THE 1962
AMERICAN
DAFFODIL
YEARBOOK

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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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FOREWORD

For the past weeks we have been threading our way through a jungle of daffodil names—botanical names, synonyms, botanical names used as common names, fancy names of impeccable standing, and dubious fancy names. When it comes to marking manuscripts for the printer, it is easy to say, "Just let the classified list of the RHS be your guide!" But in practice this often involves substituting a stilted phrase for a smooth one, usually for no gain in understanding.

In looking over the proofs, we wonder, if we were to do it all over again, if we wouldn't handle some of the names differently. Should we have changed the well-known *albus plenus odoratus* to *N. poeticus flore pleno*? Is the plant we have in our gardens a clone, or is it really a wild variety? What of other words left in roman that perhaps should have been in italics? Would it have been better to change Pheasant's Eye to *Narcissus poeticus* subs. *poeticus* var. *recurvus*?

Since the thousands of names of garden varieties have been so well documented in the RHS classified list, we have welcomed the opinion given by Frederick P. Lee in last year's *Yearbook*. We have not used single quotes around the fancy names. Next year's editor may decide to use them.

Of greater importance is the fact that from Florida to Vermont, from Atlantic to Pacific, people are enjoying daffodils, and learning how to grow them better. Another time perhaps we will hear from members who live in places which offer even greater challenges of soil and weather—Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Minnesota. We hear whispers of information accumulating on further findings on daffodil breeding in this country.

Certainly we can look forward to pleasant adventure in our gardens through the years as we continue to grow and love that gayest damsel of the spring, the daffodil.

Gertrude S. Wister,  
Editor
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Daffodils beckon from the banks of Otter Creek. They will be visited by those who attend the 1962 convention in Nashville. Miss Mabel Ward and Miss Arlene Ziegler have been naturalizing daffodils along the creek for thirty years.
The Tazettas—A Forgotten Race

L. S. HANNIBAL, Fair Oaks, California

Some twenty years back the writer had the opportunity to examine F. W. Burbidge and J. B. Baker's rare old volume, *The Narcissus*. The chapter illustrating the many diverse forms of *Narcissus tazetta* was a major source of horticultural inspiration. Unfortunately any attempt to obtain some of the more unique oddities or the numerous named hybrid tazetta clones subsequently developed and enumerated by Kirby in *The Daffodil* of 1914 has been a hopeless task. If ever there was a lost race the tazettas are a prime example, and surprisingly they have never recovered. Out of better than a hundred or more named clones less than a short dozen now exist, and of these less than six are in the trade. A really representative collection is quite impossible to obtain, and in most instances dreams of hybridizing something new are just dreams. The breeding difficulties are numerous.

Here in California we have several old oriental forms of the tazetta which includes the Paper White, *N. tazetta papyraceus grandiflorus*, and its small-cupped variant *panizzianus*. These are the only oriental forms which normally set seed, but for hybridizers they are failures as the hybrid seedlings are disappointing thin in substance. As a breeder the hardier Grand Emperor (*N. t. chinensis*) with its broad white perianth and rich orange-yellow cup would be far more attractive, but it and its semidouble and double types which could be top grade parents are completely sterile. However, one can breed with a midget form of the Grand Emperor, namely the little narrow-foliaged *canaliculatus* which comes from Mentone in Southern France. Its pollen is quite viable but its flowers show so rarely that one has little opportunity to actually use the plant.

The White Pearl, which has a thin, milk-white perianth, is grown quite extensively in Florida and reportedly will set an occasional seed, but as a breeder it, too, fails in maintaining adequate substance.
Whether Grand Primo and Scilly White are natural citron cupped forms or wild hybrids is a moot question. The descriptions of the plants are not sufficiently clear to definitely establish whether two or more clones are involved for each, and which has the cup which partially bleaches in the sun. It is possible that these bulbs have been crossed with the poet's narcissus to yield the attractive poetaz hybrids, but the writer has always regarded them as sterile. Grand Monarque and the giant *compressa* are the same plants. When grown in England, this bulb never produces its full quota of 21 blossoms, but those in the Mediterranean are or southern California become extraordinarily splendid plants. When selfed it will not produce seed, but the pollen is relatively potent and it is undoubtedly one of our best tazettas for breeding. It will cross with the poeticus, triandrus, cyclamineus and several narcissus and most of the resulting seedlings are near show material. It is the parent of Silver Chimes and the writer has duplicated this particular cross with very pleasant results. By using various triandrus species as seed parents an unusual range of hybrid material is possible; a number flower with lemon yellow cups.

The vigorous Soleil d'Or with its deep orange cup and bright orange-yellow perianth has long been an enigma to botanists as its source is quite obscure. Reportedly the bulb is a triploid which explains its sterile behavior, but some years ago the writer noted a nearby undetectable variant of slighter stature which produced some seed. The resulting plants obtained from this particular parent turned out to be the near extinct golden-yellow *N. tazetta lutea*, a plant which has not been on the market since 1914. *N. tazetta lutea* is a very promising breeder and is waiting to be crossed with the little golden triandrus.

Some day other lesser known tazettas may be available for breeding and we will have the opportunity to try new combinations. However, the best promise of success points to the fact that higher polyploid hybrid forms will have to be effected by artificial means in order to have fertility. As far as known, *N. Cyclataz* is the only hybrid capable of producing seedlings, but most breeders will agree that many of the poetaz and triandrus x tazetta crosses would be of vast value if fertile seedlings could be obtained.

Some years ago the writer experimented with the use of colchi-

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* All tazetta species have a specific maximum number of blossoms which aids in keying the species, see appended chart.
cine as a mutagen on hybrid daffodils. Due to inexperience the results were rather erratic. Colchicine is a very hazardous drug to handle, as contact with the skin can produce cankerous growths. Recently improved methods and materials have been introduced and used on nerine variations and *Bruncsvigia rosea* hybrids. Poly-ploid plants were readily obtained but the actual difficulties encountered are in the subsequent propagation of the mutant bulblets. Cell rupturing prevails due to the highly disturbed metabolism in the plants and losses have been heavy. It is doubtful if many seedlings will reach maturity. As a consequence bulb cuttage has been reinvestigated to see if some of the previous difficulties could be circumvented. Horizontally sliced, daffodils will produce leaf axil regenerated bulblets in a manner similar to hyacinths, and the proposal is to treat the tissue before these form, or while the bulblets are very small (1 to 2 mm. diameter). By remaining attached to the parental plate the difficulties experienced in root burning and cell blasting may be by-passed.

As least we hope to be able to report progress.

An attempt to clarify some of the statements, especially the nomenclature, in Mr. Hannibal’s article brought back the interesting letter which follows. It is obvious, as a famous taxonomist once said, that “the synonymy is very confused.” And we suspect that it always will be.

In tracking down the names of the tazetta forms I have used the following references which I have in my library:

Herbert’s *Amaryllidaceae* 1835
Baker’s *Amaryllidaceae* 1888
Burbidge & Baker *The Narcissus* 1875
Kirby *Daffodils* 1914
E. A. Bowles’ *Narcissus*
Grey: *Hardy Bulbs*
Jacobs: *Daffodils*

In 1875 Baker wrote, “The numerous forms of *N. tazetta* are so extremely variable that nothing short of fifty folio plates would do the plant justice.” . . . The unfortunate thing is that most of the herbarium examples can no longer be found. (In the wild, that is.) The demand for tazettas previous to World War I exhausted the
wild supply just as the jonquil and triandrus are becoming extinct races now.

The importation of bulbs into Holland and England was a lost cause, as most species failed with the cold, wet winters. Those that came to the United States often came direct from the Mediterranean area, and here in California millions came in from China. As a consequence, we seldom are sure of the source of the bulbs, whether wild or a hybrid from some Dutch garden, and comparison to Burbidge’s and other plates often leaves one in a state of confusion. The conditions and form of wild bulbs grown under glass in England and in the open here are so diverse that photos of the same clones would not be recognized. I ordered all tazettas that Alex Gray carried just to be sure. . . . Grand Primo was the one that really fooled everyone. Could you recognize the blossom from Bowles’ rather detailed description? I doubt it, not here.

And finally, what is the criterion for a species and a cultivar? Obviously, if a clone is incapable of producing seed it must be a hybrid, triploid, or genetic mutation which can only continue its existence by offsets, whereas a form that breeds true to type is generally a species. On this basis how many wild forms were actually species, and how many hybrids (with some dating back to Roman civilization or earlier)? We don’t know by studying the herbarium material—only by observing those that produce seed and maintain the species line.

Thus on this basis, and using Baker’s 1888 key *N. canaliculatus*, *odoratus*, White Pearl, *papyraceus*, *panazzianus*, the diploid Soleil d’Or, *aurea* and *bertolonii* are all variants of the fourteen subspecies of *tazetta* Linn. The rest are natural or man made hybrids and are clones. I think this clears some of the muddy confusion.

Now, why did I recover *aurea* from a semiseeding Soleil d’Or? Dr. Edgar Anderson wrote a series of articles on narcissus breeding which are not too well known, but which apply to all of the Amaryllidaceae: i.e., the species cross easily and form a number of odd combination polyploids, but the species entity factor is so strong that chromosomes do not pair up in the conventional arrangements but as catenated rings. As a consequence most second generation seedlings revert quite predominantly to the original species or near to the species. There is no group of plants which has had as long and intense breeding as the daffodils, and yet after 80 years we are just beginning to open up the field sufficiently to keep 85-95% of our seedlings from reverting back to narrow-petaled, ill-shaped or
poor-colored material. It has taken W. O. Backhouse seven to ten
generations to shift the red cup of the poeticus into a red trumpet
of the daffodil large trumpet type, and he is still battling for bet-
ter form and color. In contrast I can cross sparaxis and streptan-
theria and in the second generation produce just about every color
and pattern that the Mendel Law could dream of. In other words,
daffodils, or narcissus which includes tazetta, has little respect for
Mendel due to chromosome incompatibilities. So when I obtain a
line breeding type of all yellow tazetta out of a Soleil d’Or that
has slightly shorter stature than the typical type, and the seedlings
turn out to match some bulbs found up in an old mining town in
the Sierras, which was in its glory 100 years or more ago during
the gold rush days—well I feel quite confident that I’m on safe
ground and am dealing with practically a pure species or very near
species material. At least there is no detectable difference. I’m quite
sure that Dr. Anderson would confirm the possibility of this hap-
pening, and as I have sent B. Y. Morrison a set of bulbs along
with Grand Monarque (compressa) we will wait his comments.

Now for the list. The term Cl. Hort. identifies the non-seeding
horticultural clones. Most have no original botanical description.
I’ll disagree with Jefferson-Brown and others over the Grand Mon-
arque and compressa differences. If England had as much sun as
southern France they would find the clones the same. It takes
nearly full sun to make Grand Monarque face the truss one way,
but it’s a beautiful sight to see. Had me puzzled for several years
until the bulbs flowered in rainy weather. They weren’t compressa
then.

White Pearl is quite a cut flower crop in Florida and the Gulf.
It can stand a lot of summer rain when dormant.

Species, or in this case fertile subspecies, or even variants are
quite distinct from clones. Technically the two forms of Soleil d’Or
are different. One is probably a sport of the other. It’s purely a
slight detail in the matter of size but one is a fertile hybrid. Indi-
vidually I can’t recognize the difference so I haven’t tried to segre-
gate the clones into alpha and beta. Who can?
## TAZETTA IDENTIFICATION

(Properly ripened robust bulbs must be used)

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<th>Viable Seed</th>
<th>Scape Length</th>
<th>Number of Blossoms</th>
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### BICOLOR TYPES (All variants)

**a) Cup Orange Yellow**
- *canaliculatus* Guss. ............... Yes 8" 6-8
- **Grand Emperor** *(chinensis)*
  - Cl. Hort. ......................... No 12" 8-10
- **Grand Emperor Fl. Pleno** *(chinensis)* Cl. Hort. ............... No 12" 8-10
- *odoratus* Alec Gray ............... Yes 9-10" 8-10

**b) Cup Pale Yellow**
- **Grand Primo Citronier**
  - Cl. Hort. ........................ No 11" 11-16
- **Grand Monarque; Syn:**
  - *compressa*, Cl. Hort. ........... Pollen only 18" 18-22
- **Scilly White, Syn:**
  - *leucofolia*, Cl. Hort. .......... — 14" 8-10
- **White Pearl, Syn:** *polyantha*
  - Jord. & Fourreau ............... Some 27° C 18" 6-8

### ALBAE TYPES (Subspecies)
- **tazetta** Linn *(Pl. xxix)*
  - Burbidge & Baker ................ — 16" 13-15
- **Minor Monarque, Syn:**
  - *italicus*, Cl. Hort. .......... No 20" 9-10

### PAPYRACEUS TYPES (Subspecies or variants)
- **Paper White, Syn:**
  - *papyraceus* Ker. ............... Yes 16" 10-12
- **pannizzianus** ................ Yes 10" 11

### LUTEAE TYPES (Subspecies or variants)
- **Soleil d’Or, Syn:**
  - *aperticorona* Haw. ............ Partially 17" 12
  - *aurea* Lois ..................... Yes 12" 9-10
- **bertoloni** Jord.
  - (Recumbent foliage) ............ Yes 9" 6
- **St. Albans (?)** ............... No 10" 11
Old Daffodils and New Breeders

ELMO L. AGEE, Bluefield, West Virginia

There will be many, I am sure, who will question the need or necessity of any comments on "old daffodils" when there are so many beautiful and attractive specimens available today to choose from, and in keeping with the sympathy of perhaps the majority, these comments will be brief. There are likewise many who still "believe" in the old varieties, and while few will bring home many ribbons, I feel there is a great potential in these "forgotten," or perhaps I should say "forsaken," specimens.

Until recent years there were few daffodil breeders, but today, and especially since the formation of the American Daffodil Society, there are many amateur breeders around the country; not on a large scale, but many back-door or back-yard members tinkering with crosses. And in this category will be found a great potential in the production of varieties more suitable for the fellow who cannot afford all of the precautions necessary to take with the beauties or does not have the time or is just lazy and likes to enjoy them from year to year.

It is to be assumed that many of the older daffodils were used years ago by the commercial breeders; in fact, they were considered new during that day and I have no crow to pick with their accomplishments. They have done and are still doing an outstanding job, and have followed the only course left to follow—namely, to produce varieties attractive to the eyes and discrimination of the buying public, and varieties capable of winning on the show bench. I don't think we should blame them too much if, in their eagerness to produce what we wanted, they produced also what we did not want—namely, varieties susceptible to basal rot, nematode infection, yellow stripe and so on.

