invisible to the naked eye. Vireo provides a nice spot of color among blue pansies and scillas.

In the other divisions there are four late daffodils which I enjoy. Everyone who can grow the slightly tender Silver Chimes, 8 W-W (Martin '16), loves it for its bountiful and fragrant creamy white blossoms, sometimes 10-15 to a stem. In its northern range of hardiness the thick

straplike foliage emerges too early and the tips are blackened with subsequent freezes but this does not seem to affect the bloom. Two late poets, Quetzal, 9 W-GRY (Mitsch '65), and Cantabile, 9 W-GGR (Wilson '32), are smoother in form than most poets. Their medium-sized blooms and small jeweled coronas are excellent for late shows as well as a pleasure in the garden. Quetzal is the stronger grower. From Division 10, *N. gracillis* is, as its name implies, full of grace and charm. Its soft yellow bloom of miniature proportions tops a somewhat tall stem. It is a May bloomer here, and sadly, slow to increase.

As miniature daffodils open the season in March, so do other miniatures close it in May: Sun Disc, Bebop, Mary Plumstead, Baby Moon and, last of all its indistinguishable sibling, Baby Star, which occasionally blooms into June.



Vireo



JADE

IN THE LAST TEN YEARS

CHARLES WHEATLY, *Mongo, Indiana*

Two years ago a report similar to this one was published in the *Daffodil Journal*. This report contains up-dated information on daffodil winners. Twenty-eight cultivars that were not on the previous report are found here, and surprisingly, there are 46 cultivars not listed in the 1987 Popularity Poll that are found here. This list was compiled from cultivars that won either a Gold or a White Ribbon in this country in the last ten years. In addition, this report contains cultivars that won Best in Show in England, Ireland, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Australia. The overseas winners are from the last few years since ten years' reports are not readily available. Those varieties that won in only one or two shows are not listed.

It is unfortunate that many of the Australian and New Zealand cultivars could not be listed since there is not enough information to list them properly. From the talks given by our friends from New Zealand and

Tasmania at the most recent convention, it is apparent that hybridizing and showing the results is a popular and regular activity in their part of the world. These seedlings are named and shown frequently before registration.

Interestingly, too, there are about three times as many shows in England and Ireland as there are in the States. Although many of their shows are smaller than ours, one wonders how we might benefit if there were more shows in this country even if they were smaller. England and Ireland are slightly less than twice the size of Illinois. It seems remarkable that 35 affiliated daffodil shows were scheduled on the same date in England. The 1987 "Daffodil Calendar" in the *Daffodil Society Journal* listed a total of 81 daffodil shows. Perhaps this will explain the large number of older cultivars that are listed as English winners.

The name of the cultivar, its introducer, date of introduction, and color-code is listed here. The number of times that a flower has won in the United States is preceded by a star; in England and Ireland, an asterisk; in Australia and New Zealand, a bullet.

Won 15 or More Times

Broomhill ★15 *6	Board	1965	2 W-W
Daydream ★13 *2	Mitsch	1954	2 Y-W
Golden Aura ★12 *7 ●1	Richardson	1964	2 Y-Y

Won 10 or More Times

Canisp ★10 ●1	Lea	1960	2 W-W
Cantatrice ★6 *4	Wilson	1936	1 W-W
Festivity ★10	Mitsch	1954	2 W-Y
Gull ★10	Mitsch	1979	2 W-GWW
Merlin ★4 *8	Richardson	1956	3 W-YYR
Purbeck ★7 *4	Blanchard	1971	3 W-YYO
Shining Light ★9 *4	Board	1965	2 Y-ORR
Torridon ★4 *6	Lea	1964	2 Y-R
Viking ★2 *8	Richardson	1956	1 Y-Y

Won 6 or More Times

Achduart ★3 *3 ●2	Lea	1972	3 Y-R
Angel ★8	Wilson	1960	3 W-GWW
April Love ★1 *6	Smith	1974	1 W-W
Ashmore ★7 *1	Blanchard	1974	2 W-W
Ave ★6	Wilson	1935	2 W-W
Chiloquin ★9	Mitsch	1968	1 Y-W
Court Martial ★6	Richardson	1956	2 Y-R
Empress of Ireland ★1 *7	Wilson	1952	1 W-W
Falstaff ★3 *1 ●2	Richardson	1960	2 Y-R
Foundling ★7	Carncairn	1969	6 W-P
Golden Joy ★4 *3 ●1	Bloomer	1973	2 Y-Y

Homestead *9	Pannill	1972	2 W-W
Inverpolly *7	Lea	1980	2 W-W
Ocean Breeze *6	Mitsch	1979	6 W-W
Park Springs *2 *4	Smith	1972	3 W-WWY
Rainbow *2 *7	Richardson	1961	2 W-WWP
Resplendent *7	Mitsch	1977	2 Y-R
Rockall *3 *4 ●1	Richardson	1955	3 W-R
St. Keverne *6	Williams	1949	2 Y-Y
Surfside *6	Mitsch	1972	6 W-Y
Unique *6	Richardson	1961	4 W-Y
Willet *6	Mitsch	1966	6 Y-Y

