

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

THE
DAFFODIL
JOURNAL

Volume 36, Number 3

March, 2000



The Daffodil Journal

ISSN 0011-5290

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 36

March, 2000

Number 3

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

Bob Spotts – President

409 Hazelnut Drive, Oakley, CA 94561
(925) 625-5526 rspotts@netvista.net

Peg Newill –President-Elect

10245 Virginia Lee Drive, Dayton, OH 45458
(937) 885-2971 103710.3426@compuserve.com

Steve Vinisky – Second Vice President

21700 SW Chapman Road, Sherwood, OR 97140
(503) 625-3379 Fax: 503-625-3399 stevev@europa.com

Phyllis Hess – Secretary

3670 E. Powell Road, Lewis Center, OH 43035
(614) 882-5720 Fax: (614) 898-9098 phyllish@midohio.net

Rodney Armstrong, Jr. – Treasurer

7520 England Drive, Plano, TX 75025
Phone/Fax: (972) 517-2218 rod55@gte.net

Executive Director–Naomi Liggett

4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606
(614) 451-4747 Fax: (614) 451-2177 NLiggett@compuserve.com

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL (ISSN 0011-5290) is published quarterly (March, June, September, and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606. Periodicals postage paid at Columbus, OH and additional mailing office.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Daffodil Journal, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 45150-1521.

Membership in the Society includes a subscription to the Journal.

©2000 American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Chairman of Publications: **Hurst Sloniker** Editor, *The Daffodil Journal*: **Bill Lee**
4606 Honey Hill Lane, Batavia, OH 45103-1315
(513) 752-8104 Fax: (513) 752-6752 blee811@aol.com

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. Address all material to the Editor. Address advertising inquiries to the Chairman of Publications.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS May 1, 2000

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY	
Individual.....	per year \$20.00
.....	for three years \$50.00
Juniors, through 18 years of age	per year \$5.00
Family (husband and wife, with one copy of the <i>Journal</i>)	per year \$25.00
.....	for three years \$60.00
Individual Sustaining Member	per year \$25.00
Individual Contributing Member	per year \$50.00+
Overseas Member	\$20.00 a year or \$50.00 for three years
(Overseas members may pay additional \$15.00 per year for airmail postage)	
Individual Life Membership.....	\$500.00

ADS Homepage: <http://www.mc.edu/~adswww/>

IN THIS ISSUE, MARCH, 2000

FEATURES

Creative Designs Using Daffodils	Carolyn Hawkins	150
More Spring in September: Daffodils in Australia.....	Richard Ezell	153
Mr. Krippendorf.....	Peggy Macneale	158
The Elizabeth Lawrence Canon	Hurst Sloniker	161
Juniors Flower in Greenwich	Suzy Wert	166
Point Counterpoint.....	Chriss Rainey, Suzy Wert	169
Observations	Henry Hartmann	173
Hybridizing Hints for Beginners.....	Harold Koopowitz	175
Sign Me Up	Keith Kridler	177
Growing <i>Narcissus Cyclamineus</i>	David Adams	178
Convention Elevator Conversation.....	George and Kathryn McGowan	179
Dancing Daffodils.....	Michael Berrigan	179
Some Fragrant Daffodils.....	Daffnet	180
Comparison of U.S. and U.K. Show Winners.....	Bill Lee	181

ADS INFORMATION

Here and There.....		182
Deaths: LaRue Armstrong, Gertrude Wister, Mrs. George Coulbourn.....		182
Memorial Contributions.....		182
Where Can I Get?		183
2000 Show Changes	Kirby Fong	183
Robin Openings	Leone Low	183
Attention, Hybridizers	Mary Lou Gripshover	183
Daffnet		184
James S. Wells 1915-2000	Delia Bankhead	185
Brian Duncan Honored.....	Mary Lou Gripshover	186
The American Daffodil Society and The Daffodil Society: Reciprocal Arrangements for Collection of Subscriptions	John Pearson	187
Divisions 5 Through 10 Robin Report	Leone Y. Low	188
Pages from the Past: <i>The Daffodil Journal</i> Volume 1, Issue 2; December, 1964	Loyce McKenzie	191
ADS Library		194
Services and Supplies		207

Front Cover: 'Perchance' 6W-YYP, one of the few seedlings Fred Silcock has named. *Richard Ezell photo*

Back Cover: One of Fred Silcock's abandoned seedling fields. *Richard Ezell photo*



Creative Design
Designer: Ruth Moster
Navesink Garden Club,
Rumson, NJ
Paul Moster photo



Creative Design
Designer: Bonnie Campbell
ImaginitiF Study Club,
Fayetteville, GA
Michael's Photography photo



Creative Design
Designer: Carolyn Hawkins
Jonesboro, GA
Michael's Photography photo



Creative Design
Designer: Mickey Holton
Decatur, GA
Michael's Photography photo



Peter Irwin Sdlg. 2W-YRR
(‘Colin’s Joy’ x ‘High Society’)
1999 Australian Championships
(Story page 153)
Richard Ezell photo



Lawrence Trevanian Sdlg. 11bW-O/Y
(*N. odoratus* x ‘Cantabile’)
(Story page 153)
Richard Ezell photo



Fred Silcock at Work
(Story page 153)
Richard Ezell photo



Graham Fleming Sdlg.
Miniature Division 6
Champion--1999 Australian
Championships
(Story page 153)
Richard Ezell photo

CREATIVE DESIGNS USING DAFFODILS

Carolyn Hawkins, Jonesboro, GA

Creative and *original* are terms that go together no matter the medium. *Creative* is defined as "having the quality of something created rather than imitated; imaginative." In other words, it is original. *Creative* designs are not exactly the opposite of *traditional* ones but differ by taking the design a step further, using an unusual container or placing the plant material in an unconventional manner.

A creative design starts with the selection of line material or a container. Once this decision is made, the rest is easy. Line material can be any element that creates a visual path through a design and establishes structural framework (as described in the NCSGC *The Handbook for Flower Shows*). It can be cattails, a thick vine, a piece of driftwood or cactus wood, wire, palm spathes, iris or yucca foliage, equisetum, the flowers, or any number of materials that will provide the visual path for the design.

The design by Ruth Moster from the Navesink Garden Club in Rumson, NJ, shown in the photo in the upper left corner on page 148, is an example where the combination of tulips, daffodils, and wood hyacinths creates the line. The colors of all of the flowers are repeated from the bottom of the design to the top, causing the eye to follow all the way up. What makes this a creative design? The container is not traditional but has curled tubes with holes for added interest. The placement of the flowers around the container is also not traditional. Flowers are placed in holes at the bottom and in the top of the container.

The photo in the upper right corner on page 148 shows a design with a vine for the line which causes the eye to move from the container, over the top, and then back into the container. Daffodils are placed in the top of the container and in a hole on the front side. Fatsia foliage and some corkscrew willow add to this creative design. What makes it creative? The container is unusual and has entry holes in several places. The vine obviously is the line, and the placement of the daffodils coming from the top and from the front hole as well makes this a creative design. The components are not all traditionally placed. This design was done by Bonnie Campbell, ImaginitiF Study Club, Fayetteville, GA. Bonnie is also an ADS Judge and the ADS South Eastern Regional Director.

The design in the photo on the bottom left corner of page 148 shows the daffodils placed in the top and bottom of a container that is made from wood with open "windows" for viewing a design. This design incorporates daffodils, kerria and fatsia foliage. Flowers have been placed in needlepoint holders in small cups of water in the top and bottom of the

container. This design was done by the author.

The design in the photo in the bottom right corner of page 148 is a creative design with a brass crane as an accessory. The container is a dried gourd with the daffodils, ivy, helleborus, and dwarf aucuba inserted inside the top and at the base. Egg gourds are also used at the base of the design on the driftwood. The use of an accessory can enhance a design, especially if it is in scale with the design, as this one is. Mickey Holton, Decatur, GA created this design.

(If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact: Carolyn Hawkins, ADS Member and National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. Plant Society Liaison, 7329 Kendel Court, Jonesboro, GA 30236.)

RHS Award of Merit Varieties(for Exhibition)

'Goldfinger'
'Lennymore'

'Silverwood'
'Notre Dame'
'Campion'

'Doctor Hugh'
'Walldorf Astoria'
'Patots'

'Gold Bond'
'Dateline'

RHS Award of Garden Merit Varieties(after Trial at Wisley)

'Barnum'
'Notre Dame'
'Kaydee'

'Dispatch Box'
'Triple Crown'
'Reggae'

'Tyrone Gold'
'Serena Lodge'
'Chesterton'

BRIAN DUNCAN



Novelty and Exhibition Daffodils



*Gold Medal Bulbs
For Show and Garden
Direct from the Raiser*

<-><-><->

*Many major Hybridisers Awards at R.H.S. London Daffodil Shows and
at American Daffodil Society National Shows*

*For colour catalogue please send \$2.00 for Airmail delivery to:-
"Knothead", 15 Ballynahatty Rd., Omagh, Co Tyrone,
Northern Ireland BT78 1PN
Tel./Fax. 01662 - 242931
E-mail. 113125.1005@compuserve.com*



'Tracey' 6W-W
Tony Davis, Reserve Grand
Champion, 1999 Australian
Championships
(Story page 153)
Richard Ezell photo



'Devie Dancer' 2W-P
Champion seedling when shown
under number by David Jackson at
1999 Australian Championships
(Story page 153)
Richard Ezell photo



'Nynja' 2Y-Y
Peter Ramsay/Koanga Daffodils
Grand Champion, 1999 Australian
Championships
(Story page 153)
Richard Ezell photo



Silcock #100 O, 1Y-P
Perianth color is light but the corona
is visible for about half a mile.
(Story page 153)
Richard Ezell photo

**MORE SPRING IN SEPTEMBER:
DAFFODILS IN AUSTRALIA**
Richard Ezell, *Gettysburg, PA*

When Bob Spotts and I landed at the Melbourne airport after the rather short flight from Hobart, piled the luggage into our rental car, and headed through Melbourne on our way south toward the home of Ian Dyson, we hit the big city traffic. Bob was driving—remember, now, we're late, lost, and driving on the wrong side of the road—and I was absolutely fascinated by the range, the creativity, and the ferocity of the curses Bob was able to hurl at those big city drivers who seemed to us to have all taken driving lessons from Chicago cabbies. They sure didn't drive like the polite—and tolerant—folks in Tasmania.

We arrived finally, a couple of hours late at Dyson's, but not too late to admire Ian's blooms, all in pots because he is "in transition," having moved from a spacious area into a constricted one, but hoping soon to be able to spread out and get the bulbs back into the ground again. He has some of the finest new cultivars from overseas, is doing lots of hybridizing, and hopes to be offering bulbs commercially in a few years.

The next morning's dawn presented us with a heavy frost—first we'd seen in Australia. But the day proved bright (Australian sun is very bright—something about a thin ozone layer overhead) and warmed quickly as we visited the home of Will and Chris Ashburner. Will, a professional plantsman, is not a daffodil specialist, but rather an eclectic bulb collector with an amazing assortment of rare and beautiful plants from all over the world. He is hybridizing among daffodil species, especially bulbocodiums and tazettas.

With excellent directions from Dyson and Ashburner we didn't get lost more than two or three times driving to the Mount Macedon area on a pilgrimage to see the almost legendary Fred Silcock and his daffodils (photos on front and back covers and pages 149, 152, 201, and 205). We—Bob Spotts, Tony and Pat James, and I—stayed two nights at a charming do-it-yourself sort of retreat called "Braeside." And we spent two days accompanying Fred through acre after acre of seedlings of his raising. We had been told that at Braeside, which is pretty much out in the bush, we might see kangaroos, wallabies, koalas, and echidnas. Denise, our hostess there, warned us not to try to approach a kangaroo: "They may look harmless and cute to you," she said, "but they are wild, strong, and can be ferocious. Keep out of their way." To Bob and me they sounded like some of the competitors at daffodil shows, so we were quite disappointed when none materialized.

But wow, did daffodils materialize. Fred Silcock has been hybridizing for many years, mostly with Divisions 1 and 2, although he has some fine small-cups and cyclamineus hybrids. He has worked on a grand scale: I thought David Jackson's more than 15 acres were amazing, but Fred has, by my calculations, over 20 acres. The calculations are far from precise because of the methods Fred uses; he plants his seeds in beds on his home plot. After two years he moves them to the field (generally called "paddock" in Australia) of a farmer in the area. He grows on the seedlings there, evaluating them year by year, moving any selected seedlings back home. Gradually, as he removes all he wants, he abandons that paddock and moves on to another. We visited five of these "abandoned" fields of bloom, each from one to five acres in size, and in each we felt we would have been able to pick literally hundreds of cultivars we'd have been proud to grow.

Ah, but back among the selected clones at his home patch we became almost dizzy spinning from one sumptuous bloom to another. Fred has world-class all-yellows and all-whites, but his reverse bicolors in Divisions 1 and 2 and his orange and pink trumpets with both white and yellow perianths are simply the best I have seen anywhere. Standing in the midst of so much beauty, Tony James paused in his picture taking to declare what may be an Englishman's greatest compliment: "I could pick an Engleheart entry here with no trouble at all."

Fred has named a few, 'Perchance' 6W-YPP (photo on front cover) is one, but he promises soon to register more and to begin to make them available to a waiting world of daffodil fanciers. He is, however, a genuine perfectionist among enthusiasts, still working toward ideals of form, color, and vigor he can envision in his mind but has not quite achieved yet among his thousands of hybrids. Time after time, as one of us would exclaim over one of his blooms, he would smile appreciatively and say, "Yes, it's a stepping stone isn't it?"

We could easily have stayed longer—overstayed our welcome no doubt—but Fred had hybridizing to do, and we had to see the capital, Canberra, more growers, and the Australian Championship Show. We drove through the Australian Alps to Canberra, snow alongside the road, then out of the mountains into more warm spring weather and the home of Lawrence Trevanian and his wife Jane Gorrie. (Well, we did get almighty lost on the way, at one point breaking through security into an Australian Air Force Base—honestly, on the map it looked like our motel should be there.) Lawrence and Jane took us to see our first herd of kangaroos and then up a mountain for an overlook of Canberra, but mostly we enjoyed inspecting Lawrence's backyard garden of daffodils—not large, but full of good things, including his own adventurous hybridizing

(photo on page 149).

The next day brought a tour of Canberra conducted by Keith Brew, a retired teacher who is extremely knowledgeable about this most interesting city planned almost a hundred years ago by an American architect. The day brought the first serious rain of our trip, and it marred somewhat our visit to the garden of Graham Fleming, a serious hybridizer of many fine miniatures (photo on page 149).

But the rain didn't dampen the spirits of any at the dinner that evening arranged in our honor by Daphne Davis, President of the Australian Daffodil Society, a delicious pot-luck feast at the home of Louise Gaudry, whose small garden was a tapestry of camellias, daffodils, and other interesting plants.

On we went the next morning—without getting lost even once—to Bowral, a small town which seemed a somewhat unlikely venue for the National Show. It certainly proved more than adequate, however. Our motel was the Port O'Call, "just a block," we had been promised, "from exciting downtown Bowral." Downtown Bowral proved to be three blocks long—at most. The excitement was at the show.