I think this pattern is usually found in all types of hybrids extending over several generations. It applies to horses, dogs and perhaps in some cases to humans. In producing the ultimate we lose, in some cases, something more precious—stamina. No com-
commercial breeder would be able to exist on daffodils involving stamina only with no thought given to qualities demanded by the fancier. So we must assume we got what we asked for. I will therefore give the commercial breeder a clean bill-of-health and start from the beginning. These remarks are based to a large extent on the potential now existing which I do not believe existed previously, in that we now have a host of amateur breeders, tinkering with crosses with no thought in mind, or no necessity, of making a living of his work; a group which did not exist before.

I feel certain the old varieties which I will refer to have at some time or other been used by the commercial breeder, but unlike the amateur breeder, the commercial breeder could not rest on his laurels so to speak; the urge and indeed the necessity to then branch out with inbreeding, and with the ever present necessity to produce finer blooms by show-bench standards resulted in the older varieties being left behind; it could hardly be otherwise. But today, the amateur breeder, once he produces some specimens, has a combination in his own right unavailable to the commercial breeder; that combination is his or her own seedling which may be crossed with varieties still blooming today that were in bloom from 50 to 75 years ago. And with this combination more widely scattered across the country than ever existed previously and in the hands of breeders not motivated by the ever present need of progress towards the ultimate in beauty, may perhaps be found the answer to the production of more stamina with less susceptibility to disease.

When I was in grammar school (don’t ask me when that was), I picked daffodils from our yard for my teacher; I am now 54 and those same daffodils are blooming today. We called them Butter and Eggs. They consist of many creamy white perianth segments, interlaced with shorter segments of orange. They now are intertwined with honeysuckle, periwinkle, wild strawberry, wiregrass, ivy and most any other type of “varmint” you could name, but they bloom each year and they have been blooming in the same spot, according to the oldsters for the past 75 years. Now that’s a daffodil. At another farm near my Virginia home, there are dozens of varieties blooming in profusion each year. The man-made farm house has long since passed back to the earth, and no inhabitants have occupied it for the past 30 to 40 years, but the daffodils still bloom. About two or three years ago, I dug up several varieties while in bud, and brought them back to West Virginia; the bulbs
were very small and were in clumps of thirty to forty. They were divided in the fall and now bloom nicely here. *N. moschatus* was among them, and one that looks like Actaea, although Ben Robertson says it’s old *recurvus*; it doesn’t look like my *recurvus*, but maybe it is.

There were many I did not bring back, but some day I will. What they were is of little importance in this instance; what is important is the fact they appear to withstand the elements, with no attention, for generation upon generation. Perhaps the individual blossom is not a Salmon Trout or an Empress of Ireland, but contained in that blossom may be the ingredient, when mated with those few mongrels we amateurs are able to produce from the present day “flapper,” that will bring to us our childhood daffodils in a party dress and with the stamina and immunity from the various diseases.

We must not feel it is useless to utilize the ingredients of the older varieties simply because they have been tried years and years ago by the commercial breeder. We must remember there are two motivating factors working in our favor. First, the commercial breeder, during his early days of production had to hurry on to something finer; he could not afford to spend his hours and months tinkering with the old ones; progress in beauty was his ever-present watchword. The old had to be abandoned; the new had to be newer. Second, no living soul has made the same cross you are about to make, for your seedling is the only specimen of its exact kind in the whole wide world. It is a new horizon. Before the sun sets on the cross you will make today, you will have mated two daffodils unlike any other cross in the one thousand years before you. And if and when we produce something from this mating, let us not get in the same hurry and scurry of others; let us meditate for awhile and continue to use our same formula of mating something old with something not quite so new.

Throughout the land and especially in the East and South there are numerous old farm estates, some abandoned, with a profusion of daffodil bloom each spring. Make a few pilgrimages in March and bring in a few for your breeding stock, and remember that from the standpoint of landscaping effect they serve just as good a purpose as the new varieties. In addition, you will have an endless supply of pollen to use with your “new frontier.”
Spain and Portugal 1959 and 1960

F. R. Waley


Inspired by the late Dr. Wells' article in the A. G. S. Bulletin, I hoped to find Narcissus triandrus pulchellus on my way to or from Oporto in March 1959. Not finding it on the way out my hopes fell, especially when Dr. Rozeira of the Oporto Botanical Gardens who had accompanied Dr. Wells told me he had never seen N. t. pulchellus either with Dr. Wells or on any of his many daffodil hunts, and that Dr. Wells' localities were far from the mountain area whence Miss Tait said her uncle had obtained the bulbs nearly sixty years ago. I explored one of Dr. Wells' places carefully and found nothing remotely resembling N. t. pulchellus but elsewhere I did find some nice bicolor triandrus (not the reverse bicolor of N. pulchellus).

The trip was nevertheless a great success partly on account of the magnificent weather in what is usually the rainy season but largely owing to the kindness of Miss Tait and Dr. Rozeira who took me to places I should never have otherwise found and showed me many other interesting plants besides narcissi. The following points were noted:

1. With the exception of N. bulbocodium citrinus growing in the Landes, no dwarf narcissus was as large either in height, in flower, or in leaf as in the south of England.

2. In Spain where patches of N. b. citrinus grow amongst thousands of yellow bulbocodiums I saw no signs of hybrids which are so common in gardens here.

3. In nature both the yellow and the citrinus forms of N. bulbocodium increase by seed; here in Kent the citrinus form still does this, but the yellow one increases largely by bulb-splitting.

4. In Spain the summers are hotter and drier than in western Portugal, which is influenced by the Atlantic. In the former
bulbocodiums grow in soil which is almost under running water at the time of flowering, but which is parched three months later, so that the bulbs get well-ripened. In Portugal they grow in drier places with or without shade from trees or shrubs.

5. Near the Spanish-Portuguese frontier west of Zamora is a large area of *N. bulbocodium nivalis* mixed with romuleas, both so short that the flowers appear to be stemless on the ground.

6. Round the Sierra Gredos, southwest of Madrid, are hundreds of acres of yellow bulbocodiums with patches of *citrinus*, some of which were so pale as to look almost white.

7. In March we saw many more bulbocodiums in Spain than in Portugal but only found *NN. minimus, triandrus, scaberulus* and a few *rupicola* in Portugal. No where did we see *N. cyclamineus*.

8. Yellow bulbocodiums vary enormously and I am doubtful about giving varietal names in cases where every intermediate form exists.

9. In central Portugal there are a few areas where the soil is red as in Devonshire and it was only in these that we saw *N. triandrus aurantiacus*.

10. We found a good many hybrids between *N. triandrus* and *N. bulbocodium*, and a few between *N. triandrus* and *N. scaberulus* which excited the botanists but which were no more attractive for garden purposes than either parent.

11. In Portugal *N. triandrus* grew in fair numbers but never as thickly as the bulbocodiums and evidently needs better drainage, as does *N. scaberulus*. Both are found on slopes—the latter usually in shallow deposits of grit and humus in cracks—or on the sides of rocks. The humus was often rotted-down pine needles so was probably very acid.

Other bulbs seen, often in vast numbers, included *Romulea, Gagea, Scilla, Merendera*, and *Crocus carpetanus*. Heathers were magnificent, and the hellebores fine, but peonies (*P. broteri?*) were still in bud.

Having heard about my 1959 trip, Mr. D. Blanchard, who was anxious to study dwarf narcissus species in their homes, suggested
that we should go together in 1960. A rather longer itinerary was planned as we wanted to go both north and south of the Tagus. Time being limited several very long days driving were necessary and the trip would not have been possible without a fast car. Dr. Rozeira could not come, but Miss Tait was again a tower of strength with her knowledge of the plants, the country and the language.

On the journey down through Spain, *N. triandrus* was seen in the Sierra Morena, and on reaching Portugal, a couple of days spent in the Sierra Arrabida south of Lisbon disclosed no narcissus other than *N. bulbocodium*. Here, however, we found a good show of other things, including *Tulipa australis* var. *montana*, peonies in full flower, various *Scilla*, several lovely *Orchis* species, the yellow and white *Anemone palmata* and an attractive parasite, *Cystinus hypocistis*. Here too were patches of *Leucojum trichophyllum*, *Gynandriris (Iris) sisyrrinichium* and a few *Fritillaria lusitanica*. Two days spent round Lagos and Cape St. Vincent, produced *N. bulbocodium* once more and what we can only think is a form of *N. scaberulus* far from its recorded locality; some bulbs of this were brought back and we hope to identify them next year. Most of the plants seen in the Arrabida were seen here and also the remains of an autumn-flowering crocus, probably *C. Salzmannii*, *Gladiolus*, *Dipcadi serotinum*, *Pancratium maritimum*, a nice small asphodel (the large one seems to cover most of the Iberian Peninsula) and a charming pink phlomis, which is unfortunately not hardy. Turning north we got back to country favored by *N. triandrus* and here, where *N. bulbocodium* grew nearby, the hybrids were again seen, but unfortunately we did not have time to hunt for the bicolor *N. triandrus*. On the Sierra Estrella, where the snow level was rather higher than last year, we saw less *N. minimus* but many holes where bulbs had been dug. While picnicking there a man tried to sell us a dozen bulbs in flower; we refused, wanting neither the bulbs nor to encourage the digger. Miss Tait questioned him and found out that he and five others were paid sixpence per hundred bulbs, and was told that these were sold to buy medicine from England! They each collected about 1,600 bulbs a day. If this goes on *N. minimus*, of which there are so many in Spain, will soon be as rare in Portugal as *N. cyclamineus*, of which—as last year—we found none. I now send surplus seed of *N. cyclamineus* from my garden for sowing on private ground in Portugal to help its re-establishment in some of its old haunts. In fact, except for *N. bulbocodium*...
codium, narcissi are getting scarcer in Portugal except off the beaten track.

Occasionally a white or butter-yellow form of *N. triandrus* was found but the majority were the cream-coloured form. Heavy rain and a slight change in the route prevented us finding *N. triandrus aurantiacus*. Many more *N. scaberulius* were found on this route, but nowhere did we find the hybrid with *N. triandrus*. *NN. bulbocodium* and *triandrus*, together with dog's-tooth violet, were found around Braganca, and toward the north in the foothills of the snow-covered Sierras toward the Spanish border, we saw a wolf. Over the frontier we crossed the same fields as last year, finding them yellow with the form of *N. b. nivalis* whose trumpets were rather wider than is usual.

In the country around the Sierra Gredos we found *N. bulbocodium citrinus* growing in water-meadows, but in the Sierra itself at about 5,000 feet it seemed to favour drier ground than the yellow *N. bulbocodium*. On arrival there was less snow on the Gredos (it snowed very heavily the night before we left and the road was only just passable). In addition to the various forms of *N. bulbocodium* seen last year as we could get higher up a lot of *N. rupicola* were found growing invariably on the west side of the big granite boulders in clumps of about a dozen bulbs. Last year round the Parador, *Crocus carpetanus* was a poor washy-coloured thing, but this year at higher levels there were many better forms, white, a good purple, and some were almost grey. We also saw one patch *N. pseudo-narcissus* far up on the mountainside, but even here possibly an escape from cultivation. During the whole trip no jonquil, tazetta, or poeticus was seen. Being a week later in what was rather an earlier season a good deal of difference was seen in the vegetation. Peach-blossom and mimosa were over but cistus and brooms made up for this.

From the observations both of Blanchard and myself, we think that small narcissus species should be treated in England as alpines or as woodlanders (depending upon soil, aspect, rainfall, etc. of the particular garden) with very sharp drainage, and, although many species seem to approve of acid conditions, normal good soil and rich food were quite alien to those seen by us. The word "seem" is emphasized because we think that some of the other species (e.g. jonquils, and *N. juncifolius*) may need a rather stronger soil and more sun. *N. bulbocodium* was found in France, Spain and Portugal, growing in tarmacadam at the side of the road, in sand, in sun
or in shade, in alkaline and acid soil, and even in four inches of running water. Some had narrow trumpets, others wide, some bell shaped, some crenellated and a few almost flat like those of *N. cantabricus* var. *petunioides*; some had green in the petals. There were several variations in the length and thickness of leaf; some had erect leaves, and others prostrate; some were in bud at the time when others nearby had already set seed. Being unable to count the chromosomes, the party, after careful consideration, were tempted to disregard existing classification of varieties and subspecies and to call one of them *Narcissus bulbocodium citrinus* and the remaining 57 varieties “Narcissus bulbocodium heinzii.”

Bad as we found the Spanish roads in past years, the surface this year is considerably worse in spite of much repair work having been done. Petrol pumps are still few and far between, but petrol is plentiful. In Portugal the main roads are good, but the side roads are rough, dusty and poorly signposted, and in both countries care is needed at corners as local drivers are frequently on the wrong side of the road. We found the government paradores and poussadas both good and cheap.

To anyone interested in bird life, the storks and hoopoes are a never ending source of pleasure; shrikes are plentiful on telegraph wires and there are many birds of prey, kestrels, other hawks, buzzards, kites and an occasional eagle or griffon vulture. It is interesting to find partridges at altitudes much higher than one would find grouse in Scotland.

*In his letter giving us permission to reprint his article Mr. Waley writes, “If you or any of your members are over in this country when the small daffodils are out (February, March and April) they will be welcome to come and see them here.” He writes further that he is away in Spain and Portugal for three or four weeks during that time, so a letter to him before a visit would be wise as well as a courtesy. His address: Wavertree, Mount Harry Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
Experiments on the Production of Bulblets

This was an experiment designed to test the ability of various parts of a daffodil plant to yield bulblets. I used *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* L. subsp. *major* (Curtis) Baker var. *spurius* (Haworth) Fernandes, the common, early daffodil growing wild throughout this area. "Pseudo-narcissus spurius!" What a name! No wonder some prefer to call it "Trumpet Major."

Four different parts of the daffodil plant, dug while in bloom, were chosen for the test and cut to uniform size with a sharp scalpel:

I. The top ten inches of leaves.

II. The bottom ten inches of leaves cut to, but not including, the basal plate.

III. The bottom ten inches of leaves cut to include a portion of the basal plate with attached roots.

IV. Portions of the scales without leaves but including a portion of the basal plate with attached roots.

In each case ten samples were disinfected by a dip in isopropyl alcohol and potted up in moist vermiculite in a two-pound coffee tin. Each of the four tins was covered with a polyethylene bag and left outdoors from 14 April to 25 June, 1961, at which time they were inspected. In tins I and II, containing leaves, there were no bulblets. In tin IV only one of the ten sections of scales had formed a bulblet. In tin III, containing leaves with attached portions of the basal plate, all ten samples had formed bulblets, each one and a half inches in circumference.