Won 5 Times

Amber Castle *5	Richardson	1976	2 Y-WWP
Arctic Gold *2 *3	Richardson	1951	1 Y-Y
Aurum *5	Mitsch	1971	1 Y-Y
Ben Hee *2 *3	Lea	1964	2 W-W
Beryl *5	Williams	1907	6 Y-O
Bethany *5	Mitsch	1958	2 Y-W
Charter *5	Mitsch	1964	2 Y-W
Dailmanach *3 *1 ●1	Lea	1972	2 W-P
Estremadura *1 *4	De Navarro	1967	2 Y-O
Misty Glen *2 *3	Board	1976	2 W-GWW
Ormeau *4 *1	Dunlop	1949	2 Y-Y
Passionale *1 *4	Wilson	1956	2 W-P
Pure Joy *5	Mitsch	1971	2 W-Y

Won 4 Times

Amor *4	Leenen	1971	3 W-YYO
Ariel *4	Richardson	1960	3 W-OOY
Bushtit *4	Mitsch	1960	6 Y-Y
Carrickbeg *3 *1	Richardson	1963	1 Y-Y
Cool Crystal *4	Mitsch	1966	3 W-GWW
Dove Wings *4	Coleman	1949	6 W-Y
Drumboe *2 *2	Wilson	1960	2 W-P
Euphony *4	Mitsch	1968	2 Y-Y
Golden Rapture *1 *3	Richardson	1952	1 Y-Y
Ice Follies *4	Konynenburg	1953	2 W-W
Jetfire *4	Mitsch	1966	6 Y-R
Loch Hope *3 *1	Lea	1970	2 Y-R
Merry Princess ●4	Broadfields		2 W-W
Palmyra *4	Mitsch	1970	3 W-YYR
Prologue *4	Mitsch	1962	1 W-Y
Quetzal *4	Mitsch	1965	9 W-GYR
Rapture *4	Mitsch	1976	6 Y-Y
Silent Valley *3 *1	Bloomer	1964	1 W-GWW
Stainless *3 *1	Wilson	1960	2 W-W

Top Notch *4	Mitsch	1970	2 Y-Y
Woodvale *4	Dunlop	1947	2 W-WWY

Won 3 Times

Arkle *2 ●1	Richardson	1968	1 Y-Y
Balalaika *3	Richardson	1956	2 Y-YYR
Bee Mabley *3	Fitzwater	1973	3 W-YYO
Cantabile *1 *2	Wilson	1932	9 W-GRR
Charity May *2 *1	Coleman	1948	6 Y-Y
Constancy *2 *1	Mitsch	1979	2 Y-Y
Corofin *3	Richardson	1943	3 W-YYR
Enniskillen *1 *2	Dunlop	1952	3 W-R
Fragrant Rose *3	Duncan	1978	2 W-GPP
Gay Kybo *2 *1	Richardson	1980	4 W-O
Glenwherry *3	Dunlop	1947	3 W-R
Golden Amber *3	Ballydorn	1975	2 Y-R
Grand Monarque *3	Dutch Origin	1890	8 W-Y
Green Gold *3	Mitsch	1975	2 Y-WWY
Irish Light *2 ●1	Richardson	1972	2 Y-R
Jobi *3	Jackson	1966	1 Y-Y
Lemonade *2 *1	Richardson	1959	3 Y-Y
Loch Stac *1 *2	Lea	1961	2 Y-R
Meldrum *3	Lea	1976	1 Y-Y
My Love *1 ●2	Richardson	1969	2 W-Y
Salome *3	Richardson	1958	2 W-PPY
Shadow *3	Evans	1977	2 W-GWW
Silken Sails *2 *1	Mitsch	1964	3 W-WWY
Silver Chimes *3	Martin	1916	8 W-W
Starmount *3	Pannill	1970	2 W-W
Stratosphere *3	Mitsch	1968	7 Y-O
Strines *1 *2	Board	1965	2 Y-Y
Suede *3	Evans	1972	2 Y-W
Tahiti *3	Richardson	1956	4 Y-R
Verona *2 *1	Richardson	1958	3 W-W

Memorial Contributions

Mrs. R. N. Darden, Jr. Mrs. Letitia Hanson
 Mr. and Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr.
 Major and Mrs. Francis J. Klein, Jr.
 Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis

MRS. RICHARD N. DARDEN, JR.

Betty Davidson Darden, Newsoms, Virginia, died March 19, 1988. A native of Lexington, Virginia, she was a former teacher in Newsoms.

She was a long-time member of the American Daffodil Society and served the national organization in a number of capacities. Noteworthy among these were her membership on the original ADS Miniature Committee and Regional Vice President of the Middle Atlantic Region. A talented writer, she was a frequent contributor to the *ADS Journal*. Other daffodil affiliations included active membership in the Washington, Maryland, and Tidewater (Virginia) Daffodil Societies.