And exciting it was, with the major collection classes closely contested by the heavy hitters like Jackson from Tasmania and the New Zealand invasion force led by Koanga (Peter Ramsay operating without his partner Max Hamilton this day), Spud Brogden, and David Adams; but there was also a great range of interesting flowers exhibited by the amateurs and smaller professional growers.

In the Australian Daffodil Championship Open Class, Ramsay's Koanga entry narrowly edged Jackson's. David took considerable consolation from the fact that the Grand Champion bloom of the show, 'Nynja' 2Y-Y (photo on page 152), from the Koanga entry, was of his raising.

The Reserve Grand Champion bloom was the cyclamineus hybrid 'Tracey' 6W-W (photo on page 152), exhibited by Show Chairman Tony Davis. It was fun to see that perfect little bloom all but overwhelmed by the three six-inch wide ribbons it won: Champion Division 6, Champion Amateur Bloom, and the Reserve Champion of the Show. David Jackson had the Champion seedling, a lovely 2W-P, now named and introduced as 'Devie Dancer' (photo on page 152). New Zealand's Peter Irwin showed he is becoming a force to be reckoned with, exhibiting a number of fine seedlings including a most dramatically colored 2W-YRR ('Colin's Joy' x 'High Society') (photo on page 149).

One of the anomalies—to an American—of Aussie shows is the fact that miniature daffodils may compete against standards. Thus it was that a beautiful and tiny miniature cyclamineus seedling of Graham Fleming's, after winning its class in the miniatures, was put up to com-

pete for the Grand Champion award with all those biggies (photo on page 149). It deserved, and received, serious consideration. Curiously, that one was not selected as Champion Miniature, an award which went to another of Graham Fleming's seedlings, the tiniest bulbocodium I ever saw. (But he said he'd left an even smaller one at home. "Had a nick," he said. I told him, "You'd need a microscope to see it.")

In Lawrence Trevanian's winning collection in a hotly contested class for seedlings from Divisions 5-12 there appeared the most interesting "breakthrough" flower of the Show, a small, neat, split-cup poetaz hybrid (*N. odoratus* x 'Cantabile') (photo on page 149).

The final award of the show went to Bob Spotts. He delivered an entertaining and informative slide-illustrated talk on developments in American hybridizing after the banquet which concluded the first day of the Show, and was given an elaborate, multi-colored citation as Grand Champion Orator. (He bore the honor modestly—although he made me shine his shoes for the next three days.)

Thinking about all three of the Aussie shows we had seen as we got lost while headed for Sydney Airport and the flight home, it occurred to me that the biggest single difference between their shows and ours is not that they insist on flowers being bigger than we do—sure, they like 'em big. We do too, we just can't grow 'em that big, unless we live in Oregon. But they like small flowers as well, and are hybridizing actively for more little ones. And their judging is not that different from ours: at the National Championship Show I judged on a panel that consisted of Kaye Radcliff from Tasmania, Jim Davidson from Scotland, and me, from the U. S. We had lots of ground to cover, some large classes closely contested, and didn't have a single serious disagreement during the whole procedure. No, I think for me the biggest difference was that they have a greater emphasis than we do on seedlings. Each show has many classes just for seedlings, although they are allowed in all classes. Almost every serious grower we met—maybe even every one—is a hybridizer. And it really seems to increase their pleasure in the growing and in the competing at shows.

There are other differences. We always complain about not enough help in the staging of shows; there the daffodil people tend to get good help from the dahlia growers, iris, chrysanthemum, and other plant enthusiasts. (I assume the daffodil growers help out the others in staging their shows.) The Hobart Show Schedule was actually contained in the August issue of the Hobart Horticultural Society's *News Journal*, sharing space with the report of last season's Chrysanthemum Show and the Dahlia Section's Annual Report, as well as lots of general gardening information. Cooperative endeavors of this sort might be a way to go for ADS shows,

many of which are operating each year with smaller numbers of active participants to call upon.

A general observation: we noted, with rare exceptions, no disease apparent in any of the stocks we saw growing—an indication, perhaps, that their very stringent quarantine regulations are working.

And their pests are not the same as ours: just imagine if, as is the case with many Australian growers, the most destructive pests you had to put up with were beautiful crested cockatoos, which descend in flocks and rip off buds and even whole plants.

We left Australia, once we found the airport, brimful with the pleasure of having seen many of the most beautiful daffodils in the world and having visited with some of the most generous and likable people we have ever met.

Finally, the good news is that the Australian Daffodil Society will host the next (after ours in Portland) World Daffodil Convention in Melbourne. The bad news is that it's not until 2004. Believe me, Spotts and Ezell have it on their calendar, and strongly recommend that you add it to yours. Hope for lower aviation fuel prices, begin saving your pennies now, and remember: if you drive you're going to get lost, and if you drive in Melbourne, brush up on your salty language.

BALLYDORN BULB FARM



DAFFODIL HYBRIDIZERS SINCE 1946

Annual catalogue of new exhibition and garden cultivars raised here to be published at the end of February.

New applicants for catalogue please enclose \$1.00 stamp.

Ballydorn Bulb Farm
Killinchy, Newtownards
Co. Down, Northern Ireland
Telephone: 01238-541-250
Fax No.: 01238-542-276



MR. KRIPPENDORF

Peggy Macneale, *Cincinnati, OH*



Daffodils naturalized under the trees at Lob's Wood

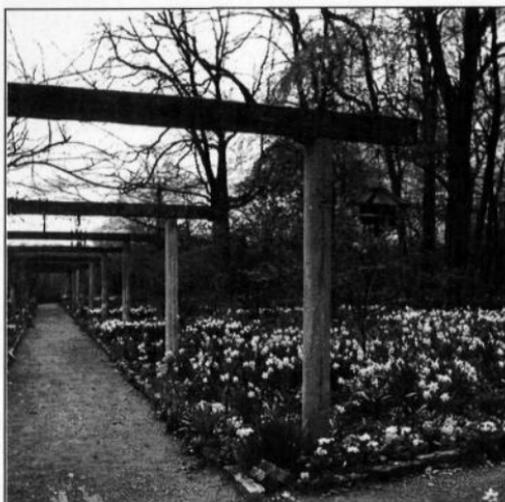
Peggy Macneale photo

As the season gets under-way we are likely to think back to when we first became aware of the impact that daffodils make in the spring scene. In my case, I thought we had a lot of daffodils in our own yard, but sometime in my early teens I heard about Mr. Carl Krippendorf, and made several visits to his home. That was an eye-opener for me, and as the years have passed, it is evident that he influenced many persons. The fact that I was lucky enough to live in his vicinity now seems miraculous.

Carl Krippendorf's own story has been recounted in two books by Elizabeth Lawrence, a garden writer from North Carolina. (See separate article on Elizabeth Lawrence.) While I am indebted to her for some information and a quotation from *Lob's Wood*, it is my own acquaintance with Mr. Krippendorf that has become so meaningful. The naming of his rural acreage as "Lob's Wood" gives you an inkling of his approach to nature. One of the characters in James Barrie's play *Dear Brutus* is a unique gentleman named Lob, who owns a magic woodland. When you enter it your current problems disappear and you are transported back to your early years when you have the chance to change your future. You have a dream of what might have been, and even when you awake, you are never quite the same. So it is with Mr Krippendorf's woods. My visits to them, in long-ago Aprils, are still vivid in my memory, and have always been an inspiration.

A 175-acre climax forest of beech and maple, called "mixed mesophytic," stretched across hills and ravines, with a few open areas dotted with small ponds. Adding to the glory of native plants, Mr. Krippendorf, in the late 1800's, began to plant thousands of daffodils and as many of the so-called "minor bulbs" as he could discover from growers all over the world. Flowering and fruiting trees and shrubs found a place, too. The

effect, especially in the spring, was breathtaking. A long arbor, which extended out from the terrace at the front of the house, was the focal point for special varieties of newer daffodils. Clumps of Mitsch, Richardson, and Guy Wilson novelties could be found in the wide beds on either side of the arbor. On the terrace were large containers of seasonal plantings, and everywhere there were feeders to bring the birds close for viewing. At a critical time in mid-July the woodlands were mowed in order to control seedling trees and shrubs—including honeysuckle, which was a problem even then. Mr. Krippendorf waited to have this job done until the sweet rocket seeds had been enjoyed by the goldfinches, but made sure the *Lycoris squamigera* stalks were not in danger.



Arbor at Lob's Wood

Peggy Macneale photo

Mr. Krippendorf's correspondence with Elizabeth Lawrence speaks constantly of his enthusiasm for each day's bonanza of bloom, even in the bleak winter. Each day might also find him planting bulbs or plants as he walked his woods with a full basket and a trowel, working with rocks, water, and his spacious hillsides. He emptied his basket as he found room to tuck in each bulb or plant. Writing to Elizabeth Lawrence, and feeling temporarily overwhelmed, he said that "I have so little sense that I will have just as many or more next year—in fact, I sowed five hundred hardy cyclamen seed this evening after dinner and the terrible thought strikes me that some time ago I ordered five hundred chrysanthemum cuttings which will arrive any day now." Although creating a magic woodland was hard work, Mr. Krippendorf's enthusiasm never flagged for long.

His enthusiasm was contagious. Rosan Adams, his daughter, also loved daffodils, as did her daughter, Mary Nelson Ley. Rosan was an ADS board member when I joined the Society in the late '50's, and Mary, having moved to Connecticut, was co-chairman with ADS *Journal* editor, George Lee, of a famous Hartford convention "way back when." Others who felt the Krippendorf influence tell many stories of visiting his garden

and returning home with a basket of plants and bulbs—he shared his magical woodland so that it spread far and wide.

I also had my own experience with Mr. Krippendorf's generosity. During the early years of the Civic Garden Center (1942-43), when I was its first and only member of the staff, the day would be enlivened now and then by a visit from Mr. Krippendorf. He would come bouncing in the door with a bouquet of daffodils or other flowers for a colorful display on my desk. Then, that fall he gave me a personal gift of a bag of 'Firetail' daffodil bulbs. Descendants of these historic lovelies have followed my every change of address, and, true to Mr. Krippendorf's example, I have shared them too. Now you may eventually obtain some from Scott Kuntz at Old House Gardens

The legacy of that dear, sweet man is now the Cincinnati Nature Center. The original property has been expanded to over 500 acres, but the lodge still stands, the 200 large limestone steps still wind down to Avey's Run, and the thousands of daffodils continue to carpet the hills. Lob's Wood still works its magic as school children—and their parents—learn nature's lessons and absorb the beauty that Mr. Krippendorf understood so well.

CARNAIRN DAFFODILS LTD.

Daffodil Blooms for Everyone

Show Blooms and Garden Flowers



Send for Year 2000 Catalogue

Carncairn Grange

Broughshane

Co. Antrim BT43 7HF

Phone: 01266-861216; (after April: 02825-861216)

Fax: 01266-862842; (after April: 02825-862842)

Ballymena

Northern Ireland

THE ELIZABETH LAWRENCE CANON

Hurst Sloniker, *Batavia, OH*

In *The Little Bulbs: A Tale of Two Gardens* Elizabeth Lawrence described an April visit to her friend Carl Krippendorf, whose estate lay east of Cincinnati. About to leave her Charlotte, North Carolina home, where irises and daylilies were already beginning to bloom, she thought for a moment that she might as well leave her coat behind. Fortunately, she did not, for by the time she reached Lexington, Kentucky people were huddled in furs, and at the Cincinnati airport "small mean flakes of snow" were flying. Her heart sank as she saw nothing flowering except a shriveled bloom on an Oriental magnolia and thought, "I could not believe that anything was in bloom anywhere, or would ever bloom again in that bleak countryside. Then Mr. Krippendorf turned the car into the driveway that leads to the house in Lob's Wood. There, as if a door had opened into another world, was spring spread out before me—a carpet of daffodils as far as I could see."

Delighted as she was to come upon so suddenly those acres of bloom in a cold northern landscape, she had traveled to Krippendorf's home especially to see a single species, the rare *N. x macleayi*. Thrilled to find it, she described its delicate beauty in detail and later acquired four bulbs for her own garden, courtesy of her host. Of all the small bulbs, she loved best the daffodil species and miniature cultivars, admitting that "When they are in bloom I feel as if I could not stop looking at them for a moment, and when they are gone I am almost ashamed of the sharpness of my regret." Still, she loved all the minor bulbs, from the snowdrops in the spring to the colchicums in the fall, and described them all in her text with impartial thoroughness. In doing so, she relied upon her own observations, as well as her extensive reading and a vast correspondence with fellow gardeners from Vita Sackville-West at Sissinghurst Castle to Miss Willie Mae Kell, who modestly claimed that her Texas garden was "the size of a pocket handkerchief."

The Little Bulbs, primarily an account of Elizabeth Lawrence's garden in Charlotte and Carl Krippendorf's near Cincinnati, was published in 1957 by Criterion Books and reissued by Duke University Press in 1986. It was not, however, her first book. That was *A Southern Garden*, based upon Lawrence's earlier garden in Raleigh, North Carolina. Published in 1942 by the University of North Carolina Press, it went through three more editions, the latest in 1991. This most recent incarnation was edited by Edith Edelleman, a garden designer responsible for the Elizabeth Lawrence border at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum at North Carolina State University and a Lawrence disciple long before the two

women met. As a student in Professor Raulston's class, Edelleman remembers the great plantsman's declaration that *A Southern Garden* headed the list of the ten horticultural books he could never be without. In it Lawrence covers each of the four seasons in her North Carolina Piedmont garden, writing, when she comes to spring, that the season begins "the day when the earliest trumpet daffodil blooms." In a section called "Daffodils in Old Gardens" she discusses some of the historic daffodils which arrived in this country early on and became naturalized, such as Twin Sisters (*N. biflorus*, *N. x medioluteus*), Campernelle (*N. x odorus*), Jonquilla simplex (*N. jonquilla*) and two poets, *N. poeticus* var. *ornatus* and *N. p.* var. *recurvus*. Two cultivars from the 1860s that she admires are 'Sir Watkin' with its "genteel pallor" and 'Emperor', "one of the oldest and best" trumpets. In another section, "White Daffodils," she discusses the cultivars she especially loves: 'Beersheba', 'Chastity', 'Corinth', 'White Pearl', 'Pax', 'Silver Salver', and 'Thalia', this last flower a "combination of delicacy of outline and good substance that is altogether lovely." The volume concludes with extensive summaries of the earliest and latest bloom dates and length of bloom periods for bulbs (including 46 species and cultivars of daffodils), annuals, perennials and biennials, shrubs, and vines—an impressive feat of record-keeping and a confirmation of what Allen Lacy calls Lawrence's "almost Homeric joy" in making lists.