Thus it would seem that one's stock of bulbs could be increased by cutting up a bulb so that each section contains a leaf, scales,
and a portion of the basal plate with attached roots. The experiment does not exclude the possibility that leaves could be made to produce bulblets, since no care was taken to shade or water the specimens. It may be that an automatic nebulizer spraying a sterile, nutrient solution would keep the foliage fresh long enough for bulblets to form.

Elimination of Virus Infected Bulbs

It has been my practice to eliminate with weed killer those daffodils that have appeared where I don’t want them. Volunteers in beds or especially in the lawn are thus destroyed more easily, and with less harm to other vegetation, than by digging. The same method has been used to kill wild garlic in a daffodil bed. This treatment was extended as a means, which I have found successful, for removing a virus infected plant in an otherwise healthy clump. Here digging is clearly contraindicated, since cutting roots gives an entrance for the spread of those fungi which cause basal rot.

I used Dow’s Esteron Brush Killer, but “Ortho” Improved Weed-B-Gone (California Spray-Chemical Corp.) or Improved Weedone (American Chemical Paint Co.) or any other brush killer containing the oil-soluble esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T would be suitable. Any store handling garden supplies carries one of these.

One part of the brush killer is mixed with about five parts of heavy fuel oil. The leaves of the bulb, infected with virus, are cut off near the ground and a few drops of the oil solution are inserted between the stumps of the leaves so that they can seep down into the bulb. Care should be taken to keep the mixture away from other plants. Cutting off the leaves prevents the spread of virus by aphids during the current year; the brush killer permanently eliminates the foci of infection. Of course one should make an inspection the following year to make certain that the infection is absent from the offsets not killed by the treatment. The earlier in the season one eliminates diseased bulbs the better, for then one reduces the chance of spread of infection by aphids. Waiting to harvest the flowers is not worth the risk.

Immediate Replanting vs. Curing Before Replanting

My experience has been that in an emergency it is possible, by taking a large enough ball of roots with minimal disturbance, to
move whole clumps of daffodils at any time of the year. At least such transplanting is preferable to abandoning valuable bulbs, though it may take a couple of years before full recovery. If one desires to divide a clump the problem is entirely different. If roots are present, extensive injury is unavoidable and the losses by infection with the organism of basal rot may be excessive.

To compare the results of immediate replanting with those of curing prior to replanting the following experiment was performed. To make transplanting more critical, a clump of Rouge was dug on 17 July, 1960, after the new roots had grown several inches long. The clump was divided and produced 41 bulbs. These were divided as evenly as possible according to size and condition into two groups. Twenty bulbs were replanted immediately. The other twenty-one were brought indoors and left to dry out. Seven of these rotted. It would not have been proper in this test to disinfect these bulbs since those immediately replaced were not so treated. If disinfectant had been used undoubtedly the loss by rot would have been less. The remaining fourteen sound bulbs were planted on the 25th of September, 1960, alongside the first planting so that all differences of soil, weather, etc., would be eliminated.

On 2 April, 1961, it was observed that of the 20 bulbs replanted immediately only 9 survived. Of the 14 bulbs cured and replanted in September all grew.

The surprising observation, however, was that the 9 plants, resulting from the 20 bulbs replanted immediately, gave 10 blooms of inferior quality, while the 14 plants from cured bulbs yielded 22 blooms of superior size and substance. It was also noted that the foliage from the cured bulbs had greater length and breadth, and was of a better color than that from immediately replanted bulbs.

From this experiment, I conclude that it is better to cure bulbs than to replant immediately.

Notes for Hybridizers and Others

It is well known that pollen can be kept for some time in a desiccator. Thus one can pollinate late blooming varieties with pollen from early bloomers. The reverse can be done by obtaining blooms of a late flowering variety grown in the South and storing the pollen in a desiccator until Northern grown blooms are ready for pollinization. The desiccator often contains anhydrous calcium
chloride which after a time becomes liquid and messy. At the Mansfield meeting of the society I suggested using anhydrous silica gel instead. This has the advantage of remaining solid. It is best to use a silica gel containing a cobalt indicator. So long as it is blue it is an efficient drying agent; it is spent when the color changes to pink. It may be purchased from most laboratory supply houses, the addresses of which can be obtained from a local high school or college. I pour about an inch of the granulated material in the bottom of a screw-top glass jar and cover with a thin pad of gauze held in place with Duco. When the silica gel begins to turn pink the open jar is put in an oven and heated gently until the blue color returns.

After pollinating a daffodil one waits and watches. There is always the possibility of seed pods opening unexpectedly. To prevent the loss of seeds, I have for many years cut the stems when the pod begins to turn yellow and placed them in water to complete the ripening. As a by-product I obtained the empty pods. The three segments, opening wide, have a silky lining with decorative possibilities. One pod makes a novel boutonniere. I have five of these pods arranged with three plastic swords (party picks). I call this arrangement "War and Peace."

Hybridizers will recognize the pertinence of the following lines written by the poet Goethe in Faust:

"Oft, wenn es erst durch Jahre durchgedrungen,  
Erscheint es in vollendeter Gestalt.  
Was glänzt, ist für den Augenblick geboren,  
Das Echte bleibt der Nachwelt unverloren."

I translate this freely as:

"Often it takes years to develop the perfect form.  
Cheap show is for the present,  
The truly fine persists for posterity."
Daffodils on Postage Stamps

ROBERTA C. WATROUS
Chairman, Committee on Breeding and Selection
District of Columbia

At least nine countries have issued stamps featuring daffodils. In addition daffodils appear on some British issues, along with the English rose, the Scottish thistle, and the Irish shamrock, as part of the border or background decoration, the daffodil having succeeded the leek as the floral emblem of Wales.

My collection of ten daffodil stamps was given to me by the member of our family who pursues postage stamps rather than daffodils as a hobby. The earliest, and one of the most pleasing, is a Swiss semi-postal issue of 1946. The value is 10 centimes, plus 10, the surtax going to charitable work with children. The design shows a single rather stylized Narcissus poeticus bloom and bud in white against a dark slate-green background. There is a touch of red-orange in the rim of the corona, but leaves and stem are sketched in white. As N. poeticus grows in abundance on many Swiss mountain slopes it was appropriate that it should be selected for a series of stamps showing Swiss wild flowers. Other flowers used in 1946 were mountain sengreen and blue thistle. Earlier and later series of this popular annual “Pro Juventute” series included the gentian, edelweiss, columbine, and other typical alpine flowers.

The Republic of San Marino, the oldest and smallest republic in the world, is situated in the Apennines, entirely surrounded by Italy. A “postage-stamp” country in more ways than one, it derives important revenue from the sale of stamps to collectors. On the narcissus stamp three stems of N. poeticus are shown against the brilliant blue sky of a miniature mountain landscape, and the shield of the country appears in a separate panel to the right. The value is 1 lira.

The Greek 20-lepta stamp issued in 1958 recalls the legend of the youth who fell in love with his own reflection and gave his name to the plant we cherish. A large bloom of N. poeticus fills the
The use of flowers on stamps speaks of love for the beauty of the homeland rather than flag-waving patriotism.
space to the left of the figure, and a small green and blue landscape and blue sky provide the background.

The only narcissus distributed in the Orient is *N. tazetta*, and it is this species that is shown on a 16-avos stamp issued by the Portuguese colony of Macau in 1953. The background is golden brown, and the yellow words and numerals match the coronas of the florets. I have not been able to learn the meaning of the phrase “soi sin fá” that appears to the left, or why the Portuguese word for hyacinth (jacinto) appears instead of the one for narcissus (narciso).

*N. tazetta* grows abundantly in Israel and bulbs are now being exported from there. Some students believe this plant may be the one referred to in the Bible as “Rose of Sharon” and in the verse “. . . and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.” Israel has twice issued stamps showing *N. tazetta*. The first, in 1954, has a cluster of three florets, white and yellow, with rather faint green stem and leaves, and in the background the bridge at Gesher. This 350-pruta stamp was one of two issued to honor Memorial Day and the 6th anniversary of the proclamation of the State of Israel. In 1959 another narcissus stamp was issued for the 11th anniversary. This one has a bloom with two florets against a blue-green background. The value is 300 pruta. This is the only stamp in the collection that includes the Latin species name in the design.

The Roumanian 55-bani stamp of 1956 shows a pale yellow trumpet daffodil and several blue and pink violets against a black background. The country name is in white on a red band at the bottom. Other flowers in this series are primrose and snowdrop, snapdragon and bellflower, poppy and lily of the valley.

The stamp issued by the Netherlands in 1953 is again a semi-postal, value 6 cents plus 4 cents for social, cultural, and medical purposes. The inscription “Zomerzegel” means literally “summer stamp.” Other flowers used in this series were hyacinth, African marigold, anemone, and iris, and a similar series issued in 1952 featured Scotch rose, marsh marigold, tulip, ox-eye daisy, and cornflower.

The daffodil stamp issued by Luxembourg in 1955 is quite colorful, with two yellow and orange 2a’s of almost trumpet proportions against a cerise background. A tiny columned pavilion, lightly sketched in white, appears at one side. This stamp, value 2 francs, was one of a series issued to publicize a flower show at Mondorf-les-Bains. Tulips of two types and hyacinths were the other flowers
featured in the set of four stamps. The following year another series was issued, using anemones, crocuses, and roses.

In January, 1961, Japan issued a narcissus stamp as the first of a series of twelve flower stamps, the others to follow monthly during the year. This 10-yen value features a head of *N. tazetta* with two white and gold florets open and two buds in different stages. Several leaf tips complete the design. The background is purple. The strong design and clear colors of this stamp make it perhaps the most striking in the collection, although several of the others make effective use of the plant forms and simple color contrast.

I should be glad to receive information as to any other stamps on which daffodils form a prominent part of the design.
A Daffy Crossword

BETTY LARUS, West Hartford, Connecticut

Across

1. A dancing triandrus hybrid
6. Is it a 2c or 8?
11. Pons' forte or a pluralized 1c
12. Misgiving
13. A Biblical 2b
14. Style of type
15. A trumpet stronghold
19. Several divisions have this
20. Collection of facts
21. Sister
22. Dead heat
23. Abbreviated name of automobile (two words)
27. Laundry slogan (three words)
28. Iron curtain capital
31. Pertaining to a marriage portion
35. A "popular" poet
36. To pare or a diamond wheel
37. This daffodil is not a white lie
38. I hold a 2c

Down

1. Saint (Spanish)
2. Constellation
3. Italian pronoun
4. A deer little daffodil
5. Oriental
6. Farewell to a Mexican
7. Who introduced the first all-pink daffodil? (two words)
8. Weapon
9. There (Latin)
10. And others
16. Limited
17. A 10
18. Senselessly
23. Not wanted in a daffodil
24. Sells daffodils
25. ......... thou do it?
26. A P. D. Williams favorite
28. An abbreviated N. C. O.
29. Pronoun
30. .......... de Joie
32. White metal
33. Hail the 2c
34. Constellation

For answer see page 62.
Select Early and Late Daffodils for a Longer Blooming Season

R. R. THOMASSON, Columbia, Missouri

It is the “...Daffodils that come before the swallows dare” that hold the greatest interest for many winter-weary gardeners. They are not show flowers, those first little blossoms. But we love them for braving the late snows to assure us that better days are ahead. In only slightly lesser esteem are the late blooming daffodils held. They are the ones that wait and mingle their fragrance with that of crab apple blossoms in early May.

I always want a clump or two of the generally scorned and rarely listed Golden Spur. Magnificence has been described as larger and earlier. Larger it is, but it has not been earlier in my garden. Even so, it is early enough for me to give it a place. A flower that I like better and one equally as early for me is obvallaris, the Tenby daffodil.

Pressing on the heels of the earliest are the welcome cyclamineus hybrids, February Gold and then Peeping Tom. Everyone loves Peeping Tom despite his name. Both stand up remarkably well either in the garden or as cut flowers. Other members of the cyclamineus group that come along just a bit later to bring color to the early April garden are March Sunshine on rather short stems, the adorably saucy Pepper in yellow and orange and February Silver. Pepper is cheap and excellent for naturalizing. February Silver gives us an early white daffodil. In Alec Gray’s catalogue it is described as “resembling February Gold in form but milk-white and larger. Amazingly long lasting.”

Foresight, Forerunner and Mirth, all trumpets, belong in the early class. Mirth, a 1953 Mitsch introduction is pleasingly colored yellow and milk white. Another Mitsch introduction is the rather large-flowered 2a with the Indian name of Sacajawea. Mitsch describes it as a spritely, deep yellow flower with a touch of red. I am hoping to have it in my group next spring. From the same breeder we get Estrellita, a lemon gold cyclamineus.
Parkmore and Malvern Gold, both large cupped varieties, deserve an early rating. Parkmore is white and yellow fading to white, while Malvern Gold is a clear yellow.

The delightful little lb, Bambi, must not go unnoticed among the larger early kinds. Decked out in cream and yellow, it has a strong appeal. And, of course, Fortune deserves mention though it is not in the real early class. After Fortune we plunge into a wealth of varieties all in bloom together in a brilliant array. And one of these days Empress of Ireland will be elbowing the others in our gardens.

Then toward the end of April choice varieties become less plentiful. Again we agree that any daffodil is a treasure, and we look for late kinds that carry the season well into May. If one has only a few clumps of the old poeticus, Pheasant’s Eye, he is assured of some delightfully fragrant late white bouquets. It is a hardy species that thrives on neglect. The double form, *albus plenus odoratus* (*N. poeticus* *flore pleno*), is equally as fragrant and a more charming flower. Sometimes called the gardenia-flowered daffodil, it is exceptionally rewarding for the person who can persuade it to bloom. In some years of trying I have been rewarded with two blossoms. Even so, I am planting new bulbs this fall.

Another rugged species and a dependable bloomer is *biflorus*, to be found in many old gardens. Though it would never win a ribbon, it is a dependable source of sweetly scented, late blossoms. May dill it is called in some parts of the south.

Vying with Pheasant’s Eye to have the last perfumed blossom fade on the stem is the sulphur-colored *gracilis*, a jonquil-poeticus hybrid. The clusters of small blossoms on tall stems are prized primarily for their lateness and fragrance.

Two small-cupped varieties, introduced by Guy Wilson, that rival Pheasant’s Eye as late bloomers are Reprieve and Frigid. Frigid is icy white with a green eye while Reprieve is ivory-white with a green-centered, primrose cup.