As an exhibitor, she won many awards and trophies. As an Accredited Judge, she served willingly and often, especially on miniature panels. Her interest and success with miniatures began early, and in 1964 at the Asheville Convention, she and her late husband were recipients of the first Gold Watrous Medal offered by the Society.

Betty wrote in an early *Journal* that she and Richard in 1955 had found a "way of life" in daffodils. Both continued enthusiastically along that route for the remainder of their lives. As they learned and succeeded, they unselfishly shared their knowledge, bulbs, and blooms.

Visitors to the Darden home and gardens came from many states and abroad. The heartiest welcome always greeted each guest—an invitation to unsurpassed hospitality.

Betty will be missed in many ways and our sympathy is extended to her family.

HERE AND THERE

Daffodil gardens are springing up everywhere. As well as the new one in Maryland, there will be a new one in Tennessee. The East Tennessee Daffodil Society is seeking bulb donations for an educational garden at the University of Tennessee Department of Ornamental Horticulture. If you anticipate having bulbs to donate please contact Nancy Robinson, ETDS Special Projects Chairman, 103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, TN 37801-5237, telling her what will be available and its value. The University will forward a statement for your records.

A memorial planting is being established at the University of Arkansas's Agricultural Experiment Station in memory of Dr. Victor Watts. Donations to this garden should be mailed to Dr. George Bradley, Agricultural

Department Council, Plant Science Building, Room 316, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Minneapolis, through their People for Parks program and with the help of many volunteers, planted 35,000 new daffodil bulbs last fall in more than 15 sites. What a happy spring for those lucky people!

The Natural Resources Defense Council has requested that as growers of wild daffodils we check out the exact source of these bulbs. Large numbers of them have been collected from their native habitat even though they are grown at many nurseries. Of course, some of these species have been saved by botanists who have selected a few bulbs to transfer to their own gardens, but when bulbs are being collected in the wild and exported by the thousands there is a chance that they will be lost to their native Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. This is true of many other bulbs as well as narcissus.

IN PRAISE OF DAFFODILS

R.L. PALMER, EDITOR, *Mount Pleasant Daily Tribune*
Mount Pleasant, Texas, February 8, 1988

(reprinted with permission of the editor)

I saw some daffodils bloom the other day.

Don't you idiots know its February, I wanted to say, but I drove on to ponder such foolishness (or was it courage?).

Midnight stems along an olive drab roadway caught my eye as my pickup wound its way homeward. How little encouragement a daffodil needs. They spring skyward at the first hint of warm weather.

Anyone with any sense knew the January thaw would not last. We must endure more cold, more ice, perhaps even snow. Surely the daffodils know this, too. Why must they be so impatient?

The first batch I spotted showed only bare stems, hiding their tender blooms. You are brave, I said, but at least you are sane. Wait just a few days, one more storm or at the most two and you will be home free. You will be the first, true sign of spring.

Then I saw them. They had been hidden by a bend in the road. A bright yellow splash against the ashen planks of an abandoned barn and the matted tangle of a briar-laced fence row screamed defiance at calendar and nature. They shamed their more cautious, saner brethren with their riotous grasp of the present, their willingness to face an uncertain and dangerous future.

To most of us in business is given the courage of the rose. Our roots run deep to withstand drought. We pick our moment to bloom when we are sure the frost has past and we provide a long season of beauty. We can also be a little bit prickly. Snap our heads off only if you dare and are willing to bleed.

But few of us, if the truth be known, have the guts to be daffodils. We condescendingly congratulate ourselves on not being so foolish, but secretly envy their reckless drive to fulfill some internal call, unprotected from foes and heedless of risk.

Those daffodils must be freezing now. I do not know whether I should feel smug or mourn their icy petals. But I also wonder if a rose would know to bloom, if it had not first seen a daffodil fall.

FRAGRANT DAFFODILS

ANDY MOORE, *Waynesboro, Tennessee*

Welcome to a back chapter in the literature about *Narcissus*. Many people who enjoy bringing their daffodils inside, either as cut flowers or as winter-forcing flowers, are enthusiastic about the sweetly scented ones. I know that we're talking here about a minority of daffodil growers, and certainly a minority of the cultivars, but the time is right to bring this subject to the attention of our members.

There is a new class of gardeners today who are creating "fragrant gardens". This is, of course, not a new phenomenon, but the books on fragrant plants, *The Fragrant Path*, Wilder, 1932, and *The Fragrant Year*, Wilson, 1967, have been supplemented by a dozen or more in the last few years. We are all familiar with the increased demand for perennials that exists today, but the gardeners I mentioned are buying herbs, and certain bulbs, shrubs, trees, and perennials, those with the magic word "fragrant" in their description.

What could this mean to those growing and hybridizing daffodils? Perhaps nothing, but I believe that promoting the fragrant daffodils, for their fragrance, would meet with a positive response. Daffodils are one of the very best hardy bulbs. They bloom at a time when they have little competition, and many of them are deliciously scented. I'll speculate on a few themes concerning fragrance in daffodils. Tell me what you think.