Lawrence's love for the horticultural fact also impressed another disciple. While still a graduate student, Bill Neal learned early that when he visited his friend he had better have a date in mind. On one such visit he admits to practically shouting as soon as he saw her, "Elizabeth, *Thalictrum aquilegifolium* bloomed May 7." In those early days all of Neal's own plants came from "ditches, construction sites, and waste areas" and were growing in a little space between his back door and the laundry line; but that did not matter to Elizabeth, who was bursting with questions, "as if," he says, "my plot were Kew...even my weeds interested her." Very much later—in fact, three years after her death in 1985—he discovered in the library Lawrence's Sunday garden columns written for the Charlotte *Observer* between 1957 and 1971. Enthralled with what he read, he went on to edit a selection of those columns for a book called *Through the Garden Gate* (published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1990), the subjects embracing plant culture, gardening literature and lore, friends, and visits. Here is a typical bit of lore from the April 11, 1971 column, entitled "The Old Daffodils," in which Lawrence is tracing the history of some early trumpets. Noting that in the 1880s and 1890s George Engleheart was collecting old forms of white daffodils, mainly from Ireland, she writes that "from these beginnings Engleheart devel-

oped 'Beersheba' (1923), still to me the most beautiful of all white trumpets, and very early, usually blooming the first week in March. Engleheart described it as a 'miracle of white loveliness,' and was vexed when P.D. Williams criticized the trumpets as one-fourth inch too long."

In 1961, four years after the columns in the *Observer* began to appear, *Gardens in Winter* was published by Harper and Brothers, with a new, expanded printing appearing in 1977 by Claitor's Publishing Division. Here, Lawrence's thesis is that gardens in winter are as beautiful as those in any other season; in fact, in prose that matches her subject, she writes, "On chance-mild days when an incandescent light falls on thin twigs, throwing their fine shadows across gravel walks, my garden seems more beautiful than at any other time." Moreover, the blooms that do occur during the winter are especially treasured. Referring to her records, Lawrence notes that a number of daffodils, especially tazettas, have bloomed in January, while the hoop-petticoats like 'Nylon' [Nylon Group] and *N. bulbocodium monophyllum foliosus* [now reclassified under *N. cantabricus*] bloom at any time from Christmas into the new year. She hopes, too, that her recently acquired cyclamineus 'Jana', from Alec Gray, will "live up to its name." As in all of her books, she includes not only her own detailed observations but also pertinent comments from many writers, past and present, such as Gertrude Jekyll, E.A. Bowles, Louise Beebe Wilder, Alec Gray, Graham Thomas, and Katherine White. Such references never overwhelm, but always enrich and complement. As she notes in one of her columns, "Gardening, reading about gardening, and writing about gardening are all one; no one can garden alone."

It was another writer, Eudora Welty, who introduced Lawrence to the *Mississippi Market Bulletin*, a state-supported project in which people could advertise their desire to sell or buy such things as seeds, cattle, dogs, bulbs, or plants. Fascinated, Lawrence began to correspond with the advertisers and soon subscribed to other such bulletins in the South as well as several in the North, all the while making notes toward a book about the people she encountered and their gardens. She never completed this endeavor, but with Allen Lacy as editor, a book eventually saw the light of day in 1987, called *Gardening for Love*, published by Duke University Press. What results is a social history of the country people, mainly in the South, their lives, their language, their humor, and their love of the earth. What also emerges from the pages of this book is the compassion, modesty, warmth, and intellectual curiosity of Elizabeth Lawrence.

A second posthumously published work is *A Rock Garden in the South*, edited by Nancy Goodwin and Allen Lacy from the notes and correspondence of Elizabeth Lawrence, and published in 1990 by Duke

University Press. It is a discussion of what a Southern rock garden might look like, despite searing summer heat hostile to the growing of almost any alpine plant and despite the absence, in parts of the South, of even the rocks themselves. Although redefining in this way the notion of what constitutes a proper rock garden might upset some members of The American Rock Garden Society, Lacy is convinced that most members of that Society, whom he refers to as a "communion of saints," would accept such untraditional ideas. As for Lawrence herself, she merely repeats, no doubt with a little smile, Gertrude Jekyll's Olympian pronouncement: "I write for those who are in sympathy with my views." At any rate, most gardeners would hardly quarrel with Lawrence's discussion of appropriate daffodils for the rock garden. She points out that *N. bulbocodium* subsp. *conspicuous* appeared early in American gardens, including Thomas Jefferson's, and is, for her, "the most persistent, reliable, and free flowering of all the little daffodils." She also notes that *N. jonquilla*, brought from Spain to Elizabethan England and then to America, still grows in old gardens of Virginia and the Carolinas. She describes a number of other miniatures and smaller daffodils as well, and though a few are difficult to keep, most are perfectly at home in Lawrence's rock garden.

Finally, there is *Lob's Wood*. Published by the Cincinnati Nature Center in 1971, it is very short, only 76 pages, and written to honor the memory of that good friend who figures in several of Lawrence's books, Carl Krippendorf. (See separate article on Krippendorf.) Basing her work mainly on correspondence, Lawrence records the horticultural history of Lob's Wood—the thousands of bulbs, perennials, shrubs, and trees that were planted, maintained, worried over, and enjoyed through the years. To read this short book is an education in itself, but it is also an engaging portrait of the two principals involved, who are, it turns out, much alike. Both are passionate gardeners who insist upon knowing all that is knowable about the plants they cultivate. Both are what Lawrence calls "gardeners of the dirt variety," eager to get their hands in the soil. Both are inveterate record-keepers, and both enthusiastically share their findings with others, just as they share their plants. Both are extraordinarily sensitive to the beauty of their gardens in every season, and both love best the very earliest flowers at the end of winter. Carl Krippendorf once wrote to Elizabeth Lawrence on the last day of December, after a mild season: "Christmas was the most beautiful day I have ever seen in winter, bright sunshine and the bluest of skies." On that day, taking his customary walk, he noted the hellebores along the paths, picked a crocus, some snowdrops, and a bunch of *Phlox subulata*. Then in closing his letter, he wrote, "I hope that in the coming year your garden will be a delight to your eyes

and a joy to your heart, and that you will always give me a thought when you see the first daffodil in the spring." Surely, that year and in the years following as she walked through her own garden, keeping a sharp eye out for the first new daffodil of the season, she did.

BOTANICAL GARDEN QUALITY PLANT LABELS

- Quickly installed with new or existing systems
- U.V. Stable Material
- Maintains plant identity in an attractive manner

Now is a great time to label your daffodils with Botanical Garden Quality Labels. Let AAA assist you.

Eliminate your bristle markers, faded signs and plastic tapes. Tired of waiting MONTHS for labels??? Our specialty is SERVICE-NORMAL SHIPMENT 1-2 WEEKS.



We can also label your Daylilies, Iris, Roses, Hosta, and other plants. Our black or green labels are supplied in several sizes and we can easily custom fabricate to meet your requirements. Write or call for free information package. (Continental USA Only)

AAA QUALITY ENGRAVERS

Bernard & Warrenne Holliday

5754 Oxford Place, Dept. DF-1
New Orleans, LA 70131

Phone: (504) 361-3944; Fax: (504) 361-1610;
email: engraver@acadiacom.net



JUNIORS FLOWER IN GREENWICH

Suzy Wert, *Indianapolis, IN*

You'll have to do a junior-grower double take in Greenwich because the Greenwich Daffodil Society runs two successful junior programs through local area schools so that students from both schools enter the society's daffodil show!

Originally the brainchild of Patrice Power and president Nancy Mott, the Junior Division for the New England Regional Daffodil Show is orchestrated by Patrice and Brooke McCulloch, President of the Greenwich Garden Center, a non-profit education center in Greenwich.

Patrice runs the Riverside Elementary School project for the 500 students (K-5) who plant the bulbs in the fall as a "Greenwich Green & Clean" beautification project. At every grade level students plant bulbs at Riverside, and the program goes hand-in-hand with the school science curriculum, which varies by grade.

Each child is given a daffodil outline poster, such as the one on page 168, to color with the color code of the year's selected cultivar and is given a photocopied sheet of Daffodil Data which includes basic planting and growing information. After a giant twenty-foot long calendar is hung on the corridor wall at school, the children all guess the date they think the flowers will bloom and their names are added to the date on the calendar. It's a lot of fun!

Any child wishing to enter the show may select a flower from the school garden or one from home and bring it to the show, but he or she must stage it and enter it in person.

Brooke McCulloch runs the Greenwich Country Day School daffodil project with about 75 children. They use the same daffodil outline poster and the same Daffodil Data sheet as Riverside, but planting is a little different. Brooke has each child plant and mark the bulb with his or her name and the name of the flower. This is also done on school grounds. Although each child has ownership of the flower, it must be in bloom on the day of the show to be eligible.

On the day of the Connecticut Daffodil Show, a group of adults from the Greenwich Daffodil Society, the PTA Beautification Committee, eight local garden clubs, and some gardening moms all pitch in to help the kids learn how to stage their blooms and fill out entry tags. You can imagine that it takes a lot of help to get all the kids all going in the right direction.

With the program now in its fifth year, the Greenwich Daffodil Society has added a third school, the Old Greenwich Elementary School,

and in the fall of 2000 may add two other public schools, Glenville and Dundee. GDS provides 100 show-quality bulbs from Holland to each school; any costs beyond those 100 bulbs are picked up by the school, the PTA, or private donations. The school maintenance people, sometimes with help from the volunteers, prep the soil and add mulch to make it easier on the kids (and the adults working with them) at planting time.

And it keeps growing. GDS had to add another category for junior flowers, One Stem—Any Cultivar, because some children, who wanted to enter a bloom from home or who were not students in a school that GDS had sponsored, didn't have the required cultivar for the other Junior categories. Some of the bulbs planted by the junior growers include 'Bravoure', 'Redhill', 'Accent', 'Jenny', 'Petrel', and this year, 'Itzim'.

Every student gets a ribbon—1st, 2nd, 3rd or HM—and they always return after the judging to view the show and pick up their ribbons!



**Exceptional
Daffodils
for
Show & Garden**

Your Source for **Murray Evans**
and **Bill Pannill** Hybrids

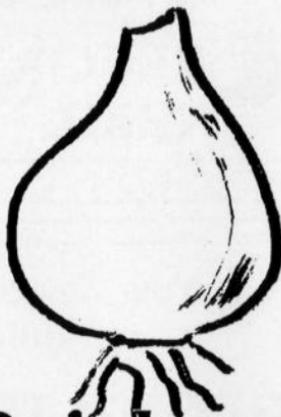
OREGON TRAIL DAFFODILS

41905 SE Louden

Corbett, Oregon 97019

Write for Free Catalog

3RD GRADE SCIENCE CLASS
DAFFODIL PLANTING: OCTOBER, 1999

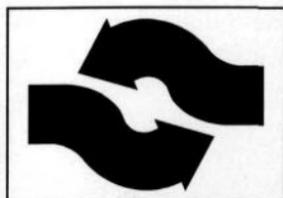


Daffodil - Rainbow

Satin-white petals and a large apricot pink banded cup.

It grows 15"-17" tall.

Please color in your daffodil!



POINT COUNTERPOINT

In which Chriss Rainey and Suzy Wert present opposing viewpoints on how to organize your daffodil plantings.

POINT

Chriss Rainey, *Reston, VA*

I plant all my daffodils in rows by division and in alphabetical order. Frequently, when I tell people how many cultivars I grow, they are amazed and say, "Oh my, I'll bet your garden is beautiful in spring." In fact, the organization of the garden is less for show, than for convenience. Most of the time, I'll admit, the beauty in it lies in the fact it is neat, weed free, and orderly. The older I get, the slower I become, and the last thing I want to do is waste time looking for things. From experience I know the best way to avoid that is to put things where you know you can find them. With all the Division 6s in one bed I can quickly see how the whole division is doing. It is also pleasing to have all the tall stocky Division 1s separated from the more delicate Division 5s.

This makes just as much sense to me as the Dewey decimal system in a library. How else could one find a book among all those shelves? Planting any other way would be like putting Robert Frost in the science fiction section. Finding them quickly is not the only plus to this method. Sometimes, no matter how hard we try, a bulb will escape our grasp when planting or digging and my method helps to identify it. If you plant by division and in alphabetical order, you can use deduction to narrow down the possibilities quite well. For instance, I might say: I know this bulb is a Division 3, because that is all I have dug today. The name must begin with either A, B, or C, because the rest are still in the ground.

My planting sheets also list cultivars by division and in alphabetical order. In separate columns, I record how many I plant, and in the next column, how many I dig. By doing this, I can decide without even seeing the bulbs if I have enough to share with a friend or an exchange table. By highlighting these on the lists during the winter or late spring, I am reminded when I come to them while digging to set them aside. Having both the bulbs and my lists in alphabetical order allows me to go through the list only once and eliminates unnecessary flipping back and forth on sheets of paper, which is not easy with a shovel in your hand and dirt between your fingers. Where do the new ones go in the years I am not digging? I plant them in a place of their own, the "new bed," and they too

are put in the ground in order, of course. When I next dig an entire division, I dig the new ones too, and shuffle them into their place in line like properly labeled books on a shelf. Labeled? Well—that's another story.

COUNTERPOINT

Suzy Wert, *Indianapolis, IN*

I plant by country, which may seem an odd way to organize a planting, but I have continued this method even though my original reasons are no longer valid.

When I first started growing daffodils I noticed there were several voids in the local society's show table, and they were all in the country-of-origin collections—the English, Irish, Australian and New Zealand collections. I didn't have the quantity to enter five of any kind in the color or divisional collections, but I could look up each individual flower and determine its country of origin. My first collection ribbon was in an English collection, mostly with older flowers from the Reverend Engleheart and P.D. Williams, but it took time to separate the flowers, even the paltry number I had back then, into countries and to then further separate into the best from a particular country. If only I would plant them by countries, I thought, I could become more efficient.

In my mind, the hybridizers were all lumped together. They had names, but I didn't understand that some were no longer living and some were just starting out. It never occurred to me that I would ever meet any of them, import bulbs from them, or communicate with them by e-mail, much less know from where they hailed! I knew that if I could just organize my flowers by country, other problems would take care of themselves because it was easy to separate a cyclamineus collection and a white collection just by looking at the flowers.

I continue planting by country because it helps me be more organized with my bulbs at both planting and digging time. I dig my bulbs and store them by country, but that is easy, because I just dig one bed at a time. If I have a lot of time, I'll dig England, but if I don't have a lot of time, I'll just be able to get Little England finished. Yet at the end of the day, I can report that I did get Little England dug, and that's a sense of accomplishment, no matter how small.

None of my beds is what you'd call a show bed in which the flowers grow in rows like corn. They are all irregular, with varying degrees of shade, and planting by country allows me to put the shorter flowers in front, and the taller ones in back. Each cultivar receives individualized attention because I can plant the red rims and red cups in the afternoon shade where they won't burn, and the early-blooming divisions under

deciduous trees where they'll still get enough sun to do well.

If I get some late bulbs from a friend who has extras, or if I find a bulb I had forgotten about, it's easy to go out and plant it where it belongs without worrying if there's room for 'Moon Shadow' between 'Montego' and 'Moon Valley'. And if I get a bulb like John Reed's 'Irish Loch', I won't be fooled by the name and enter it in an Irish Collection because it's planted in the good ole U S of A bed!