Jefferson-Brown of Northumberland, England, and W. J. Dunlop of Northern Ireland, each list some interesting late varieties. Both have the white double Rose of May, a very late bloomer. Falaise, white, and Gay Time, a creamy white with some bright orange in the center, are two other attractive doubles listed by Jefferson-Brown. Quite late are the two poets, Milan and Sea Green, also in Jefferson-Brown’s catalogue. I think I prefer Sea Green.

Corncrake, a white and orange red 3b, I am getting from Dunlop this fall. He also has Silver Princess with white perianth and
creamy-white cup that delights us after Wordsworth’s “host of daffodils” has ceased “dancing in the breeze.” Corby and Willowfield, though toward the end of the season, are not quite as late as some. Corby is a 2c while Willowfield is a striking 3c with white perianth and crimson-red crown.

For those who love the jonquils, and pity the one who doesn’t, we now have two that save their fragrance to be spilled on the May air. Golden Incense and Tittle-Tattle are the two. Of Golden Incense Jefferson-Brown says, “Part of its charm is distilled in its sweet scent, part in its form, and part in its golden color.” He also lists Tittle-Tattle and comments on it in these words, “two or three smallish flowers pass the time of day by comparing the clear yellow of their petals and the slightly golden-orange of their shallow crowns.”

Another method of providing a longer season of bloom is to plant late varieties on a north slope or in partial shade of a building. Deeper planting will delay the time of bloom somewhat. On the other hand, we can hasten the early bloomers by giving them a warm, cozy place on the south side of a building. A light, warm soil with a slope to the south will help, too. For earliest possible bloom somewhat shallow planting might be tried.
Control of Root-Lesion Nematode, *Pratylenchus penetrans*, on Narcissus

WALTER J. APT and CHARLES J. GOULD

Plant Disease Reporter (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 45(4)): 290-295. 1961

A Summary by Freeman A. Weiss

The subject of root damage to daffodils by nematodes—not the long-familiar kind which causes ring disease of bulbs and spikes in leaves and flower stems—but a different species known to attack various plants and limited to underground parts is now receiving some needed attention for the benefit of daffodil health.

To be sure, the cause of such injury, first described as “root decline,” was identified as a nematode in British Columbia 30 years ago. Descriptions of it as a common disease of daffodils, usually associated with root decay which was attributed to a fungus, have appeared in many articles on daffodil culture in England, Holland, and the United States. Need for further information on its real significance as a daffodil health problem, and especially on its prevention or control, both in commercial culture of daffodils and their successful maintenance in gardens is still felt. A timely advance in both respects is now reported in the publication of an article cited above. It covers the results of two years’ study of this subject at the Western Washington Experiment Station. Daffodil growers in general, whether commercial producers or home gardeners, will find the report of real interest and will want further details than can be presented in this brief review. Fortunately, a copy of the article is obtainable on request to the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

Quoting from the article itself, the authors found that “the first evidence of nematode injury appears in the fall when the newly formed narcissus roots are attacked. The root tissues penetrated by root-lesion nematodes exhibit small necrotic lesions or dead spots,
which are frequently reddish and later turn dark-brown to black. These lesions enlarge until considerable areas of root surface are rotted. Finally, the whole root system is decayed. In the spring, the above-ground symptoms of nematode root rot appear as distinct areas in the field. Examination of affected areas reveals that the foliage has yellowed, fallen, and withered prematurely. This yearly die-back occurs when the plants normally should be growing vigorously. Bulbs produced in infested areas do not increase in size properly and in some cases are no larger than the original planting stock.

"The root-lesion nematode is very susceptible to desiccation and was not recovered alive from dried roots of bulbs held in storage. It is unlikely, therefore, that planting stock would be responsible for the spread of the nematodes into new areas. Therefore, the chief concern with this plant pest is infested soil.

"Eliminating the nematode from infested fields is difficult because it can live on a wide variety of plants. Control by means of crop rotation becomes possible only when the alternate crop fails to maintain or build up a destructive population of nematodes in the soil. At present, no suitable rotation crop which is not a host to the root-lesion nematode in the Northwest is known. It has been reported in The Netherlands that African marigolds grown on infested soil reduce the *Pratylenchus* population considerably, even though the marigold roots are heavily parasitized by *P. penetrans*. Such cultural practices as complete summer fallow, weed control, and roguing of volunteer plants help reduce the nematode population but they are not completely satisfactory. The most promising control measure at present appears to be soil fumigation."

The materials used in these tests included a variety of nematode-destroying or repelling chemicals, which are listed as "dichloropropenes, chloropicrin, methyl bromide, ethylene dibromide, and dibromochloropropane in descending order of effectiveness." Some of these reduced the root-lesion nematode population 96 per cent or more in 90 days after soil application, which was in August, four weeks before planting the bulbs. This resulted in increases up to 40% in the yield of No. 1 bulbs, and aboveground symptoms of this disease did not appear until mid-June, shortly before harvest. These materials are products of either the Dow Chemical Company (Midland, Michigan) or the Shell Chemical Corporation Agricultural Sales Division (New York 20, N. Y.).

Best results were obtained with dichloropropenes (DCP) and
dichloropropene-dichloropropane mixture (D-D) at 25 to 35 gallons per acre, or ethylene dibromide mixture (EDB) at 5 to 10 gallons per acre. Surprisingly, and naturally also disappointingly, high rates of methyl bromide and, to a lesser extent, chloropicrin and dichloropropene actually increased losses from that arch-enemy of daffodils bulbs, *Fusarium* basal rot.

It is disappointing also, but not necessarily conclusive, that dibromochloropropane mixture (DBCP) which is sold under the proprietary names Nemagon and Fumazone by the Shell and Dow companies, respectively, was much less effective in reducing the population of root-lesion nematodes and improving the yield of No. 1 bulbs than the other materials that were tested. It is suggested that "control with DBCP could possibly be increased by earlier (than four weeks before planting) fumigation." This is also of concern to home gardeners who wish to try soil fumigation against this ailment of daffodils, since DBCP products are available in the form of dry granules as well as liquids, and the granules are much easier for hand application in garden areas (and less objectionable from odor and hazard to neighboring plants) than the liquid applications used in field areas.
Daffodils for the Cold Midwest

W. L. TOLSTEAD, Elkins, West Virginia

From the spring of 1947 to 1958 I grew daffodils at Pella, Iowa and Lincoln, Nebraska. In this Midwest area survival is a problem because of the severe, erratic climate—the short warm to hot growing seasons that reduce food accumulation in the bulbs, the warm soils that encourage bulb rot, and sudden, extreme cold snaps in February and March between rather warm weather which kill early reviving kinds. During these eleven years I studied a number of varieties, not as many as I would liked to have, but all I could afford financially.

Usually a clone does well the first year, and some may seem satisfactory for several seasons, but eventually weaknesses appear under the erratic Midwest climate. There are, however, some varieties that do well over the long pull. These possess the physical and vegetative characteristics needed for survival.

The daffodil that is ideal for the Midwest divides at a rate sufficient to increase the plants fairly rapidly and at the same time the new bulbs attain enough size to produce flowers annually. The number of roots per bulb are higher than usually found. This insures sufficient delivery of water to the leaves during droughty periods. The new growth does not revive so early that it is hurt, or the bulb killed, by sub-zero temperatures in late winter and early spring. Probably mid-season and late flowering is best. Excellent bulb-rot resistance is present and also the leaves are free of symptoms of virus infection. The plants that are slow to go into dormancy under high temperatures prolong the vegetating season.

For the present, the main problem in daffodil breeding is the proper combining and development of sturdy vegetative characteristics. While a beautiful, quality flower is desirable, this may be delayed in part until this primary problem is solved. Nevertheless, there is considerable drift of desirable floral characteristics inherited from the selections of West Coast and European breeders so that no one need suffer from the want of beautiful flowers. There
is considerable diversity of both morphological and physiological characteristics available to the breeder in the daffodil populations now available. Efforts of local hybridizers should eventually produce an extremely sturdy group of daffodils and even quality flowers for exhibit purposes.

With a little protection seedlings can be grown easily in Midwest gardens. Home growing should weed out individuals with unfavorable characteristics while they are still seedlings. By the time they are ready to flower after six to ten years they probably have withstood most of the climatic variations possible. Further refinements can be made by selection among the survivors at a later date.

The following varieties have most of the desired vegetative qualities so they should be good parents for future breeding. White House, Mount Hood and Brunswick were outstanding, especially the latter. Bread and Cheese, Marmora and Samite survived satisfactorily, but they seem more susceptible to virus infection than is desirable. Fortune and John Evelyn and Grant Mitsch’s hybrids of these, Flying Saucer and Linn, did excellently. Damson and Leeuwenhorst thrived and produced bulbs with sufficient size to flower well each year, but there was enough loss from bulb-rot to indicate that they do not have fully the desired disease resistance.

Klingo, Rouge, Indian Summer, Fortune’s Bowl, Rubra, Diolite and Aranjuez have all the good qualities. Narvik and Porthilly might be included with these except that the first is especially susceptible to virus and the other has weak scapes and leaves.

Alasnam, Golden Harvest, Carlton, Unsurpassable, Ben Hur and Diotima did quite well. Golden Spur, the almost-wild diploid variety, was excellent. St. Issey divides too rapidly to produce flowering bulbs and Lucinius survived several years but all the bulbs died one winter.

Hades and Mahmoud have survival qualities, but questionable bulb-rot resistance. Other short trumpet types including Blarney, Limerick, Lady Kesteven, Mrs. Nette O’Melveny, Tinsel and Actaea, and most of the poeticus varieties, have sturdy qualities. Some bulbs of both Lady Kesteven and Mrs. Nette O’Melveny, however, were frost killed, and Samaria and Cushendall had too much virus infection. Limerick divided too rapidly to produce flowering bulbs.

I consider the following varieties undesirable as parents because they lack the physical stamina needed. Most of them died outright within a few years; some hung on a little longer. They are Aerolite,
Bridegroom, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Beersheba, Cantatrice, Campfire, Carbineer, China Clay, Dick Wellband, Dunkeld, Dunmore, Emperor, February Gold, Flamenco, Fortune’s Sun, Galway, Golden Officer, Gene Hood, Gertie Millar, Golden Torch, Helios, Hugh Poate, Kanchenjunga, King Alfred, Lady Diana Manners, Lucinius, Malvern Gold, Market Merry, Mite, Mrs. E. H. Krelage, Orange Glow, Pearl Harbor, Red Bird, Red Riband, Penvose, Royal Mail, Royal Ransom, Royalist, Rustom Pasha, Scarlet Leader, Silver Star, Soult, Trenoon, Tunis, Zero and Zest.

Through purchase of bulb mixtures I obtained a number of varieties whose names I do not know. They seem to be old ones, and since many do not seed, they may be mostly triploids. They are, however, vigorous and healthy even though they are not special in their beauty. The jonquilla hybrids, Golden Goblet, Golden Perfection and Lanarth do very well. This is also true of White Lady and Hera. Some tazetta hybrids like Geranium succeed. Since, however, these are sterile, they are not of much significance as parents for future daffodil generations.
The Narcissus Bulb Industry

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The World-Wide Industry

Although bulb growing has been attempted at various times in most parts of the world, major production has become centered in temperate countries with comparatively mild climates, generally in the north temperate zone between latitudes 30° and 55°, where the extremes of winter and summer are tempered by winds from nearby oceans or other large bodies of water.

Contrary to what many Americans think, Holland is not the native home of most “Dutch Type” ornamental bulbs (tulips, narcissi and bulbous iris). Actually they came from many lands, most from around the Mediterranean Sea. There, the rainfall is generally heaviest during the winter months and lightest in the summer or normal curing season. Hence, it is really surprising that bulbs grow so well in the Dutch climate, where the heaviest rainfall occurs in summer and early fall. This probably accounts for the strong emphasis on artificial curing in Holland.

Rainfall in England does not vary markedly from season to season. In Japan, most precipitation occurs during the winter, with a total amount so high that we would expect foliage diseases and leaching of fertilizers to be important problems.

Available precipitation records indicate that the Pacific Northwest more closely approximates the natural curing conditions of the main bulb types than does any other major bulb growing area.

Holland is still the center of hyacinth, iris, tulip and crocus production, while the United Kingdom grows more acres of narcissus. Japan is rapidly coming back into the world bulb market with tulips, after being knocked out of the lily market by the war and better lilies available elsewhere. Production in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada is practically all devoted to domestic uses.
A rough estimate of the total world-wide ornamental bulb and
corm industry is 100,000 acres with a value of perhaps $200,000,000.

Bulb Growing in the United States

Bulb production of narcissi, bulbous irises and tulips is concen-
trated in the Pacific Northwest, particularly in Washington. North
Carolina and the West Coast states grow narcissi for cut flowers.
The Dutch type bulbs were previously grown extensively on
Long Island, in Michigan, New Jersey, Virginia, the Carolinas and
Florida. However, various factors, particularly greater production
and lower disease loss, gradually shifted most bulb production to
the Pacific Northwest.

Several factors explain why Pacific Northwest bulb growers can
partially withstand the competition from foreign bulbs produced
with much cheaper labor and shipping. U. S. Northwest advan-
tages are: (1) mechanization; (2) cheaper land; (3) better natural
curing conditions during the summer; (4) and, particularly, grow-
ing conditions that produce bulbs which flower earlier in the green-
houses and with generally larger flowers than those from foreign
bulbs.

The latter features have enabled Northwest growers to capture
and retain the market for bulbs for early forcing in greenhouses.
Such bulbs naturally command a higher price than bulbs for later
forcing, which are often from foreign sources. In recent years,
trends away from greenhouse forcing and toward "dry sales" have
affected returns to Northwestern growers. Early flowering is less
important in the dry sale market.

Most of the field-cut bulb (narcissus, iris, and tulip) flowers are
produced in North Carolina on the East Coast, usually in January
and February. The West Coast harvest starts in December or Janu-
ary in California at Encinitas, and progresses north through Santa
Barbara, Watsonville, Arcata, Brookings (Oregon), Umpqua Val-
ley, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and finally, Mount Vernon.

The Washington bulb industry is young. Most of its growth has
taken place in the past thirty years, although a few bulbs were
raised as early as 1900. Yet in 1950, Washington led all other states
in the production of daffodils, tulips, bulbous irises and hyacinths.
Its bulb production would fill about 160 freight cars in a normal
year.

The industry began on a hand-labor basis, using the Dutch bed
system. However, the growers soon began mechanizing. Without
mechanization, Washington bulb growers could no longer compete with those of Holland.

With mechanical planters and diggers, growers can plant and dig two to five times faster than by hand. Growers have mechanized other operations, including spraying, weeding with chemicals, and cleaning bulbs. However, the increased cost of labor, equipment, materials and freight have cut returns to the growers.