Would it be a good idea to reward hybridizers who succeed in bringing fragrance into the divisions that are commonly scentless or ill-scented? I presume you're aware that most of our good-fragrance daffodils are in divisions 7, 8, and 9, with several in 4 and 10. This leaves us with real room for this particular improvement in divisions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, and 12. Should there be awards for new cultivars in these divisions, on the basis of sweet fragrance?

The *Daffodil Data Bank* is not currently useful in research about daffodil fragrance, either for hybridizers or those investigating the trait of fragrance for other purposes, because this information is not included in registration data. Should this omission be corrected, if not for those

currently listed, at least for future additions? Again, there are many who would appreciate this.

If you read the evaluations of the Wisley Trials in "Daffodils 1985-6," you will notice that scent was evaluated for each cultivar. Is this an indication that our judging needs to take yet one more characteristic into consideration? It's something to think about, but hopefully, not as an unpleasant or drastic suggestion.

Fragrance is an aesthetic. It adds distinction to any daffodil. For those who enjoy this "hidden dimension", or "the great gift", as Mrs. Wilder said, the thoughts above many not seem silly. Our language is not particularly well-developed when it comes to discussing scents, and people are not equally interested in or discerning about them. But these inherent problems in making judgements about fragrance are not so insurmountable as one might think.

Perhaps a discussion of the various scents which occur in *Narcissus* would be in order. We probably have scientists among us who could name the actual chemical compounds which we identify as good smells in some flowers and "coarser" smells in others. There are at least five distinct kinds, and many blends. This sounds like a subject that could be taught by assembling a collection of cultivars which typify various scents, and reaching agreement on names for each. It's a neglected area, but not really a difficult one.

Finally, let me add that I make no presumption that any visually beautiful cultivar will be discarded on the basis of fragrance. I would only hope to encourage moving in the direction of more sweetly scented ones. This is just one of many areas where progress can be imagined in the ongoing refinement of the Daffodil.

DAFFODIL PRIMER

SUMMER IN THE DAFFODIL BED

HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

Summer is the time to take care of several daffodil duties which we do not have time to accomplish during the busy planting and blooming seasons. For instance, labels should be checked for legibility or replacement, and new ones made for bulbs which have been ordered for fall planting. Records should be checked with actual planting before foliage dies down. It is wise to check records while the bulbs are in bloom as labels sometimes get moved by weather elements or human error, and when flowers come into bloom they may not be correctly named.

Finding good sturdy labels is a problem. They should be sturdy enough to stay in the ground through winds, and also in areas where freezing

occurs. Then there is the neighbor's dog who likes to run through the beds pulling out labels which are not securely fastened to the ground. If you live near a wooded area deer roam, they are known to pull them out and carry them off into the woods. The answer to this is plain wooden stakes driven between cultivars and a record of the plot placed in a safe place.

Labels, if made of substantial materials, are expensive and often when a plant dies out or is discarded, may not be usable again. If writing is painted on the label it means sanding off and then repainting or discarding the label.

There are a number of labels one can purchase, but I have found most of them are not substantial enough to hold up through winds, freezing, and thawing. A substantial label can be made with little cost using scraps of aluminum siding. The procedure is simple and not very time consuming. An elongated oval about four inches long and two inches wide is cut with tin shears, a hole is drilled in one end so that it can be wired to a number nine wire stake which is formed by cutting a piece of wire about 14 or 16 inches long, and with a pair of heavy pliers bending a loop in the end of the wire through which the label is secured by closing the loop so the label cannot slip out of the wire loop. The length of the wire depends on how much you want to push the stake into the ground. In areas where there is much freezing and thawing the wire can be longer and pushed deeply enough into the ground so that it will stay all winter.

It is a good idea to write the name of the cultivar, color code, name of hybridizer, and year of registration on both sides of the label with heavy lead pencil. When cutting blooms for the show all needed information is quickly available. Usually the information will stay legible for several years, and if one side fades the other is legible. It is almost impossible to remove the lettering until the weather takes it off. Rubbing alcohol will remove it, but will also take off the paint. The stakes can be used over and over again until they rust out. The loop on the end of the stake can be opened enough with the pliers to remove the label and a new one inserted and then the loop clamped shut. Since the labels are moved about on the stake by the wind they must be fastened securely.

Plastic labels are easily broken because they become brittle with weather and time. Unless there is a record book of where every cultivar is planted, one can lose the name of the cultivar forever. It is well to indicate on the label the number of bulbs planted so that when digging time comes it is easy to get all of the bulbs.

If you wish to buy ready made labels they can be purchased from your garden stores or by mail from ads found in gardening magazines including this *Journal*. Try to get those which are sturdy and will stay in place.

Other summer activities include care of the beds, or if grown in a border with other plants, you may wish to overplant with annuals such as marigolds or petunias. Since we do not cut off foliage until it is yellow, one can plant young annuals next to foliage before it matures. Do not tie up green foliage; it needs air and sunshine to fully mature. One drawback with

overplanting is the use of water when bulbs should be drying off and resting.