Plan now for Fall plantings

Daffodil Culture

By
Howard J. Merrill

*\$7.95 postpaid U.S.A.
\$10.00 postpaid Foreign*

*American Daffodil Society
4126 Winfield Road
Columbus, Ohio 43220-4606*

Hofflands Daffodils

Suppliers of Quality Daffodil Bulbs to the World

Raisers of Many Top Prize-winning Varieties

R.H.S. Gold Medal 1995, 1998 & 1999

A.D.S. Trophy 1996 & 1997

Engleheart Cup 1995

Send for our free catalogue

JOHN & ROSEMARY PEARSON
Hofflands, Bakers Green, Little Totham,
Maldon, Essex. CM9 8LT. U. K.

E-Mail: sales@hoffdaff.kemc.co.uk

Telephone: (44) (0)1621 788678

Fax: (44) (0)1621 788445

OBSERVATIONS

Henry Hartmann, *Wayne, NJ*

CONTROL OF BASAL ROT IN DAFFODIL BULBS

I was just reading an article about disease control in lily bulbs in which the author fed dissolved aspirin into growing plants. The aspirin gave control over a number of diseases. Other people use different fungicides. I use a garbage can.

Basal rot is the major disease of daffodils here in northern New Jersey. The fungus naturally occurs in the soil. How do I know this? I have planted hundreds of daffodil seeds in virgin soil and seven years later dug up the bulbs, a few of which had basal rot. Since I was planting seeds rather than bulbs from some other source, the fungus must have already been in the soil because it was not introduced by the bulbs.

The signs of healthy bulbs are extensive roots and lots of tan or brown dry skin covering the bulbs. The opposite occurrence of no roots and black spots but no dry skin covering the bulbs is usually a sign of basal rot. I immediately scrub the bulbs with a brush in a pail of water and keep a garbage can within reach. A slight presence of basal rot can be tolerated, but when no live roots, a considerable amount of black spots, and lack of dry skin are encountered, the bulb is garbage. When in doubt, throw it out. That's why I always say I use a garbage can to control basal rot. I must admit, however, that I have lost some fine flowering seedlings this way.

I have taken the following action to improve the resistance of daffodils to basal rot. I bought twenty five bulbs of 'St. Keverne' 2Y-Y, which is one of the cultivars most resistant to basal rot. I pollinated the 'St. Keverne' flowers with 'Gold Convention' 2Y-Y pollen to obtain close to 1,000 seedlings. It turned out that 'St Keverne' is very dominant in this cross so that over 95 percent of the seedlings look exactly like their mother. However, 'Gold Convention' is later blooming than 'St Keverne' and the last few blooms showed some blue ribbon quality. If one or more of these select seedlings inherited its mother's resistance to basal rot, it could be very valuable.

Our state plant inspector has remarked that I have one of the healthiest stands of daffodils he has ever seen. I never told him I use the garbage can to keep them healthy.

BOUQUET COLLECTIONS

Daffodil shows are not making full use of all the flowers available. How many times have I seen time run out for entries with many blooms unentered? It happened to me at one of the shows recently. I wound up with two dozen fine looking flowers. I could have left them at the show

for sale to the public. Instead, I brought them home and marveled at the beautiful bouquet they made on the kitchen table. However, this same bouquet could have been in the daffodil show.

Attention Daffodil Show Chairmen! Consider adding the following to the show program, perhaps under the section for collections: Bouquet: unlimited number of stems in a common disposable container to be judged solely on the impact of the flowers.

It would be a win-win-win situation. The show has more flowers to display, the public sees more flowers, and the exhibitor has another chance for a ribbon. The bouquets would demonstrate what can be done in the home with a bunch of daffodil flowers.

STEMS

You see a beautiful picture of a daffodil flower and you love it. Then you see the real thing smiling at you at a daffodil show. You buy it and four years later, it is a disappointment. The flowers are half hidden in the foliage. The stems are too short. What a shame.

Quite often at daffodil flower shows, blue ribbons are awarded to blooms on short spindly stems. I think the problem starts with the ADS scale of points which awards more points for form, substance and texture, color, and pose than for the stem. Isn't that odd? When a hybridizer walks through a patch of daffodil seedlings, no matter how beautiful and perfect the flowers, if they do not have long stems relative to foliage height, they are not selected. If daffodil breeders assign greater importance to stem length, should not daffodil judges do the same?

At flower shows, cutting stems to make a uniform display may be desirable for collections. However, for single-stem and three-stem entries, wouldn't it make more sense for stems to be as long as is practical? Then the public would see how these daffodils could stand tall in the garden.

Bonnie Brae Gardens

Quality Show Flowers
standard · intermediate · miniature

Jeanie (McKillop) Driver
P.O. Box 342
Corbett, Oregon 97019
(Telephone 503-695-5190)



HYBRIDIZING HINTS FOR BEGINNERS

Harold Koopowitz, *Irvine, CA*

Over the years I have tried to make things ever easier for myself and have always been on the lookout for simpler ways of doing things. Whether this reflects my increasing age or increasing sloth, I am not sure, but the suggestions that follow may be of some use for beginning hybridizers.

My hybridizing interests are in two realms, those of miniature dafodils and tazettas. With regard to the former, I now grow all of my miniatures and also some of the intermediates in pots, even though they would grow perfectly well out in the garden. There are several pluses to doing this. I don't have to dig trenches (for the standards I still dig trenches, but I grow far more miniatures than standards). And I use a commercially available cactus mix, which is supplemented with additional chipped pumice and construction sand, bought washed and prepackaged at the local hardware store. Deep six-inch square plastic pots are crocked with Styrofoam peanuts. Four double-nosed miniature bulbs fit comfortably in one container, though up to ten can be squeezed into the pot. Bulbs are planted shallowly to allow as much root room as possible and top-dressed with chipped pumice.

When the pots come into bloom I can bring them indoors to protect them from the rain, and I can pollinate the flowers while sitting down at the kitchen table. I can also pollinate the flowers in the evenings after work when I have spare time. At one stage there were twenty pots filled with 'Gypsy Queen' and 'Little Beauty' in the kitchen, all filled with flowers with which to work. Visitors thought they made great decorations. I found I could work with the flowers at eye-level rather than belly-level.

The pollen parent only is initially recorded. I write the pollen parent's name or code number onto a piece of Magic tape (Scotch Brand) with a waterproof pen, either a Sharpie or Avery Marks A Lot black ink pen. These are permanent black ink pens and easy to read. The tape is stuck around the stem below the flower and doubled so that the two sticky sides adhere to each other. This tape is waterproof and will last out in the rain for many months. I use the same tape for outdoor crosses on standard dafodils too.

There is nothing worse than making a cross, watching the pod for several months, and then after being away for a week, finding the capsule split open and the seeds lost. At the local pharmacy one can buy finger gauze, a tubular gauze for protecting injured digits. As it comes in rolls, a length can be cut off and placed over the pod. I hold the gauze in position with more Magic tape wrapped below the pod as well as on gauze

pinched above the tip of the pod. Thus pods can be harvested after the capsule has dried; normally I harvest the pods before they split. They are mature enough when the remains of the dried flower, including the dried style, come off cleanly with a gentle tug. At that time I pick the pods with about six inches of stem. Each cross including pod parent and pollen parent are written on a small coin envelope and the pods placed upside down in the unsealed envelopes until the capsules dehisce and dry. Then I count the seeds, write the number on the envelope, and if there are seeds that I decide I want to plant, each envelope is assigned a code number. I try to incorporate the year into the code. The information is then entered into an Excel spread sheet in the format shown below.

Code	Pod parent	Pollen parent	# seeds
98-73	<i>N. dubius</i>	<i>N. calcicola</i>	50
98-74	'Gloriosus'	'Brooke Ager'	22

The codes refer to the 73rd and 74th crosses harvested in 1998. Later on if any of the seedlings are worth selecting after flowering, they will be numbered as well. 98-73/3 would be the third selection from the cross.

Probably the most useful thing that one can do is to make a pollen bank for hybridizing. Then one is not confined to the seasons of the flowers for making crosses. Early bloomers can be crossed onto late bloomers and late bloomers can be crossed onto early flowers. Pollen can also be frozen and will be good for several years. There are a few caveats that go with pollen. Pollen wetted by rain or the hose is usually dead and useless. You cannot always tell if this is so after the pollen has dried. If the pollen is thick and crumbly it has probably been wetted previously. Heat and direct sunlight have deleterious effects on pollen; flowers in the direct sunlight often have bleached pollen after a few days. Good pollen is "fluffy" and powdery. Pollen is best harvested from flowers soon after they have opened. When flowers first open the stamens will be closed, but during the first day they will split longitudinally to release the pollen. I pick the stamens with a pair of forceps and pop them into an empty 000 gelatin capsule, generally obtainable at health food stores. I shake and tap the capsule to distribute the pollen on the walls of the capsule and then remove the stamens. One can write on the capsule with a waterproof pen but it does tend to rub off. Capsules should be stored in the refrigerator. After a day or two in the refrigerator capsules can be transferred to the freezer. Pollen is usually only good for a limited number of freeze/thaws. After retrieval from the freezer, pollen can be kept in the refrigerator section but it is only good for a short time. I store capsules in wide-mouthed jars so that I can examine the capsules without taking the jar off the freez-

er shelf and defrosting all of them.

One can get the pollen off the capsule walls by scraping them with a flat disposable wooden toothpick or a small paintbrush. I use a stainless steel micro-spatula purchased from a scientific supply house. It is easy to wipe clean. If you use a paintbrush it needs to be disinfected in rubbing alcohol between pollinations and then dried before reuse. I have not observed any obvious differences in seed set using the different methods of pollen transfer.

One of the great things about hybridizing is that while you may not always get show champions, you will produce plants that are well suited to your individual garden's climate, and they often are better producers than store-bought products.

SIGN ME UP

Keith Kridler, Mt. Pleasant, TX

(An email hybridizer's robin was suggested on the Daffnet, and Keith Kridler gave the following reply.)

If the hybridizers are going to all start sending their tidbits to a private E-mail robin then I want to be included on it so I can listen in! I have spent the last 12 years mixing/losing/spilling seeds from crosses, and I hold a Masters degree in vanished labels and those written with invisible ink. I know the exact amount of time it takes a three-year-old to dump out 236 separate crosses into the living room carpet. I know which breeds of dog will ALWAYS bury bones in the seedling beds and which breed of chicken is best at scratching out seedlings and labels. I know that if the pedigree of a cross can still be read on the label after four years, then none of the seeds ever sprouted! I know that the most careful line breeding with impeccable form for seven generations will insure that a bee will pollinate your cross with pollen from the worst daffodil within 100 miles as soon as you go into the house! I just want to learn how to breed and grow a daffodil from seed to bloom and have people say aaahhhh instead of eeewwww yyyuck when they see it. So please consider adding me to your list!

GROWING *NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS*

David Adams, Christchurch, New Zealand

Let me relate my experience with the species *cyclamineus*, which has a reputation for not keeping. I got my first bulb of this species from a local lady and a quick observation taught me heaps. This lady had her *cyclamineus* growing next to a hosta plant in the open garden. My observation was that the daffodil had completed growing while the hosta was dormant. During our hot summer the hosta leaves provided sunless shelter for the *cyclamineus* thus keeping the bulbs cool.

When we first moved to our present location, there was an open downpipe dropping into the garden. I reasoned that even during the summer a certain amount of moisture would come down the pipe from nighttime dew. The *cyclamineus* bulbs thrived.

I now have a naturalised patch where the daffodils never get watered, and we have just been through three years of drought, even though current theory suggests the need for a moist location. I allow seed to disperse naturally yet have not experienced bulb loss; indeed I have just dug a dozen bulbs for an order. Lifted bulbs were no more than two inches deep. I have identified by flowering time or by flower form and size about five variations of the species within this patch. Most are about an inch in diameter, and over half have side bulbs, indicating that they are splitters. The key seems to be the location. They are planted in our woodland garden between two silver birch trees. The deciduous trees provide natural leaf mulch but most importantly allow light during the winter and shade in the hot summer.

I have let a number of the flowers self seed and I sometimes spread the mature seed by hand. Within six years I have been picking up to thirty flowers for the show season, sharing a few bulbs and leaving further flowers to set more seed.

The variations I have identified seem to come in three distinct flowering periods each about two weeks apart. The first group flower here in mid-August, that is about six weeks before my mid-season. They appear to be more diminutive flowers, often with distinct fimbriation of the coronal mouth. Those in the second group flower at the end of August. Some of these only grow to 7cm but the majority are quite tall with mid-length, very broad coronas. They look quite chubby. Those in the third group flower in mid-September, again a fortnight before our normal mid-season. They can be up to 20cm tall and are characterized by having a corona that is longer than the perianth. Although these *cyclamineus* have perfect form, the judges didn't like these flowers at Bowral last year as they appeared just too big for the *cyclamineus* species. I sometimes think that

it would be easier to divide these *N. cyclamineus* into distinct sub-species than it is to divide some of the *N. bulbocodium* group.

Growing *N. cyclamineus* in containers has not been successful for me, although my mate Stuart Murray grows them successfully in pots in a house covered top and sides with shade cloth. The secret for keeping the species *cyclamineus* would appear to be growing them in a shaded cool spot throughout the summer. For me, growing them in the open ground rather than in containers is more successful. Keeping the *cyclamineus* bulbs damp all year does not seem to be an issue.

Our success in growing this species is documented by several premier vases of miniatures awards at National Shows. I trust that this information may trigger some ideas that any growers could adapt for their own location.

CONVENTION ELEVATOR CONVERSATION

George and Kathryn McGowan, *Waynesville, OH*

After driving four hours to the national show last year, babying our daffodils, and unloading the car, the last task was carrying the flowers to the room. This was the first time we would try to show any flowers at the National Show, and we were concerned about whether our flowers were good enough.

It was late, approximately 10 PM, when we got on the elevator. As we were heading to the sixteenth floor, another person on the elevator asked me, "Are those your rejects?" This was one of life's humbling moments. I laughed, and thought at least the flowers would do for a bouquet in the room.

We did win two blue ribbons, though. In retrospect, my elevator companion could have meant well. Maybe he thought these reject daffodils were so good that our actual entries must have been outstanding. Ha!

DANCING DAFFODILS

Michael Berrigan, *Oakwood, MN*

An article in the February 5th *Science News* titled "Why Tulips Can't Dance" was a good pick-me-up. Another winter storm is headed my way and spring is not just around the corner up here. Some researchers at Duke University studying the ability of daffodil stems to twist and bend found that such ability allows for reduced drag in high winds. The flower bends around and down as a weather vane does from wind force, causing more movement with less air force. This is why daffodils dance in the breeze. However, it takes a poet like Wordsworth to give meaning to

some science. The daffodils will continue to dance in my mind's eye until I can see them in person.

SOME FRAGRANT DAFFODILS

Comments from the Daffnet

A recent comment on the Daffnet came from someone who bought 'Sir Winston Churchill' 4W-O and then said it had no scent. The writer also asked for suggestions of other cultivars that are fragrant.