Washington’s bulb acreage reached its peak in 1948-49 with a total of 2,155 acres and declined to 1,597 acres in 1955-56. Daffodil growing reached an all-time high in 1929-30 with 1,444 acres and a second peak of 1,120 acres in 1948-49. Since then the acreage has dropped with some fluctuations to 838 acres in 1955-56. Although daffodils have been considered a rather stable crop, they have had a comparatively low net return. Daffodil growing has been plagued by a surplus.

Some field-cut flowers have always been produced in the Northwest, but did not become big business until a few years ago. In recent years some growers have occasionally made as much from field-cut flowers as they have made from bulb sales under surplus conditions. More blooms are cut from daffodils than from any other bulb crop.

An estimated 90 per cent of Washington’s flowers are shipped out of the state. Most flowers are sent to Chicago and other metropolitan areas in the west and midwest. In times of good production and high prices, flowers may reach eastern cities.

Several promotional methods are used to move flowers. One florist, who reportedly sold 1,000,000 daffodils within three weeks in 1953, advertised: “Fifty King Alfred daffodils shipped anywhere in the United States; $2.85 post-paid.” He made shipments in an attractive box with cards.

The bulb industry is concentrated near Tacoma and Mount Vernon, plus one large farm at Woodland. Most of the acreage is in farms of 10 to 100 acres, but four farms had 100 to 200 acres in bulbs in 1955-56. The average farm size has tended to increase in recent years, partly because small growers are quitting.

The soil is acid, generally a sandy loam, although some peat and silt soils are used. Most plantings are made in August or September, starting with daffodils and finishing with tulips.

Much of the planting is done with specially constructed machines. From large hoppers the bulbs are fed by gravity flow or by belts into a chute and then fall into the furrows, which are opened up by blades. Protective shields on the sides of the blades keep the
furrows from refilling with soil before the bulbs are planted. Bulbs are covered by dragbars or discs.

The bulbs are not usually set upright, but where they are (as with King Alfred mother bulbs), boys or men do the job while riding a platform back of the chutes. Of course, where daffodils are set upright, planting takes longer, whether by machines or by hand. Growers plant two to four rows at one time.

Though it takes four to five man-days to plant an acre of iris by hand, the task only requires one man-day by machine. With machine planting it only takes one man-day per acre of tulips and two per acre of daffodils. Hand planting either crop requires about four man-days per acre.

Rows are hilled periodically for weed control until late in the fall when chemical sprays are applied. Hilling also facilitates drainage and supposedly reduces freezing injury. The sprays suppress weeds until spring when the soil dries out enough to permit cultivation and/or post emergence sprays.

At regular intervals growers spray fungicides to control leaf blight on tulips and iris, starting as soon as tractors can get into the fields. Usually it is not necessary to spray daffodils as often as the other crops.

Roguing is one operation which must be done by hand. Roguing is the removal of off varieties (rogues) and of diseased plants. It requires considerable training and takes much time, because every plant must be examined, and may require more than one trip through the field because different diseases appear at various times in the season.

Digging is the worst bottleneck. It cannot start until the plants are matured, but must be completed rapidly in order to ship the bulbs to waiting dealers. Depending on the weather, digging usually starts at Puyallup late in June for tulips, early in July for daffodils and late in July for iris.

Hand digging takes about nineteen man-days per acre of iris, but with one type of machine the job requires but two man-days.

(With hand digging, the bulbs are plowed out and picked up by hand.) Comparable data for daffodils are twelve man-days by hand and five by machine, but machines vary considerably in efficiency. In general, iris and daffodils can be dug mechanically with about one-third of the labor needed by hand. Daffodils are cleaned in modified potato cleaners, using rubber rolls, which can process up to 75,000 bulbs per day. They are usually graded by hand, although some large growers do a preliminary sorting with a modi-
fied potato grader, and are packed loose in slotted crates. Before shipping, the bulbs are usually fumigated with methyl bromide to control insects.

Most shipments to eastern states go in un-iced refrigerator cars, but trucks often carry those on the West Coast. Upon receipt, jobbers or forcers give the bulbs for early forcing a pre-cooling treatment, such as six weeks at 50°, before planting and forcing.

Meanwhile, growers are planting for the next year's crop. Large daffodil farms may dig, clean, grade, and plant various crops simultaneously. Planting stock may or may not be graded.

If certain diseases or insects are a problem, growers dip the bulbs in fungicidal or insecticidal solutions. Small lots are dipped by hand. Several tons are often dipped at a time, using electric hoists and large tanks. Bulbs are usually dipped in regular bulb flats so that the containers are disinfected along with the bulbs.

Bulb or stem nematodes are controlled by treating the bulbs for three to four hours in 110° F. water to which formaldehyde is added. Fumigation with methyl bromide—sometimes a half million bulbs at a time—also controls certain insects.

Some species of fungi and insects may survive in the soil for several years, but recently developed soil treatments, coupled with sprays and roguing, have enabled the growers almost entirely to eliminate many serious pests, but the fight is never ending, and requires considerable care and experience.

Bulb growing is, therefore, a highly specialized type of farming. It requires high intelligence, much experience, and a large capital investment for specialized machinery, and other types of equipment. Machinery and equipment seldom fit other crops and have a low resale value. Because of this, or perhaps in spite of it, the turnover of growers is relatively low. Apparently, growers love their work—evidenced particularly by the large collection of bulb varieties which some of them maintain, though income from the collections seldom justifies their expense.

The Beginning of Western Bulb Growing

Although a few bulbs were being grown about 1900 by John McRae Smith in Bellingham, 1908 was the principal starting point of bulb growing in western Washington. In that year the United States Department of Agriculture established a “bulb garden” or experiment station at Bellingham and planted 170,466 bulbs.

This site was one of several selected after surveys in 1906 and
1907 throughout the United States for locations with conditions comparable to those existing in Holland. A U.S.D.A. publication states that the experiment station was established “in order to encourage the growing of Dutch bulbs in this country on a commercial scale and to provide American-grown bulbs of superior quality for congressional distribution.” By 1912 over a million bulbs were being grown at the Bellingham station.

Although Dr. David Griffiths did not take over direction of the station until later, he should be considered the “godfather” of bulb growing in the Pacific Northwest. He grew bulbs in many parts of the country under different conditions and tested them in greenhouses at Washington, D. C. Griffiths published his results in several bulletins that still serve as guides to growers.

After his death in 1935, the bulb garden in Bellingham was discontinued and converted into a Soil Conservation Service nursery. By that time Griffiths had demonstrated that the Pacific Northwest was a choice location for growing daffodils, tulips, bulbous irises, and lilies.

Meanwhile, the bulb industry in western Washington was expanding. By 1918 several growers were raising bulbs for field-cut flowers. One of these was Joe Smith, near Olympia. Another, and one of the largest, was George Lawler near Tacoma. Starting in 1910, he grew more flowers than the local florists could handle in 1918, so he started selling directly to the public through street vending—a common sales method today.

Daffodil growing for the sake of bulbs instead of flowers was stimulated by a requirement of the U.S.D.A. which went into effect January 1, 1926. In announcing the regulation, made under Quarantine 37, the Department stated on December 22, 1922, that:

“Information derived through inspection of import shipments of bulbs since 1919 indicates that there is a considerable element of danger in such importations in that they carry insect pests, the risk of establishment of which in this country cannot be entirely eliminated by inspection and disinfection. That risk increases directly with the volume, variety, and diversity of origin of the imports. Continuance of this risk through such imports is, therefore, only justified for such reasonable time as may be required to establish the commercial production of several important species of bulbs in this country.”

A domestic quarantine (No. 62) was placed on narcissi also in 1926, “as an additional safeguard to prevent further distribution of these pests (nematodes and insects) in this country, all shipments
of narcissus bulbs imported under permit in limited quantities for propagation purposes were given hot water treatment under the supervision of inspectors of this (U.S.D.A.) Department."

In order to supply the American market, certain Holland firms sent both stocks and some growers to the Northwest in 1924 and 1925. Several local growers also bought additional stocks for planting. Among the large growers starting about this time (in addition to George Lawler and George Ward Lawler) were: E. C. Orton, C. W. Orton, Frank Chervenka, L. M. Hatch, Otto Reise, H. F. Gronen and Karl Koehler in the Puyallup Valley, van Zonneveld of Washington at Chehalis; A. N. Kanouse at Olympia; E. B. Stookey at Olympia; Fred Delkin, Ira Edwards, and Case van Lierop in King County; Marinus Lefebre, Frank van Aalst, Harry van Waveren, John van Aalst, Floyd C. Kaylor, Garrett van Zanten, and Segers Bros. in Whatcom County; and Mrs. Mary Stewart in Skagit County. United Bulb Company started at Woodland in 1929. There may also be others of whom the writer is not aware.

Because of the quarantine, the first expansion was naturally in daffodils, particularly the variety Golden Spur, but planting of tulips and bulbous irises greatly increased by the late 1920's. A census reports that in 1929 Washington led all other states in the production of daffodils, bulbous irises, and hardy lilies, but trailed Oregon in tulips. Washington's daffodil plantings increased to over 1,000 acres, but on August 15, 1938, the daffodil quarantine was removed. Before the full impact of this could be felt, the second World War cut off most imports. The rise in Dutch bulb imports and a drop in prices since the end of the war have lowered returns to growers, while their cost of production has continued to increase.

In the spring of 1924 W. H. Paulhamus called a meeting of those interested in growing bulbs, which resulted in organization of the Northwest Bulb Growers' Association. Amateurs were predominant at first, but gave way to commercial growers in the late 20's.

The association has actively supported research, the daffodil festival, publicized Northwest bulbs, worked to reduce transportation charges, and attempted other projects. The association has prepared and distributed colored charts and streamers, reprinted and distributed recommendations for forcing Northwest bulbs, and keeps its members informed with the Northwest Bulb Growers' Newsletter.

To help the growers in the Pacific Northwest keep up to date on recent developments, a Bulb Growers' Short Course was organized in 1948. The course has been held annually ever since, with more
than a hundred growers, scientists, and inspectors participating. Information presented at the Tenth Short Course (March 1957) has been compiled into an illustrated handbook on bulb growing and forcing and published by the Northwest Bulb Growers' Association.

Breeding new varieties has never become as popular in the Northwest as it has been in Holland, perhaps because the industry is so young. A few growers have been and still are working with narcissus, but none of the varieties is in large scale production yet. A. N. Kanouse, Jan de Graaff, Grant Mitsch, and Jac. Lefeber (who developed Flower Record in Holland) have been the most active in this field.

When the bulb business was first established in the United States, one major outlet was sales to large estates. These sales often ran into thousands of bulbs per estate and price was no object, but increasingly high taxes forced the sale and subdivision of large estates. To find other bulb markets, increasing emphasis was put on sales of bulbs for forcing.

The dry sale trade originally preferred small bulbs, because they were cheaper and cost less to ship. The heavy demand for such bulbs, accompanied by an intensified selection of best-producing stocks, has resulted in a natural selection of stocks producing mostly large bulbs.

For instance, an average stock of daffodils now produces four or more DN1 (top size) daffodil bulbs for every DN2 produced. But the general demand for smaller size bulbs created the need of promoting the sale of the largest bulbs.

In summary, the ornamental bulb industry in Washington State appears definitely to be in a stage of transition. Although the industry certainly is not strong, the decrease in acreage of tulips, iris, and daffodils appears to have leveled off. Part of this equilibrium can be accounted for indirectly by rising prices of Dutch bulbs owing to increasing production costs in Holland. On the other hand, the rapid increase in Japanese production poses an even more serious threat. Unless the Japanese prove unable to handle disease problems such as were partially responsible for the decline of the Gig Easter Lily, they will export more.

On the brighter side of the domestic picture is the increase in dry sales of bulbs and the probability that the trend toward suburban living will increase the demand even more for all ornamentals, including bulbs.
These Daffodils Moved North

PIERCE TIMMIS, West Wardsboro, Vermont

It was not good preparation for a long journey to a totally different set of conditions for our daffodils to be yanked out of the ground at least three weeks before the foliage was due to die down, but the moving men were coming so it had to be done. They were lifted soon after the middle of May, 1955, dried off, and moved from Wayne, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Philadelphia, to West Wardsboro in the Green Mountains of Vermont, about thirty miles north of the Massachusetts border. In other words, from a sunny, southern exposure at an elevation of about 400 feet, enjoying an average January temperature of 32 degrees, to a steep northerly slope at an elevation of 1,450 feet, fringed with tall trees which blot out the early morning and late afternoon sun, and where the average January temperature is 20 degrees.

On arrival at West Wardsboro, still in the paper garbage bags in which they had been carried, they were stored on shelves in a hot garage from June 8 until after the middle of September, for not until then could ground be prepared for them. We were sorry for those bulbs, about three hundred of them.

That first winter was fine, until the end of January. There was a nice snow cover and no very cold weather. Then one day it got very warm suddenly and the temperature reached nearly 70 degrees. A severe thunderstorm followed and violent rains beat down. In the late evening the rain stopped, the temperature dropped, and by morning the ground was a sheet of ice, the thermometer was playing with zero and we were left without any snow cover. These conditions prevailed until well on in February when we got snow cover again. All this was new to us, and the hope of ever seeing these “delicate” flowers again grew dim. From then on those bulbs, now frozen solid under an ice cap, were treated to continuous cold weather, often below zero, and plenty of snow, until early April.

April came as April must, but if you haven’t experienced it in Vermont you’d hardly recognize it. It is generally known as “mud
time.” Not just mud but unfathomable mud. Streams of water form everywhere from the melting snow and ice. Water bubbles up in the unlikeliest places, even in the middle of the road. Now what of the bulbs?—rotting?

One day poking around in a high pile of snow left over a long bed of daffodils by the snow plow when clearing the driveway, we hit ice, then, as we dug more snow we could see, embedded in the ice, the yellow tips of the leaves pushing up against all the odds that weather and circumstances had brought against them. Very softly we said, “Excelsior!”

All bulbs bloomed that year, but of course the real test came in the second season. This time the blooms were not so prolific, and some bloomed not at all. Cantatrice was one of them. This comparatively poor showing we think was the result of the bulbs being out of the ground so long prior to the first season, and to the rather poor soil conditions they had to put up with. Whatever the cause, they have since then, with one or two exceptions, done splendidly.

