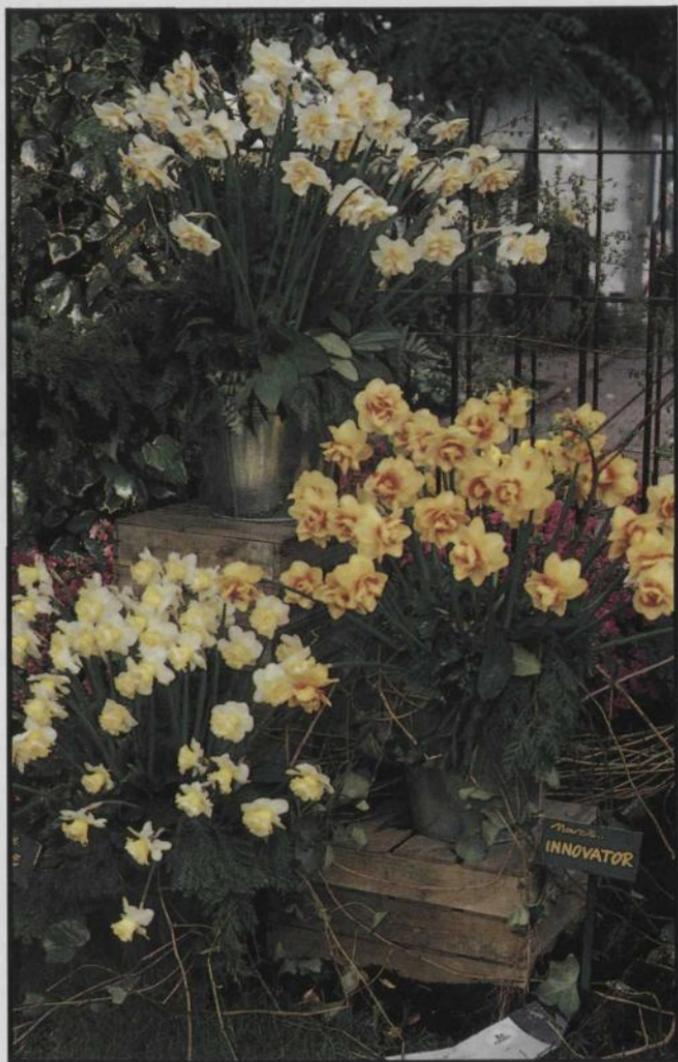


# The Daffodil Journal

VOLUME 30

NUMBER 3

MARCH 1994



AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

# The Daffodil Journal

ISSN 0011-5290

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Vol. 30

MARCH, 1994

Number 3

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*THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL* (ISSN 0011-5290) is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150-1521. Second class postage paid at Milford, OH 45150-1521.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *The Daffodil Journal*, 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150-1521.

Membership in the Society includes a subscription. \$16.00 of the dues are designated for the Journal.  
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Articles and photographs (glossy finish for black and white, transparency for color) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 4, 1994

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## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual.....	per year	\$20.00
	for three years	\$50.00
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## ADVERTISING RATES

Advertising rates for the *Journal* are as follows: full inside page, \$90.00; one-half page, \$50.00; one-quarter page, \$35.00. Prices for color advertisements available upon request. For additional information, write the Chairman of Publications, Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright.

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### COVER

Narcissus Parade, Keukenhof Gardens  
(Gripshover photo)

## THREE DAYS IN HOLLAND

**MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER**, *Milford, Ohio*

A springtime trip to Britain to see daffodils provided a perfect opportunity to also visit Holland to see even more daffodils! Ruth Pardue and I were met at Schipol Airport in Amsterdam by Wim Lemmers, who was our gracious host and tour director during our stay.

Our first stop was the library of the Dutch Bulbgrowers Association where we were introduced to Dr. Johann van Scheepen, the head librarian. Dr. van Scheepen is the registrar for daffodils and several other plant families in Holland. He and his staff were color-coding new tulips

when we arrived. Dr. van Scheepen and Mr. Lemmers had made arrangements for us to visit Keukenhof Gardens where we were received by the Director, Dr. Henk Koster. As our arrival was some three hours later than we anticipated, we were kindly allowed to stay and enjoy the gardens after the closing hour until dark.

Everything you may have heard about Keukenhof Gardens is true. It is a floral spectacle unmatched anywhere. There were perfectly manicured beds of tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, fritillarias, and other small bulbs in an amazing array of colors. The grounds now cover some 70 acres, and are only open eight or nine weeks in the spring. We went first to the Queen Beatrix Pavilion where the indoor Narcissus Parade was in progress. There are various flower "Parades" held indoors in case Mother Nature has not cooperated to provide outdoor bloom at the right time. Here the pots and flats of daffodils were arranged artistically showing off some of the new as well as some old reliable cultivars. Andalusia was much in evidence, as was a new registration, Innovator 4 Y-O from Ambergate x Tahiti. After enjoying the indoor Parade, we spent the next several hours wandering the gardens in the evening light. There were beds of Pipit, Hawera, tulips of every hue, and tall Crown Imperial fritillarias used as accents in the center of the beds. In one area, huge rhododendrons served as a backdrop for the flowering bulbs. Around every turn, there was another marvelous sight. The layout of the bulb beds changes from year to year; what was grass this year will likely be a flower bed next year. We left as the light was fading to have dinner in an excellent Indian restaurant.

While Northern Ireland had been cold and damp, in Holland it was warm and sunny which was fine for the visitors, but growers were dismayed because the flowers would not last as long. In the morning, we had the opportunity to wander through Wim's fields. Wim's house is surrounded by bulb fields, with the road running on top of the dike which separates the various polders (low areas reclaimed from the sea). He has one field of bulbocodium growing alongside his house, and as we drove around Holland, he pointed out several other fields of bulbocodium to show us that the species were not being collected from the wild and sold. He had another field near Keukenhof of the cultivar Changing Colours, so named because it opens a creamy yellow and becomes white.

Crop rotation is practiced rigidly. All bulbs are dug every year and replanted in a field which had different bulbs there the year before. Daffodils may be planted where tulips grew this year, and the tulips might go where hyacinths had been. Growers trade their acreage from year to year. Plant health is extremely important. Bulbs are removed at the first sign of disease. If a grower suffers extensive damage, he may get some reimbursement from the bulb growers association — I guess a form of insurance.



Gardens at the Keukenhof

GRIPSHOVER

Our host, Wim Lemmers, had arranged for us to visit several of the growers, and so next we set out to the garden of Karel van der Veek, and then on to the north of Holland and Jan Pennings.

As we drove to Karel van der Veek's, we saw growers deadheading the tulips, which seemed a shame to us, but apparently that is why we get such good results from first year down tulip bulbs. At Karel's we saw some lovely *triandrus* seedlings of his own raising, and some of Brent Heath's seedlings being grown on. We also saw an unusual double, Hardy Lee, which had a double row of perianth petals, and a trumpet filled with petaloids. Karel has small stocks of many, many cultivars growing in a display area, and it was good to see some of the newer American things being grown as well.

After enjoying Karel's hospitality, we went along the North Coast of Holland to Breezand to visit Jan and Ans Pennings, where Ans had a delightful supper waiting for us. Here we saw the modern operation Jan runs. One huge building houses mechanized sorting equipment and all the other equipment necessary to run a first class operation. In the fields surrounding the house and buildings was the biggest field of Verona I've ever seen! Jan grows all kinds of bulbs, and the fields were spectacular. Here we saw a bloom on a seedling of Janis Ruksans which looked a bit like Tripartite — except it was white with a yellow eye. I only hope it is as quick to increase as Tripartite! Other modern hybrids were growing at Jan's in small numbers. Newer cultivars are finding their way into the Dutch pipeline. In talking with both Karel and Jan, we were told that the growers have no control about the marketing of their bulbs. The growers sell to the marketing people so that growers have no control over the names which may appear in catalogs, and often don't even know which catalog their bulbs may be in. We came away with the feeling that the Dutch growers are adamant about the health of their bulbs, and that they are interested in growing the newer cultivars. With new propagation techniques, more modern cultivars will soon be following Jetfire and Pipit and others into the mass market.

As an added treat before leaving, Jan took us to see an interesting sight. To celebrate Queen Juliana's birthday (several days hence) people make wonderful, larger than life, floral tableaus. Jan took us to see last year's winner working on this year's display. A tableau about fifteen feet tall was being worked on. Individual hyacinth blossoms were being pinned on to the background which had been painted. It was a tribute to a famous ballerina and showed swans and the ballerina. The tableaus are erected along the streets when completed for everyone to see.

On our last morning in Holland, Wim took us to the Almeer Flower Auction. This huge building encompasses an area nearly the size of 100 football fields! All manner of flowers and plants are brought in overnight, and by noon the next day the building is empty again. The



GRIPSHOVER

### Almeer Flower Auction

plant material goes around on a “trolley” into a room where the buyers sit in the balcony. Any remarks about quality are recorded on documents which accompany the flowers on the trolley. This information is shown on giant auction clocks; the clock runs from the highest price to the lowest, and the buyer stops the clock when it reached the price he wants to pay. The trolley leaves the room (actually it hardly ever stops — just goes along slowly) and the flowers are put directly onto the buyer’s cart and then to the pick up area. It was amazing.

We left Holland feeling overwhelmed by all the flowers we had seen, but we also felt confident that the growers were doing their very best to assure top quality bulbs. More modern cultivars are coming, and that will be good for everyone. Our thanks go to all our Dutch friends for making our stay — though short — so memorable.

### THE DAFFODILL SOCIETY



was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

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 £15.00 for three years (optional); payment by STERLING International Money Order please to:

Hon. Don Barnes, Secretary, 32 Montgomery Ave., Sheffield, S7 1NZ, England

## ALERT TO CHANGES IN THE U.S. CUSTOMS LAWS

**RICHARD FRANK, JR.**, *Nashville, Tennessee*

Last September, upon returning home, my wife and I found a notice in our mail box informing us that a parcel subject to customs duties and addressed to us had arrived and could be picked up at our local post office. Our local post office is some miles from our house. As I approached the post office rain (which I suspect emanated from Washington, D.C.) commenced and continued until I had parked at the post office, exited my automobile, and become thoroughly wet. Upon inquiry at the post office for my parcel, I was informed, that a package of daffodil bulbs from Northern Ireland had been received and that there was due and owing to our government duty in the amount of \$8.30 together with a postal handling fee of \$3.40 to compensate our postal service for their efforts and inconvenience in handling the parcel. No provision was made for my inconvenience or for my semi-drowned condition. I was further informed that the postal authorities were not interested in any protest which I might have made, but that my only option was either to pay the total amount due or to leave the parcel. I paid.

We have received narcissus bulbs regularly over a period of years from the United Kingdom as have numerous other growers. The shipping documents, attached in duplicate by the shipper, set forth that the shipment was exempt from U.S. duty under tariff #125/15. Following the example of red blooded Americans everywhere. I wrote to my congressmen.

Shortly thereafter, I received a call from the supervisory customs inspector of the Customs Service in Miami, Florida. He had received inquiries from two congressmen. He was perturbed. Nonetheless, he explained to me that under the harmonized tariff schedule of the United States, under subheading 0601.10.60, narcissus bulbs were subject to a tariff of \$2.10 for each 1,000 bulbs. He was unable to determine how a tariff for approximately 4,000 bulbs was applied to our quite small box containing, in fact, less than 15 bulbs. Subsequently, I received a formal communication from the Customs Service advising that the proper duty to be imposed upon the shipment was \$.03 and that the balance would be refunded to me. The postal service charge of \$3.40 for the collection of the \$.03 duty could not be refunded.

As a taxpayer, I am less than pleased at not only the inconvenience to me in going through the customs procedure for a payment of \$.03

but also, and especially, for the manpower that was expended by our government for a \$.03 duty. I must agree with Vice-President Gore that the government needs to be reinvented. I am following this matter up with my congressman (who happens to be a distant cousin) in an effort to obtain *de minimus* treatment for the bulb shipments which we amateur hobbyists receive from overseas. In fairness to the Customs Service, I must say that we received several other packages of bulbs which had not been intercepted or levied upon by the Custom Service.

Until something can be done, if at all, to rectify this situation, I would suggest that all shipments of narcissus bulbs into the United States contain a clear marking of the number of bulbs. It would be hoped that a customs inspector, upon being informed that a package had, for instance, 15 bulbs, would realize the sheer foolishness of imposing a \$.03 duty.

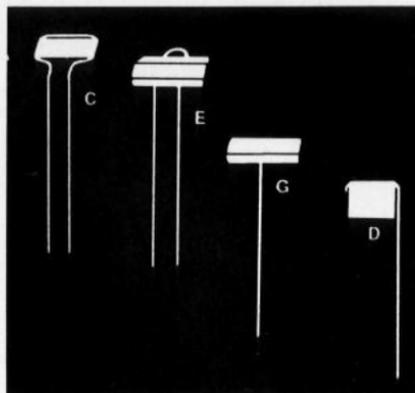
In the meantime we can only hope.

## WINTER WORK: THINGS TO LOOK FOR AND DO

**W.T. HALL**, Cambridge, New Zealand

(From *The National Daffodil Society (Inc.)* Volume 10, Number 2.)

The winter months are generally the time for staying indoors in front of a blazing fire, watching TV or catching up on some reading. Not much is happening out in the garden. Growth is non-existent or slow. However, the daffodils will be coming away. Allowing weeds to grow in amongst show daffodils is not the best. They harbour snails and slugs and compete with the daffodils for soil nutrients. There is only one herbicide available that can be used on daffodils once the shoots have appeared. It is called Tribunal and would only be available in commercial quantities as it is used for controlling weeds in onion crops.



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The only other alternative is to hand weed. Wait until the spears are well up and the rows can be easily seen because damage caused to emerging foliage by nails or forks can cause problems with fungous attacks. Weather conditions and the presence of spores can also lead to the outbreak of fungous diseases like *Stagonospora*, where new foliage is discoloured and further down the leaves there are brown spots. Foliage protection from this and other fungous diseases of foliage and flower can be obtained by maintaining a spray programme alternating Benomyl (Benlate) with Mancozeb. It has been found with trial work that much better control is achieved by this alternating of the sprays.

Foliage which emerges yellow and very distorted is often the sign of basal rot in the bulb below. There is only one thing you can do. Carefully dig the bulb out with any soil around the neck and basal plate. Consign it to the rubbish bag or burn it completely in a fire. If the bulb was bought that season from a grower, it would pay to write immediately to the supplier and point out the loss, especially if no adjacent bulbs show signs of similar damage.