Linda Wallpe replied, "Could it be, do you suppose, that maybe you purchased dear old Winnie but got Neville Chamberlain instead?" Linda continued with suggestions of other fragrant daffodils:

For me, some of the miniature *jonquilla* cultivars and the species have a fragrance so strong that I cannot bear to have a stem in the house—fine outside but not inside. The fragrance smells like really strong grape Kool-Aid to me. One of the older Division 7 jonquils that I like for fragrance is 'Life' 7YYW-Y, although it might be difficult to come by. 'Quail' 7Y-Y is another and also a good increaser. Have you seen the Division 11 cultivar 'Mondragon' 11aY-O offered for sale? It smells like apples—delightful—and very colorful, yellow with an orange corona. Another favorite is 'Arctic Char' 2W-P, an older Murray Evans cultivar that you can probably get from Oregon Trails. One stem in a vase in a small bedroom perfumed the whole room! I'm hard-pressed to claim just one favorite! 'Sir Winston Churchill' just wows me, as does 'Fragrant Rose'.

Donna Dietsch also recommended, "Don't forget about 'Sweetness' 7Y-Y, and the species jonquils. I am also fond of 'Golden Dawn' 8Y-O, which has a sweet fragrance. These should be available without going to the specialist breeders." Donna also recommended checking the Mitsch catalog in the section that lists the fragrant cultivars.

In other comments, Betty Kealiher suggested that 'Ladies' Choice' 7W-W has a wonderful aroma of gardenias. Brenda Lyon replied, "I have a large double, late-flowering bloom called 'Manly' 4Y-O. The fragrance is beautiful, more like a French perfume than the jonquil smell." Peter Ramsay suggested trying Jackson's 'Scentella' 4W-P for a double with very strong fragrance.

COMPARISON OF U.S. AND U.K. SHOW WINNERS

Bill Lee, *Batavia, OH*

For the last couple of years, I have compiled a listing of the cultivars that appear in ADS awards in all the shows in the country for that year, and I have included that list with the show reports in the September issue. For many years, Tony James has compiled a list of the most frequent winners in the U.K. shows. I thought it might be interesting to see these two lists together. Except for 'Altun Ha' and 'Badbury Rings', the lists are completely different. Of course there are many factors that account for this difference, including the relative timing of the shows.

The U.S. list includes the top 29 cultivars, all of which won eight or more ADS Awards in 1999 shows. Seven more cultivars won seven awards and include 'Stratosphere' 7Y-O which is also on the English list.

Top Standard Daffodils in 1999 U.S. Shows (Ranked in Order by Number of ADS Awards Won)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 'Intrigue' 7W-Y | 16. 'Ice Wings' 5W-W |
| 2. 'Rapture' 6Y-Y | 17. 'Evesham' 3W-GYY |
| 3. 'Homestead' 2W-W | 18. 'Pink Silk' 1W-P |
| 4. 'New Penny' 3Y-Y | 19. 'Nob Hill' 2YYW-Y |
| 5. 'Beryl' 6W-YYO | 20. 'Miss Primm' 2Y-Y |
| 6. 'Gull' 2W-GWW | 21. 'Hoopoe' 8Y-O |
| 7. 'Conestoga' 2W-GYO | 22. 'Falconet' 8Y-R |
| 8. 'Purbeck' 3W-YOO | 23. 'Quail' 7Y-Y |
| 9. 'Altun Ha' 2Y-W (No. 2 in England) | 24. 'Pacific Rim' 2Y-YYR |
| 10. 'Lennymore' 2Y-R | 25. 'Hambleton' 2YYW-Y |
| 11. 'Pops Legacy' 1W-Y | 26. 'Gold Bond' 2Y-Y |
| 12. 'Killearnan' 9W- GYR | 27. 'Daydream' 2Y-W |
| 13. 'Williamsburg' 2W-W | 28. 'Bravoure' 1W-Y |
| 14. 'River Queen' 2W-W | 29. 'Badbury Rings' 3Y-YYR
(No. 10 in England) |
| 15. 'Lemon Silk' 6YYW-W | |

Top Ten Standard Show Winners in 1999 English Shows (Ranked in Order by Number of Awards Won)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 'Cool Crystal' 3W-GWW | 6. 'Stratosphere' 7Y-O |
| 2. 'Altun Ha' 2Y-W | 7. 'Misty Glen' 2W-GWW |
| 3. 'Gay Kybo' 4W-O | 8. 'Verona' 3W-W |
| 4. 'Goldfinger' 1Y-Y | 9. 'Moon Shadow' 3W-GYY |
| 5. 'Unique' 4W-Y | 10. 'Badbury Rings' 3Y-YYR |

HERE AND THERE

The Daffodil Society in the UK announces its new homepages at:
<http://www.daffsoc.freemove.co.uk>



LaRue Armstrong

We regret to announce that LaRue Armstrong died recently. Mr. Armstrong was the husband of Frances Armstrong and was well known to those who attended conventions as he always came with Frances. Mr. Armstrong was also the father of ADS Treasurer Rod Armstrong. The ADS extends sympathy to the family.



Gertrude Wister

We regret to announce that ADS Life Member Gertrude Wister died recently. Gertrude Wister was active in her own right as Miss Gertrude Smith back in the late 1950s and early 1960s. She served on the Awards and School Rules Committee, which wrote the first judges' handbook. She also served as Classification Chairman, Publications Chairman, member of the Editorial Committee for the *Yearbook*, and editor of the 1962 *ADS Yearbook*. The ADS extends sympathy to the family.



Mrs. George Coulbourn

ADS Life Member Mrs. George Coulbourn of Maryland died last year. The ADS extends sympathy to the family.



MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Lady Patricia HarrisonMrs. and Mrs. Al Conrad
Phyllis VonnegutDelores Moore
LaRue ArmstrongMr. and Mrs. James Liggett (Brochure Fund)
.....Kathy Andersen
.....Mary Lou Gripshover
.....Mr. and Mrs. James Kerr
Martha KitchensKathy Andersen
.....Delaware Daffodil Society
.....Mr. and Mrs. William Newill
.....Mr. and Mrs. Frank Driver
.....Kirby Fong

Where Can I Get.....?

- 'Wild Rose' 2W-P (1936 Brodie of Brodie)Margaret Nichols
.....11119 college Road
.....Olive Branch, MS 38654
Seed of *Narcissus sections jonquillae* and *apodanthe*, but not *N. jonquilla*. Need all the seed you can spare and willing to pay a reasonable price.)
.....Philip R. Adams
.....5438 Agnes Avenue
.....Valley Village, CA 91607

2000 SHOW CHANGES

The Show dates listed in the December *Journal* have the following corrections and additions.

- The Wichita show is April 8-9 (i.e., it will be a 2-day show).
- The Scottsburg show is April 10-11 (i.e., it will be a 2-day show).
- The Rye show has been rescheduled to April 13 from April 11.
- The Dayton show is at the Wegerzyn Horticultural Center, not the Cox Arboretum. Rebecca Koester's correct phone number is (937) 426-7332.
- The Edgewater show is April 12-13, not April 11-13.
- The Morristown show is the Northeast regional show.

Kirby Fong, Awards Chair

ROBIN OPENINGS

There are several openings in the Species Hybrid Divisions 5 to 10 Robin. Anyone who wants to join may contact me at 387 N. Enon Rd., Yellow Springs, OH 45387 or dalylo@aol.com; or Robin Director Sandra Stewart at 1-800-221-5297 EXT 109 or write to her at 1149 Wells Loop, Jasper, AL 35503.

There are also openings in Lavern Brusven's New Hybridizers Robin. You may contact him at 1331 Cobb Hill Road, Bozeman, MT 59718 or you may contact me.

Leone Low, Robins Chair

ATTENTION, HYBRIDIZERS

This is just a reminder that registration of new cultivars must be received by the RHS by June 30, 2000, to be included in the next annual supplement to *The International Daffodil Register and Classified List*. Therefore, if you are going to register through the ADS, your registration form must be received by me by June 15, 2000, to allow mailing to the RHS (1686 Grey Fox Trail, Milford, OH 45150). Registration forms are available from me, or if you have access to the Internet, you may down-

load and print out the form from the RHS site at www.rhs.org.uk It is not possible at this time to "fill in the blanks" and email the form directly to the RHS. The forms must be mailed or faxed. (I do not have a FAX machine.)

If you issue a catalog or list, it is a good idea to register any cultivar names before listing. Sometimes names are not accepted by the RHS, or someone else may already have registered the name you want. So register the names first, to avoid disappointment or changes later.

Mary Lou Gripshover, Information Management Chair

DAFFNET

Subscribing to the Daffnet

Everyone who has acquired a computer recently or has taken the step out into the Internet should subscribe to the Daffnet. The Daffnet is a list to which subscribers post messages. The messages may be questions, observations, replies to questions, descriptions of other resources, and anything else related to daffodils and daffodil people. Messages range from the very serious to the rather frivolous, and everything in between. Subscribers include many of the world's foremost hybridizers and growers. It's a wonderful resource for information. It's easy to subscribe to using the following steps:

1. Send an email to listserv@mc.edu.
2. Type: *Subscribe Daffodil Your Name* in the body of the email. Of course you should replace the words "Your Name" with your own first and last name.
3. Send the email.



Top quality show daffodil bulbs from many different hybridizers with some new introductions.



Please write for free lists with very reasonable prices.

Charles Wheatley
P.O. Box 268
Hartford City, IN 47348

Nancy Pilipuf
11090 Woodstock Road
Garden Prairie, IL 61038

JAMES S. WELLS 1915-2000



James S. Wells, noted plant propagator and miniature daffodil enthusiast, died on January 5, in New London, NH. He was born in Slough, England, and came to the U.S. in 1946, to manage a large New Jersey nursery. He began his own Wells Nursery in Red Bank, NJ, specializing in rhododendrons and azaleas. He operated the nursery there until 1972, when, on his

retirement, he moved it to Brevard, NC, under direction of his son, Jeremy, who continues it today.

In 1951, Jim helped found the Plant Propagators Society and became its first president. In the years following, he traveled to many countries, organizing plant propagators chapters wherever he went. He wrote a manual on plant propagation which is still in use today, and received the Award of Merit of the International Plant Propagators Society in 1989.

After retiring from the nursery, he turned his attention to miniature daffodils, and began correspondence with miniature growers all over the world. He eventually amassed an enormous collection of bulbs which he grew in his cold greenhouse in Red Bank, and later, in New London. Of special interest to him was the confusion of names among some of the miniature cultivars, and it was this that prompted him to produce his book, *Modern Miniature Daffodils*, published by Timber Press in 1989. This is the first book devoted solely to miniature daffodils since Alec Gray's work in 1955, and is responsible for much of the increased interest in miniature daffodils today. His other awards include one from the Garden Club of America and the Peter Barr Memorial Cup of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Throughout the 1980s, Jim became less and less mobile, with severe hip and knee problems, and eventually became confined to a wheelchair, though he continued to grow his beloved miniatures until increasing disability forced him to give them up. Then, he distributed his collection to two commercial growers. He continued to correspond with daffodil friends, and took a great interest in helping other miniature enthusiasts. He will be sorely missed by his many friends.

He is survived by his wife, Cecil, and two sons, both in horticulture: Roger Wells of New London, NH and Jeremy Wells of Flat Rock, NC. Our sympathies to his family.

Delia Bankhead

BRIAN DUNCAN HONORED
Mary Lou Gripshover, Milford, OH

Word has reached us from the United Kingdom that Brian Duncan has received several honors for his work with daffodils.

The Queen's New Year's Honours List for the United Kingdom included among the names of those made a "Member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (MBE)" that of Brian Suffern Duncan, daffodil breeder, for services to horticulture and to the Daffodil and Tulip Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. The Investiture took place at Buckingham Palace on March 7.

We have also learned that Mr. Duncan is the recipient this year of the Royal Horticultural Society's Reginald Cory Memorial Cup for his work with daffodils. This cup is given to encourage the production of new hardy hybrids of garden origin, and is awarded to a raiser whose hybridization work in a particular genus has resulted in the recent introduction and availability of new hardy hybrids of merit. The Cup will be presented at the RHS Annual General Meeting in June.

Mr. Duncan's accomplishments and honors in the field of daffodils are many. He has been the recipient of the RHS Peter Barr Memorial Cup and The American Daffodil Society Gold Medal. His daffodils have brought him success on the show bench as well, where he has won The Engleheart Cup and ADS Challenge Cup on numerous occasions. His trade stands at the London shows have won many RHS Gold Medals. On two occasions, while doing business as Rathowen Daffodils with Clarke Campbell, the display has won the Williams Memorial Medal for blooms of one genus showing excellence in cultivation. His flowers have found their way into gardens around the world, bringing pleasure to many.

Mr. Duncan's honors are well-deserved, and we send our heartiest congratulations to him.



RA Scamp

Quality Daffodils

For a Colour Illustrated Catalogue of
our Modern and Historical Daffodils.

Please send \$3.00 to

RA Scamp, 14 Roscarrick Close, Falmouth, Cornwall TR11 4PJ

Tel: 0044 1326 317959

**THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY AND
THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY:
Reciprocal Arrangements for Collection of Subscriptions
John Pearson, *Maldon, Essex, UK***

Following a proposal by John Pearson, the Treasurer and Membership Secretary of The Daffodil Society, the ADS Board in April, 1999 passed a resolution providing for a reciprocal arrangement in which the ADS collects membership subscriptions for the Daffodil Society from U.S. residents in dollars and the Daffodil Society collects membership subscriptions to the ADS from U.K. residents in English currency.

These reciprocal arrangements have been in place since 1st August 1999 and operate for Daffodil Society members living in the USA as follows:

- When a subscription falls due to the Daffodil Society, the Membership Secretary writes to the member in the USA to invite renewal of the subscription and suggest that payment should be made in US dollars and sent, together with the cut-off slip provided, to the ADS Executive Director. U.S. membership rates for the (English) Daffodil Society are \$14.50 (1-year) and \$42.00 (3-years) for air mail and \$11.20 (1-year) and \$32.00 (3-years) for surface mail.
- The Daffodil Society Membership Secretary lists the names of those he has invited to renew subscriptions and sends the list to the ADS Executive Director.
- The amount paid by the member is held in the ADS account by the Executive Director, who informs the Daffodil Society Membership Secretary that payment of this amount has been received from the member concerned. The Membership Secretary then updates the record of that member.

For ADS members living in the UK, the procedure is basically the same except in reverse: the ADS Executive Director notifies the ADS member in UK that his/her subscription is due and that member pays in pounds sterling to the Daffodil Society Treasurer, who holds that amount in his account and notifies the ADS Executive Director that the subscription has been paid. U.K. membership rates for the American Daffodil Society are £12.50 (1-year), £16 (1-year family), £31.25 (3-years), and £38 (3-years, family) for surface mail; for airmail add £9 for one year and £28 for three years.

Periodically, normally annually, the two societies settle up by one making a net payment of the difference in amounts collected by the two societies for each other.

DIVISIONS 5 THROUGH 10 ROBIN REPORT

Leone Y. Low, *ADS Robin Chair, Yellow Springs, OH*

The Divisions 5 through 10 Robin had especially interesting letters this round, which spanned the U.S. from south to north. I hope that you enjoy the contrast in climates and growing situations. Also, the first three notes give testimony to the hardiness of our favorite flower.