Another summer duty, but really a pleasure, might be to study the new bulb catalogues. If you have made notes on what you saw at the spring shows, get the catalogues out and find the description in the catalogues. It refreshes the memory, and a picture is worth a dozen well chosen words. If you like the description and the pocket book allows, buy it. Yellow fever is contagious, but never fatal!

PRACTICAL TRIVIA

ROBERT E. JERRELL, *Orinda, California*

It is now exactly a quarter of a century since I made my first daffodil cross—26 years since I made my first serious purchase that made the cross possible. The baldness, the brashness of the beginnings amuse me to this day. Years before, the Old Pheasant's Eye in the garden of the lady who was to become Eileen Squires had awakened an interest first in daffodils and later in gardening generally. But high school, college, a year in Italy, and the start of a business career—not to say the lack of any land—put any idea of a garden on the back burner.

In the summer of 1962 I bought a VW "bug" and after Labor Day wanted to give it a try. With friends in Salem, Oregon, who were willing to put up with a guest for a few days, I took to the road and wandered unhurriedly up the California coast. By then I had dabbled in a few iris crosses and knew the name Grant Mitsch from his Dykes Medal *Inca Chief*. I had also heard of "pink daffodils" and knew, as well, that Mitsch had most of the corner on that market. Shortly after leaving Salem I came on a sign hailing Canby, and that rang a bell. I would just stop by and buy the parents of my own race of pinks, thereby forestalling the completely unacceptable investment that a bulb of Accent would have cost me in those days.

Finding the Mitsches was no problem then, and as I turned into the drive I found Grant and Amy busy filling orders. My needs were simple, and I wouldn't take much of their time. I stated it with the candor that only ignorance can muster. "I am after the two best parents for raising pink daffodils, and I don't want to pay more than \$5 for them. Both." That was my introduction to the supreme gentlemen Grant Mitsch is. He didn't flinch. He didn't break out in laughter. He just thought very carefully and then said, "You should have Green Island and Mabel Taylor, but that would come to \$5.50." Heck, if I could cut it a little fine on gas I could manage that and get home safely. After all I had a new VW and was getting 20-odd miles to the gallon. The big spender and his prizes were on their way.

Next spring and 27 seeds later this whole thing was on its way. The cross, of course, was 63-1, Green Island × Mabel Taylor, and a non-predominant pink selection from that lot grows in my beds today. With it, yesterday, appeared the first green point of 87-90, Pink Wing × Dailmanach. (At more than \$5. Both.) What has been picked up along the way? Well, some very practical things that could be of interest to any who may follow this fascinating trail. I can't tell you where it leads, but I can tell of some bits of gadgetry that have been helpful to me.

Once that first lot of tiny bulbs finished their first growing season (there were 25 of them), I realized I would need something to keep them in until it was time to replant. It occurred to me that the little draw-string bags that tobacco used to come in would be about right; but I didn't "roll my own" cigarettes and had no access to a source of supply. So I went to the yardage department of the local Penney's looking for something suitably sturdy and *cheap*. I had no problem finding the right thing, white nylon netting in the bridal section, but I did have a problem finding a clerk who thought I had any business being there. The netting was ever so wide and, as I recall, \$1.50 a yard. I needed that, and a ball of string, and a needle, to supply all the essentials. I cut the netting into 6" × 12" oblongs, folded them in half, stitched each along two sides, and threaded a draw string at the top. I used red string purely for fun, but it did help me see what I was doing. Those little bags were snug as might be and were large enough to hold the label identifying the bulbs handily. The only thing wrong with them was that they were tedious to make, particularly with my clumsy hand. But once the idea was fixed, a kindly friend with a sewing machine zipped them up by the dozens in no time flat. What neither she nor I knew was that those would be as serviceable 25 years later as the day they were made. Perfect ventilation, too.

Little bags that work suggest the usefulness of large bags, though there is nothing new in this. The problem is that potatoes, onions, and the like now mostly come in plastic, which doesn't work at all. On this count I'll forever be indebted to ADS member Craig Ewoltdt, now of Michigan, who once went searching for old fashioned, sturdy net bags. He found them, all right, and also found that they're as pricey as might be. Out of the question. Happily, he also found that old fashioned net bag makers make mistakes, and one of them had goofed on printing the labels. Those bags just took up his space, so the price was adjusted dramatically. Enough in fact that Craig made off with what he could carry, which was also enough for him to make a handsomely generous gift to me. Now, enough is never enough for me, because I can run out of anything; but at least I now know what to look for with net bag makers. Misprints!