Another problem, that will not immediately manifest itself, will be virus. Actually there is quite a list of viruses that can and do attack daffodils. (Dr. Snazelle in his articles states that there are 17 or 18 that are known to infect *Narcissus*). Of course some of these are not very common, but there is one common one which is called the *Narcissus Yellow Stripe Virus*. It will start becoming noticeable once the foliage is well up and it is spread from plant to plant by aphids. As the weather warms up the typical symptoms of conspicuous yellow stripes in the foliage will become more evident as more aphids will be on the wing.\*

Daffodil growers are a little divided on what to do about virus. Some growers pull out any bulbs that show the slightest yellow striping in the foliage. Others feel that as most daffodils show some signs of it, it is a bit pointless digging out the bulbs. Virus can also confuse the grower. There might be no sign of it in the foliage and yet the petals of the flowers will be striped. One season the foliage and/or the flowers will be affected and another season the same bulbs won't. This is most commonly seen in lemon toned flowers, which include the reverse bicolours. Daydream is a good example of a cultivar that sends conflicting messages. One season a high proportion of Daydream flowers will be affected and the following season only a few will be striped. Another thing that is hard to explain is why, when the bulbs are planted out in grass and left to naturalize, the virus seems to disappear or be hardly noticeable.

\* If in doubt about stripe or freeze damage, cut a piece of leaf, hold up to the light. Stripe will appear watery where as freeze damage does not have a "clear" appearance.

If you have a small show collection and you get the odd bulb with foliage that is distinctly striped it would pay to dig the affected bulbs out immediately and destroy them. Virus undisputedly weakens daffodils and if you want to achieve the highest standards with your expensive collection it is better to rogue out any baddies as soon as stripe becomes evident. However, be a little more hesitant if some form of mottling or striping affects a large proportion of previously healthy bulbs. This could be caused by the combined effects of the weather and fertiliser which has resulted in a temporary imbalance in the plant.

If in doubt consult a more seasoned grower — assuming that one is available to you. I cannot guarantee that he or she will be able to give you a definitive answer though!

If you are growing daffodils just for pleasure your approach to virus will most probably be somewhat different to that of a person growing purely for exhibition. It should be remembered that the viruses that attack daffodils also affect things like tulips, crocuses, irises and the like. Therefore, if you are growing daffodils in association with these sorts of bulbs, virus could be a problem if infected bulbs are imported. In many cases infected daffodils will keep flowering for years, but once any become weakened and very shy to flower, they are best dug out and replaced with new, more reliable things.

Two other pests much more visible to the human eye are the common garden snail and slug. While you might be tempted to delay using any control measures until the first sign of damage appear, this is not the best policy. Now that the environment is damp and cool, slug and snail numbers will be building up and these pests will be out in force on relatively mild, damp winter evenings. It is better to get the populations under control now, rather than wait until the flowers are starting to appear.

Use Blitzem or Mesurol. Snails and slugs are naturally attracted to places which are cool, damp and relatively dark and protected from the eyes of predators during daylight hours. You can use this to your advantage by providing such places close to your daffodil patch and laying the baits there. There is a host of things you can use. Uprturned ice-cream containers with a hole cut in one side, clay pipes, pieces of corrugated iron or fibrolite, upturned broken plant pots. These serve a two fold function. They are attractive to the snails and slugs and they also protect the poisonous baits from the rain. If you don't like using the baits, it is still sensible to lay these unbaited traps out and lift them once in a while and apply a bit of gumboot to the pests harboured beneath.

It also pays to keep tall grass and weeds away from your daffodil beds. They will be a primary source of supply of these two pests. If your beds have a border of pasture, place traps along the border.

If all these measures fail and you start to find flowers being damaged, you can protect individual flowers by staking and tying them and then tying a nice wad of cotton wool around the stake and stem. It would pay to cover the flower as well (you most probably will have done so, to protect the flower from the rain — or worse still hail) because the cotton wool will only work if it is dry. A little bait sprinkled on the ground immediately around the foliage will give added protection.

Remember that daffodils like plenty of moisture throughout the growing season, and especially once the foliage is up. If you don't get much rainfall during the main period of growth, it would pay to irrigate. This applies also to the period after flowering. Once the foliage starts to yellow, discontinue. Conversely they don't like to be waterlogged. Provide drainage if the beds get waterlogged after excessive rain.

## BULLETIN BOARD

### SURVEY RESULTS

Results of the recent questionnaire which was sent to all members are listed below. Over 440 of you responded, and I think that is a very good response, indeed. Thank you for replying, and many, many thanks for the thoughtful comments and suggestions you added in answering the questions on the reverse. All your comments have been collated and sent to the Long Range Planning Committee and the Chairmen of the Task Forces. They will have much to think about.

Some of you mentioned that you thought a membership brochure would be useful. As a coincidence, we have just printed a new brochure, and if any of you would like some to distribute when you speak to garden clubs, or to place at a botanic garden near you, or in stores where bulbs are sold in the fall, please write me. (Remember, the survey was anonymous, so I don't have names of those who would like them.) The brochures were sent to all shows listed in the December *Journal*, so there's no need to write asking for them for your show.

There seems to be confusion regarding any ADS connection with local groups. There is none. Actually, ADS does not put on any show; it's the local society which puts on the show. If they want ADS ribbons — which are free — then there are certain rules and requirements, and then they have an "ADS-Approved" show. Perhaps we could stretch a point and say the annual show is put on by the ADS (since funds come from convention registrations), although it is really put on by

whatever local group is hosting the convention. Judging schools are not sponsored by ADS either. Local societies ask to host schools, and ADS will provide the training. You don't have to be an ADS member to attend these schools, but if you want to take the exams to become an "ADS Accredited Judge," then you must be an ADS member.

Public plantings, which many of you suggested, are also done by local groups. Individual ADS members might contribute bulbs, but it's the local group which makes the arrangements for planting and care. One of the best public daffodil gardens is at Whetsone Park in Columbus, Ohio, and is sponsored by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society. All the bulbs are labeled, and it's very educational. ADS members from around the world have sent bulbs for planting there. Members in other areas are encouraging roadside plantings of daffodils, and this is great, too, but it takes the local groups or individuals to get local projects going. ADS members will be glad to help where they can, if they know about your project. (Membership lists are available from the executive directors' office if you need to get the names of other ADS members in your area.) Why not let the rest of us know what you're doing?

	#1 agree strongly	#2 agree somewhat	#3 neutral			
	#4 disagree somewhat	#5 disagree strongly				
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	Total
1. Daffodil shows are very important to me.	196	102	69	27	17	411
2. The National Convention and Show are among the strengths of the ADS.	202	92	88	16	4	402
3. There is a tendency in the ADS to over-emphasize shows.	66	116	77	67	84	410

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4. The gardener who is not interested in showing is ignored by the ADS.	<b>73</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>410</b>
5. The ADS <i>Journal</i> is very important to me.	<b>279</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>427</b>
6. <i>Journal</i> writing and pictures are generally of high quality and interest.	<b>266</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>417</b>
7. There are not enough items of interest to non-specialist gardeners in the <i>Journal</i> .	<b>98</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>401</b>
8. Three (insteads of the current four) issues of the <i>Journal</i> would be enough.	<b>64</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>422</b>
9. Many ADS members are very knowledgeable about daffodil cultivars and culture.	<b>261</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>417</b>
10. Many ADS members are skilled gardeners able to integrate daffodils into landscapes.	<b>200</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>407</b>
11. The ADS should do a better job of educating novices and average gardeners.	<b>172</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>415</b>
12. More aid and encouragement in growing and showing should be given to novices.	<b>199</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>416</b>
13. Friendships made and maintained over time are one of the strongest reasons to belong to the American Daffodil Society.	<b>171</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>415</b>
14. ADS membership bring spleasure and fun.	<b>225</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>422</b>

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15. Newcomers to the ADS often feel shut out or not welcomed by older members.	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>385</b>
16. Promoting scientific research should be high priority of the ADS.	<b>86</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>412</b>
17. ADS publications and others offered in the <i>Journal</i> are important to me.	<b>195</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>421</b>
18. The ADS should offer for sale in catalogs or at shows, tools, gifts, novelties, note cards, and other items of interest to daffodil growers.	<b>119</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>413</b>
19. Regional services and activities such as newsletters and fall meetings are satisfactory at present. Please indicate your region.	<b>109</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>372</b>
20. I feel I receive good value for my ADS dues.	<b>244</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>410</b>
21. The ADS does not do enough to promote daffodil growing to the general public.	<b>121</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>413</b>
22. Election of ADS officers needs to be changed to get more input from members.	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>379</b>
23. There should be closer affiliation between local daffodil groups and the ADS.	<b>103</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>402</b>
24. Regional Vice-Presidents and Directors should have more and clearly defined duties.	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>366</b>
25. Membership in the ADS must be made more valuable to average gardeners.	<b>164</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>395</b>

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- |   |            |            |            |           |            |            |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 26. Advertisements in a range of magazines such as <i>Horticulture</i> or <i>The New Yorker</i> , would be worth trying in order to secure new members. | <b>133</b> | <b>145</b> | <b>86</b>  | <b>25</b> | <b>18</b>  | <b>407</b> |
| 27. Different classes of membership, such as "institutional" and "corporate," should be offered.  | <b>67</b>  | <b>99</b>  | <b>167</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>30</b>  | <b>396</b> |
| 28. The ADS should realize its only real appeal is to those interested in showing blooms, and stop trying to interest others.                           | <b>11</b>  | <b>32</b>  | <b>32</b>  | <b>79</b> | <b>247</b> | <b>401</b> |
| 29. I would be interested in considering ways to benefit the ADS through a bequest in my will.  | <b>12</b>  | <b>30</b>  | <b>172</b> | <b>40</b> | <b>119</b> | <b>373</b> |
| 30. The ADS should seek corporate and/or government grants for worthwhile projects.   | <b>105</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>59</b>  | <b>398</b> |
| 31. It is important to plan for the long-term financial stability of the ADS.   | <b>249</b> | <b>108</b> | <b>50</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>2</b>   | <b>415</b> |
| 32. Ties between the ADS and universities and corporations should be considered.  | <b>118</b> | <b>142</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>14</b>  | <b>397</b> |

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK

Our mailbox brings us promotional materials from time to time which might be of interest to a wider audience. One such recent item is deerskin or goatskin garden gloves. Another comes from the RHS. It seems the RHS is beginning a series of Collectors' Plates, and the first offering, Plate No. 1 (1993) is of "Winter Flowers" and shows iris, viola, witch hazel, and winter jasmine, with a border of variegated ivy and holly. It sells for £45 plus £4.50 postage and packing. New member Deborah Samuels has sent us a catalog from Bernardaud listing Limoges porcelain. the Borghese pattern shows two daffodils with other fruit and flowers on many pieces. One daffodil appears to be a five-petalled *N. jonquilla*, and the other looks like a miniature trumpet, again with five petals, although the sixth could be hiding behind the trumpet. Contact the office for further information.

Daffodil season is upon us in some areas as you reads this. Hopefully you have ordered materials needed for your show. If not, please do so immediately, and keep in mind that the Executive Director's presence is required at the Board meeting in Oregon, and the ADS office will be closed from March 17 to March 28.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Executive Director*

## NEW AND REVISED ADS SLIDE PROGRAMS

I am pleased to announce that a new ADS slide program titled **Birds and Their Daffodil Namesakes** will become available for rent in April. This program was prepared by Peggy Macneale who, in addition to being a daffodil grower, is also a birdwatcher and excellent writer. The program consists of thirty-nine pairs of slides with one member of each pair showing a bird and the other member showing the daffodil bearing the same name. You need not know anything about birds or daffodils to show this program; just read Peggy's fine script and advance the slides where the script indicates. This program is not intended to teach you about birds or daffodils; it is a fun program suitable for use after meetings or dinners. This will become program number 8 in the ADS rental collection, replacing the **Classification and Color Coding** program which is no longer in demand.

Program number 1, **Show Winners**, has been updated to show 1993 winners. In addition to all the winners at the national show in Nashville, the program includes slides of the gold, mini-gold, white, and mini-white winners from the local shows in La Canada, Walnut Creek, Fortuna, Albany, Tacoma, Conway, Hernando, Baltimore, Chambersburg, Chillicothe, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Dublin. I thank Tommy Dunn, Cindy Crawley, Tom Stettner, and Peter Oliver for donating slides and making this year's show winners program the most broadly representative to date.

— KIRBY W. FONG, *Slides Chairman*

## ADDITIONAL JUDGING SCHOOL

### COURSE I

April 11, 1994

Ashland, Virginia

**Catherine M. Gillespie**, *Chairman*

260 Piedmont Street • Orange, Virginia 22960

—NAOMI LIGGETT, *Chairman*

Please refer to the *December Journal*, pages 88 and 89, for other schools.

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

**11 September, 1993. Washington Duke Hotel, Durham, North Carolina**

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held with 37 Directors and one guest present. President Ezell presided and Secretary Pardue recorded.

President Ezell called the meeting to order. He thanked Elise Olsen for hosting the meeting. He congratulated Mary Lou Gripshover for receiving the Peter Barr Trophy in England. He announced that nominations for the ADS Gold and Silver Medals had been solicited in the *Journal*.

Secretary Pardue moved that the minutes of the Spring 1993 Board of Director's meeting be approved, seconded by Cathy Riley, motion carried.

**TREASURER'S REPORT:** Treasurer Joe Stettinius reported that The Society was in good shape and the proposed budget would be discussed under the finance committee report.

**REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS:** Reports were received from the following Regions: New England, Northeast, Middle Atlantic, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, and Pacific.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** Executive Director Gripshover's report was distributed with the meeting agenda. She announced that a letter was received from Sir Frank Harrison in appreciation for the ADS Gold Medal.

## REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS.

**AWARDS:** Bob Spotts reported that it had been a remarkable year with 37 shows being held with 33,347 blooms exhibited. The average blooms per show were 901. The largest show in the U.S.A. was held in Baltimore, MD with 2,028 blooms.

**JOURNAL:** Editor Kitty Frank asked that board members seek writers for the *Journal*. She would like to have articles on good doers and articles by people who are interested in growing but not particularly showing. She also requested that every board member should write for the *Journal* during their term.

**FINANCE:** Treasurer Joe Stettinius reported that the Society finances continue to be strong despite lower membership. He presented the budget with three items in the capital fund for approval.

1. Reprinting the *Show and Grow*. The cost would be in the neighborhood of \$2,000. We should write off \$1,200 for the cost of the old copies. Jane Moore moved that we print 1000 to 1500 copies of *Show and Grow* and write off \$1200 on the old remaining copies. Seconded by Delia Bankhead. Motion carried.

2. A request from the proposed next editor for a product to make articles more camera ready was deferred until after the next editor knows future needs.