Indiana

Helen Link reported:

I do not think there is any flower which does as well or better in the sod turf than the daffodil. I have acres of them, and they do well for years. I have some daffodils that have been growing in the sod for at least 15 years and are still blooming. Of course, the bloom is not as large or prolific as when grown under cultivation, but they still bloom, and I don't do one thing for them. We fertilized them with a low nitrogen granular type thrown on the ground. It is remarkable what nature will do for its plants.

Florida

John Van Beck in Tallahassee wrote about a garden rescue program:

This spring we were given a very large garden in Havana, Florida that had been neglected for many years. The garden was originally in Montgomery, Alabama, and the lady who owned it missed it so much that she had her husband send a crew of five men north in 1933 to dig the bulbs and bring them down to Havana. They were set out using a mule and plow. The new garden was 250 feet wide and 600 feet long.

Much of it has disappeared to road construction and a cane break, but a lot sure is left. Many of the bulbs had disappeared, but most had just broken down and gotten smaller and smaller. The weeds were overtaking the bulbs so quickly, that we could not wait for the daffodils to go dormant. The soil was sandy and none of the bulbs were down more than 3 inches at most. We transplanted 30 to 40 thousand.

Digging was "easy" but replanting was dreadful. I bedded them out, shoulder to shoulder in rows two inches apart and four feet long. We could have had a lot more, but I ran out of space. Linda gave me a lot of the vegetable garden space, but wouldn't allow me to open any new ground. Says I am getting too old. HA! There are quite a few thousand bulbs left, and I have been trying to figure out what to do with them, if Linda won't relent!

Saw only three types blooming: *N. x incomparabilis*, 'Sir Watkin', and *N. x aurantius plenus*. Harold Bert, the lady's son who still owns the property, remembers, "There were lots of 'Queen of the North'."

There is a large area with nothing but jonquil foliage that we did not touch. Most of the bulbs won't boom for 3 years, but I am looking forward to seeing what does. Unfortunately, the bulbs will all have to be re-dug and separated in 2000.

John also reported on the aftermath of the '98 Florida drought:

All varieties of *N. jonquilla* and its hybrids were fine. Fall and winter tazettas were great. Spring tazettas other than 'Silver Chimes', 'Matador', 'Bridal Crown', and 'Abba' did not bother to bloom. Most species and wild hybrids did well, as did early season 2s and 5s. Mid and late season bulbs in Divisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 came up exceedingly late and bloomed poorly or not at all.

John closed with, "May your daffodils have long sturdy stems and your weeds be non-existent."

Alabama

Sandra Stewart in Jasper reported a warm, wet spring and a beautiful daffodil year. 'Avalanche', 'Grand Monarch', 'Grand Primo' and 'Falconet' were her best tazettas. Sandra also wrote:

The Division 7s bloomed when it was warm and windy, with the quality of 'Sweetness' being the least affected.

The triandrus were good, with too many whites to name. I really liked 'Harmony Bells' and 'Lemon Drops' as they could be entered in the Clinton show (March). It was too hot when the poets bloomed, and they scorched immediately upon the sunrise.

The foliage on my daffodils lasted what seemed to be forever, but it stayed cool (85°F) and wet until I got all my digging done in July. Since then it's been blazing hot and dry. Newly planted *N. poeticus helenicus* bloomed just ahead of the other poets, but time will tell about the season here. However, I had daffodils of one sort or another blooming from October, 1998 (*N. cantabricus*) to the first of May, 1999 (late planted 'Hillstar'). Is nine months some sort of a record?

I have a lot of *N. pseudonarcissus*, 'Twin Sisters' and 'Campbelli', that I dug from a cow pasture. They'd been covered in fescue sod for about 40 years—hundreds were growing in one clump. The fescue grass has roots about 8" deep and the daffs seem to like the cover in summer. I don't fertilize anything when I plant it, but I top dress everything with a 5-20-20 or similar formula (potato fertilizer at the co-op) after the ground cools in November. I have to buy it in the middle of summer every year when they stock it. I get a lot of compliments on my color—I think this fertilizer is the trick.

Minnesota

Michael Berrigan reports that the spring was long and without the traditional near-zero dip in early April that wipes out most of the early blooms. He made many more crosses than usual because the weather cooperated well with only a brief dry summer period.

The well-drained Division 5 bed worked well the first year with robust growth. However, an enthusiastic garden helper covered the bed with stump grindings in an attempt to smother the weeds. What a mistake! This spring all the cultivars in the bed had fungal diseases. Dithane and Benomyl were sprayed to no avail. He dug the bed to find only a few

remnants of the bulbs. Other areas holding Division 6s also were hard hit. However 'Rapture', 'Inca', and 'Wheatear' produced excellent blooms. These were crossed with a *N. asturiensis* that reversed and produced two dozen seeds. Only one-third of the standard crosses set seed.

'Satin Blanc' 7 W-GWW, named by Helen Link, was admired at the show. Stems of 'Bright Spangles' were entered in Rockford and St. Paul in May. 'Eaton Song' is prolific. About 25 poetaz cultivars were obtained from John Reed. About a dozen more that Dave Karnstedt grew further north have been planted.

Four of Meg Yerger's poets are being evaluated as well as the Mavis Verry seedling. John Reed gave Michael a dozen bulbs of *N. poeticus hellenicus*. Michael writes, "The size is moderate for a poet, but large for a species. It has ovoid petals that overlap. A slight reflex is seen, although I would call it spreading. Thick petal substance and crisp whiteness stood out. The cup is a shallow bowl shape, close to disc shape, but not flat." (Note: Check the March, 1981 *Journal*, page 140, for a sketch.)

Michael continues:

I have spent some time looking at pictures of poets in the *Illustrated Daffodil Databank*. About one-fourth of the cups were not disc shaped. 'Killearnan' appeared to be the most extreme, but many are close. [Leone Low notes: "'Ace of Diamonds' is almost goblet shaped in my garden."]

I amend the subsoil with compost and have adequate phosphorus. I augment the soil with additional potassium and boron. I place about one pound of potassium oxide per 100 feet of running row in the fall just before freezing and again after spring thaw. Two weeks before peak bloom, I add a foliar spray of Poinsettia finisher (7-30-22 with iron and boron). Depth of color is enhanced and flower size is improved. The best additive I have found is adequate water and humidity. If I water twice daily through the warm, dry spell, flower substance and size is improved.

Michael closes with, "May the light on your garden highlight the show winners but not burn any cups. May you be often drawn to your gardens for the fragrance and fond memories to be found there."

PAGES FROM THE PAST: THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL
VOLUME 1, ISSUE 2; DECEMBER, 1964
Loyce McKenzie, Jackson, MS

(Editor's note: Excerpts taken from the following articles are not necessarily in the order of the original. The excerpts are intended to give only a brief idea of the content and flavor of the entire articles. Nomenclature for species and cultivars and other punctuation in original material have not been changed to reflect modern style.)

Kitty Bloomer was the first editor of *The Daffodil Journal*, and the December, 1964 issue was the second issue published. It had 32 pages. The cover showed a stylized sketch of a trumpet daffodil, which the first issue had featured in bright yellow. This *Journal* contained no photographs but included one sketch of *N. cyclamineus*. The single page of advertising listed names and addresses of seven commercial growers. Dues were \$5.00 per year or \$7.50 for a family.

John Larus, in his "From the President's Desk" column, called 1964 "just about the driest summer and fall on record in the northeast...."

Grant Mitsch was awarded the Gold Medal of the Men's Garden Club of America, which called him "one of the world's great daffodil hybridizers."

"*Narcissus Cyclamineus* D.C.: The Name and the Plant" by Roberta Watrous

Daffodils must have been popular in France in the early 1600's. The *Theatrum Florae*, first published in 1622, included 35 daffodils. [Published even earlier in 1608 was] *Le Jardin du Roy très chrestien Henry IV*.... [One plate was] of a small daffodil with a long narrow trumpet and reflexed perianth segments, called "*Narcissus hispanicus minor* anplo calice foliis reflexis." It is shown without leaves. We should not hesitate to call it *N. cyclamineus*.... [These two books] are the only record we have of its existence prior to 1885.

A few river margins and damp meadows in northern Portugal and the adjacent northwestern corner of Spain are the only locations where *N. cyclamineus* has been found growing wild.... [But] it has found congenial homes in other lands, most notably at the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens at Wisley, where it blooms by the thousands each March.

"*Narcissus Cyclamineus* and a few of Its Children" by Grant E. Mitsch

For years [*N. cyclamineus*] sulked and not infrequently disappeared, but recently it is giving the appearance of thriving in some of our plantings. Apparently it requires plenty of moisture during its entire growing season, but with perfect drainage; our practice being to plant the bulbs over a thin layer of peat moss.

Fortunately, most cyclamineus hybrids are more amenable to ordinary garden culture than the species... Selecting a dozen favorites is not an easy task... First on our list would be Charity May. [He then discusses 'Woodcock', 'Jana', 'Bartley', 'February Gold', 'Mite', 'Estrellita', 'Jenny', 'Dove Wings', 'Cyclataz', and 'Beryl'.] To round out the dozen we would name Satellite as having the most vivid orange red coloring as it grows with us of any that we have seen...."

"Preserving Daffodil Flowers" by Polly Anderson

Some tazettas, species, and miniatures come so early that they are gone and forgotten by the time show time rolls around.... Gertrude Wister suggests that we dry these interesting species and hybrids and bring them to conventions for comparisons and identification.... [The simplest method is] the use of fine dry sand...The newest material available is...a fine white silica-gel containing small blue crystals which indicate the drying power of the material.... Yellow and white daffodils hold their color very well; orange and pink tend to bleed out a little but still hold much of the color.

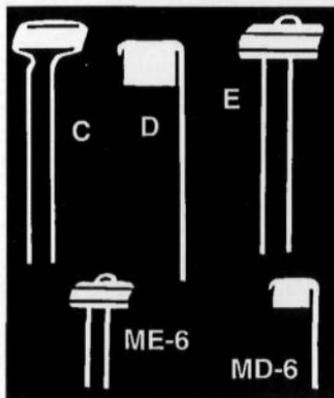
"Hoop-Petticoat Daffodils in South Arkansas" by Carl Amason

Most modern authorities...now consider two species of narcissus in the Hoop-Petticoat complex: *N. bulbocodium* and *N. cantabricus*. [Forms of the first species] are some shade of yellow and bloom from midwinter to spring, whereas [the latter forms] are white or whitish and bloom in the fall or early winter.... With a modest collection one can have one form or another...in bloom from November to April in the lower middle south.... *N. bulbocodium vulgaris conspicuus* is the last of the line-up to bloom, and it is the best performer of all.... I have never been successful in raising Hoop-Petticoats from seeds. It is probably a question of overwatering.

"Pasadena Awaits the 1965 Convention"

Room rates for the convention will be \$12 per day single, \$15 per person double, with suites at \$26, \$30 and \$36...Arrangements are...being made with the Santa Fe Railroad for a special car for ADS members from Chicago direct to Pasadena....if as many as 150-200 members would prefer to travel by rail, the Santa Fe will provide a special train from Chicago. [Speakers may include] Mrs. Lionel Richardson of Ireland

[who] will reach the convention on the return from a trip to Australia and New Zealand.... Anticipated leaders of the panel discussions include Grant E. Mitsch, Murray Evans, Allen W. Davis, and Lee Hannibal...Tours of private gardens...include the homes of Bob Hope, Mary Pickford, [and] Meredith Willson [sic].



METAL FLOWER and GARDEN MARKERS

Quality made in the USA since 1936

Style C: Rose Marker - 100 - 10" \$20.00 • 15" \$23.75 • 20" \$26.50

Style E: Nursery - 100 - 10" \$23.85 • 15" \$26.60 • 20" \$29.90

Style ME-6: Nursery - 100 - 6" \$16.50

Style D: Swinger - 100 - 10" \$17.75

Style MD-6: Swinger - 100 - 6" \$15.00

UPS SHIPPING:

Zip codes under 75000: \$5.35 per 100 markers; Zip codes over 75000: \$7.50 per 100 markers. Sales Tax - Ohio residents add 6% to marker cost. SEND FOR FREE BROCHURE: contains additional information including quantity price breaks.

Prices valid through 12/31/00

Satisfaction guaranteed. Continental USA orders only. UPS requires street addresses - No P.O. boxes. Regrettably No phone orders and No credit cards. Call for shipping on orders of more than 100 markers - (419) 533-4961 for information only - No collect calls.

EON INDUSTRIES, INC.

107 W. Maple, P.O. Box 11, Dept. D
Liberty Center, Ohio 43532-0011

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

**Daffodils, tulips, hyacinths,
and miscellaneous bulbs**



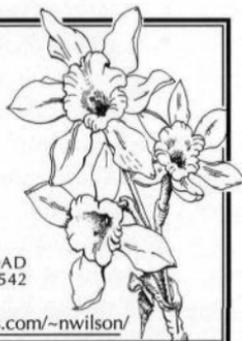
Send for free catalog

**MARY MATTISON VAN SCHAIK
IMPORTED DUTCH BULBS**

P. O. Box 188, Temple, NH 03084

Narcissus

**EXTENSIVE LISTING OF
VEGETATIVELY PROPAGATED BULBS**



Nancy R. Wilson
SPECIES & MINIATURE NARCISSUS

CATALOG \$1

6525 BRICELAND-THORN ROAD
GARBERVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95542

e-mail: nwilson@asis.com

VISIT OUR WEBSITE: www.asis.com/~nwilson/

ADS LIBRARY

The following list includes some of the publications that are in the ADS library. Any publication may be borrowed from the Executive Director by ADS members unless otherwise noted.

Allan, Mea. *E. A. Bowles and His Garden at Myddleton House*. 1975.

Alpine Garden Society

Quarterly Bulletin. March 1935. "Alpine Plants in Morocco." Mrs. Robert Lukin.

"Dwarf and Miniature Daffodils for Rock Gardens." Peter Barr.

Quarterly Bulletin. December 1935. "The Fairy Narcissi." P.L. Giuseppi.

Quarterly Bulletin. December 1956. "Dwarf Narcissi in the North of Portugal." A.Q. Wells.

Quarterly Bulletin. March 1957. "Some Dwarf Daffodils." D. Blanchard.

"*N. hedraeanthus*." C.C. Mountfort.

Quarterly Bulletin. March 1970. "Narcissi of the Section Pseudonarcissus." A.W. Taylor.

ADS Publications

American Daffodil Yearbook. 1956, 1957-58, 1959, 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964.

Barr reprint, 1968. *Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre and hys Roots*.

A Brief Guide to Growing and Showing Daffodils.

Committee on Miniatures. *Miniature Daffodils*. February 1963.

Daffodil Bulletin. July, 1957, to May, 1964; bound, two copies.

Daffodil Data Bank. 1965. 1975.

Daffodil Journal. Quarterly, September 1964 through 1988 bound; 1988 to present, unbound; another copy, 1964-1990, bound.

Daffodils to Show and Grow. 1977. 1980. 1985. 1989. 1994.