The exceptions may be interesting. Kingscourt, even in Wayne, was something less than a world-beater, and here it has continued to diminish in size until it is now just another yellow trumpet. The other exception applies to two large white trumpets—Broughshane and Kanchenjunga. As Broughshane was acquired after leaving Wayne, no direct comparison can be made, but in common with Kanchenjunga, while providing large flowers profusely, it does not open sufficiently to show off the trumpet. In other words, the perianth flops. Both of them hang their heads. Kanchenjunga did not have these faults to the same extent in Wayne, so we are inclined to think that the faults are inherent in the varieties, and that this climate has accentuated them. Other whites like Mount Hood and Cantatrice are in their element here. Most years we get many stems of Trevithian bearing three flowers, but never four as we were lucky enough to get now and then in Wayne. We hope that with improving soil conditions we may again reach that score.

As for cultural differences, there are few. Our first daffodil beds consisted of rather shallow trenches dug in a mixture of gravel and clay, filled with top-soil. A big newer bed is in the field, plowed up four years ago for a vegetable garden. As all the local wild animals, acting in concert, made vegetable growing impossible, the ground has been taken over for daffodils. The beds were double-dug by hand and bone meal was added during the operation. Afterward a liberal dressing of superphosphate and muriate of potash
was applied. Each spring, as soon as the ground will bear our weight, we give the growing bulbs a dressing of the same mixture. This treatment with a little bone meal in the fall seems to keep them in good condition. We plant bulbs eight inches deep, and on all new plantings we take the precaution of covering the bed or beds with chicken wire laid flat. This stays on until the bulbs show through in spring. The wire effectually balks the efforts of the small animals bent on exploring the sub-surface of any newly worked ground.

We use no winter protection on the beds, relying solely on snow. This in conjunction with deep planting keeps the bulbs frozen all winter. Of disease we have had little experience, and have had to destroy not more than half a dozen bulbs in six years. They seemed to have been infested with eelworm (nematodes) judging from the dark rings which showed around the scales when the bulb was cut crosswise.

Our records show that on the average, the first bloom appears about May 5. It may be one of several varieties, but in this early group Patria, Diotima, Grapefruit and February Gold are usually found. With us the last to bloom is our great favorite, Frigid, which makes its appearance about June 5. As Frigid stays in bloom about two weeks, it will be seen that we have an average blooming season of about six weeks, which is hard to beat.

All our experience here shows that daffodils can take a lot of punishment, that they are relatively free from disease, and are adaptable to extremes of temperature. We pay our respects to them, and send up our thanks for the wonderful Act I, Scene I of spring which they provide.
At the 1961 convention: our first president, Carey E. Quinn, Willis H. Wheeler, first vice-president, and Eve Robertson, past vice-president of the Southeast Region, now a director at large.

Margaret Thompson, past Southern Region vice-president, now a regional director, discusses a flower with President Wells Knierim. Betty Larus, of Connecticut, looks on.

The flowers in this garden were the 25th varieties in the 1957-58 symposium. Dr. John Beveridge and Mrs. Marshall Trammell staged this exhibit in the 1960 show of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society.
Daffodils in North-Central Florida

F. N. RHINES, Gainesville, Florida

When we let it be known that we were planning to move to Florida, many friends told us that it would be futile to try to grow daffodils there. This was dismal news, indeed, because daffodils were our principal hobby, and we had built up in Pennsylvania a sizable collection that we hoped to move to Florida.

Twenty years ago north central Florida was an important bulb-growing area for certain varieties of daffodils, chiefly tazettas. Today, surprisingly little remains to remind one that the industry once existed. In the university town of Gainesville, however, we have been lucky enough to find one of the former growers. At 72, Mr. R. A. Knight (O.S.U. in Horticulture 1916) recalls the entire history of the business from its beginning many years ago, when a certain Mr. Godby, at Waldo, Florida, first started the raising of bulbs, until the virtual disappearance of commercial bulb growing at the end of World War II. At the height of activity there were producers at Jacksonville, where Mr. Frank Reinelt, among others, had a bulb farm, at Doctor’s Inlet, Green Cove Springs, Hastings, Gainesville and several other localities.

For the most part, the growers chose swampy land where the need for irrigation should be minimized. The bulbs were planted in the tops of mounded rows, in the manner of Chinese cultivation. Among the most popular kinds were: Paper White, Soleil d’Or, Grand Monarque, Chinese Sacred Lily, *N. odorus rugulosus* and several little-known hybrids of Paper White, of which Mr. Knight recalls “Totus Albus.” Some of these went wild when cultivation was suspended. On Mr. Knight’s property there is a large patch of *rugulosus* that has spread and that blooms freely each season without benefit of human attention.

Some of the growers tried King Alfred, and quantities of this universal favorite are still planted here each year, despite the fact that it usually blooms only once or twice and then subsides into the sole production of foliage. In contradiction to this tradition, we have
been told at a local garden store that some of the bulbs of King Alfred, Fortune and Mount Hood, which it offers, are raised near Cocoa. Among the Dutch growers who operated in Florida during the pre-war quarantine period, it was believed that King Alfred and related varieties could be made to bloom annually by refrigerating the bulbs during the summer months. Refrigerated bulbs are offered from time to time in Florida. Local opinion with respect to the efficacy of refrigeration varies from passive acceptance to frank disbelief.

Upon moving to Gainesville, we brought with us samples of most of the 700 varieties that we had been growing in Pennsylvania, hoping to find some useful kinds that Floridians had overlooked. Unfortunately, nearly a year passed during which the bulbs had to be exposed to heat, dampness and drought before they could be replanted. Ultimately about 200 kinds of somewhat deteriorated bulbs were planted, and of these, about three quarters survived through two growing seasons without being lifted from the ground. The first year (1960), a few of the initially healthiest varieties bloomed out of sheer contained energy. By January of 1961, however, it began to look as though only a very small number of kinds had survived. It was then that we began an intensive program of watering, which, to our satisfaction, brought forth not only foliage from virtually all of the original survivors, but bloom in about a third of them.

Included among the varieties which bloomed during the second season were at least some in each of the eleven divisions of the Royal Horticulture Society. The first and second divisions were notably the weakest, producing no flowers of good size. Most encouraging in Division I, however, was Easter Joy, which not only bloomed but appeared to improve in vigor. Selma Lagerloff and Henna, in Division II, also improved notably in their second year.

Perhaps the most promising among the larger daffodils was Tampico, of Division III. Its blooms were almost of normal size, although the stems were short. In the same division, the small whites all showed promise. Samaria and Distingué returned almost to their normal size and vigor in the second season. The doubles, such as Twink, Valencia and Hollandia lost size in the second season, but that they opened as well as they did in the hot Florida sun was something of a surprise.

Best of all were the triandrus hybrids. Silver Chimes, though barely alive in the first season, recovered as though Florida were
its native land and was healthier and bloomed more abundantly than it ever had in Pennsylvania. Also outstanding in their performance were Mrs. Gordon Pirie, Ocone, Rippling Waters and Hawera. Having seen no other planting of these varieties in Gainesville, we suspect that they may make a welcome addition to the somewhat frugal selection currently in use.

Among the cyclamineus, only Charity May recovered sufficiently to bloom during the second season, although several others appeared to be gaining in vigor. Most of the jonquillas responded well. Sweetness and Cheyenne bloomed as well as they ever had in the north. In view of the local history of success with tazetta types we had anticipated general satisfaction with these. Thus far, the finest seemed to be Martha Washington, but it did not attain its customary large size.

Our pleasure in the blooming of Kentucky, a poeticus, has derived more from its unexpectedness than from the quality of the flower. The one point upon which all gardeners and authorities whom we had consulted agreed was that the "narcissus" will not grow at all in central Florida. This could foretell something of a breakthrough!

Only a few of the wildings, Division X, survived the move to Florida, but those which did are doing well. Most noteworthy are \( N. \ jonquilla \) simplex and \( N. \ odorus \). Division XI, however, presented one of the major successes. Pango has shown itself to be not only healthy, but blooms freely and very early. Both its foliage and flowers are larger than they had been in Pennsylvania.

Encouraged by these results, we have propounded a theory that daffodils can be grown in Florida by the use of some modification of water culture. Despite a seemingly copious rainfall, the coarsely sandy soil of this area is normally dry. This seems to be true even when the water table is near the surface, and regardless of the admixture of organic matter with the soil. Adjacent to a backyard pond we find the virgin forest soil normally dry down to water level, within a few inches of the water's edge. The free flow of water also carries away nutrients so quickly that shrubs must be fertilized at frequent intervals to remain vigorous. Accordingly, we propose to subject or daffodils to a program of very frequent watering by sprays, so that the soil will be kept moist throughout the growing season. Maybe the big ones will respond.
What Is Division Eleven?

Three of our foremost experts were asked to tell something about that most mysterious division in the classification of daffodils. Each had something different to say. Among them, they present information that should give a clear picture to anyone who has wondered just what those “miscellaneous narcissi” are which are lumped together in Division XI.

“It’s a Residuum”

HELEN C. SCORGIE, Harvard, Massachusetts

Standing at the end of the exhibition hall, looking along long rainbow stretches of stately irises, I was struck by the uniformity in height and shape and the contrast rose in my mind to the daffodils that had been there a few weeks earlier. Then it was a field of sunshine with the lesser colors merely adding emphasis to the gold.

The enigma of daffodil classification was sharply contrasted with its ease in a flower where color alone sufficed. With daffodils, even if there were many colors, that alone would not be adequate. From the beginning of daffodil cultivation, gardens have always contained those of differing size and shape. The classification of daffodils for garden and show is a complex problem.

The first committee of the RHS on daffodil classification thought that the problem was satisfactorily solved by dividing daffodils into seven artificial classes, but it proved so inadequate that the committee was reconvened the next year (1909) and worked out a classification that proved so workable that with one major and several minor revisions, it is still in effect after over fifty years.

That it has worked so well seems really remarkable as there is no single criterion on which all the divisions are based. Doubtless, there were mistakes of yesterday that have long since disappeared.
but in the recent search for misclassified daffodils, the number found is minute compared to the large number registered.

Division XI is perhaps the one least understood and in which most mistakes have been made. There are several reasons for this.

Division XI was evolved gradually in the classification. Its purpose as it still is, was to serve as a glory-hole for whatever would not go elsewhere. In the original plan developed in 1910, species were classified with garden hybrids, trumpets with trumpets, jonquils with jonquils. “But where,” someone asked, “will *N. viridiflorus* go?” So Division XI was born to accommodate these orphans while their more fortunate brethren stayed cosily with their families.

In the revision in 1950, doubles were moved forward to their present position and their former division (X) was given to all the species and their wild hybrids while Division XI became vaguely “miscellaneous,” with the explanation “All Narcissi not falling into any of the foregoing divisions.” This caption seemed so clear that for a while, I could not understand the difficulty.

Fundamentally, the fault is with the use of the word “miscellaneous,” for that is not what Division XI is and with the well-known fact that “people do not read the fine print”—even when the print is not fine. Division XI is not a miscellany but a residuum; but would the average daffodil grower have understood that word any better?

Most of the wrong entries in this class were miniatures, and I believe that the registrants may have had a vague idea that because miniatures did not belong in the show classes with the regular daffodils they should not have the same registration. Their nearness to species to which the division formerly belonged may also have added to the confusion.

At the present time, all the entries in Division XI come under three categories, *N. bulbocodium* crosses, the so-called “collar” daffodils, and a similar type of hybrid called “orchid-flowered” being developed on our west coast. These are all recent and are not yet much grown.

The miniature bulbocodium hybrids bloom from November to March. Here, they usually open about Thanksgiving and last till Christmas, and if they have not finished blooming at that time, they finish as soon as the snow melts in the spring. They are perfectly hardy but are often grown in a cool greenhouse.

The collar daffodils are all descended from a sport of a very old Dutch daffodil called Victoria, a bicolor trumpet. In these, the
tube is split into six segments that lie flat against the perianth. It seems probable that the name was suggested by the collar dahlias to which they bear a superficial resemblance. The ones I have seen were in shades of yellow and orange.

Several blooming in my garden this year for the first time were of moderate size. One, called Baccarat seemed distinctly superior. Its proportions were good and it was symmetrical and smooth. It offers promise of a new development of distinctiveness and beauty.

The “orchid-flowered” daffodils are said to be similar to the collar daffodils but I have not seen them. At least, they are unlike other daffodils in shape.

Thus, the characteristic of Division XI is that it contains daffodils which differ in shape from daffodils in all other divisions except Division X, and it differs from those in being of garden origin. It is conceivable that in the future new hybrids may be eligible for admission for some other reason but unlikely. It is, however, highly probable that other shapes will appear in the near future.

Characteristics of Daffodils in Division XI

HELEN K. LINK, Director at Large, Martinsville, Indiana

The Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names published by the Royal Horticultural Society clearly defines Division XI as MISCELLANEOUS NARCISSI, “All Narcissi not falling into any of the foregoing Divisions.” (Divisions I through X.)

According to the above definition, pink cups and miniatures do not fit into Division XI but are placed into divisions according to their characteristics. What then constitutes Division XI?

Until the past few years Division XI contained only a very few varieties. Best known are Blanchard’s Nylon (1949), *N. bulbocodium romieuxii* x *N. bulbocodium foliosus* and Gray’s Elfhorn (1948) which is similar to *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* but blooms late. Nylon and Elfhorn are hybrids of bulbocodiums and are crosses of garden origin. It will be noted that Divisions I through IX are made up of narcissi of garden origin which means hybrids, and that Division X contains species and wild forms and hybrids. About 30 bulbocodium species, wild forms and hybrids are recorded in
the Classified List. Since there is no other provision for bulbocodium hybrids, it is logical to place them in Division XI.

In recent years daffodil bulbs and seeds have been treated with various rays and chemicals which have produced an alternation of the normal arrangement of genes and blooms with odd characteristics have been produced. Since these variations in form do not fit into any of the ten divisions, they also fall into Division XI. There are about 30 varieties now classified in Division XI. Pango which has characteristics of *N. tazetta* and was formerly listed in Division XI has now been placed in Division VIII.

Perhaps the two best known of the split crowns are Hillbilly and Hillbilly's Sister which are not registered but were grown by Lefeber in Holland. Spring Festival, a sport (natural mutation) of Wrestler 1a was registered by Anthony C. van der Schoot, Ltd. in 1959. Since the atomic age has enabled man to produce mutations quickly which normally are produced in nature in hundreds of years, one wonders what will happen to the genus *Narcissus* in the next century if man continues to disturb the gene order.

Recently a group of new varieties have come on the market which were registered by Lefeber. They are known as the Dr. de Mol hybrids, and the catalog states they were produced by subjecting plants to ultraviolet rays. It will be interesting to see Artist, Elizabeth Bass, Mol's Hobby, and Estrella de Mol next spring. At last, Division XI may find a place in our shows, but will those of us who are accustomed to refined, definite structured blooms find them an improvement on what nature has done?