3. A need to buy an upgrade accounting software package was discussed. Lee Kitchens moved that the upgrade package be purchased, seconded by Susan Raybourne. Motion carried.

A motion to approve the 1994 proposed budget was made by Stan Baird, seconded by Helen Link. Motion carried.

A motion to give the Executive Director a \$1,000 bonus for 1993 was made by Marilyn Howe, seconded by Steve Vinisky, motion carried.

The 1993 Nashville Convention realized a \$426 surplus. A motion was made by Delia Bankhead to move this \$426 from the general fund to the Convention Surplus Fund, seconded by Kitty Frank, motion carried.

The treasurer suggested that the officers should not remain in office for ever, and he plans to step down in the near future. The need for training prospective treasurers was discussed.

**JUDGES AND SCHOOLS:** Naomi Liggett announced that six schools and refreshers were held and Make-up exams were given to six students. There are four schools and refreshers planned. Currently there are 212 accredited judges, 31 student judges and 44 accredited judges retired. She also reported that the 1992 National Show in

Columbus, Ohio, received Award of Merit for Plant Society from the National Council of Garden Clubs.

**MEMBERSHIP:** Delia Bankhead reported that a new membership brochure is ready. A motion to print 5,000 copies for \$1,013 was made by Mary Lou Gripshover, seconded by Cathy Riley, motion carried.

Ms. Bankhead also announced the new Daffodil Primer slide program, which should be an enticement for new members, is available. Mr. Wim Lemmers sent bulbs of 'Segovia' for new members. These were given to RVPs for distribution.

**MINIATURES:** Nancy Wilson announced that the increased interest in miniature daffodils has led to the expansion of the awards offered at shows. She also indicated that her committee is attempting to place more cultivars on the approved list. Photographs of miniatures are being pursued by Kirby Fong and a documentary library is being formed. (See December 1993 *Journal* pp 93-6.)

**PUBLICATIONS:** Kitty Frank announced that the advertising prices remain unchanged.

**RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ENDOWMENT FUND:** Report received after meeting. Julius Wadekamper reported that: The committee for the Wister Award proposes the daffodil Ceylon for the 1994 Wister Award.

**ROUND ROBINS:** Leslie Anderson reported that most of the round robins are moving. She indicated that the Hybridizer's Robin stalled but has resumed, and the Southeast Robin is in need of new members.

**SHOW REPORTER:** Leone Low announced that her report will be in the September *Journal*.

**SLIDE PROGRAM:** Kirby Fong described the new *Birds and Their Daffodil Namesakes* slide program proposed by Peggy Macneale. There are 39 pairs of slides of birds and the daffodils which bear the same name. He reported that the Daffodil Primer is ready for production. He also reported that slides of miniatures are being prepared and may be available in Portland.

**SPECIES CONSERVATION:** Steve Vinisky reported that the committee recommends that the ADS consider:

1. ADS implement a seed exchange program to commence in 1997.
2. ADS undertake a genetic Seed Bank for long range maintenance of daffodil seed This would begin after a successful seed exchange program is in place.
3. Species in shows. ADS obtain input from the membership, comprehensive information from international sources and for the present refer handling of the matter to the Miniature Committee.
4. Publishing of a *Miniature and Species Daffodil Handbook*. The Miniature, Publications and Species committees should submit an outline and budget to the Fall 1994 Board meeting.
5. Establishment of a standing committee for Species Conservation with international representation that would be a clearinghouse for all information on species.

### UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Financing the Daffodil Primer slide programs. Delia Bankhead moved the Daffodil Primer slides be funded from the general fund for 30 sets of slides to sell for \$50 each. Seconded by Nancy Wilson, motion carried.

### The Lavender Ribbon.

Motion to reconsider the matter was made by Helen Link, seconded by Bob Spotts, motion carried.

Mary Lou Gripshover made a motion that:

Effective with the 1994 National Show, establish two new classes for five-stem collections of miniature daffodils. (These classes are in addition to the current class for five stems, one each from any division(s).)

- ★ five stems, each a different hybrid cultivar, including seedlings
- ★ five stems, each from a different division

Award the Lavender Ribbon to the best of winners from the three classes. Seconded by Nancy Wilson, motion carried.

### NEW BUSINESS

President Ezell announced that Long Range Planning is to be implemented. The Executive committee will be the overseer and four Task Forces with sub committees will be set up. There will be a questionnaire to all members. The Executive Committee examined the Mission Statement and Goals we have been operating under.

A motion to suspend the rules in order to take action on a Mission Statement was made by Kitty Frank, seconded by Mary Lou Gripshover, motion carried.

A motion to adopt the following Mission Statement and add items 9 and 10 to the Goals was made by Lee Kitchen, seconded by Delia Bankhead:

1. To actively promote, in a variety of ways, and increase public awareness and appreciation of the daffodil as an important plant.
2. To embrace all types of daffodil hobbyists, and to continually recruit new daffodil enthusiasts in order to maintain a healthy organization. To create more daffodil hobbyists of all kinds.
3. To serve gardeners' need to learn more about all aspects of growing daffodils.
4. To actively encourage improvements in daffodil breeding by both amateur and professional breeders.
5. To create more public exhibits of daffodils, both shows and public plantings.
6. To provide information interchange among daffodil enthusiasts, and to serve as a conduit for information between isolated groups, both nationally and internationally. To document daffodil information to prevent its loss.
7. To set standards for daffodil shows and judges; to continue to improve the quality of judging in shows.
8. To provide registration of new cultivars, and to work with international authorities on matters of daffodil classification.
9. To provide financial security consistent with all tax laws pertaining to 501 (c) organizations.
10. To promote and encourage scientific research on the genus *Narcissus*.

Motion carried.

The following Task Forces and chairpersons were named.

Membership - Bob Spotts

Governance - Stan Baird

Products/Services/Marketing - Steve Vinisky

Development - Bill Pannill

These task forces will present for action by the Board their findings at the Fall 1994 board meeting. These proposals will then be ready for the membership acceptance. The board approved the establishment of these committees and chairpersons.

A number of changes in awards were presented by Awards Chairman Bob Spotts, which were acted on as follows:

Bob Spotts moved, Nancy Wilson seconded —

Effective with the 1994 Show Season, establish and offer a new ADS Award for miniature daffodils, the Miniature Bronze Ribbon. The Miniature Bronze Ribbon is for five vases of three stems of miniature daffodils, from no fewer than three divisions. This Award is to be awarded at Regional and National shows only.  
Motion carried.

Delia Bankhead moved, Mary Lou Gripshover seconded —

Eliminate the single-stem seedling classes for standard and for miniature daffodils from the seedling section of the National Show Schedule, effective with the Spring 1994 National Show.  
Motion carried.

Nancy Wilson moved, Jaydee Ager seconded —

For the 1994 National Show only, include in the schedule a class for five stems of standard daffodils of intermediate size from Divisions 1,2,3,4,11. (Blooms from cultivars which are normally between 1½" and 3" in diameter.) The winner is to be eligible for the Purple Ribbon.

Motion carried.

A motion to move North Carolina from the Southeast Region to the Middle Atlantic Region was brought to the floor. Laura Lee Ticknor moved that it be resolved that:

North Carolina be removed from the Southeast Region and merged into the Middle Atlantic Region and that the incumbent members of the Board of Directors residing in North Carolina shall continue to serve in their present capacity for the remainder of their term as additional directors of the Middle Atlantic Region. Article VIII Section 1e would be amended to include North Carolina. Seconded by Elise Olsen. Motion carried.

Second Vice President Jaydee Ager reported on locations of future conventions: The Maryland Society, 1996, in Baltimore; The Central Mississippi Daffodil Society, 1997, in Jackson; The Virginia Daffodil Society with the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, April 9 - 11, 1998, Richmond, Virginia; The Northern California Daffodil Society, 2000, in San Francisco.

In response to the RHS request for action concerning changes of certain daffodils in Division 10, Mary Lou Gripshover suggested that the ADS respond that while it has no official position, we encourage all ADS members to correspond with the RHS in regard to the request. A motion by Steve Vinisky to this effect was made, seconded by Kitty Frank. Motion carried.

Rod Armstrong reported that a change in the name of Southwest region is requested.

A motion to suspend the rules in order to consider the request was made by Leone Low, seconded by Naomi Liggett. Motion carried.

Mr. Armstrong moved: Be it resolved that the ADS Region consisting of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Western Tennessee, New Mexico and Texas and formerly called the Southwest Region is now hereby designated the Southern Region. Seconded by Cathy Riley. Motion approved.

A request from Miniature Committee Chairman Nancy Wilson was made that the Rule 5 for adding miniatures to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures be changed as follows:

5. As an integral part of the recommendation, one of the growers, the sponsor, must complete a simple, comprehensive form outlining performance characteristics as the candidate grows under his/her conditions. A photograph with a metric ruler of the foliage and flower of the candidate as it grows must be submitted with the application for approval for miniature status and addition to the approved list. The other two growers must submit to the Chairman written recommendations in support of the candidate. The cultivar will then be added to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures

Moved by Jaydee Ager, seconded by Delia Bankhead. Motion carried.

Regarding rules for daffodil shows, a motion by Bob Spotts, seconded by Rod Armstrong was made as follows:

When appropriate in the Judges' view, Standard and Miniature classes can be subdivided according to flower size. The subdivision should include at least five entries. All entries bearing the same name must be in the same subdivision. The motion was tabled and referred to the Awards Committee.

There being no further business, an adjournment motion was made by Louisa Conrad, seconded by Pauline Dickerson. Carried.

—RUTH PARDUE, Recording Secretary

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## QUESTIONS OF CLASSIFICATION AND IDENTITY 1994

SALLY KINGTON, *International Daffodil Registrar*

Your help is again requested with certain questions of classification and identity raised by the RHS Narcissus Classification Advisory Committee. This year, to questions about particular cultivars are added questions about the content of Division 6 and the subdivisions of Division 11.

If you have any observations or information, please contact The International Daffodil Registrar, The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE (telephone 071-834 4333; fax 071-630 6060).

If you can spare blooms, please send them to The Narcissus and Tulip Committee, who will be meeting at The Royal Horticultural Society on 22 February, 15 March, 12 April and 24 May 1994.

Please keep these enquiries in mind for next season if they have arrived too late for some of the earlier flowering daffodils. Please keep them for next season anyway if you are in the southern hemisphere.

**NB:** Measurements and colours required are those of *mature blooms*.

**Eaton Song** 12 Y-OOY (Tuggle 1973? Rosewarne 1989)

Is the corona code right? There is a discrepancy between the registrants' OOO and some growers' recent experience of YYO or even Y.

**Edward Buxton** 3 Y-OOR (Sandys-Winsch, pre-1932)

Is the corona code right? The discrepancy is between the OOR reported by Rosewarne Experimental Horticultural Station and the YOO or YYO of the 1933 award description.

**Haka** Not registered 2 Y-(Wm Jackson, Jr., pre-1960)

Is the division right? What is the corona code? Division 2 is from the ADS Data Bank, but a Division 1 flower of the same name appears in early Jackson catalogues. The Div. 1 flower is described as all yellow.

**Pidget** 9 W-GYY (Mrs. Richardson) Mrs. Richardson 1976

Is the corona code right? The registered GYY does not tally with American experience of bulbs from the registrant herself that have a red-rimmed corona that would be coded GYR.

**Tekapo** 2 O-O (Gibson) Hyde 1951

Is the corona code right? In its New Zealand homeland, and in Ireland where stock has been had from New Zealand, the flower is self-orange. In England, however, the corona has recently been coming yellow, flushed orange only at base, ie O-OYY.

**White Butterfly 2 W-W** (Brodie) Brodie 1940

Is the division right? There have been reports both from Latvia and from Canada that the flower is a split-corona of the papillon type, with the corona and perianth segments alternate to each other, ie 11b.

**Windhover 3 W-GYR** (Jerrel) Jerrel 1987

Is the division right? The registered Div. 3 is based on perianth segments 38 mm long and corona 12. However, in exhibition in England recently, the division has been 2, with the perianth 42 mm long and the corona 15.

**W.P. Milner 1 W-W** (Backhouse, pre-1869)

Is the colour code right? Recent listings (for example the ADS List of Approved Miniatures or Broadleigh catalogues) agree with early references to a white flower, or at least one that becomes white even though opening yellow. But there are other early references (Bowles, Coleman, Gray, a Wisley trails description) to a flower that both opens and remains yellow.

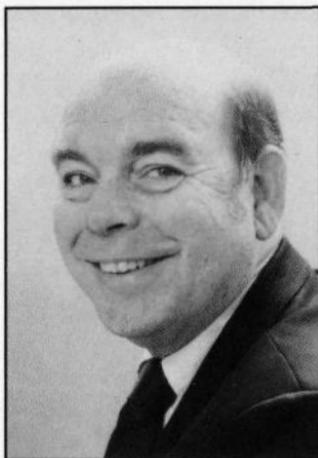
**Division 6**

In your experience, what cultivars at present in Division 6 should be reclassified following recent amendments to the definition of Division 6? Now to be excluded from the division are those with more than one flower to a stem and those with the perianth segments insignificantly reflexed.

**Division 11**

In your experience, which Division 11 cultivars should be placed in which of the newly formulated subdivisions? Those in subdivision 11a would be the Collar daffodils, with corona segments *opposite* the perianth segments; those in 11b, the Papillon daffodils, with corona segments *alternate* to the perianth segments.

Among the Papillon daffodils are a number with longitudinal rather than concentric bands of colour in the corona. In any of those cases, could you say 1) which of the corona colours is predominant and 2) what the other colours are?



## MEET YOUR NEW EDITOR

Due to health complications I will have to give up the editing of the *Journal* a little earlier than originally planned, but Lee Kitchens (bless him) is willing to assume the editorship a little earlier. He and Martha, his wife, will do an excellent job.

Lee has two engineering degrees, one from Georgia Tech and one from Villanova, with a tour of duty in the Army Combat Engineers in Korea in between. His major accomplishments have been in the application of digital computers into large electronic systems. He has experience in technical writing and has been published in a number of national technical magazines. He retired from RCA in 1988 and has taken up the daffodil as a symbol of retirement — if all the things we do with our daffodils could be considered “retirement.” He has been in the pages of the *Journal* since he first asked “How Do You Plant A \$50 Bulb?” He is active in regional ADS affairs, grows and shows daffodils and joined the ADS Board in 1991.

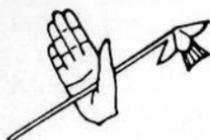
Lee is a charming gentleman with a quick wit, a love of daffodils, and he and Martha have some great plans for the *Journal*. I feel that he will continue the record of excellence that the publication has, and enhance its prestige. It is important for all of us to remember that the basic quality of the *Journal* rests squarely in the hands of the members who are willing to write articles. It is my wish that you will grant to Lee the same consideration and support that you have given me these last eight years. We depend on you.