Next comes the aggravating problem of keeping track of what's what. I remember the tone of dismay in one of the Grant Mitsch catalogs when he said there is no perfect plant label. Something had wandered away from its stake and was an orphan. As usual, he was right, and I don't pretend to have solved this problem more than partially. I am not now talking about

display labels. There are several good ones of those available, though likely the best are the fine, durable product from Evergreen in Cloverdale, California. I just mean labels with enough longevity to track daffodil seedlings through the long years it takes them to bloom. A piece of my problem is the associated wildlife on my property—moles, gophers, deer, opossums, and racoons. Each can work its own kind of mischief on labels—gnawing, stomping, and scattering. I latched onto the idea of having a sheet metal shop make some really sturdy stakes, and when I first described what I wanted I got a look that said, “Definitely cash in advance”. That was OK. I just needed about 2000 heavy gauge galvanized stakes about 1” by 6” that *wouldn't bend*. It doesn't take too heavy a gauge to meet that requirement. Well, the job estimate on this put it way out of line from a cost standpoint. But remember the misprints. I was initially lucky in finding a metal shop that spotted the solution to the pricing. I wasn't in any hurry to get my stakes, as long as I had them before fall. The shop had lots of odd metal scraps and an uneven workload. They were willing to use the scraps that someone else had already paid for once and to fill up their odd minutes by cutting them to nothing other than ballpark size. Not only not demanding for them, but almost pure profit. We had a deal. These take a fair amount of cleaning either with soap and water or a solvent to get rid of grease; but the final product just suits a Dymo label and will hold up in the ground for years. I've had them driven deep below soil level by the deer, but they're always there when I dig around. A recently developed flaw is that the Dymo tape doesn't seem to stick as well as it once did.

One last note has to do with a way to keep the lots of seed straight before planting. Some years ago a friend, more observant of his religious duties than I, gave me a number of boxes of envelopes measuring 2 3/4 by 5 inches, imprinted with the name of his church and the amount of the offering, and stamped with Sunday dates from 1962 and 1963. Now it may be that his church has since found a way of not rendering those neat little envelopes useless after the appointed service, but the service I've gotten out of them constitutes a tangible blessing. They just fit into a shoebox,

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which is a most convenient size to carry about the plantings. I pop the seedpods, with the string tags I use for cross labels, directly into an envelope, pop the envelopes into the box, and go on to the next lot of ripening seeds. When the light fails, I transcribe the cross and the number of pods and seeds onto the outside of the envelope, and sort them into a sequence that meets my needs. I harvest my seed as soon as it can be heard to rattle inside the pod, which is, if all goes well, well before the pod begins to dry and split. I tend to be sensitive to the impressions of passers-by who might well wonder what on earth is going on as I bend and hold a pod to my ear, tapping it to learn if it's ready. Getting down on all fours with a reading glass to search for scattered seed is rather more than I want to put them to, though I've done that, too, when needed. Sadly, I ran out of Sunday envelopes last spring.

So much for my quaint ways. It well may be that others have better or other ways to manage these small matters. Do let me and others know.

MINIATURE DAFFODILS—ANOTHER VIEW

MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Santa Clara, California*

Judging from the discussion at the Miniature Growers' Breakfast at the Columbus Convention and Mr. Erlandson's article in the last *Journal*, we seem to have the makings of a good skirmish here! A dozen years or more ago, Venice Brink took up his "scriptorial blunderbuss" in defense of poets. Today I'm going to fire the next volley into the miniature daffodil fray!

Mr. Erlandson has provided ample background on the establishment of the Approved List of Miniatures, so let's begin by noting where we agree.

First of all, no one wants to eliminate or "water down" the Approved List of Miniatures. It is, in my opinion, the best way to establish the official criteria. Measurements of flowers vary, as anyone who has compared his own flowers to those grown in Oregon will attest! But is our List so rigid that it has no room for "candidate status?" I hope not.

Seedlings under number have been eligible for the miniature classes for some time. So what happened when the raiser decides to name the flower? Under the old rules it was no longer eligible to be exhibited as a miniature. Beyond that, it also had to be commercially available before it would receive consideration. (Ask Elise Havens, and she will tell you it takes about twenty years to build up enough stock to list in her catalogue.) So the raiser had two choices—keep it under number and continue to have the pleasure of exhibiting it, or name it and hide it in a corner for twenty years! (I won't even mention the ways to circumvent the rules.)

It seems to me that the real problem was in the "commercial availability" requirement. Mr. Erlandson says that the "original assumption

of the 1963 committee was that miniature daffodils on the Approved List were 'widely grown'. What the committee said was, "...the objectives of this study were to see that all daffodils which are smaller than those considered normal for their type or class are identified, appreciated, widely grown, exhibited in fair competition, and suitably rewarded...." I read that to mean that they *wanted* them to be widely grown, not that they *had* to be widely grown to be on the list. (I entered my first flower show in 1963, and my first ADS show in 1970, so I wasn't around when Alec Gray was issuing catalogues. Some how I doubt that Bowles' Bounty, Sneezzy, Snug, Picarillo, Little Prince and Skiffle were widely grown, even in 1963.)