That Non-Conformist Division XI

SERENA S. BRIDGES, *Vice President*, Middle Atlantic Region
Lutherville, Maryland

In all the world and in every phase of life there are always some portions of a class that do not conform to the norm, and in the daffodil world we have it in Division XI.

Progress in breeding daffodils has been very rapid in most of the divisions and this does hold good in this one.

Curiosity, probably more than any other factor prompts the buying of these bulbs, as behaviorwise they are unpredictable.
Flowers, of course, range in size and form, and the majority tried out have had rather poor substance and texture. As a rule the bulbs have not multiplied very rapidly, and many have a most unpleasant way of disappearing after the second year, and often after the first year of bloom. Some of the little wretches are not even kind enough to bloom. Perhaps this may be in part, or even largely due to our variable climate, and in a more equable temperature they might perform better.

Blooming time is quite variable, and a number of them bloom in the early winter and late fall, and so are lost under early snowfalls. This blooming time does provoke conversation pieces for the gardener.

The two largest and most spectacular are Hillbilly and Hillbilly's Sister. Both of these do bloom in mid-spring, and both are yellow, with Hillbilly's Sister being the darker. Both have fairly good substance and texture, but they do not look like daffodils at all, except in foliage. In both flowers the crown is split into six segments or pieces, sometimes more, and lies flat on the perianth. Certainly their place is in the garden decoration area, as neither are show flowers.

The others of this division grown have been small-flowered types. They are: Nylon, Taffeta, Jessamy, Muslin and Tarlatan.

Because of their size these five have been grown in clay pots with the bottom cut out. All have been planted in a mixture of sphagnum moss and garden soil. One half the planting was soaked for 12 hours in a nutrient solution before planting. All were set in an open cold frame merely to keep them from being lost, but with no idea of protection. As several of them proceeded to bloom at Thanksgiving time a plastic cover was put over them, for temperatures were rapidly dropping.

Nylon has been replanted four times, and four times has disappeared after the first blooming season, which has invariably come about December 10 to 15. For the past two years we have had very severe snow storms about that time, and Nylon went with the snow. Muslin and Taffeta were in full bloom on December 11, 1960, when an eighteen-inch snow fell. These were covered with plastic caps and were still growing in June 1961. Taffeta has considerable substance and lasts fairly well. Muslin is much coarser, although the flowers are delicate in appearance because of lack of substance. Taffeta is a larger flower than Muslin. Then comes Tarlatan, larger than any of the others mentioned. It has a nice bowl
shaped crown that is very white, but it is a sulky plant, slow of increase, and given to having the green streaks in the perianth much like those that appear at times in Foggy Dew. The cause of the streaking is unknown. Last of all to bloom is Jessamy. Usually that is late in January when it opens quite creamy yellow but gradually fades to white. It is more prolific in bloom than any of the others. It is also supposed to be very free of increase but that has not held good in this area.

Perhaps this is not a happy region for the small ones of this division, but it is disappointing to spend time and effort for such meager results.

There does perhaps seem a place where these might fit in very well, and that is, as potted plants, both for home decoration, and a thrill for a hospital room. Daffodils in December, and grown out of doors!

The flowers are pleasing for their very oddity, and for every flower there is always a place. It is not intended to disparage the work that has gone into the development of these odd ones of the daffodil world, but merely a report on behaviorism in this region.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE ON PAGE 31
The 1961 American Daffodil Symposium

HARRY I. TUGGLE, JR., Chairman, Symposium Committee
Martinsville, Virginia

The 1961 daffodil season was for many members one of those blooming periods "on which dreams are made." Seldom experienced in this country is an eight- to twelve-week period of cool, moist weather absent from serious or heavy frost and from extreme heat until late in the season! These "Irish" conditions resulted in slower growth and development of flowers; richness of color, heavy substance, and long life of bloom were praised by a majority of our reporters.

This year there have been several changes made in the Symposium. A new Item for the popular, pale lemon or lemony sulfur type of yellow trumpets has been added. All of the Item numbers have been shifted. The price restriction on varieties for garden has been removed. It is felt that lists of reasonably priced good doers can best be compiled by each region—such as that done this year by the Pennsylvania group. Novelty has been defined for our purposes as a daffodil variety that has been commercially introduced only within the last ten (10) years. The comment on exhibition, garden, and novelty types has been combined.

This seventh annual Symposium is based on reports from thirty states and the District of Columbia. It should again be stressed that this is a compilation of reported experience from across the country and is offered as a guide. The final test remains how a given variety performs in your garden. Remember that new bulbs "bloom on capital" and not your growing skill. It is how things do two or three years after purchase that we are trying to ascertain.

There are many new and expensive varieties gaining in popularity; also, there are many worth-while novelties now being priced lower and within the means of everyone. And as one reporter stated, "waiting for good ones to come down in price from the
stratosphere inspires one to longevity.” But don’t be afraid to invest in a single bulb of a desirable novelty occasionally. It is exciting to grow something new, and if judiciously selected it can be rewarding.

Please let us have any suggestions or constructive criticism of the Symposium that you believe might contribute to its improvement.

The number given in parentheses after the daffodil name represents that variety’s standing in the 1960 Symposium. For example, under Item 2:

2. Slieveboy (3) rated second this year, third in 1960

ITEM No. 1. Trumpet, lemon or sulfur yellow (RHS Sub-division 1a)

Exhibition:  
1. Moonstruck  
2. Luna Moth  
3. Grapefruit  
4. Hunter’s Moon  
5. Lemon Meringue  
6. Moonmist

Garden Decoration:

1. Mulatto  
2. Hunter’s Moon  
3. Grapefruit  
4. Tintoretto  
5. Moonstruck  
6. Lemon Meringue

Comment: These daffodils, along with members of Divisions 1d and 2d are among the most popular today. Several of these 1a’s will “reverse” in our warm sunny weather to become better examples of Division 1d! Deserving especial notice is Inver, a frosted lemonade color that gradually transmutes into an eerie sulfurish white. Opening with pinkish tint on trumpet interior, Tintoretto is a good buy for garden use. It appears to be an improved relation of Mulatto. Lemon Meringue has style and flare and is long lasting.

ITEM No. 2. Trumpet, self-yellow or gold (RHS Sub-division 1a)

Exhibition:  
1. Kingscourt (1)  
2. Slieveboy (3)  
3. Ulster Prince (2)  
4. Goldcourt (6)  
5. Alchemy  
6. Arctic Gold

Garden Decoration:

1. Garron (2)  
2. Ulster Prince  
3. Cromarty  
4. Diotima (5)  
5. Goldcourt  
6. Lord Nelson (6)

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Comment: Of consistent good quality, Slieveboy continues to gain in favor as it is more widely grown. Ulster Prince is a sturdy grower and is useful for both show and garden. Arctic Gold, the richest gold color thus far, has superior thick substance and smooth texture plus form of classic elegance. Large and vigorous Golden Rapture is the most handsome novelty available. Nearer lemon than gold, Alchemy has the polish expected of a white and a strong stem that withstands the roughest weather. King's Ransom is not living up to its early promise.

ITEM No. 3. Trumpet, bicolor, white perianth, yellow trumpet. (RHS Sub-division 1b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Preamble (1)</td>
<td>1. Trousseau (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Trousseau (2)</td>
<td>2. Effective (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Content (3)</td>
<td>3. Content (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Frolic (6)</td>
<td>4. Foresight (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Effective (4)</td>
<td>5. President Lebrun (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Lapford (5)</td>
<td>6. Preamble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: 1961 was a fine year for both Preamble and Trousseau. Frolic has good contrast (that does not fade out) and so much substance that it sometimes has difficulty smoothing out. Ballygarvey is very productive of bloom and increase, well contrasted, and healthy. Newcastle is a promising novelty, and while not as well contrasted as Newcastle, Dunlop's even newer Downpatrick is said to be cleaner and more consistently of exhibition quality.

ITEM No. 4. Trumpet, self white. (RHS Sub-division 1c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cantatrice (1)</td>
<td>1. Beersheba (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Vigil (3)</td>
<td>2. Mt. Hood (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Empress of Ireland (6)</td>
<td>3. Broughshane (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Broughshane (2)</td>
<td>4. Ardclinis (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Coolin (5)</td>
<td>5. Roxanne (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Cantatrice when well grown remains formidable competition on the show table. But Vigil's tide is rising. It is a good doer, and it "out-whites" any other 1c. Looking better every day,
Vigil lasts and lasts in the garden. Empress of Ireland is the epitome of good breeding for form, however there is complaint about trumpet color being off-white and about coming undersize. Regrettably, one of the most patrician of all the white trumpets, White Prince is reported as being prone to basal rot in several areas. Rashee has polish and style, if not size, in late midseason blooms. Brussels is on the market again and is one of Richardson's very best 1c's. Glacier is good, but very short stemmed. Strongest recommendation for a huge, strong stemmed, relatively late white trumpet for garden belongs to White Tartar.

ITEM No. 5. Trumpet, reverse bicolor. (RHS Sub-division 1d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lunar Sea (2)</td>
<td>1. Spellbinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Entrancement (3)</td>
<td>2. Entrancement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Nampa (4)</td>
<td>3. Nampa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Spellbinder (1)</td>
<td>4. Lunar Sea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Lunar Sea is unequaled for exhibition, Nampa is more valuable for garden. Lunar Sea is described “as having the quality, but Nampa has the style.” Spellbinder is uniformly voted fourth by those who grow Lunar Sea, Entrancement and Nampa. Yet Spellbinder is most prolific and vigorous in nearly every region. Durable Moonlight Sonata has the deepest, most luminous color, and thereby appears better contrasted. In addition it has different form from the others and blooms later at a time more likely to hit shows.

ITEM No. 6. Large Cup, self-yellow. (RHS Sub-division 2a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Galway (1)</td>
<td>1. Carlton (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Golden Torch (2)</td>
<td>2. St. Egwin (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. St. Egwin (4)</td>
<td>5. Golden Torch (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ormeau</td>
<td>6. Adventure (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Galway retains its substantial lead although it doesn’t perform well everywhere. Lemnos is refreshing in cool lemon tints and non-trumpet-like cup. Ormeau is yet another trumpet style large cup. Old St. Issey is smooth, vigorous, strong stemmed, and
healthy. Fawnglo is chameleonic in coloration and is included here as the second of three color variations. It opens with cup flushed pinkish apricot, it passes to uniform sulfur lemon, and winds up as a pretty good 2dl Grant Mitsch’s 029/1 is reported to be a better Galway “with really flat perianth and a deeper golden color.” Some fresh blood is surely needed!

ITEM No. 7. Large Cup, yellow perianth, red or orange cup. (RHS Sub-division 2a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition:</th>
<th>Garden Decoration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ceylon (1)</td>
<td>1. Rustom Pasha (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Narvik (3)</td>
<td>2. Fortune (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Armada (2)</td>
<td>3. Aranjuez (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Foxhunter (6)</td>
<td>5. Armada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: What a year 1961 was for color in this group! Two exemplary varieties, Court Martial and Air Marshall enter the exhibition rating, edging out Dunkeld and Home Fires. Border Chief is also noteworthy and deserves wider trial. Ceylon has the best plant in this class. Majorca is weak on color but heavy on form and substance, possibly a breeder’s flower? Three sturdy, vigorous, tall, strong stemmed garden subjects are Home Fires, Matlock and Red Ranger. Kindled requires time to acclimate but when settled has a deep gold perianth and neat cup of almost brick red. Paricutin when more plentiful should become a great garden type—it has every requisite. The most promising novelty is Vulcan—of ideal form, extra smooth, vibrant yellow perianth, and blazing sunfast red cup. It has a long neck but it stands straight. Patagonia is reminiscent of Court Martial in form, and valuable in that it blooms relatively late.

ITEM No. 8. Large Cup, white perianth, yellow or light colored cup. (RHS Sub-division 2b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition:</th>
<th>Garden Decoration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Festivity (2)</td>
<td>1. Polindra (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Green Island (1)</td>
<td>2. Brunswick (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. My Love (6)</td>
<td>3. Coverack Perfection (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Statue (4)</td>
<td>4. Bodilly (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tudor Minstrel (3)</td>
<td>5. Statue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Polindra (5)</td>
<td>6. Tunis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Comment: What well dressed daffodils are Festivity, My Love, Statue, and Tudor Minstrel—well groomed, pleasing color, and good carriage. Festivity has now outdistanced Green Island and deservedly so—it can be depended upon to come of sterling quality every year. For fine, tall stems grow Statue and for longevity in the garden, as well as impeccable quality, grow My Love. Novelties of note are: large, moon-faced Oratorio; Klamath—a greatly improved Penvose type; Ramona—a large, decorative child of Green Island; Deodora—with flat ivory cup ribboned lemon; Jubilation—ram-rod stems, heavy substance, and buff yellow cup; Woodgreen—beautiful coloring “the way Brunswick is described in the catalogs”; and Tullyglass—an even lovelier and finer edition of Greenore. Irish Minstrel is reported to have “more substance than any other bloom,” but it requires time for the perianth to turn white and the edges of petals tend to cup inward. Kinard’s cup goes back and is ivory white with sparkling lemon rim—a magnified copy of 3b Coloratura.

M. P. Williams’ Farewell is worth hunting down. It has won both the A.M. and F.C.C. for exhibition and for garden from the Royal Horticultural Society. It opens with a pale citron yellow cup that passes to almost white, and the perianth is more overlapping than 1949 R.H.S. Yearbook picture shows and is of Vigil whiteness. It has distinctive character and the form is refreshingly different. Farewell is strong growing, strong stemmed, long lasting, and makes a superior bulb.

ITEM No. 9. Large Cup, white perianth, red or orange cup.
(RHS Sub-division 2b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kilworth (1)</td>
<td>1. Kilworth (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Arbar (2)</td>
<td>2. Selma Lagerlof (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Daviot (4)</td>
<td>3. Duke of Windsor (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Signal Light (6)</td>
<td>4. Flamenco (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fermoy (3)</td>
<td>5. Fermoy (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: This group is showing rapid improvement. Of the red-cup 2b’s on the market Avenger has been described by reporters as best. It has excellent substance, texture, form, and color. Pirate
King and Carnival failed to color again for several growers even in a “vintage” color year. Alicante had a deep orange-red cup and was sunfast. Stromboli is exciting—it resembles an expanded 2b edition of Limerick. Northern Light was reported as “spectacular” in several gardens. Irish Charm is a large cup with Blarney coloring. Richardson’s new Libya is reported to have the deepest red color of any 2b. (Note: For safety the Kilworth × Arbar offspring should be treated with Mersolite when dug for several inherit Arbar’s rough bulb.)