—KITTY FRANK, *immediate past editor*

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## VOICES FROM THE PAST

*DECEMBER 13, 1975*

Dear Mr. Gray:

I don't know how carefully you may have read the little vignettes about poeticus daffodils in the *ADS Journal* but I am the one who has written most of them since I am Director of the ADS poeticus round robin letters series. There is great interest among our members in acquiring all the poets we can so as to distribute them around among people who care to preserve them from the extinction which seems to have befallen so many.

As soon as the new addition to the classified list arrived day before yesterday I went through it carefully to see what new poets have been introduced since 1960 and I see one by Mitchell introduced by you in 1973. Can you tell me where I can buy it? If only one is available naturally I will be greedy, but if more can be obtained it is quite certain that other members would like to have a chance at them too.

I already have your Keats 9 which was given me — last year it bloomed the first week in May and I exhibited it in Boston where it may well have been the most talked of daffodil in the show.

I have your book and lots of your miniatures so I hope you will forgive my temerity in writing to you for information.

With wishes for a joyful Christmas season and a bloomingly good new year.

Margaret R. Yerger  
Mrs. Merton S. Yerger

*Public Relations Chairman for ADS and  
Director of Poeticus Round Robins #1 and 2*

**1ST JANUARY, 1976**

Dear Mrs. Yerger:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 13th. Sorry I have not answered it before but you must blame Christmas!

I am most interested to hear of your efforts to preserve poeticus both old and new; they have always been my favourite group of Narcissi.

I am sorry that it is so late in time that you have got in touch with me in this matter. Over the years I have had a great many of the old cultivars but now, alas, they have all gone. I am afraid that apart from Rosewarne Experimental Station, which I know you have already contacted, I do not know of anyone else who is likely to have any, but I will certainly let you know if I hear of anyone; this is unlikely however as, owing to age and poor health I do not get about much now.

I have not yet seen the addition to the Classified List, although I was on the committee which helped plan it! I have written the R.H.S. to just mention this fact to them!!

Regarding Keats, Broadleigh Gardens named this not me, if it is the flower I think it is I do not really know how it got into Div. 9 as it has a semi-double corona; I cannot imagine what its parents can have been.

Mitchell was given me by the raiser quite a number of years ago and I now have an unbroken stock of somewhere between 500

and 1,000 bulbs. I consider it the best poet for garden decoration that I know. It is not a show flower as the petals are rather recurved and incurved which shows, I think, that it must be descended from *recurvus*; it has however much substance, the shortest neck, and the tallest and stiffest stem of any poet I know. I should be delighted to send you a bulb or two but for two reasons. Firstly, I now have no Permit and can hardly ask an inspector to come out here to give me a certificate for a couple of bulbs! Secondly, I should like to sell the stock and I have to give the first option to Broadleigh Gardens who bought my business. I will try and find some way to let you have it, perhaps through Rosewarne. Of course, if you had a friend who was in England on holiday....quite illegal, but....

Wishing you all the very best for 1976.

Yours sincerely,  
Alec Gray

**ED:** The above letters were forwarded to me five years ago. Since this issue has several articles on Heritage daffodils, it seemed an appropriate time to share it with you.

## NOTES FOR THE NEWCOMER

### WORDSWORTH'S LEGACY

**PEGGY MACNEALE**, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

Probably no other sight is so inspiring to lovers of flowers as a hillside of dancing daffodils. The best results of this inspiration occur when the viewer learns there is a national society devoted to the *Narcissus*, and joins forthwith. Every reader of this *Journal* has memories of why and when he/she joined the ADS, and surely one reason was the desire to be involved with others who shared a love for a real illustration of Wordsworth's poem.

A hillside of daffodils — naturalized — is there such a possibility in a private garden? We usually think of the term "naturalized" as meaning "growing as though in the wild", and picture flowers spreading across the landscape according to the laws of natural propagation. Where daffodils do grow naturally in the wild, in Spain, Portugal, Austria, and North Africa, they do spread by seeding, and over centuries have evolved into about twenty-odd species and "wild" hybrids.

The modern daffodil is a different garden of posies. Although each new variety was *produced* from a *seed*, carefully harvested from a parent's dried ovary sown under controlled conditions, and grown for six years or so to a blooming size bulb, the subsequent *increase* from that new bulb is by *offsets* from the basal plate rather than by seed.\*

True, the flowers of some may "go to seed", but since most of us are not patient enough to wait seven years to see the seedlings mature, we usually remove the swelling ovaries in order to preserve the bulb's strength. Even if we don't do this, it is unlikely that naturalizing by seed would take place, given the vagaries of the various climates and soils where our gardens are located. Besides open-pollinated seedlings of highly-bred daffodils, more often than not, turn out to be "dogs" even when grown under the best conditions.

So, how do we get the 'naturalized' effect, which is perfectly possible in even a half-acre lot (if you don't want to grow much else.) It is simply a labor of love, one bulb at a time, planted 8" deep, informally spaced, in a more or less open area, and left to increase by offsets over the years into clumps and sweeps of color. The secret is to start with only a few varieties, bought in lots of at least 50 of a kind for a one-person effort in a small area, or 100's of a kind in the case of a large estate or a public planting and many workers. Any one of us, if we do not have our own space for a naturalized planting, would likely be welcome to help achieve the Wordsworth effect in the local park, a school campus, or even a cemetery.

What bulbs would be good for such a display? Look for sources that supply quantities for somewhere between \$40.00 to \$75.00/100. Not all bulbs naturalize well, so aim for some of these for a "host of golden" February Gold, Carlton, Ceylon, Unsurpassable, St. Patrick's Day, Golden Harvest, Yellow Cheefulness, Trevithian, and a few whites for contrast: Ice Follies, Thalia, *N. Poeticus*, Actaea, Geranium.

We bring this up now, because now is when we see the plantings that have inspired *us*, and perhaps we can inspire *others* by our efforts. It will take from now until planting time to make plans, receive permission from various authorities, scan wholesale catalogs, collect money, send in orders, and sign up planting volunteers for a big job. Enlist your workers through garden clubs, high school service clubs, Scouts, Friends of Parks, etc.

Along the way, talk of few of these volunteers into ordering some special bulbs for their own gardens, and when they are really turned on, sign them up in the ADS — that's the way to perpetuate Wordsworth's legacy!

\*Note: Large commercial growers sometimes turn to new propagating methods to increase production quickly: twin scaling and tissue culture — but that is another story.

## COMING EVENTS

ADS Convention, Portland, Oregon.....	March 24 - 26, 1994
ADS Convention, Dallas, Texas.....	March 16 - 18, 1995
ADS Convention, Baltimore, Maryland.....	Spring, 1996
ADS Convention, Jackson, Mississippi.....	March 13 - 15, 1997
ADS Convention, Richmond, Virginia.....	April 9 - 11, 1998
ADS Convention, San Francisco, California.....	Spring, 2,000

## BEGINNING HYBRIDIZING or POLLEN DAUBING 101

**STEPHEN J. VINISKY**, *Sherwood, Oregon*

Spring is here or at least nosing around the next corner. As the days lengthen along with the flower scapes, it is helpful to establish your goals for the current season. Be sure to order the supplies you need. Hang tags, felt pens, gelatin capsules, film for your camera, etc. Once flowering season begins, you will be able to spend more time in the garden and less time running back and forth to stores.

Establishing your personal set of goals is a necessary step. It is a vast topic for discussion. As the wise man once said, "It is difficult to complete a journey, if you're not sure where you are going." Breeding goals should be decided upon and an action plan established. This may be no more complicated than deciding to cross a lot of pink cupped daffodils so my garden will be filled with pinks. The other extreme might be to establish a range of progeny that show some characteristics which may be recombined in the future and lead me to flowers with orange trumpets with white perianths.

Proper goal setting can add immense pleasure to your breeding efforts. Goals can be broad and general or quite specific. My personal opinion is that written goals are far more likely to be acted upon. I find it convenient to have a list of written goals for each year. This is kept in the front section of the 3-ring binder that is used as a master record book. As your crosses begin to flower, it is very enlightening (and on occasion quite entertaining) to go back to your original goals and thoughts. Indeed, it may be some slight shred of comfort to realize that the twisted, wingy, misshapen, amorphous lump of nondescript yellow on a stem that you are staring at askance was intended to be a pink cupped division 5. Every once in a while you will hit on that almost magical combination that makes you feel as if you did indeed hit the target.

Once a goal has been reached, targets should be re-established and your sights refocused. In other words, automatically replace goals once the first have been achieved. Develop your own rationale and method based on what works for you. You will notice that as you grow and show more flowers, your taste, outlook and desires will guide you in new directions. For me, writing down and recording my goals seems to spark much thought on which of the multiple pathways might well lead to distant targets. Focusing on what short, immediate steps might be taken to achieve your goals will generally lead you to further areas to think about and study.

An example might be your decision to breed some green eyed division 3's with red cups. Examining the existing range of available cultivars might lead you to: What are the parents of the best green eyed division 3's? Are they available? From whom? A really obscure search may lead you to lists of cultivars from suppliers that are quite new to you. Have any of these green eyed parents or their progeny been crossed into Div. 3 red cups? What was the result? Do any of these flowers merit crossing them with each other? Might they be back crossed onto one parent or the other? What about species? Are there truly green species? (*N. viridiflorus* is quite green. There are few hybrids between *N. viridiflorus* and standards. A very small batch of second and third generation crosses do exist on the West Coast and are quite interesting in terms of their green color.) You can see how one area leads to many different areas. Set your goals in time for your flowering season!

If you haven't done so before, think about adding size 00 (very large) gelatin capsules to your drugstore shopping list. I have purchased them in Pharmacies in California, Oregon, Washington and Tennessee. They are of perfect size to contain 1 to 20 snipped off anthers full of pollen. I write the flower name or cross number right on the capsule with a *fine point* felt tip marker. Five to ten capsules can be stored in a small, old fashioned match box and carried about in a pocket.

Mailing pollen to friends either ahead of you or behind you seasonally is quite easy. Cut up a thick cardboard box to about the size of a playing card. Using a razor blade or an exacto knife cut out rectangles a little larger than your gelatin capsules. Drop the capsules in the openings and tape both sides with masking tape. Mail them in a manila envelope. Many ADS members routinely share pollen and are quite happy to do so. Ask local club members to share. Share with others. **Be sure to ask before you snip!** Most are willing to share any commercially available flower. Seedlings may on occasion be reserved for current crosses. If you meet with a curt refusal put a smile on your face and wait for another day or next season.

A 10% sugar water solution does seem to improve seed set. The last three seasons have convinced me. I noted about a 25% increase in the number of seeds set on flower stigmas moistened with a 10%

sugar and water solution. Mix one teaspoon of regular white table sugar with 10 teaspoons of boiling water in a Pyrex bowl or measuring cup. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Then pour this mixture into a small glass medicine bottle (well cleaned with hot water and bleach) that has an eyedropper in its lid. This is what I use but I guess any container with a leakproof lid would work.

To apply, I use the eyedropper to put a drop of sugar solution on the end of the stigma. I blot off the excess with a clean, fresh cotton swab by lightly touching the stigma. This seems to spread the solution and leave the stigma damp. Pollen adheres well to the damp stigma end. You may want to try this over the next few seasons and see if you notice a difference. If you do, drop me a note and we'll discuss it in a future column. I hope that your spring is glorious and filled with exceptional flowers!

## THE FERTILE AMPHIDIPOID JONQUILLA HYBRIDS

FRANK B. GALYON, *Knoxville, Tennessee*

To my knowledge there have only been four fully fertile hybrids named between the crosses of tetraploid standard daffodils and the species *N. jonquilla*. First of these is Quick Step. It results from a cross made in 1949 between Wild Rose and *N. jonquilla*. In this instance an unreduced gamete from the diploid *N. jonquilla* combined with a normally reduced gamete from the tetraploid Wild Rose. This serendipitous event resulted in the completely fertile Quick Step. This cultivar is an allotetraploid composed of two set of *N. jonquilla* chromosomes and two sets of narcissus chromosomes. Its genome can be diagrammed as JJNN. All of its reduced gametes can be characterized as JN. The J-chromosomes pair only with the other J-chromosomes; likewise the N-chromosomes pair only with the other N-chromosomes. The 28-chromosome Quick Step is thus an allotetraploid of a special type better characterized as an amphidiploid in which its progeny follow diploid ratios rather than tetraploid ratios. The reason for this is that the J-chromosomes do not pair with the N-chromosomes. The JN-gametes, although composed of 14 chromosomes, behave as a unit in combining with other JN-gametes to result in further JJNN fertile amphidiploid cultivars.

In 1979 Hillstar was first listed for sale. It was a selected seedling from the cross of Daydream x *N. jonquilla*. Hillstar is of the same genotype as Quick Step, being a 28-chromosome JJNN fertile amphidiploid. It wasn't until the 1988 Mitsch-Havens catalog that Hillstar was listed as a jonquil that "readily sets seeds." It is of interest that Hillstar

was selected as a desirable cultivar prior to knowing that it was fully fertile both ways, whereas Quick Step was selected in the summer when it was discovered that it had seed pods full of seeds! Hillstar resulted from a normally reduced gamete from Daydream combining with an *unreduced* gamete from the diploid species *N. jonquilla*.

The third fertile amphidiploid jonquilla hybrid is Limequilla, introduced in 1990. In this case a normally reduced gamete from Lime Chiffon combined with an unreduced gamete from *N. jonquilla* to form the 28-chromosome Limequilla. It is a fully fertile JJNN cultivar.

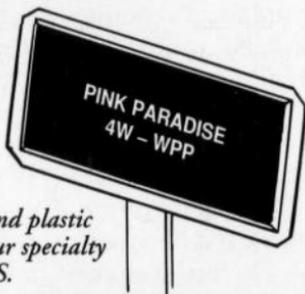
The fourth fertile amphidiploid hybrid is Pink Step. It is from *open pollinated* Quick Step seed. In this case it obviously resulted from an accidental cross of Quick Step x self. Pink Step was first listed in the 1992 *Early List* from Mitsch-Havens. It was not offered again in 1993. Its description in the 1992 *Early List* is as follows: "7 W-P. One of the best of the seedlings from open pollinated Quick Step; very nice form with deeper pink color. Fertile." Again Pink Step has been determined to have 28 chromosomes. It is of the JJNN genotype. As a result of the generosity of Elise Havens I was sent a bulb of Pink Step in 1986 while it was still designated by the number HO 20/7 before being named. In the 1992 *Early List* a sibling of Pink Step was offered for

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sale under the number of HO 20/20. It has not been named. It is undoubtedly also a fully fertile JJNN cultivar.