So what are judges to do now? Judges have the right—no, the *obligation*—to withhold any award to a Miniature Candidate—numbered or named—if they believe the flower fails to be a suitable candidate for the Approved List. And they should leave a note saying so. (I hear you—you say this will never happen. But it already has at a California show.) They can do this as long as the flower in question is a "candidate." The raiser or exhibitor, for his part, can send in a recommendation to the Miniature Committee to have the flower added to the Approved List. Once it is added to the List, judges can no longer withhold awards because they think it is too large—it is officially on the List.

Some say the hybridizer should make the call—either it is or is not a

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miniature. From my own experience, I know seedlings perform differently in differently areas, so the requirement of having three—or five as it is now—recommendations seems a valid one to me.

With the old rules, raisers of miniature daffodils were denied the pleasures of exhibiting their flowers, once named. Raisers of standard daffodils have no “commercial availability” requirements imposed upon them. This is, after all, something we do for fun, to enjoy; and what’s more fun—in daffodils—than winning with one of your own flowers? Or having someone else win with one of your flowers?

The Miniature Committee recommended the changes to the Board. Let’s try the new rules, for a few years. If they don’t work, we can change them later, but let’s not throw them out without giving them a chance. We certainly haven’t given much encouragement to our hybridizers with the old rules.

PEMBERTON HALL ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND NANCY S. WHITLOCK, *Berlin, Maryland*

May Day, Green Elf, Bullseye, Ohio, Merlin—these are the names of some of the daffodil cultivars planted as a final touch at the new entrance of Pemberton Historic Park, a 200 acre river front farm-estate in Salisbury, Maryland. This new American Daffodil Society Display Garden was planted on behalf of the Wicomico Garden Club by garden club president Mrs. Larry Early with the assistance of Mrs. Bonnie Hornung, ADS member, and Mrs. Nancy Whitlock, the American Daffodil Society Display Garden Chairman.

The bulbs were donated by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society and Whetstone Park of Columbus, Ohio, to add spring color to the new entrance planting and to become the twenty-second ADS Display, Trial, or Test Garden.

The new planting includes a specimen Pin Oak, Nellie Stevens hollies, dwarf Burford hollies, crape myrtles, and pampas grasses with an understory of coreopsis and rudbeckia. The daffodils are hybrid cultivars, new varieties chosen for their height and color and blooming time. The planting plan chosen exhibits native materials and hybrids of materials that would have been used in an eighteenth century planting.

Mrs. Hornung will serve as the ADS contact for this garden, checking on the garden and reporting annually to the Test Garden Chairman. The garden will be maintained and enlarged by the Wicomico Garden Club as an ongoing horticultural project with assistance of the Wicomico County Park District.

In addition, the garden club would like to add a mass planting of species and older varieties of daffodils within the historic park. The American Daffodil Society sponsors Display, Trial, and Test Gardens and

would like to assist with this historic planting. A public garden is one of our best ways of advertising our favorite flower and the ADS. If you have an abundance of older varieties or species that you would like to donate to this historic garden, please advise the ADS Test Garden Chairman.

The Wicomico Garden Club has chosen to donate this planting in keeping with their pledge "to beautify the entire community." With the addition of the American Daffodil Society Display Garden the entrance will exhibit color and interest with each changing season. The Wicomico Garden Club and the Central Ohio Daffodil Society are to be congratulated for their contributions to the American Daffodil Society.

YELLOW IS BEST

MARY DEL FRANK, *Nashville, Tennessee*

Mrs. Duke gave my brother some daffodil bulbs when I was in the second grade, but that was all right because I had a horse. It was two years later when Mom and Dad got into daffodils, that I needed to have some, too.

We all had our own beds with our own bulbs. Mine was the one with all the weeds—and the yellow daffodils. Everyone knows that daffodils are yellow. Mom got some that were orange and yellow. I liked those, but mine were all yellow. I think it was Dad who got the first pink one, so I got one with orange, but I liked my yellow ones best. I won the Green Ribbon with Ormeau twice—it's yellow. Maybe that's why I liked the yellow ones so much. I think it was either a large mistake on my part, or maybe the grower sent me the wrong flower, but somehow I had a white daffodil blooming in my bed! Worse than that it was a double. I showed it because I never had one like that before. I won the Green Ribbon with it, too. I liked Bridal Crown a lot after that and still do. At this point I decided that I should expand my variety of flowers. Every time my brother or I would win a blue ribbon our parents gave us \$1.00 credit to buy new bulbs, 50¢ for a red. I loved to buy new bulbs even if it did mean that I had to weed my bed to find

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room for the new ones.

I can remember going out to my bed after school. I would pick only the perfect or close to perfect—I learned that later—blooms. I used to use little white tags to label the stems before I would mist them and put them in the refrigerator. I used white tags because I would undoubtedly use the wrong pen and the ink would run where I wrote on the stems. I think it was Mrs. Allen who put us all on to using a ball point pen when writing on the stem. This worked much better.

The night before the show, we had to have shifts in the playroom to get our flowers ready. The ping pong table was not big enough for all four of us at once. (I don't know if anything would have been big enough!). I liked working with Mom better. Dad would get too tense. I had to clean my daffodils, find just the right piece of boxwood and "make my daffodil look me right in the face". At least someone told me that. It must have been good advice because I won a lot of ribbons!