Data Bank Stud Book. 1982-83.

Handbook for Exhibiting & Judging Daffodils. 1974.

Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils. 1981. 1990.

American Horticultural Society Publications

American Daffodil Yearbook. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938.

Daffodil Handbook. January, 1966.

Proceedings and Plan; National Forum II, How to Make our Nation a Nation of Gardeners. 1995.

American Plant Life Society.

Herbertia. Vol. 13. Narcissus Edition. 1946.

Herbertia. Second Narcissus Edition. Vol. 9, No. 1. 1953.

Herbertia. Vol. 44, No. 2. 1988.

Herbertia. Vol. 45, Nos. 1 and 2. 1989.

Herbertia. Vol. 46, Nos. 1 and 2. 1990.

American Topical Assn. *Flowers and Botanical Subjects on Stamps*.

Anderson, E.B. *Hardy Bulbs*. Vol. 1.

- Dwarf Bulbs for the Rock Garden.* 1959.
- Associated Bulbgrowers of Holland. *The Daffodil Story.*
- Baker, J.G. *Handbook of the Amaryllideae.* 1888. Reprint, 1972.
- Barnes, Don. *Daffodils for Home, Garden, and Show.* 1987.
- Barr, Peter. travel notes, 1887 and 1892.
- Basila, Marta. *Bulbs, the Sleeping Beauties.* 1976.
- Blanchard, John. *Narcissus: A Guide to Wild Daffodils.* 1990.
- Bourne, Rev. S. Eugene. *The Book of the Daffodil.* 1903.
- Bowles, E. A. *A Handbook of Narcissus.* 1934.
- Bradner Daffodil Show.
- Brandham, P.E. & P.R. Kirton. "The Chromosomes of Species, Hybrids and Cultivars of *Narcissus* L. (Amaryllidaceae)." From Kew Bulletin No. 42.
- "Chromosome Numbers in *Narcissus* Cultivars and their Significance to the Plant Breeder." From *The Plantsman*, Vol. 14, 133-168.
- Brooklyn Botanic Gardens. *Handbook on Bulbs.* 1959. 1981.
- Handbook on Breeding Ornamental Plants.* 1959.
- Gardening Guide.* Spring 1976.
- Plants and Gardens.* Autumn 1948.
- Brumbach, William C. *The Romance of Daffodils.* 1959.
- Burbidge, F. W. and Baker, J.G. *The Narcissus: Its History and Culture.* 1875. Xerox copy.
- California Horticultural Society. *Journal.* July 1940. January 1946. July 1948.
- Calvert, A.F. *Daffodil Growing for Pleasure and Profit.* 1929.
- Cartwright & Goodwin. *The Latest Hobby, "How to Raise Daffodils from Seed."* 1908.
- Reprint of 1945.
- Coleman, Cyril F. *Hardy Bulbs*, Vol. II.
- Davis, W. *The Welsh Daffodil and How it Came Into Wales.* 1912.
- DeHertogh, Dr. August, et al; *Bulb Forcers Handbook.* 1967.
- deMol, Dr. W. E. *De Wetenschappelijke Beteekenis van de Veredeling de Hollandsche Bloembol-Gewassen.* 1923. [Dutch]
- deNavarro, J. M. Breeding books.
- "De bewaring van het narcissenplantgoed." Mededeling no. 20. [Dutch]
- Fernandes, A. "Keys to the Identification of Native and Naturalized Taxa of the Genus *Narcissus*." Reprint from *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook* 1968.
- "Chromosome Counts on Horticultural (and Natural Hybrid) *Narcissus*." Xerox from *Boletim de Sociedade Broteriana*, Vol. XLV (series 2A). 1971.
- "L'Evolution Chez le Genre *Narcissus* L." Xerox from *Anal. Inst. Bot. Cavanilles* 32 (2) 843-872. 1975. [French]
- Sur la Phylogénie des Espèces du Genre Narcissus L.* 1951. [French]
- Flowerbulb Research Center. *Forcing Flower Bulbs.* 1972.
- Gray, Alec. *Miniature Daffodils.* 1955.
- To Scilly.* 1979.

- Notes on species. Xerox copies
- Harrison, Richmond E. *Handbook of Bulbs and Perennials for the Southern Hemisphere*. 1953.
- Hartland, W. B. *Original Little Booke of Daffodils*. 1885. Two Photocopies.
Hartland's Conference Daffodils. 1897. Photocopy circulates.
 "Original" *Little Book of Daffodils, Oxlips, Cowslips, and Primroses*. August 1887.
 (does not circulate)
- Heath, Brent and Becky. *Daffodils for American Gardens*. 1995.
Hints for Forcing of Dutch Bulbs and Descriptive List of Tulips and Daffodils.
- Hu, William C. *Narcissus: Chinese New Year Flower*. 1989.
International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. 1958. 1995.
- International Society for Horticultural Science. *Acta Horticulturae*. Proceedings from the
 Second International Symposium on the Taxonomy of Cultivated Plants. 1994.
 Includes "Bicolored Trumpet Daffodils of the Pyrenees" by K. Andersen and M.
 Howe.
- Jacob, Rev. Joseph. *Daffodils*. 1910.
Hardy Bulbs for Amateurs. 1924.
- Jefferson-Brown, Michael. *The Daffodil: Its History, Varieties, and Cultivation*. 1951.
Daffodils for Amateurs. 1952.
Daffodils, Tulips and other Hardy Bulbs. 1966.
Daffodils and Narcissi. 1969.
- KAVB (Dutch Society for Flower Bulb Culture).
Classified List and International Register of Tulip Names. 1996.
- Kirby, A.M. *Daffodils, Narcissus and How to Grow Them*. 1909.
- Kirton Experimental Horticulture Station. Annual Report. 1971. 1973. 1974. 1975.
- Laboratorium Voor Bloembollen-Onderzoek Te Lisse.
 Beijer, J.J. and E. van Slogteren. "Vroegbroei van Narcissen." 1932. [Dutch]
 Beijer, J.J. "Preparatie van Narcissen voor het zuidelijk halfmond." 1938. [Dutch]
 Hoogeterp, P. "Het vervroegen van narcisbollen in de grond van een verwarmde
 kas door." 1968. [Dutch]
 van Slogteren, Prof. Dr. E. "The state of health of the Daffodils in the Netherlands."
 1936.
 "Vroegbroei van Narcissen." 1938. [Dutch]
 "Warm-waterbehandeling van Narcissen en bolrot." 1931. [Dutch]
 "Warm-waterbehandeling van Narcissen." 1930. Reprint. [Dutch]
 with M.C. Cremer. "De Narcis-vlieg, *Merodon equestris*, en hare bestrijding." 1939.
 [Dutch]
- Lawrence, Elizabeth. *The Little Bulbs: A Tale of Two Gardens*. 1957.
Lob's Wood. 1971.
- Lee, George. Planting books.
Les Plantes Bulbeuses. 1952. [French]
- Letters of Burbidge, Maw, Tait, and others. Xerox copies.

- Lodenwijk, Tom. *Een Kop Groter*. 1985. [Dutch]
- Mather, John C. *Commercial Production of Tulips and Daffodils*. 1961.
- McFarland, J. Horace. *Garden Bulbs in Color*. 1948.
- McIlraith, Robert J. *Daffodils: The Heralds of Spring*. 1983.
- Merrill, Howard J. *Daffodil Culture*. 1996.
- Miles, Bebe. *The Wonderful World of Bulbs*. 1963.
- Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij. *Het Telen van Narcissen*. 1990. [Dutch]
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Diseases of Bulbs*. 1949.
Narcissus Culture. 1933. 1950.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. *Narcissus Pests*. 1959. 1970.
Isles of Scilly Demonstration Station Report 1967-1972.
- Mitchell, Sidney B. *From a Sunset Garden*. 1932.
- Moon, Owen. *The Daffodil: An Anthology of the Daffodil in Poetry*. 1949.
- Moore, Andy. "Daffodil Journal Fragrance References." March, 1989.
- Nagao, Seijin. *Number and Behavior of Chromosomes in the Genus Narcissus*. 1933.
- National Daffodil Association of Australia. *Australian Daffodils 1996-97*.
- New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University. *Narcissus for Garden and Home*. May 1934.
Narcissus in the Garden. August 1953.
- North Carolina Department of Agriculture. *Daffodils in Eastern North Carolina*. January 1930.
- Northern Ireland Daffodil Group. *Daffodils in Ireland*. 1979.
- Northwest Bulb Growers Assn. *Handbook on Bulb Growing and Forcing*. 1957.
Proceedings of the 1948 Bulb Growers Short Course. Also 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955.
Proceedings of the 32nd Northwest Bulb Growers Conference. December 1980.
- Oregon State Agricultural College. *Diseases of Narcissus*. June 1932.
- Pugsley, H.W. "Monograph on *Narcissus Ajax*." Four Photocopies.
"Narcissus poeticus and its Allies." 1915. Photocopy.
- Quinn, Carey E. *Daffodils, Outdoors and In*. 1959.
- Rees, A.R. *The Growth of Bulbs*. 1972.
- RHS—*Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names*. 1907. 1927.
1929. 1938. 1948. 1950. 1955. 1958. 1961. 1965. 1969. Supplement 1960-1975.
Daffodil Yearbook. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1933 through 1940. 1942.
Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook. 1946 through 1971.
Daffodil Season Report. 1971.
Daffodils. 1972 through 1979. 1980-81. 1981-82. 1982-83. 1983-84. 1984-85. 1985-86. 1986-87. 1987-88. 1988-89. 1989-90. 1990-91. 1991-92. 1992-93. 1993-94.
Daffodils and Tulips. 1994-5. 1995-96.
Flowers in Greece. "Amaryllis Family."
Guide to Wisley Garden. 1969.
The Horticultural Show Handbook. 1966.

- The International Daffodil Checklist*. 1989. Annual Supplements through 1995.
- Rockwell, F.F. *The Book of Bulbs*. 1927.
- Rosewarne Experiment Station. *Report*. #4. #6—1960. #12—1966. #15—1969. #16—1970. #17—1971. #18—1972. #20—1974. #21—1975. #24—1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984.
- Narcissus Variety Trials*. 1955-1963. 1964-1967.
- Salisbury, R.A. "On the Cultivation of Rare Plants," from *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*. Volume 1. 1812. Photocopy of the portion dealing with Narcissus.
- Solly, Cecil. *Hardy Bulbs*. 1946.
- South Carolina Agriculture Experiment Station. *Daffodil Variety Evaluation*. 1969. 1971.
- Springer, Gustave. *How to Grow a Miracle*.
- State College of Washington Agricultural Experiment Stations. Gould, Charles J. *Narcissus Diseases in Washington*. November 1946. February 1949.
- Stichting Laboratorium voor Bloembollenonderzoek - Lisse.
- Alkema, Ir. H.Y., and C.A.M. van Leeuwen. "Onderzoek betreffende de bloeirijkheid van narcissen." 1978. [Dutch]
- Broeierij van Narcissen en Hyacinthen*. Gewasverslag 1975-1976. 1977-1978. 1978-1979. 1980-1981. [Dutch]
- Teelt en Broeierij van Narcissen*. Gewasverslag 1983-1984. 1984-1985. 1988-1989. [Dutch]
- Teelt van Narcissen*. Gewasverslag 1977-1978. 1978-1979. 1979-1980. 1980-1981. 1981-1982. [Dutch]
- Stocken, C.M. *Andalusian Flowers and Countryside*. 1969.
- Sunset House. *How to Grow and Use Bulbs*. 1962.
- Todd, Pamela. *Flora's Gems: The Little Book of Daffodils*. 1994.
- Turner, Lewis T. *Let's Grow Daffodils*. 1994.
- USDA. *Production of Narcissus Bulbs*. #1270, October 11, 1924.
- Daffodils*. #122, October 1930.
- Daffodils*. #122, Revised March 1934.
- Narcissus Bulb Fly*. #444.
- Bulbs from Seed*. #311, June 1934.
- Speeding Up Flowering in the Daffodil and the Bulbous Iris*. #367, June 1936.
- Biology of the Narcissus Bulb Fly in the Pacific Northwest*." Tech. Bulletin #809, May 1942.
- Virginia Truck Experiment Station Bulletin. 1927. Bulb flies of Narcissus with reference to bulb industry in Virginia.
- Washington Agricultural Experiment Station. *The Flower Bulb Industry*. #318, October 1957.
- Washington Daffodil Society. *Yearbook*. 1955.
- Weathers, John. *The Bulb Book on Bulbous and Tuberous Plants for the Open Air, Stove, and Greenhouse*. 1911.

- Wells, James S. *Modern Miniature Daffodils*. 1989.
 Wister, Gertrude S. *Hardy Garden Bulbs*. 1954.
 Wister, John. *Bulbs for Home Gardens*. 1948.

Journals from overseas daffodil societies; tape recordings of workshops at Columbus convention in 1978; video tape of the Victory Garden with Jaydee Ager, Elise Havens and Bill Pannill; microfilm of *Paradisus*.

VARIOUS REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

- Anderson, Edgar. "Three Lovely Tangled Words. Daffodils: Breeders and Breeding." *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America*. March 1959. Vol. 47, No. 2.
- Anderson, Edgar and Earl Hornback. "A Genetical Analysis of Pink Daffodils: A Preliminary Attempt." *Journal of the California Horticultural Society*.
- Bergman, Dr. B.H.H. "Warmwaterbehandeling van narcissen en Fusarium-bolrot." *Bloem Bollen Cultuur*. No. 7, 1962. [Dutch]
- Berry, S. Stillman. "Rambles in the Narcissus Seedling Bed, 1943." Xerox copy. *Herbertia*. 1944. [with "Eighteen Years..." by Powell below]
- Blanchard, D. "Miniature Daffodils." *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, August 1959.
- Brunt. A.A. "Virus Diseases of Narcissus." Reprint from the RHS *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*.
- deGraaff, Jan. "How to Grow Miniature Daffodils." August 1940. [with "Miniature Daffodils" by Gray below]
- "De herkenning van het aaltjes-ziek der Narcissen en de bestrijding der ziekte in een partij, solang deze te velde staat." *Bloem Bollen Cultuur*. May 2, 1919. [Dutch]
- "De vóórbehandeling van Narcissen ter bevordering van vroegen bloei." 1938. [Dutch]
- Dorward, Margaret M. "Paper White Narcissus." *Gardener's Chronicle*, November, 1943.
- Doucette, Charles F. "Observations on Bulb Mite Scale as a Major Pest of Narcissus." *Journal of Economic Entomology* 29 (6):1103. December 6, 1936.
- Fry, Barbara. "Daffodils for the Garden." *The Garden*, September 1976. Xerox copy.
- Frylink, Adrian. "Judging Daffodils at the Flower Show." *Gardener's Chronicle*.
- Gray, Alec. "Miniature Daffodils." *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, Vol. LXXI, June 1946.
- Hannibal, L.S. "The Tazettas: Some Identities, Breeding, and Chromosome Treatment." *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook 1964*.
- Haworth, A.H. "Narcissorum Revisio." 1819. Photocopy.
 "Narcissinearum Monographia," The Second Edition, 1831. Photocopy.
 "A Monograph on the Subordo V. of Amaryllideae, containing the Narcissineae." *The British Flower Garden* (Series the Second). 1831. Photocopy.
- Jackson, W. "The Breeding of Pink Daffodils in Tasmania." *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook 1959*.
- Jefferson Brown, J. [sic]. "The Rush-leaved Jonquils."