Now that these four named fertile jonquil hybrids are available, it should be apparent that further fertile jonquil hybrids may be obtained merely by cross-pollinating any two of these four. Likewise self-pollinating any of these four will produce fertile hybrids with the JJNN genome. I first made the cross of Hillstar x Pink Step in 1988. At five years of age I had the first four seedlings flower from this cross in 1993. Two of the seedlings resembled Hillstar. The other two resembled Quick Step. None of the four showed the hoped for 7 Y-P. There are about 30 siblings yet to bloom. In 1993 I repeated this promising cross and planted 260 seeds of the cross. I also planted another 260 seeds of Hillstar open-pollinated. These undoubtedly will prove to be of the cross of Hillstar x self.

In 1991 I first had Limequilla in flower. I then made the cross of Pink Step x Limequilla resulting in 35 seedlings being transplanted into the field in 1993. Also in 1991 I made the cross of Limequilla x Hillstar. From this cross 19 seedlings were transplanted into the field in 1993. I made the cross of Hillstar x Limequilla in 1993 and planted 123 seeds from this cross.

It is noteworthy that all four of these named fertile jonquil hybrids came from the Mitsch-Havens stable. Grant Mitsch had an enduring interest in producing wonderful jonquil hybrids. Three of these named hybrids came from the handiwork of Grant Mitsch. The cross that resulted in Limequilla came from the hand of Grant's daughter Elise M. Havens. Her stated goal in making the cross of Lime Chiffon x *N. jonquilla* was "to produce a jonquil hybrid with the color of Lime Chiffon."

So far I have not tried the method suggested by Peter Brandham on pages 21 - 26 of *Daffodils 1987-8*. He suggests using the pollen of JNN triploid jonquil hybrids back onto the species *N. jonquilla* (JJ) or onto the fertile diploid JJ cultivars Baby Moon and Baby Star. Such JNN triploids (c. 21 chromosomes) are normally sterile, but it is to be expected that a low percentage of *unreduced* pollen grains will occasionally result. These gametes would then have the full JNN complement. Reduced female gametes from *N. jonquilla* Baby Moon or Baby Star would be the haploid J. This gamete combined with the unreduced JNN male gamete would result in the fully fertile JJNN amphidiploid complement. In making such crosses it would be essential to emasculate the female *N. jonquilla* flower before any pollen grains have dehisced from the anthers. If this is not done correctly, then it would be highly unlikely that the desired result would occur.

I would offer a slightly different interpretation of a few of the genomes that Dr. Brandham lists on p. 26 of *Daffodils 1987-8*. In my view Orange

Queen, being a mutation from *N. odorus Rugulosus* (*N. pseudonarcissus* x *N. jonquilla*) is undoubtedly of the JN-genome with 14 chromosomes. If I can reacquire Orange Queen, I would like to use its pollen on carefully emasculated blooms of Hillstar. Hopefully I might obtain an *unreduced* JN-gamete of Orange Queen to combine with a normally reduced JN-gamete from Hillstar. This might well produce a JJNN fertile amphidiploid seedling. Again the Hillstar flower would have to be carefully emasculated of its anther before any pollen grains had dehisced from them.

The cultivar Roberta Watrous initially counted at 28 chromosomes was later found to count at 21 chromosomes when authentic bulbs were resubmitted. Its genome is thus JNN instead of JNNN. I would differ with Dr. Brandham's interpretation of the genome of Shah. It surely must be JJNN resulting from an unreduced pollen grain from *N. x odorus Rugulosus*. Likewise Yellow Prize registered in 1931 is probably also JNNN instead of the suggested JJNN. If it were fully fertile, we should certainly have learned of its fertility before 60 years had elapsed since its introduction. I must add, however, that this is purely a supposition on my part, as I have never seen nor grown Yellow Prize.

For some years I have known of the existence of tetraploid forms of the species, *N. fernandesii* and *N. jonquilla*. On page 50 of the 1968 *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book*, Professor A. Fernandes describes *N. fernandesii* var. major A. Fernandes as having  $2n = 4x = 28$  chromosomes. In a recent letter from Michael Salmon he said that I might give as a source for seeds of these two tetraploid forms his Monocot Nursery, 'Jacklands', Jacklands Bridge, Tickenham, Clevedon, Avon BS21 6SG. England. He said, though, that these seeds are not available every year. When the pollens of tetraploid *N. jonquilla* and tetraploid *N. fernandesii* var. major become generally available, the great explosion of fertile jonquil hybrids will occur. All one will need to do will be to use the pollen of any of these two tetraploid species on any and all types of tetraploid daffodil cultivars, resulting in fertile amphidiploid JJNN clones with all the possible color combinations available today. The future looks bright for fertile jonquil hybrids in the years to come.

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## SPRING BULBS IN THE LANDSCAPE

### (A GUIDE FOR BEGINNING GARDENERS)

RUTH PARDUE, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Many of the flowers seen during the spring are loosely classified as bulbs. While dormant, a bulb is an almost complete embryo of the plant that will emerge. The bulb is a food storage unit for the plant that has thickened, fleshy, modified leaves containing sugar and starch. Roots emerge from the bottom side of the bulb and the flowers, foliage and stem emerge from the top. Other types of storage organs are corms, tubers, and rhizomes.

Two of the earliest of these plants to appear are the winter aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis* and snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*. The scientific name for the winter aconite genus, *Eranthus*, means "flower of spring" in Greek — an appropriate name indeed, for the one to two inch, buttercup-yellow blossoms appear in late January and early February. These come from a hardy tuber and last several weeks through cold weather. They are most effective in the landscape when planted in quantities. Also blooming at this time are the snowdrops, whose lovely colonies of small white solitary suspended blossom anticipate spring. (The genus name, *Galanthus* means "milk flower" in Greek.)

In February *Iris reticulata* flowers. The deep blue flowers, usually about six inches tall, are fragrant. The *I. reticulata* and the bright yellow *I. danfordiae* both bloom at approximately the same time, immediately after the snowdrops. Both are well suited for the rock garden or sites where they can be enjoyed during inclement weather.

There are several other small bulbs that perform well in a small-scale setting. The *Puschkinia scilloides*, often called squill, is a member of the lily family. Its blooms — flower spikes eight to ten inches tall — are clusters of small pale blue flowers marked with a deeper blue stripe. *Chionodoxa*, whose name derives from the Greek words meaning "glory of the snow," is a dainty, star-shaped flower that blossoms forth in blue brilliance. It is native to the mountains in Crete. It thrives in cold, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The blue-flowered *Scilla siberica* is delightful when viewed along a garden wall, where one can look up into the drooping flowers that stand on six-inch-high stems. These March-blooming plants are easily grown and will persist undisturbed for many years.

A flower that thrives on neglect is *Convallaria majalis*, lily-of-the-valley, which is called a pip. This sweet-scented white flower, which is often used in wedding bouquets and garlands, should be carefully sited for it can be quite invasive in the garden. The grape hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides*, is a member of a genus whose name derives from the Latin

word meaning "musk," referring to the slight odor of the flower. The delicate spires reach a height of eight inches. The cultivar 'Blue Spike' is especially handsome when used as a border in the garden. A white form of this is also useful in the landscape.

The *Hyacinth orientalis* is one of the most fragrant in the spring garden. The bulbs produce heavy umbels which sometimes have to be staked. Close planting will alleviate the staking problem. Plant this close to patios and entrances where the fragrance can be enjoyed.

Tulips are unique in the landscape for they come in a great range of colors and shapes. The word tulip comes from an ancient Persian name for turban, referring to the shape of the inverted flower. Tulips do not thrive in hot, moist summers, thus southern gardeners should treat these bulbs as annuals or lift the bulbs immediately after flowering keeping the foliage intact, and allowing the foliage to mature. Then store the bulbs in a cool, dry area until late fall and replant. This may seem like a lot of work, but the lovely spring blossoms will be worth the effort. Early species of tulips will flower as early as February and late-flowering Darwin hybrids and lily-flowering types will extend the tulip season into late April.

Of all the bulbs of spring, the daffodil, *Narcissus* is perhaps the most rewarding. If planted in a sunny location with good drainage, they will persist for years. The word daffodil is the English word for *Narcissus*, so all daffodils are *Narcissus*, not just the poeticus types that have been referred to as *Narcissus*. Also the word Jonquil is often used to describe the large yellow trumpet type daffodil. The word jonquil should be used only when referring to the *Jonquilla* classification which are sweet-scented, with reed-like foliage and mostly appear in the later part of the daffodil season. The daffodils come in many sizes. There are miniatures such as Tete-a-tete, Little Gem, Minnow, and Quince that are perfect for the rock garden or patio planting. The standard varieties can reach heights of 22 inches. For total effect it is much better to plant drifts of one cultivar rather than a mixture. A mass planting of the white *Thalia* will brighten a hillside, while clumps of *Ceylon* with its red cup and yellow petals make a cheery statement in the spring garden.

There are some problems in raising bulbs that might be encountered. The squirrel, mice, moles and voles love to eat the bulbs. Crocus seem to be their favorites, especially the cultivar Blue Bird. The Yellow Mammoth cultivar does not seem to be subject to damage from rodents. Planting in plastic or wire baskets is a sure deterrent. Also using moth balls will spur away some rodents. Placing sharp sand or gravel in the hole seems to help. The one bulb that is not affected by critters is the daffodil. They may dig around the bulbs but they will not eat daffodils for they are poisonous.

Another consideration that must be addressed in placing bulbs in the landscape is the foliage must be left on the plant for six weeks after

flowering so that the bulb regenerates a flower for the next season. Care must be taken to place the plant in conjunction with perennials such as Hostas and Daylillies that will hide the maturing foliage. Also remember that if the foliage does not receive adequate sunlight there will be a reduction in bloom, so be sure to select a sunny site.

When Spring comes, and nature is bursting forth with color you will be greatly rewarded if you have taken time to plant bulbs during the previous Fall. Bulbs require a cold period to initiate the bloom. Visit your local nursery and purchase some bulbs that you have not tried before in your landscape. Your garden will be enhanced immeasurably.

## HERE AND THERE

From West Virginia comes the sad news that life member Mrs. Carlton Mabley, Jr., has died. Mrs. Mabley was a long-time member, and is honored by the flower Bee Mabley, a lovely 3 W-YYO. Our sympathies to her family.

Since bad news always travels fast, by now all members are aware that Jaydee and Les Ager lost their daughter Brooke in a tragic accident last fall. Our concern and sympathy to them and their families.

Word has come from Virginia that Betty Lewis Constantine passed away in late December. She participated in many civic activities and served as Vice-President of the Bank of Gloucester. She was an accredited ADS Judge. She had no immediate family.

Happy Birthday, ADS! An article in *Popular Gardening* of June, 1954, reports that the ADS became a reality on April 9, 1954, when approximately 74 people from 21 states met in Chevy Chase, Maryland, to participate in the Third Annual Daffodil Institute of the Washington Daffodil Society, view the Fifth National Capital Narcissus Show, meet with other fanciers, and visit nearby gardens.

Formation of the Society was an outgrowth of an appeal published in the October, 1953, issue of *Popular Gardening*. Over 400 people responded to that appeal.

Gustave Springer, U.S. representative of the Associated Bulb Growers of Holland, sent congratulations; blooms were flown in from Jan deGraaff in Oregon; Alec Gray, of England; Grant Mitsch, of Oregon; and Daffodil Mart, of Virginia. Blooms noted in these displays were Rouge, Breathless, Windblown, and Sunburst; Pencrebar and Raindrop; many Mitsch seedlings, including pinks varying from solid to cream centers with pink edging, Chinook, Truth, and Seoul; and Tintoretto.

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## RED RUM

John Kibler, of Virginia, is interested in collecting the Richardson cultivars named for horses. He writes as follows: I understand as a youngster Red Rum was a rather difficult horse, and as they couldn't get "Murder" for a name, they reversed the spelling. He became a very useful horse and won the 1973 Grand National. I seem to have underestimated the number of bulbs the Richardsons named for horses. I now have 26 and ten on order. I only have 86 to go for the whole stable! I think they are all winners, if not on the show bench, they are in the garden. The Richardsons turned out some mighty fine daffs. So many are still at the top of the list after all of these years. . .

## ONE LIFE TO LEARN; ONE LIFE TO LIVE (Wouldn't that be nice?)

**JEAN DRIVER**, Corbett, Oregon

When I first started to garden, a small house, small children, a big husband, limited time, and no real knowledge, made for frustration, and many detours on the way to our yard. Any plant offered was taken with glee, and planted in narrow beds surrounding the home, with narrow sidewalks, etc. The main instructions I received with many free plants were that they had "taking ways". How true this has proven. I was, and am a compulsive planter, wanting every plant I see. Meeting Murray Evans, the "Daffodil King" of Corbett, a love affair with daffodils

began, with his generous and inexpensive seedling mixes. The first signs of spring, to me are daffodils. Through many years, I planted them indiscriminately everywhere. I only dug them when they stopped blooming, and just planted more. Questions about what was good for them, or how they'd do better, were not asked, but information was given by Murray, and by osmosis, some of it sunk in. A close friend of Murray's Madeline Kirby, and my neighbor, had beautifully developed drifts of daffodils, each drift one of a kind. Because of her, I started to buy named varieties, and planted them in groups, hopefully to emulate Maddy's success.

So what have I learned from my "first life", in regard to gardening in general and miniature and intermediate sized daffodils, in particular.