Also, I used to show just the flowers that I thought were perfect. Then I heard someone in the kitchen at the show say, "The weather has really been lousy this year; I may put this one in and see how it does." I think she won something with that flower—or maybe she just won a lot in general, but from that point on I was not so quick to judge a flower out of the show if it was not "perfect". Sometimes it would work, sometimes not.

I would love to go into the show room after the judging, hoping that all my hard work had paid off and I had won some ribbons. Mostly, I think Mom and Dad were proud, too. I bought the flowers I wanted to have with my "winnings" and allowance. I kept up my own bed, sort of. (No more than I kept up my room—only when I had to). I would get my blooms together, fill out my cards, and away we would go to the show.

When I went away to school I guess you could say I was "naturalized." After that I lived in an apartment for a long time and could not have a garden. I'm starting all over now—I have more daffodils now than I had that very first year—about a dozen, I think. They are mostly yellow—except for the Bridal Crown.

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TASVENTION '88

WILLIAM H. ROESE, *Santa Rosa, California*



Yes, Rosemary, there are Tasmanian Devils, as that little critter you're holding will attest, but holding one is not highly recommended. There are wallabies, wombats, kangaroos, and enough exotic birds to jade even the most rabid bird watcher. There are glorious unspoiled deserted beaches, pristine streams and rivers (full of fish), crystal clear lakes, dark forests of tree ferns, and magnificent forests of eucalyptus (hundreds of varieties). There are breath taking mountain vistas, and equally splendid ocean and moon-scape views.

And where do we find this bit of paradise? Well, it seems that Abel Tasman did us all a great service when, in the seventeenth century, he stumbled upon, or rather sailed into,

what we now know as Tasmania. This little island state lying south of the mainland of Australia is one of the best kept secrets in the world, and one has to see and experience it to believe it.

Oh yes, there will be daffodils as well, good ones, and plenty of them. And lots of friendly people who will welcome you as only Tasmanians can. Surely Abel Tasman didn't bring any daffodil bulbs with him (what a waste for an otherwise adventurous and intelligent fellow), but someone certainly brought some, and they are really thriving under the tender, loving care of dedicated people. The yellow fever bug runs rampant in Tasmania, also.

Now if you are wondering what this is all leading up to, there is going to be a "Tasvention", as most of you are already aware, this fall in this beautiful place that I have been trying to describe.

The gentleman in charge of the "Tasvention '88 Daffodils Down Under" is Harold Cross, (254 Geilston Bay Rd., Geilston Bay, Tasmania 7015 Australia), a very personable and able person, who has worked long and hard to see to it that your stay will be as pleasant as possible, and as well organized as Harold himself. You will see daffodil shows, breathtaking scenery, and experience the warm hospitality that is a Tasmanian trade mark.

I strongly urge anyone considering the trip to jump in with both feet.

Will you have a good time? That's up to you, but if you don't, it's your own fault.

The dollar exchange rate is certainly in our favor, which makes it even more attractive. At 1.30 per U.S. dollar, one can say that the price is surely right.

Trying to describe in words the joys and wonders to be seen and experienced down under is an impossible task. So let me relate a personal experience that says it all from my point of view. When the Roeses set off to explore this wonder in September 1986, having checked to make sure our trip would coincide with daffodil time and daffodil shows, we launched our great adventure from LAX at midnight via United Air Lines non stop to Sydney, hence to Melbourne, and then by Ansett Air to Launceston. Arriving in a torrential down pour, we picked up a car and drove to our motel. Dead tired and weary after about twenty hours of flying and airport time, we checked in and were shown to our room. There we were, 13,000 miles from home, in a city we had never heard of, in a motel arranged by a travel agent who was equally ignorant. It was truly uplifting to be greeted by a vase of lovely daffodils, and a note from a person we had never met welcoming us to Tasmania and inviting us over for a "cuppa". 'Nuff said.

VICTOR MARTIN WATTS

Dr. Watts, 87, emeritus professor of Horticulture and Forestry at Arkansas University and former head of that department, died February 29 at Fayetteville.

Watts received his bachelor of science degree in 1924 from Pennsylvania State College, now Pennsylvania State University, his masters degree from the University of Wisconsin, and his Ph.D. from Cornell University.

Following his retirement in 1968 he devoted time to the cultivation of flowering bulbs, particularly daffodils, and, as a result, his home became a showplace in the spring. He was involved in cultural and breeding studies, releasing two cultivars of tomato, two cultivars of watermelon, and four cultivars of crepe myrtle.

Vic, as he was affectionately known by his many friends, was the widower of Isabel Bunten Watts. The two of them worked together with daffodils. They attended all National Daffodil Conventions and went on four World Daffodil Conventions. They always fully supported every State Daffodil Show. Victor was a past president of the Arkansas State Daffodil Society. He started Arkansas' first Daffodil Test Garden at the University. He will be sadly missed by all his Arkansas daffodil friends.

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