- Kingdom, H.A. "The Daffodil Trials at Wisley." *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, September 1969.
- Lea, J.S.B. "The Modern Daffodil." *Journal of The Royal Horticultural Society*. August 1962.
- Leak, G.W. "Cultivation of Bulbs in Bowls."
- Lee, George S., Jr. "Miniature Daffodils." *American Horticultural Magazine*. January 1964.
- "The Light Requirements of Daffodils." Xerox copy.
- Meyer, Frederick G. "Exploring for Wild Narcissus." *The American Horticultural Magazine*. April 1961.
- Miller, V.L. and Charles J. Gould. "Fungicidal Activity and Phytotoxicity of Certain Mercurials used to Control Fusarium Basal Rot of Narcissus Bulbs." *Phytopathology*, Vol. 57, No. 7, 777-781. July 1967.
- "Miniature Daffodils." *Gardener's Chronicle*. April 1945.
- Mitsch, Grant E. "The 1956-1957 Daffodil Season."
"Daffodils in 1958."
- Moon, Owen. "Plant-names of the Daffodil." *The Daffodil, an Anthology of the Daffodil in Poetry*, 1939.
- Mowat, W.P., C.J. Asjes, and A.A. Brunt. "Occurrence, Purification and Properties of Narcissus Tip Necrosis Virus." Reprint from *Ann. Appl. Biol.* (1977), 86, 189-198.
- Norfleet, Mrs. Charles. "Daffodils." *Bulletin of The Garden Club of America*. March 1959. Vol. 47, No. 2. (with "Three Lovely, Tangled Words..." by Anderson)
- Powell, Edwin C. "Dainty Dwarf Daffodils Have a Place in Every Garden." *Sunday Star*, April 29, 1951.
- "Eighteen Years Experience in Breeding Narcissus." *Herbertia*. 1944. Xerox copy.
- Quinn, Carey E. "A Summary Review of the Best in Daffodils as of 1953."
- Reinelt, Frank. "Narcissus Breeding." Xerox copy. *Herbertia*. 1944. Xerox copy [with "Eighteen Years..." by Powell]
- Reynolds, Kenyon L. "Steps in Producing Hybrid Narcissus." Xerox copy. *Herbertia*. 1944.
- "Narcissus from Seeds." Xerox copy. *Herbertia*. 1944. [with "Steps..." by Reynolds]
- Seabrook, Janet E.A. et al. "The in vitro induction of adventitious shoot and root apices on *Narcissus* (daffodil and narcissus) cultivar tissue." *Canadian Journal of Botany*. Vol. 54, No. 9, pp.814-819. 1976.
- Stevenson, Charles. "Gold Was Where He Found It." *Reader's Digest*. March 1956. (about Charles and George Heath)
- Tait, Alfred W. "Notes on the Narcissi of Portugal." May 1886.
- The First National Daffodil Symposium of the ADS.
- "The Narcissus Dish." *Sinorama*, Vol. 12, No. 4, April 1987.
- Thomson, Dr. W.M. "Hybrids of the Smaller Daffodils." *Journal of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture*. January 1942. Xerox copy.

CHERRY CREEK DAFFODILS

- Modern Hybrid Daffodils
 - Species Narcissus
 - Miniature Daffodils
 - Intermediate Daffodils
- Limited offerings of rare and unusual plans

Quality plants and bulbs grown with care for the exhibitor, collector, and hybridizer

CHERRY CREEK DAFFODILS
21700 S.W. Chapman Road
Sherwood, OR 97140-8608 USA
Phone (503) 625-3389
FAX (503) 625-3399
e-mail: stevev@europa.com



N. triandrus var. *triandrus* (left)
N. triandrus var. *capax* (right)



Abandoned Silcock Seedlings

Picked from a field from which Fred Silcock had already removed all the "good" ones.

(Story page 153)

Richard Ezell photo



Silcock 316R, 1W-P

There is a whole row of this, every bloom of show quality.

(Story page 153)

Richard Ezell photo

- Ticknor, William O. "Old Daffodils in Eastern North Carolina." RHS *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook* 1967.
- Turner, William. "The Names of Herbes." p. 55 relating to *Narcissus*. 1548. Xerox copy.
- van Slogteren, Prof. Dr. E. "Influence of Climate and Shipping Conditions on the Early Forcing of Daffodils." Reprinted from the 1935 RHS *Daffodil Yearbook*.
- "The Daffodil, the Grower, the Plantdoctor." Reprinted from the RHS 1938 *Daffodil Yearbook*.
- "The Early-Forcing of Daffodils." Reprinted from *Herbertia*, 1938. Vol. 5.
- Watrous, R.C. "Miniature Daffodils in America." RHS *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook* 1960.
- "Narcissus Species and Miniatures." A paper presented at the Daffodil Institute, Chevy Chase, Maryland. April 17, 1953.
- White, Dr. Orland E. "Genes, Species, Variability and Plant-Breeding." *The American Naturalist*. Vol. LXXVI, pp. 191-207, March-April 1942.
- Wister, Gertrude S. "Hardy Bulbs for Three Seasons of Color." Xerox copy.
- Zandbergen, Matthew. "How Ramsbottom Gave New Life to the Narcissus." RHS *The Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook* 1967.

Magazines (daffodil articles listed)

American Horticultural Society:

The National Horticultural Magazine. April, 1948. "Narcissus Notes."

October, 1949. "Narcissus Notes."

July, 1950. "Narcissus Notes."

January, 1953. "Daffodil Stars as of 1952."

April, 1953. "Daffodil Section."

July, 1953. "Daffodil Section."

October, 1953. "Daffodil Section."

The American Horticultural Magazine. April, 1956. "The First National Daffodil Symposium."

"In Praise of Narcissus Stella Alba."

"Narcissus Notes for the Gulf Coast."

April, 1961. "Exploring for Wild Narcissus."

October, 1962. "Native Bulbs of Israel for American Gardens."

January, 1964. "Miniature Daffodils."

April, 1964. "Some Garden Narcissus Reappraised."

October, 1964. "*Narcissus tazetta bertolonii*."

April, 1966. "King Alfred and Form 1040." (about beginning of computerized data bank)

American Nurseryman. "Horticultural Delights." Romy Schäfer. [Wister Award winner]

May 15, 1995. "And the Winner Is . . ." Rita Gorman. [Wister Award winner]

Bloem Bollen Cultuur. Magazine. 2/89 to present. [Dutch]

Bulletin of The Horticultural Society of New York, Inc., February 1961, Vol. 11, No. 2.

deNavarro, J.M. "My Experiences with Daffodils." (part 1)

March 1961. deNavarro, J.M. "My Experiences with Daffodils." (part 2)

- April 1961. deNavarro, J.M. "My Experiences with Daffodils." (part 3)
 May 1961. deNavarro, J.M. "My Experiences with Daffodils." (part 4)
- Garden Gate*. "Daffodil Decisions." Marilyn Rogers.
- Garden Life*. Includes an article on the 1984 World Convention (in Japanese). 1985.
- The Garden Journal* of the New York Botanical Garden. Sept.-Oct. 1958. "Miniature Daffodils." Roberta C. Watrous.
- The Gardener*. (Men's Garden Club of America) Winter 1959. "Why New Daffodils?" Grant E. Mitsch.
- Gardenia*. Includes an article on daffodils in Italy (in Italian). March 1986.
- Horticulture*. February 1992. "New Introductions. Flowers for 1992." Teri Dunn. (Includes listing of ADS award-winning flowers.)
 January 1995. "The Cutting Garden—Daffodils." Melissa Dodd Eskilson.
- Macon Magazine*. March/April 1993. "Daffodils are Surest Sign That Spring is Coming." Frank Funderburk.
- Martha Stewart Living*. April/May 1993. "Daffodils." Katherine Whiteside.
- National Gardening*. "Painting with Flowers." Michael MacCaskey. (about Gene Bauer's garden)
- Pacific Horticulture*. April 1976.
 "Modern Daffodils." R. Jerrell.
 "Miniature Narcissus." N. Wilson.
- Popular Gardening*. September 1957.
 "Daffodils in the Garden." George Lee.
 "Daffodils in the Field." John L. Russell, Jr.
- Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*. Vol. LVIII, Part I. February 1933. (partial)
 "Monograph of Narcissus, subgenus Ajax." H.W. Pugsley.
 Vol. LXXVI, Part 4. April 1951. Botanical illustration.
 Vol. LXXXIV, Part 8. August 1959. "Miniature Daffodils." D. Blanchard.
 Vol. LXXXV, Part 4. April 1960. Notes from Wisley.
 Vol. LXXXVII, Part 8. August 1962. "The Modern Daffodil." J.S.B. Lea.
- Miscellaneous
- Keukenhof Guidebook.
- Statistiek*. A list of bulbs grown in Holland, 1 February 1976.
- Bloembollen*. A list of bulbs grown in Holland, 1993/1994-1996/1997.
- A booklet in Japanese, with photos, presumably describing the daffodils. Akira Horinaka.
- Narcisos. A booklet in Spanish giving cultural directions.
- American Mercury*. Includes "Gold Was Where He found It." C. Stevenson.
- The Floral Magazine*. September 1969. About a dozen articles on various bulbs.

OAKWOOD DAFFODILS

Midwestern-Bred and Acclimatized



'Simply Stunning' 1Y-Y



- Many new and scarce cultivars from the U.K. and Down Under which are not available elsewhere in the USA
- New Introductions from my own breeding program
- All bulbs grown in Southwestern Michigan's harsh climate
- VISA and Mastercard accepted
- Overseas orders welcomed

Regular customers will continue to receive a free descriptive catalog. New catalog requests, please include \$1.00 which will be credited to your 2000 order

Dr. John Reed

2330 W. Bertrand Road
Niles, MI 49120

Phone: (616) 684-3327
Fax: (616) 684-8050

e-mail: oakwooddaff@earthlink.net

Kirby Fong photo

Grant E. Mitsch Novelty Daffodils

AMERICAN HYBRIDIZED and GROWN



'Pacific Rim' 2Y-YYR

- Award winning exhibition cultivars.
- Garden flowers-unique and colorful.
- Newer intermediates.
- Species hybrids-Divisions 5-9.
- Direct from hybridizer. A result of over 60 years of family hybridizing.

Many acclimated award winning cultivars from Jackson's Daffodils of Tasmania available.

2000 Color catalog free to ADS members. New members please send request to address below

RICHARD AND ELISE HAVENS

Hybridizer and Grower

P.O. Box 218-ADS · Hubbard, OR 97032

PH: 503-651-2742 · FAX: 503-651-2792 · email: havensr@web-ster.com

web site: www.web-ster.com/havensr/Mitsch/



Silcock 410, 1Y-O

(Story page 153)

Richard Ezell photo



Silcock 62B, 1W-O

(Story page 153)

Richard Ezell photo

Does your garden end too soon?

Join the National Chrysanthemum Society

and enjoy colorful blooms until frost.
Your membership includes 4 issues of

The Chrysanthemum

Annual Dues: \$20.00. Write to:

Galen L. Goss
10107 Homar Pond Drive
Fairfax Station, VA 22039

THE NORTH AMERICAN LILY SOCIETY, INC.

A SOCIETY TO PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF LILIES



suggest that you may wish to grow other bulbs—
lily bulbs. Join us by sending annual dues

\$12.50 for one year, \$31.50 for 3 years
(20% discount for those over 65)

to
Dr. Robert C. Gilman, Executive Secretary
P.O. Box 272 - Owatonna, MN 55060

PEONIES, Queen of Flowers

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

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

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



THE DAFFODIL 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. Subscription rates, which depend upon whether publications are mailed by air or surface, are:

By air: 1 year £9 or US\$14.50, 3 years £26 or US\$42.00

By surface: 3 years £7 or US\$11.20, 3 years £20 or US\$32.00

Payment in US\$ to be made to the ADS Executive Director. Payments in UK£ to The Daffodil Society Membership Secretary, Hofflands, Bakers Green, Little Totham, Maldon, Essex. CM9 8LT. UK.

Services and Supplies

Slide Sets

1. Show Winners
2. Mitsch/Havens New Cultivars and Seedlings
3. Novelties and Newer Varieties
4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special)
5. Miniatures
6. A Survey of Pink Daffodils
7. Species and Wild Forms
8. Birds and Their Daffodil Namesakes
9. Poeticus Daffodils in Present Day Gardens
10. Landscaping with Daffodils
11. Artistic Daffodil Designs
12. Genealogy of Double Daffodils
13. A Trip to the U.K.
14. A Tour Downunder

Slide rental is \$15.00 per set, ADS members; \$20.00, non-members; checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Include phone number in your reservation and confirm dates 4 weeks in advance. Contact Tom Stettner, 3818 Drakewood Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45209. Fax and voice messages: 513-351-6071, anytime day or night.

Membership Brochures, No Charge

ITEMS FOR SALE

<i>NEW: Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils (with binder)</i>	..15.00
<i>NEW: ADS Logo pin</i>	.....5.00
<i>NEW: Year 2000 Databank printout (without binder—new edition)</i>	.....35.00
Membership Roster	.....3.00
Miniature List	.....two first-class stamps
List of Judges	.....no charge to show chairmen
<i>The International Daffodil Register and classified List, 1999</i>	.....35.00
<i>Daffodils to Show and Grow 1999</i>	.....7.25
<i>Daffodils for American Gardens, B. Heath</i>	.....28.00
<i>Daffodil Pests and Diseases, Dr. Ted Snazelle</i>	.....5.00
<i>Narcissus, A Guide to Wild Daffodils, Blanchard, 1990</i>	.....40.00
<i>Daffodil Culture, Merrill, 1996</i>	.....7.95
Ten back issues of <i>The Daffodil Journal</i> (no choice)	.....20.00
Single copies of <i>The Daffodil Journal</i>	.....5.00
<i>Journal Binders</i> (holds 12 copies)	.....12.50
Show Entry Cards—Standard or Miniature (please specify)	.....500 for 28.00
	.....1000 for 48.00
RHS Yearbook, <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1996-97</i> with supplement	.....17.50
RHS Yearbook, <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1997-98</i> with supplement	.....21.00
RHS Yearbook, <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1998-99</i> with supplement	.....21.00
RHS Yearbook, <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1999-2000</i> with supplement	.....21.00
RHS Yearbooks, other years	.....write for prices and availability

Ohio residents add 5.75% sales tax Prices subject to change without notice. Prices include postage in U.S.A. Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606(614) 451-4747
E-Mail: NLiggett@compuserve.comFAX: (614) 451-2177

The Daffodil Journal
ISSN 0011 5290
4126 Winfield Road
Columbus, OH 43220-4606
Address Service Requested

Periodicals postage
paid at Columbus, OH and
additional mailing office