If possible, try to have a designed landscape in mind, with long range goals. It's difficult to "undo" mature and overgrown gardens. If you have a rock garden be certain it is terraced, or it has good pockets; mine is too steep. The older I get, the more delicious it is to stand and weed, and look at the faces of my miniature flowers. A retaining wall on the East side of the house, gives me this privilege. Frank, in the last 2 years, has built two large, timbered, raised beds (his last, he states), and I revel in their potential. The miniature flowers are best appreciated close to where you walk, and not a long ways from the well traveled paths, in my opinion. As with all daffodils, they need well drained soil, moisture in the rooting and growing season, and sunshine. Miniatures are especially good in rock gardens, as in nature, many species came from rocky hillsides, where the drainage is excellent, and the soil is gritty. The soil should be slightly acid, 6.5pH. Feed miniatures sparingly. If fertilizers are used, be sure they are low in Nitrogen, and do not use fresh manure. A little super-phosphate, of fireplace ashes (potash), and some humus is usually adequate

Miniatures as a rule, do not increase as fast as the larger daffodils. Shallow planting encourages bulb increase, but in colder climates, deeper planting has to be considered. Two times the depth of the bulb is one thumb rule. Two inches apart, would allow space for growth and increase. In nature, however, Division 10 (species), bulbs produce by seeds rather than division, and they like mutual stimulation, growing close together. Miniatures can be lost from freezes, ground raising and subsequent dehydration. A light mulch of pine needles, or loose straw may be helpful, removing it in the spring. For very small bulbs, pots, or plastic or hardware cloth baskets can be sunk in the ground, as they are easily lifted when bulbs need to be divided, or moved; 3 - 5 years, or never, if naturalized. In the Northwest, the ideal, is early planting in late September or early October, after the first good fall rain, and when the nights and ground cools off. This enhances good root growth,

and better preparation for the winter. Plant bulbs in groups of one kind for best display. Three of a kind, or larger amounts for an earlier drift is desirable, but I still like to use mixes, for different places and looks. Most hybrids like a good baking in hot dry soil in the summer. Some shading with flowers that don't demand a lot of watering, is a good idea. I used *Verbena* on my wall, this last season, for example, and have used marigolds with success, for a summer type cover crop. *Cyclamineus*, Division 6, are exceptions, as they prefer shade and a more constant dampness for best results. Do not cut the leaves of the daffodils, after blooming, as it severely limits and jeopardizes the bulbs capacity to form next year's flowers. If the drooping leaves trouble you, plant other flowers nearby, as cover up, perhaps *Daylillies* would do the trick. Slugs are a common devil, and need to be eliminated, or blossoms can be shattered. Try to keep the plants clean. (Good luck on this; do as I say, not as I usually do!)

I encourage you to try the intermediate sized daffodils, with your miniature selections. They are hardier, more prolific, and taller, but they do not take much space, as the bulbs, are generally smaller than standards. They can be a good background for your garden plan.

The following flowers are suggested as ones to begin with for the newly interested daffodil enthusiast. They are available, are less expensive, and are varieties that give you a longer blooming season, and are easy to grow.

Early: *Bagatelle* 1 Y-Y 4-5", sets seeds freely; *Little Gem* 1 Y-Y; *Wee Bee* 1 Y-Y, good increaser. These are quite similar in appearance. *Little Beauty* 1 W-Y, reliable, but slower to increase. *Minnow* 8 W-Y, good increaser; *Canaliculatus* 10 W-Y, shy to bloom, likes to be left alone, fragrant. *Minnow* and *Canaliculatus* are larger bulbs, but tender to frost. *Canaliculatus* is prolific! *Tete-a-Tete* 12 Y-Y, most common bulb to force blooms. *Jumble* 6 Y-O; *Mite* 6 Y-Y, increases rapidly.

Mid-season: *Rip Van Winkle* 4 Y-Y, *Pencebar* 4 Y-Y, *Pixies' Sister* 7 Y-Y, mid to late, *Toto* 6 W-W, newly placed on the approved list.

Mid-season Intermediates: 16" *Sailboat* 7 W-W, *Sidhe* 5 Y-Y, *Wendover* 7 W-Y, *Rimski* 2 W-YWP, *Birthday Girl* 2 W-GWW, *Sidley* 3 W-GYY.

Late Miniatures: *April Tears* 5 Y-Y, *Hawera* 5 Y-Y, *Segovia* 3 W-Y, *Sun Disc* 7 Y-Y, *Jonquilla* 10 Y-Y. Intermediate 12" *Lintie* 7 Y-O.

In retrospect, there were no real mistakes. Overgrown and misdirected as to plan, I love my trees, shrubs, flowers and bulbs, with a passion. I'd rather be gardening than doing anything else on earth. I hope you may feel the same enjoyment through your years.

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## MINIS WHICH WIN ADS AWARDS

**LEONE YARBOROUGH LOW**, *Yellow Springs, Ohio*

**KIRBY W. FONG**, *Livermore, California*



our ADS Show Reporter is understandably interested in tallying winning cultivars in order to identify any trends. Your Slide Program Chairman tallies winners to see which ones should be represented in each year's revision of the Show Winners slide program. Counting every cultivar name on every show report is a tedious, error prone process, so the numbers given in this article should be considered approximate rather than exact. We will review here just miniatures since there are fewer miniatures than standards; hence, we tend to see the same names each year and can more easily follow their fortunes from one year to the next.

Earliness or lateness of season greatly influences which cultivars will be at their peak at the time of local shows. Thus reading the show reports and then buying bulbs of the winning cultivars for one year will not guarantee that you will have winners the following year. We illustrate this point by comparing the big winners of 1991, 1992, and 1993 using information from show reports published in September issues of *The Daffodil Journal*.

Although Hawera with 30 had the greatest number of ADS awards in 1991, Segovia was the cultivar with the largest number of individual titles with 12 Gold or White ribbon wins. Hawera and Snipe each had five top wins. That year Hawera was in 25 winning Lavender and Watrous collections, Jumblic appeared in 16, the various types of *bulbocodium* species totaled 21 appearances in miniature collections, followed by 12 each for *rupicola* and *jonquilla*.

In 1992, Hawera's five White ribbons and Snipe's five White and Gold ribbon awards edged out Jumblee, Segovia, and Yellow Xit which had four each.

In 1993, Segovia returned to domination with ten Gold and White ribbons with other strong contenders being Snipe (6), *triandrus triandrus* (6), *bulbocodium* varieties (5), Fairy Chimes (5), Yellow Xit (5), and Pequenita (4).

In 1993 Minnow, Snipe, and *bulbocodium* varieties each made 18 appearances in winning collections. Others that regularly appeared in winning collections in 1993 were Sundial (17), Segovia (16), Yellow Xit (14), Tete-a-Tete (13), Hummingbird (12), Jumblee (12), Mite (11), *jonquilla* (11), Pixie's Sister (10), *rupicola* (10), Xit (10), *triandrus triandrus* (9), and Fairy Chimes (9). It is unlikely that many people started growing Minnow, Snipe and Sundial in 1993; these cultivars have been widely grown for years. The 1993 show dates and season combined favorably for them.

Appearance on the list of leading winners is determined to a large part by the quality of the flower, how widely it is grown, and how willing it is to bloom.

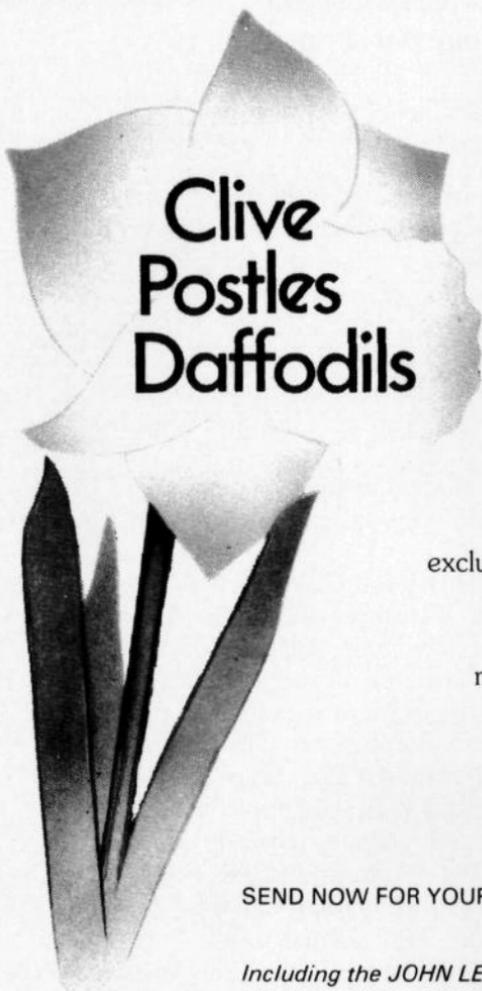
The numbers of ADS ribbons (Mini Gold, Mini White, Lavender, Roberta Watrous) won in the past three years have been combined to give a better overall picture of winning ability. Of the more than 100 winners, only cultivars which have nine or more ribbons are listed. The most consistent cultivars had ten or more wins in each of 1991, 1992, and 1993. These and their total numbers of ADS ribbons are Segovia (78), *bulbocodium* species (74), Hawera (57), Snipe (53), Minnow (47), Jumblee (46), *triandrus triandrus* (41), and *rupicola* (39).

Not quite as consistent but still winning regularly are Sundial (41), Yellow Xit (37), Xit (35), Tete-a-Tete and Pixie's Sister (32). These are followed closely by *jonquilla* (29), Fairy Chimes (27), Mite (26), Stafford (24), April Tears (22), and Quince (20).

Also popular were Clare (17), Hummingbird (17), *fernandesii* (14), *canaliculatus* (13), and *triandrus pallidulus* (13). Little Rusky, Pequentia, Rikki, *scaberulus*, and *tenuoir* each won ten ribbons. Averaging three wins per year with nine ribbons were Cupid, Flyaway, Little Beauty, Moncorvo, Small Talk, Sun Disc, Stella Turk, and *assoanus* (formerly *juncifolius* and *requienii*).

If future trends affecting the miniature section of the show may be predicted, these are some:

- Wider availability of established cultivars from the Dutch growers,
- New show winners from Tasmania's Rod Barwick, and
- More emphasis on American bred miniatures because of the new ADS Mini Red, White, and Blue Ribbon.



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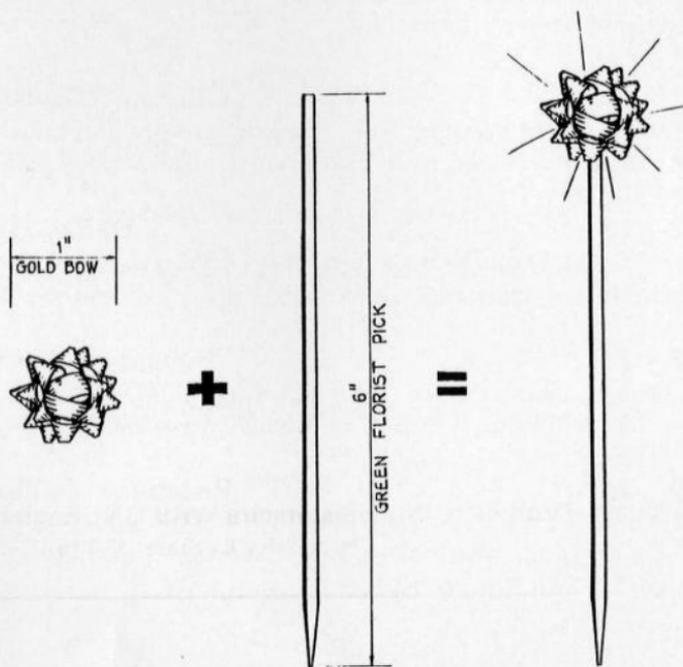
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## A BOW FOR SPECIAL CREDIT

### THE MARYLAND DAFFODIL SOCIETY

With great deliberation, the panel of judges moves slowly down the benches carefully comparing each daffodil. Blue, red and yellow ribbons are duly awarded. Every now and then a bloom is singled out with the comment "Let's keep this one in mind." At that time a notation is made. When their assignment is completed, the panel separates and individual judges return to the classes to recheck those exhibits that they had "kept in mind." Now their scrutiny intensifies as each judge may bring up only one offering for "best in show" consideration, knowing that this choice will be subjected to the critical assessment of all the other judges. As each major award is voted upon, the "also-rans" are returned unceremoniously to the spots they previously occupied on the crowded benches. It is the fate of some beautiful flowers to be eliminated from special recognition at this point. Only the little inner circle of judges and clerks will know that the spotlight of excellence shone on them for a brief moment.

At the Baltimore Show last spring, we thought it would be rewarding as well as educational for exhibitor and public alike to have a glimpse into the judging process. Each panel was given a small supply of GOLDEN STARS which could be placed easily in the bottle or test tube of a superior bloom. As assignments were completed, the judges



were able to quickly survey their preliminary choices. It was easy to select from the starred entries those flowers which would merit final consideration for the major awards.

After the last tally was taken and the "best of the best" were enthroned on the Awards Table, golden stars still twinkled here and there along the show benches. Exhibitors were thrilled when they realized, perhaps for the first time, that their flower had actually been considered, even briefly, for a top award. It was a graphic way to point up the differences between a regular blue ribbon flower and a truly superior flower. It also facilitated the tedious selecting-out process at the end of the show by making it easier for judges to identify their earlier choices. The cost was very modest — two dozen florists picks (wire removed) and tiny metallic (self-adhesive) bows @ 25 cents. Exhibitors were delighted — a few even returned the stars for recycling next year.

Knowing their flower had found special favor in the judges' eyes was the real achievement!

## **SCHEDULE OF 1994 APPROVED SHOWS**

**BOB SPOTTS**, *Awards Chairman*

**NOTE:** Send additions or corrections by January 5, 1994 for the updated listing in March, 1994.

**March 5** **Clinton, Mississippi**  
State Show. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the Jennings Hall, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton MS 39056.

**March 12 - 13** **Dallas, Texas**  
State Show. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Arboretum, 8617 Garland Road. Information: Mrs. Dottie Sabel, 4301 Edmonson, Dallas, TX 75205.

**March 12 - 13** **Fortuna, California**  
Fortuna Garden Club at the Monday Club, 610 Main Street. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P.O. box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540. (707) 725-3122.

**March 19 - 20** **Pittsburg, California**  
Northern California Daffodil Society at the Boys and Girls Club of East Contra Costa County, 1001 Stoneman Avenue. Information: Mr. Wayne Steele, 1777 Spruce Street, Livermore, CA 94550. (510) 447-5261.

**March 19 - 20**

**Atlanta, Georgia**

Georgia Daffodil Society at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Dr. Susan Raybourne, 380 Hospital Drive, Suite 370, Macon, GA 31201.

**March 19 - 20**

**Hernando, Mississippi.**

Southern Regional. Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Ms. Leslie Anderson, Rt. 5, 2302 Byhalia Road, Hernando, MS 38632.

**March 19 -20**

**Conway, Arkansas**

State Show. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mrs. Charlotte Roush, Rt. 3, Box 120-S, Sheridan, AR 72150.

**March 24 - 25**

**Portland, Oregon**

National Show. Oregon Daffodil Society at the Red Lion Hotel Columbia River, 1407 N. Hayden Island Drive. Information: Mrs. Betty Jean Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Road, Shedd, OR 97377. (503) 491-3874.

**March 26 - 27**

**Wichita, Kansas**

Wichita Daffodil Society at the Boanica, the Wichita Gardens, 701 Amidon. Information: Mr. Ray Morrisette, 1840 N. Ridge Drive, Wichita, KS 67206.



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- April 2** **Scottsburg, Indiana**  
Kentucky State Show. Daffodil Growers South and Kentucky Daffodil Society at Leota Barn, Leota Road. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, 3035 Bloomington Trail Road, Scottsburg, IN 47170.
- April 2 - 3** **Chapel Hill, North Carolina**  
State Show. North Carolina Daffodil Society at the North Carolina Botanical Garden, Totten Center. Information: Dr. Elise Olsen, 109 Carolina Forest, Chapel Hill, NC 27516.
- April 2 - 3** **Knoxville, Tennessee**  
East Tennessee Daffodil Society at the Racheff Gardens, Tennessee Avenue. Information: Ms. Nancy Robinson, 103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, TN 37801.
- April 2 - 3** **Gloucester, Virginia**  
Garden Club of Gloucester at the Page Middle School, Route 17. Information: Mrs. W. John Matheson, Rt. 3, Box 1234, Gloucester, VA 23061. (804) 693-4813.
- April 2 - 3** **Princess Anne, Maryland**  
Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne, 11732 Somerset Avenue. Information: Mrs. Thomas Larsen, 26374 Mt. Vernon Road, Princess Anne, MD 21853. (410) 651-9636.
- April 6** **Upperville, Virginia**  
Upperville Garden Club at the Trinity Parish House. Information: Mrs. Tom Hill, Box 23, Millwood, VA 22646. (703) 837-1963.
- April 6** **Onley, Virginia**  
Town and Country Garden Group and Ye Accawmacke Garden Club at the Carrie Watson Memorial Club House. Information: Mrs. David W. Corson, P.O. Box D, Locustville, VA 23404.
- April 8 - 9** **Edgewater, Maryland**  
The Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland at the London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. Marie Coulter, 34 Prestonfield Lane, Severna Park, MD 21146.
- April 9 - 10** **Nashville, Tennessee**  
Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanical gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Mrs. Kitty Frank, 1018 Stonewall Drive, Nashville, TN 37220.
- April 9 - 10** **Richmond, Virginia**  
The Virginia Daffodil Society and the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden at the Virginia State Fairgrounds, 600 East Laburnum Avenue. Information: Mr. George Bragdon, 8702 Shadow Lane, Richmond, VA 23229. (804) 282-7233.
- April 9 - 10** **Cincinnati, Ohio**  
Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Cincinnati Zoological & Botanical Gardens, Peacock Pavilion, 3400 Vine Street. Information: Mr. Tom Stettner, 3818 Drakewood Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45209.

**April 12****Ashland, Virginia**

The Garden Club of Virginia and the Ashland Garden Club at the First Baptist Church, 800 Thompson Street (West Route 54). Information: Mrs. Elmo G. Cross, Rt. 2, Box 110, Hanover, VA 23069. (804) 746-2377.

**April 16 - 17****Dayton, Ohio**

Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Wegerzyn Horticultural Center, 1301 E. Siebenthaler Avenue. Information: Ms. Rebecca Priestler, 3041 Bulah Avenue, Kettering, OH 45429.

**April 16 - 17****Washington, D.C.**

Washington Daffodil Society at the National Wildlife Federation Building, Route 7, Tyson's Corner, Virginia. Information: Ms. Delia Bankhead, Rt. 9, P.O. Box 4, Hillsboro, VA 22132. (703) 668-6651.

**April 18 - 19****Chillicothe, Ohio**

Midwest Regional. The Adena Daffodil Society at the Veterans' Administration Medical Center. Information: Ms. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.

**April 19 - 20****Chambersburg, Pennsylvania**

Chambersburg Garden Club at First Lutheran Church, 43 West Washington Street. Information: Mr. Richard Ezell, 94 Willowbrook Drive, Chambersburg, PA 17201.

**April 20 - 21****Baltimore, Maryland**

Maryland Daffodil Society at the Church of the Redeemer, 5603 North Charles Street. Information: Mrs. Harris E. George, 614 W. Timonium Road, Timonium, MD 21093.

**April 20 - 21****Indianapolis, Indiana**

State Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Purdue Extension Office Building, 9245 N. Meridian Street. Information: Mr. Joe Hamm, 4815 Fauna Lane, Indianapolis, IN 46234. (317) 297-2281.

**April 22 - 23****Morristown, New Jersey**

New Jersey Daffodil Society at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Joseph Haggerty Education Building. Information: Mrs. James M. Porter, Pleasant Valley Road, RD2, Mendham, NJ 07945.

**April 23 - 24****Kennett Square, Pennsylvania**

Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.

**April 23 - 24****Columbus, Ohio**

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Columbus Zoo, 9990 Riverside Drive, Powell. Information: Mrs. Cindy Hyde, 8870 State Route 22 East, Stoutsville, OH 43154.

**April 24 - 25****Nantucket, Massachusetts**

Nantucket Daffodil Society at the "Meeting House," Harbor House, North Beach Street. Information: Ms. Mary Malavese, P.O. Box 1183, Nantucket, MA 02554.

**April 26** **Akron, Ohio**  
Northern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Rolling Acres Mall, Romig Road.  
Information: Mrs. Otho Boone, 340 Reimer Road, Wadsworth, OH  
44821.

**April 27** **Greenwich, Connecticut**  
New England Regional. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Christ Church  
Parish Hall, 254 E. Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. Nancy Mott,  
38 Perkins Road, Greenwich, CT 06830.

**April 30 - May 1** **Rockford, Illinois**  
Central Regional. Northern Illinois Daffodil Society and the Council of  
Rockford Gardeners at the Colonial Village Mall. Information: Mrs.  
Nancy Pilipuf, 11090 Woodstock Road, Garden Prairie, IL 61038.

**April 30 - May 1** **Glencoe, Illinois**  
Midwest Daffodil Society at the Botanic Garden of the Chicago  
Horticultural Society, Lake Cook Road. Information: Mr. Charles  
Wheatley, P.O. Box 150, Mongo, IN 46771.

**May 6 - 7** **Dublin, New Hampshire**  
Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Townhall.  
Information: Mrs. Susan Barker, Lake Road, Dublin 03444.

**May 7 - 8** **St. Paul, Minnesota**  
State Show. Daffodil Society of Minnesota at the Como Park  
Conservatory. Information: Mr. Raymond Swanson, 11680 Leeward  
Avenue S., Hastings, MN 55033.

## MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

**BROOKE AGER**.....Mr. & Mrs. Hubert Bourne  
Central Ohio Daffodil Society  
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Driver  
Mr. & Mrs. David Gill  
Dr. Susan Raybourne  
Robert Spotts

**FRANCES ARMSTRONG**.....Mr. & Mrs. Quentin Erlandson

**WELLS KNIERIM**.....Mr. & Mrs. David Gill

## WHETSTONE PARK ADDITION

### DRIFTS OF MINIATURES AT WHETSTONE PARK

**CECILE SPITZ**, *Whetstone Garden Committee*  
(from CODS Corner, Vol. XXIV, No. 1)

I decided to purchase and plant as many miniature daffodils as needed to fill our rock garden area after watching the children run to the miniatures last spring. They really enjoyed the "little ones." After discussing my plans of drift planting Nancy and Helen agreed I could maintain the miniature bed. The consensus was "it would be ideal to have more blooms than rocks in 1994".

Five cultivars of 100 each and an additional fifteen cultivars in lesser quantities were ordered.

Miniatures were planted in drifts as space permitted. Many were planted five to a berry basket in front of large colorful rocks. I began planting October 7th, stopped for some rainy days and continued planting with Irene Moseley's help on October 23rd.

We also had member donations of miniature bulbs. Mine were donated for drift and mass plantings. Drift plantings were also provided by CODS donations of Baby Moon 7 Y-Y, Sundial 7 Y-Y and Sun Disc 7 Y-Y. Mary Lou has a drift of Small Talk 1 Y-Y, Cindy and Tag each has Tete-a-Tete 12 Y-Y in drifts.

I mix all purpose sand, potting soil and sphagnum peat moss in equal portions for all the miniature plantings. I firm about 1½ inches of the mixture in a berry basket, dip the bulb in talcum powder (a good rooting medium) place the bulbs in the basket, sprinkle sevin over the bulbs before planting firmly in the soil and covering with the planting medium. I put a two inch marker in each basket and another marker under a nearby rock. I record the plantings on our map. I topped all the miniature plantings with a bit of mushroom compost.

The one-inch wide markers were cut from discarded venetian blinds purchased at garage sales or thrift shops. I use a number two soft pencil and mark my tags in two spots. The soft pencil writing stays on forever. Small metal markers will be put out in early spring.

I experimented with a rooting hormone and talcum powder for two years. Same results were derived from the hormone as the talcum powder. Every bulb comes up with the use of talcum powder and it is cheaper. Years ago I dipped only the miniatures in the talcum, now I dip all bulbs in the powder.

Twenty six cultivars were newly planted for continuous bloom, the earliest minis will bloom in late March. Please come early, come often and enjoy the "little ones" in bloom in the CODS planting area at Whetstone Park.

## A REASON TO CONSIDER NATURALIZING DAFFODILS

JOE MAZZINI, *Montgomery Creek, California*

**K**itty Frank's call for nontechnical copy with emotional impact at the April 1993 Board of Directors' Meeting recorded in the Minutes and printed in Volume 30, Number 1 of the *Journal* caught my eye. You see, I had just finished reading Jefferson-Brown's *Narcissus* and learned in that book of the existence of the American Daffodil Society. After efficient correspondence with Mary Lou Gripshover, I quickly had my first edition of the *Journal* to read. I'm so new to the serious appreciation of daffodils that I haven't yet committed to memory the 12 divisions that exist!

However, I do understand and fully support the effort the ADS is doing in promoting daffodils. It seems, though, that we appear to spend most of our time being concerned with specifics. It wouldn't hurt to occasionally stand back and appreciate the daffodil for the beautiful creation it is without regard to division classification. A series of circumstances lead me toward the macro view; and I may never be able to fully leave it for the more precise micro perspective. Before you, dear reader, organize a mob and yell, "heresy!" as you move toward me with hanging rope in hand, you might want to hear me out.

In August of 1992, a disastrous wildfire destroyed 64,000 acres (100 square miles) all around me. At least 340 homes burned. Like most rural Californians I live in constant fear of wildfires. Fortunately, I had taken the proper fire prevention precautions many years ago by providing a cleared area between my home and the forest. Before the fire, I was content with a large 8-acre manicured lawn. Visitors would often ask why I didn't utilize flowers to accentuate the natural beauty of my place. My response was always that I spent so much energy in maintaining the lawn and its natural border that there was no time left to worry about additional features.

The fire changed all of that. The forest burned and left a fine ash. By their activity in the area, the loggers who salvaged the burned timber worked the ash into the pre-existing volcanic dust. What remained was an incredible moonscape with wide-open vistas of the surrounding mountains. I live in a geologically active area. My late father remembered well the last eruption of Mt. Lassen in 1915. My home is situated precisely between Mt. Lassen and Mt. Shasta. Local Native Americans

have told me the stories of Mt. Shasta's eruption of 250 years ago. The U.S. Geological Survey predicts that Mt. Shasta will erupt again within a couple of decades. My location means that for the millenia the soil has received heavy doses of volcanic ash, eroded top soil from higher elevations, and the ash of forest fires that roar through the area every 50-years.

Nature has provided me with prime daffodil growing conditions. I live at 3,000-foot elevation in USDA Zone 7b. My soil has excellent drainage properties and a 6.2 ph. Springs abound so there is no shortage of water. Little of the land is level so gradual slopes exist in abundance.

The remoteness of my Eastern Shasta County residence located in Northern California prevented early white settlement until the 1870s. The large Native American population co-exist peacefully today with the descendants of the original settlers, which includes my family. I am a 47-year old bachelor who prepares historic overviews for environmental impact reports for a living. My mother, who is a healthy 82-years old, my sister, a 46-year old unmarried woman, and I lost over 1,000,000 board feet of prime timber in the forest fire that consumed our 400+ acres of property.

The devastation forced me to consider some sort of beautification once I had rebuilt my mother's home and performed essential water delivery repairs. Through careful research, I located, purchased, and planted many pounds of wildflower seeds. Wildseed, Inc. of Texas (800/848-0078) offers the best value for the money in large quantity purchases. I also planted over 600 varieties of Schreiner's, Cooley's, and Roris' irises to create artificial borders that would separate the living space from the "wild" one. Knowing firsthand the success obtained with large-scale naturalizing done with 300,000 daffodils at Daffodil Hill near Volcano, Amador County, California (an area sharing the same elevation and soil but located 200 miles to the south of me), I decided

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that beautification efforts to enhance the area immediately surrounding my home should begin with daffodils. A gradual reforestation of the surrounding property utilizing fir, cedar, and pine awaits me next year.

Taylor's *Guide to Bulbs* led me to several daffodil bulb suppliers. I ordered 1,000 daffodils of various varieties, with an eye toward those that would naturalize well, from Jackson & Perkins, a fine firm located about 100 miles to the north of me in Medford, OR (800/292-4769). I also ordered a few hundred bulbs of Orangerie, Ascot, and other varieties from Breck's. The highlight of my purchasing spree, however, came when I called John Scheepers, Inc. in Connecticut (203/567-0838) and explained my plight to Jo Ann, the daughter of the owner, Jan Ohms. A deal was struck, and her company provided me with an additional 2,000 daffodils of 30 varieties suitable for naturalizing. To highlight a specific area, I also purchased from Scheepers 100 Scarlet Leaders, my favorite daffodil. Each of you has your preferred supplier; however, I cannot recommend enough Scheepers or their sister company, Van Engelen, Inc. (203/567-8734), for their courtesy, price, and, above all, quality.

In my work, I often locate an old homestead through the existence of fruit trees and *Vinca minor*. Homesteads occupied through the 1930s often have drifts of daffodils surrounding the spot where a home once stood. In addition, my mother's success with naturalizing daffodils in

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the 1940s and 1950s encouraged me in my venture. However, there was still soil preparation to be done to assure that a successful end result could be realized.

One of the best values for the dollar is the Mantis-20 Tiller (800/366-6268). This \$340 tool operates on premixed gasoline and is excellent for preparing an area for bulbs. I hired two local young men to till 20-foot long trenches of 8-inches width and 8-inches depth in random snakelike patterns around the landscape near my home. The application of bone meal provided me with two benefits: I was able to mark the route to be trenched by applying it to the surface; and, once mixed in with the soil that was tilled, the soil benefited nutritionally. This preliminary work was accomplished in August of 1993. At the beginning of October, the area was re-tilled with the top 6-inches of soil removed and left in long mounds to one side of the trenches. A light layer of 5-10-5 fertilizer was then applied to the remaining 2-inches of tilled soil in the trenches and hand mixed.

Right on schedule in mid-October, the 3,000+ daffodils arrived from Oregon, Illinois, and Connecticut via a bewildered UPS delivery man. A work crew consisting of two Native American women and myself planted the bulbs in the trenches. The two young men covered the trenches and placed a light covering of lawn clippings on the compacted surface.

An irregular regularity in the placement of the bulbs was chosen to obtain a good visual effect the first year. The annual planting of 1,000 daffodils will continue for the next few years until all of the immediately surrounding slopes have daffodils naturalizing on them.

I have a 2-acre hillside that has provided a splendid show of Shasta Daisies for years. I intend to create pathways and plant historic Dykes' irises throughout this section so that there will be a flower display before the daisies bloom. There's another area about the same size that I hope to naturalize with historic daffodils.

I appreciate the efforts the ADS has done to promote miniatures, but I do wish that more time was spent extolling the virtues of historic daffodils. I've not had a chance to participate in the historic round robin, and I expect that my concerns about this field of daffodil interest will be allayed once I get to know the participants in this very important aspect of daffodil appreciation.

The chief purpose of all this verbiage is to remind the reader that the study of specific daffodils is to be encouraged, but one should not forget that the primary reason we appreciate daffodils is because they are beautiful flowers. In addition, serious consideration should be given to utilizing daffodils' naturalizing abilities where space permits. Finally, every garden should have a section set aside to hold and allow the perpetuation of the ancestors of our beloved, favorite flower — the daffodil.

## SISTERS' BULB FARM IS A PERPETUATION OF A FAMILY LEGACY

ALISA STINGLEY, *Shreveport, Louisiana*

(Reprinted courtesy of *Shreveport Times*, March 14, 1993.)

Gibsland — Every spring, the spirit of Grannie Jones walks these fragrant fields of daffodils now tended by her granddaughters.

"I can see her now," said Celia Jones, "in her flour sack dress with the sleeves cut out and cotton hose rolled down, with runs, of course. She has a spade in one hand and a flower in the other hand."

Jones and her sister, Jan Jones Grigsby, are the sisters in Sisters' Bulb Farm, a five-acre operation that grows heirloom bulbs — kinds introduced before 1940 — for sale around the world.

According to Jones, the daffodil farm is the only one of its kind in Louisiana. But for the sisters, the farm where their grandmother began planting bulbs some 65 years ago is not so much a business as a perpetuation of a family legacy.

"It's a connection with the past," said Jones, who lives year-round at her grandmother's homestead near Gibsland. "And it is a promise every year at springtime. I'm always keeping in touch with my grandmother. She walks these fields every spring."

The fields planted by schoolteacher Annie Lou Holstun Jones are in bloom now, a stunning panorama painted in pale yellow, white, gold and orange. Flowers spread in every direction from the house, their heady fragrance reminiscent of the first time you ever smelled a daffodil or jonquil.

"That smells like the smell you want to wake up with in the morning for the rest of your life," said Jan Jones Grigsby, who lives in Minden. "It's wonderful."

To set the record straight, the daffodil you're sniffing may not really be a daffodil. Daffodil is the common name for the genus (botanical grouping) narcissus, which includes daffodils, jonquils and the multiflowered narcissus that most people call paperwhite. Not all kinds are fragrant, the single jonquil is a delicate, smaller bloom but packs a lot of aroma, for example.

Some of those the sisters grow and sell are very old; among their narcissi listings are kinds dating back to the 1600s.

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"Daffodils are not native to the United States," Jones said. "They are native to the Mediterranean and were brought over by settlers. Thomas Jefferson had daffodils, she said.

"They have naturalized here," she said. "They were brought into our area and adapted and prospered and spread."

The sisters' grandmother began selling the bulbs — along with milk and butter — to make ends meet during Depression years.

"She had a green toe," said Jones, referring to the way her grandmother planted bulbs then stepped on the soil around them.

Jones and Grigsby remember going to their grandmother's for Sunday dinner and taking daffodil blooms to their teachers. When their grandmother died in the late 1970's, the home fell into disrepair. Eventually the sisters restored the home and revived the bulb farm.

"All it took was a little bush-hogging and tender care to get them back," Grigsby said.

The farm is an avocation for both — Grigsby is a social worker and Jones an independent forestry consultant who also works part-time at Walter Jacobs Nature Park. Harvesting the bulbs beginning in June is one of the most time-consuming aspects of the business.

"We're talking shoveling," Jones said, "On your knees, digging the dirt — it's good for your soul."

# Heirloom Daffodils

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“What we’ve done is dig into soil never dug in ever,” she said. “That’s one reason we appreciate our grandmother’s work.”

They sell the bulbs wholesale and retail. Sometimes commercial orders for 1,000 bulbs come in. Prices vary: one rare, pre-1611 “Double Jonquil” is \$5. Other kinds might cost \$1 a piece.

Besides daffodils and narcissi, the sisters also sell heirloom red spider lilies and hyacinths, among others. As you might imagine, the daffodil farm draws many curious passersby, some of whom boldly pluck the flowers right out of the yard. But please don’t pick the daffodils — the sisters will gladly arrange a tour by appointment.

After all they are trying to preserve something their grandmother started, something they hope will be passed on to future generations.

“This is the place where we spent the springtime of our youth,” Jones said. “We learned to love this as much as she did.”

**Ed:** Though Sisters’ Bulb Farm is no longer sending out a retail catalog, their antique Narcissus are available by mail through Old House Gardens, 536 Third St., Ann Arbor, MI 48103, (313) 995-1486. Mailed in May, OHG’s catalog is free on request to ADS members.

## ANTIQUÉ DAFFODILS FOR GARDENS TODAY

**SCOTT G. KUNST**, *Ann Arbor, Michigan*

Though extraordinary daffodils are being created and celebrated today, there is also increasing interest in the antique varieties common 50 to 400 years ago.

People appreciate antique daffodils for the same reasons they appreciate any antique. For some gardeners, it’s pure nostalgia — they want the daffodil they grew in their youth or one they remember from their grandmother’s garden. Other gardeners find antique daffodils especially dependable, or they appreciate their wildflower-like delicacy and grace, or they are seeking a particular scent form, or color that modern cultivars haven’t quite matched. Some people simply value the past and the sense of rootedness that a personal connection with it offers, and historic-house museums increasingly want their garden “artifacts” to be as authentic as the rest of their collections.

The earliest daffodils in gardens were species and naturally occurring hybrids or sports. Unlike tulips and hyacinths which were early developed into hundreds and then thousands of cultivars, daffodils remained little changed until the mid-1800s. Then a couple of British enthusiasts set to work, and between 1860 and 1900 nearly 100 named varieties were introduced. By 1920 named cultivars numbered close to 1000, making the early twentieth century a Golden Age for daffodils.

Most antique varieties are now considered extinct, but a few are still available commercially. A recent search of U.S. mail-order catalogs turned up sixty dating from 1597 to 1929. Some, such as 1923's 'February Gold', remain garden standards yet today. Others are rapidly dropping from commerce, or are so rare as to be offered by only one or two small firms — including my new mail-order business, Old House Gardens, which is devoted entirely to historic flowers bulbs. All sixty are listed below, in order by date, with a few described more fully.

Though dates of introduction or origination are noted for each, be aware that it was often many years before a variety became widely grown or even affordable. For example, 'Mary Copeland' was selling in 1931 for a steep \$22.50 a bulb, seventeen years after its introduction. Old varieties remained popular for decades — or centuries — too. the same of course is true today, though less so than in the past.

### 1590 to 1849

*Narcissus x medioluteus* — by 1597, 10 W-Y — This is the Common White or Primrose Peerless of the old English herbals. Its starry white blooms with tiny yellow cups come very late in the season and two to a stem — hence its old name, *N. biflorus*. It has naturalized at old sites in the South (it's best in zones 6 to maybe 9) where its names include April Beauty, Twin Sisters, and Cemetary Ladies.

Double Campernelle (*N. x odorus Plenus*) — by 1601, 10 Y-Y — This very old double was popular and widely planted for centuries (as was the single form). Its deep yellow starbursts dance atop wiry stems and are wonderfully fragrant. It is hardy in my zone 5 garden but slow to increase.

Butter and Eggs — by 1777, 4 Y-Y — This two-tone yellow "rose" was offered in most nineteenth-century U.S. catalogs. Also known as Aurantius Plenus, Double Incomparabilis, and Golden Phoenix, it lacks the green streaks and crude appearance of Van Sion/Telamonius Plenus.

Pheasants Eye — early 1800s, 10 W-YYR — Though varieties of *N. poeticus* are pictured in the English herbals of about 1600, the two grown today both seem to date only to the nineteenth century. *N. p. recurvusis* the late-blooming form, introduced in the early 1800s, and *N. p. ornatus* is the early-blooming form, introduced by Vilmorin in 1870. But more research is clearly needed here! Occasionally available is a beautiful but difficult double poet called Albus Plenus Odoratus (by 1861).

Others — Though many species and their forms were discovered and named during this period, few were ever frequent in gardens. A less-than-exhaustive list of those that were fairly common and are still available might include: *N. x odorus* (Campernelle, by 1601), *N.*



**Emperor and Empress**  
 (from Burbage & Baker)

*jonquilla* (by 1612, 10 Y-Y), *N. jonquilla* Flore Pleno (Queen Anne's Double Jonquil, by 1612, 4 Y-Y), *N. pseudonarcissus obvallaris* (the Tenby daffodil, by 1613, 10 Y-Y), *N. ps.* Van Sion (aka Telamonius Plenus and Telamonius Grandiplenus, by 1620, 4 Y-Y), *N. ps. pseudonarcissus* (by 1629, 10 Y-Y), and *N. tazetta* Soleil d'Or (by 1730, 8 Y-O).

### 1850 to 1899

Emperor — 1865, 1 Y-Y — With a gold trumpet, lighter perianth, and a rugged constitution, Emperor was the most popular late-Victorian daffodil, supplanted only by King Alfred in the 1920s. Once planted by the millions, it has now all but vanished from commerce.

Empress — 1865, 1 W-Y — Like Emperor, gold and ivory Empress was one of the first great achievements in Victorian daffodil breeding and a long-time favorite.

W.P. Milner — by 1869, 1 W-W — This strong-growing silvery-yellow ADS miniature stands about eight inches tall. "The dainty little flowers of cowslip fragrance are freely produced," wrote A.M. Kirby in America's first daffodil book, *Daffodils, Narcissus, and How to Grow Them* (1907).

Sir Watkin — 1884, 2 Y-Y — The Welsh Giant may no longer seem that big, but it's a long-standard, well-loved classic. A strong grower, it has a golden cup and sulphur perianth.

White Lady — by 1898, 3 W-Y — Its "perfect form, broad white petals, and crinkled pale canary cup" (Kirby, 1907) earned dainty White Lady and FCC from the RHS in 1898.

King Alfred — 1899, 1 Y-Y — Though millions of bulbs labelled King Alfred are sold every year, most authorities agree that virtually none of them are the true King but rather various imposters that have been substituted over the years. So let the buyer beware!

Others — These are at least occasionally offered: Barrii Conspicuous (by 1869, 2 or 3 Y-YYO), Golden Spur (by 1885, 1 Y-Y), Scilly White (1889, 8 W-W). and Grand Monarque (1890, 8 W-Y).

### 1900 to 1919

Laurens Koster — 1906, 8 W-Y — Poetaz narcissus are bunch-flowered crosses of *N. poeticus* and *N. tazetta*. This is one of the oldest available, robust and exceptionally fragrant. Poetazes vary in hardiness. Laurens Koster does well enough in my zone 5 garden, but is probably best in zones 6 - 8.

Scarlet Gem — 1910, 8 Y-O — Another poetaz like Laurens Koster, this has a golden perianth and a cup that is more orange than red. It's a fragrant and colorful gem in any case.

Mrs. Ernst H. Krelage — 1912, 1 W-W — This beauty named for the wife of one of Holland's greatest bulb-growers has a creamy-white perianth with a pale yellow trumpet that fades to almost white. Stump

and Walter's catalog of 1933 praised it as "one of the finest. . . very free flowering. . . splendid."

Mary Copeland — 1914, 4 W-O — The cream-colored petals of this strong-growing double are interspersed with shorter petals of lemon and deep orange.

Thalia — 1916, 5 W-W — Still one of the most common triandrus daffodils in catalogs and gardens. Thalia has nodding white flowers with swept-back petals. Wayside Gardens in 1936 praised its "mystery" and "peculiar attraction".

Others — Grand Primo (1900, 8 W-Y), Avalanche (1906, 8 W-Y), Beryl (1907, 6 Y-O), Queen of the North (1908, 3 W-Y), White Owl (1908, 8 W-W), Dulcimer (1913, 9 W-GYR), Golden Sceptre (1914, 7 Y-Y), and Silver Chimes (1914, 8 W-W).

## 1920 - 1929

Beersheba — 1923, 1 W-W — Writing in 1966, daffodil expert George S. Lee, Jr., lauded Beersheba as "a flower of such perfect form and purity of color that it holds its own after forty years and is the most widely grown of all white trumpets." Unfortunately, true stock can be hard to come by today.

Franciscus Drake — by 1921, 2 W-YYO — Tall, stately, and rare today, Franciscus Drake has a perianth of silvery white with a cup that is golden at the base changing to flame orange at its densely fringed lip.

Mrs. R.O. Backhouse — 1923, 2 W-P — The first, and known for decades as THE, pink daffodil, Mrs. Backhouse has been superseded by newer and truer pinks. To my mind, however, her informal grace, apricot cup, and place in history make her a daffodil worth preserving.

Others: Orange Glory (1920, 6 Y-O), Chinita (1922, 8 Y-YYR), Cantabile (1923, 9 W-GYR), Cheerfulness (1923, 4 W-Y), February Gold 6 Y-Y), Fortune (1923, 2 Y-O), Irene Copeland (1923, 4 W-Y), March Sunshine (1923, 6 Y-Y), Music Hall (1923, 1 W-Y), Golden Perfection (1925, 7 Y-Y), St. Agnes (1926, 8 W-O), Actaea (1927, 9 W-GYR), Carbineer (1927, 2 Y-O), Carlton (1927, 2 Y-Y), Golden Harvest (1927, 1 Y-Y), Halvose (1927, 8 Y-O), Le Beau (1927, 6 Y-Y), St. Keyne (1927, 8 W-O), Trevithian (1927, 7 Y-Y), Texas (1928, 4 Y-O), Little Witch (1929, 6 Y-Y), Pencrebar (1929, 4 Y-Y), Unsurpassable (1929, 1 Y-Y).

**SOURCES:** *Historic varieties are scattered through most mainstream bulb catalogs (though unfortunately, often without dates). Two especially good sources, however, are the Daffodil Mart (Rte. 3, Box 794, Gloucester, VA 23061, 804-693-3966, catalog \$1; be sure to request their "Specialty Bulbs" catalog) and the author's new venture, Old House Gardens (536 Third St., Ann Arbor, MI 48103, 313-995-1486, catalog free on request to ADS members).*

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