ITEM No. 10. Large Cup, self white. (RHS Sub-division 2c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition:</th>
<th>Garden Decoration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ave (3)</td>
<td>1. Carnlough (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ludlow (1)</td>
<td>2. Courage (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Easter Moon (6)</td>
<td>3. Niphetos (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Zero (2)</td>
<td>4. Ludlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Truth (4)</td>
<td>5. White Nile (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Castle of Mey, White Spire (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Ave has come into its own and has a substantial lead. Easter Moon has staged one of the most rapid gains in favor of any novelty in the Symposium ratings and with good cause. Oh, that more daffodils were made of the quality material that makes up Easter Moon! Castle of Mey, Knowehead, Early Mist, Wedding Bell, and Ardbane are all highly desirable. Early Mist is probably Richardson’s finest white—and what a flower—one of the few that can compare with Cantatrice for grace. Glendermott is a large, strong-stemmed, greatly improved edition of Truth, one of its parents, and thus far has been healthy. Arctic Doric opens dead white and its cup appears to be even purer white than the perianth. Purity is a real charmer, different in form and most appealing. It opens white and has a small cup almost on 3c scale. Flat-cupped Ice Follies was much admired at Roanoke convention as a garden type, and Wedding Gift was also admired for its durability, vigor, and disease resistance. Carnlough is now reclassified 2b and will be disqualified in this Item next year.

ITEM No. 11. Large Cup, yellow perianth, white cup. (RHS Sub-division 2d)
**Exhibition:**
1. Bethany (2)
2. Daydream (4)
3. Binkie (1)
4. Lemon Doric (3)
5. Nazareth
6. Cocktail (5)

**Garden Decoration:**
1. Binkie
2. Lemon Doric

Comment: Debate is undecided among fanciers who grow both as to which is the best 2d: Bethany or Daydream. Limeade has been recommended as proven sturdy and dependably smooth under difficult growing conditions. Rushlight (Wallace-Barr) was a focus of attention for many attending the Roanoke convention. Halolight reverses to form a large halo of white around base of the almost trumpet length straight crown. Cocktail was reported “Big, bold, and with nice contrast” under Southern conditions.

**ITEM No. 12. Small Cup, yellow perianth, colored cup. (RHS Sub-division 3a)**

**Exhibition:**
1. Ardour (1)
2. Chungking (2)
3. Ballysillan (6)
4. Jezebel (5)
5. Therm (3)
6. Dinkie (6)

**Garden Decoration:**
1. Market Merry (1)
2. Chungking (3)
3. Therm (4)
4. Apricot Distinction (6)
5. Mangosteen (2)
6. Edward Buxton (5)

Comment: This is probably the weakest subdivision in the entire classification. Doubtful is good but of questionable classification. Perimeter, with red wire rim, is excellent but is in very short supply. Lemonade is ideally formed and like Air Castle (from same parentage) it opens white and gradually develops jaundice—one either likes or dislikes the color. Many experienced growers refuse to rate the 3a’s for garden value as they have found none sunproof.

**ITEM No. 13. Small Cup, white perianth, colored cup. (RHS Sub-division 3b)**

**Exhibition:**
1. Blarney (1)
2. Matapan (3)
3. Limerick (2)

**Garden Decoration:**
1. Limerick (1)
2. Blarney (2)
3. Kansas (5)
Comment: Blarney is highly favored for exhibition and for garden. Matapan and Mahmoud burn and must be picked early for exhibition. Limerick is reasonably sunfast. Resembling a huge poet, Snow Gem develops a flamboyant perianth. Fair Colleen is by some considered to be a better Blarney, by others *not*. Rockall is distinctive in form, and some growers regret to see the more charming types which reveal *poeticus* kinship eclipsed, **BUT** it cannot be touched as an exhibition flower. It has the most sizzling red hot cup yet seen in such a large flower, a clean white perianth, and superb substance and texture. Regrettably, it is slow of increase and makes a rough scaly bulb. Dragoman and Kingfisher are worthy newcomers of traditional form. Prospero is smooth but lacking in color.

**ITEM No. 14. Small Cup, white perianth, cup color not predominant. (RHS Sub-division 3b)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bithynia (1)</td>
<td>1. Sylvia O’Neill (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Carnmoon (5)</td>
<td>2. Angeline (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Coloratura (2)</td>
<td>3. Lough Areema (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ballycastle (6)</td>
<td>4. Misty Moon (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fairy Tale (4)</td>
<td>5. Dreamlight (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Carnmoon is deservedly gaining in favor. It is a vigorous grower and comes fine. Shantallow has a starched, ironed-flat perianth that is envious of none. Lough Areema is difficult to surpass for cutting—a few in a vase require no bother to arrange. Merlin’s rim is the clearest red yet seen, aside from that of the poets. Merlin was reported as “sensation of the season, strikingly beautiful and stunningly perfect.” Dunlop’s Greencastle is a sparkling lemon-rimmed item of merit. Clogheen is reported as being smoother than Syracuse.

**ITEM No. 15. Small Cup, self-white. (RHS Sub-division 3c)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chinese White (1)</td>
<td>1. Foggy Dew (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cushendall (2)</td>
<td>2. Samaria (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exhibition:** (cont’d)
3. Bryher (3)
4. Frigid (4)
5. Foggy Dew (5)
6. Altyre (6)

**Garden Decoration:** (cont’d)
3. Silver Salver (4)
4. Chinese White
5. Cushendall (2)
6. Frigid (6)

Comment: Chinese White again received the highest score of any variety in the Symposium, yet there are widespread reports of it not growing well. It is worth the time it takes to settle down to individual climates, and to try it in several locations until one is found to its liking. Kincorth is frosty and cool with a green eye, but it retained its pale yellow rim as grown in several areas. Engadine was described as “like carved ivory.” Verona was much admired in Richardson’s display at the Virginia show. It is very large and handsome. It and a number of fine items under number from Grant Mitsch (from same parentage) set a new standard for size and apparent vigor in this division. Benediction is an immaculate and chaste example of sparkling pristine whiteness set off by a cool green eye that does not fade out. It has the best features of its parents (Chinese White × Bryher) and none of their faults. Tobernaveen (Guy Wilson’s 43/91) may prove to be the finest 3c for exhibition. It opens dead white and has faultless form, pose, substance and silken texture.

**ITEM No. 16. Double Flowers (RHS Division 4)**

**Exhibition:**
1. Double Event (4)
2. Swansdown (1)
3. White Lion (3)
4. Cheerfulness (2)
5. Camellia (5)
6. Golden Ducat (6)

**Garden Decoration:**
1. Cheerfulness (1)
2. Yellow Cheerfulness (2)
3. Daphne (3)
4. White Lion (6)
5. Mary Copeland (4)
6. Snowball (5)

Daphne

Comment: Double Event is proving reliable in that it does not tend to blast, but this past season it was not quite so double in some gardens. Cheerfulness is popular because it is a cluster type and it is reliable. Bridal Crown is a new, earlier, larger Cheerfulness type. Acropolis is widely acclaimed as the best double yet seen. It is destined to make even those who “can’t take doubles” grow and admire it. Tahiti, which is not yet on the market, is reputed to be Richardson’s finest yellow-red double.
ITEM No. 17. Triandrus Hybrids. (RHS Division 5)

Exhibition:  Garden Decoration:
1. Tresamble (1)  1. Thalia (1)
2. Silver Chimes (2)  2. Silver Chimes (5)
3. Rippling Waters (4)  3. Tresamble (2)
4. Lemon Drops (3)  4. Stoke (4)
5. Yellow Warbler (6)  5. Moonshine (3)
6. Thoughtful  6. Rippling Waters

Comment: There are no new entries. The yellow types continue to gain in popularity. Eve Robertson has a Thalia seedling (1) that is perhaps the most immaculate example yet seen in this group.

ITEM No. 18. Cyclamineus Hybrids. (RHS Division 6)

Exhibition:  Garden Decoration:
1. Charity May (1)  1. February Gold (1)
2. Dove Wings (2)  2. Beryl (2)
3. Jenny (3)  3. Peeping Tom (4)
4. Beryl (4)  4. March Sunshine (3)
5. Peeping Tom (5)  5. Charity May (6)

Comment: Woodcock is smooth in texture and coloring and is quite large. Jenny and Dove Wings are reported as growing better if not disturbed. The Knave is long lasting and nicely colored but is rather unbalanced. Chickadee in soft yellow and deep orange is a most welcome new type. Titania from Trousseau X Jenny or Dove Wings, is one of the rare second generation cyclamineus hybrids. Note: Larkelly is now properly reclassified 6a.

ITEM No. 19. Jonquilla Hybrids (RHS Division 7)

Exhibition:  Garden Decoration:
1. Trevithian (1)  1. Trevithian (1)
2. Sweetness (3)  2. Golden Perfection (2)
3. Cherie (2)  3. Lanarth (5)
4. Golden Perfection (4)  4. Sweetness
5. Tittle-Tattle (5)  5. Orange Queen (4)

Comment: Shah has the decided edge in quality over the newer 7a’s. It is early, smooth, well balanced and has exceptional lasting
quality. Snow Bunting opens lemon and eventually fades to white, but Nancegollan which also fades to white is the real charmer of this type. Susan Pearson is the best of the newer red cups thus far (does anyone know where it may now be obtained commercially?), but Mitsch's Kinglet promises it competition. Golden Incense assists the poets in closing the season. We have no reports on either Parcpat or Prisk. Happy End is another valuable, late golden 7b. Does anyone know whose origination it is, or where it may be obtained?

ITEM No. 20. Tazetta Hybrids. (RHS Division 8)

**Exhibition:**
1. Geranium (1)
2. Martha Washington (2)
3. Orange Wonder (4)
4. Craigford (3)
5. Matador (6)
6. Golden Dawn
   Pride of Holland

**Garden Decoration:**
1. Geranium (1)
2. Orange Wonder (5)
3. Laurens Koster (3)
4. Scarlet Gem (4)
5. St. Agnes (6)
6. Martha Washington (2)

Comment: Matador introduces a new standard for size, form, and color into this group, however, it has proved subject to basal rot in some areas. Golden Dawn is another good new one, as is Fame. All three were originated by Oregon Bulb Farms. Several reporters think the clustered Cheerfulness types would be more at home in Division 8 than in with the single flowered doubles, or Division 4 should be separated into single (a) and clustered doubles (b).

ITEM No. 21. Poeticus Hybrids. (RHS Division 9)

**Exhibition:**
1. Cantabile (1)
2. Actaea (2)
3. Milan (4)
4. Sea Green (3)
5. Smyrna (5)
6. Shanach (6)

**Garden Decoration:**
1. Actaea (1)
2. Cantabile (2)
3. Red Rim (3)
4. Dactyl (6)
5. Smyrna (4)
6. *recurvus* (5) (wild variety)

Comment: Milan is the largest of the smooth poets and a most welcome addition.
ITEM No. 22. Pink Cups of any Division.

**Exhibition:**
1. Radiation (2)
2. Rose of Tralee (1)
3. Rosario (4)
4. Interlude
5. Rose Caprice
6. Salmon Trout
7. Rima

**Garden Decoration:**
1. Mrs. R. O. Backhouse (1)
2. Mabel Taylor (2)
3. Rose of Tralee (3)
4. Pink Rim (4)
5. Radiation
6. Wild Rose

Comment: In contrast with last year, 1961 was reported as an outstanding year for pinks. As a result of this and of more widespread testing of new varieties many of the ratings have changed. Three cheers for Radiation! It has received the recognition it deserves. There has been a score of new, improved pinks introduced within the last ten years. Roseworthy and Chiffon still have about the best cup color, but both are small flowers. Debutante lives up to its reputation for being well-formed and colored, the color going through several gradations of pink but never fading out. Passionale redeemed itself this year displaying model form and uniform pink to the base of the smooth cup. It would be beautiful if not pink. Both Passionale and Debutante multiply freely. Rose Caprice's pink cup is on the coppery side as grown in some areas. Salome has a faultless perianth and its pink cup has a sharp lemon-gold edge. Interlude is smooth and holds up for a prolonged period in the garden. It should be one of best for garden when cheaper. Rima has had good color for several years and is rated highly. Leonaine has lavender or orchid pink coloration; and its sister, Mitsch Q36/4, a salmon pink with a neat frilled cup, should be named. Fintona is one of the very finest, and blooms earlier than other good pinks. It has a lovely overlapping pure white perianth and the cup is clean rosy pink to the base which shows some green. Carita is unbalanced, but its large flat cup can be depended upon every season to be rich pink. It is quite showy! Saving the best for last, Grant Mitsch's new Accent is described: "it may put out the lights of all the others!" Accent has a superlative perianth, smooth texture, fine form, and clean color. It portends to be truly a great daffodil, not just another "pink"!
Little Mary Lynn Tuggle calls them "me daffodils." In the Tuggle garden, raised beds give drainage and the sheltering fence keeps off rude winds during the flowering season. The mulch is of pine needles.


At the annual banquet, President Knierim presents the gold medal of the society to John C. Wister, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, for "service in the advancement of the daffodil."
The reports this year show a definite trend toward preference for smaller size in miniatures. Repeatedly, the comment is "too tall." This has been not infrequent in the past, but gave the impression of an individual feeling here and there.

Another trend noted among the more expert miniature growers is a nicety of selection. Sometimes, they are disturbed that their finely-considered reports look superficially like a beginner's because they exclude so many that do not reach a sufficiently high standard. May their tribe increase! They are not yet a large enough group to dominate the collective thinking of the composite report but their selections add weight in the right direction.

Recent introductions are of necessity slow to appear in the report, though usually sooner than in the case of standard varieties. The problem with miniatures is availability rather than price. Many of the small ones increase slowly, and often there are not enough available to go around. They are also slower to become established.

To those who want to grow a few miniatures for the first time, those listed here offer considerable variety and the experimenter may be assured that they are well tested. Permanence is given top value so that there is a fair chance that they will be easy to grow if given reasonable care. Most are easily obtained. Although there are many more available in catalogues, there will be a greater chance of success from this limited list.

In some instances, an individual reporter has commented unfavorably on certain ones as when one writer says, "I like Jumblie but bought it three times before getting a single flower." Nor-Nor is reported "not too hardy." "Snug disappeared after two years." "Tweeny blasts before it blooms." "I want to register a vote against Rockery White—the two years it did bloom, it was not a good flower. This year, it did not bloom." These experiences may not
be yours but it is better to wait till a second year and a year's experience before trying the doubtful ones.

There are still some who do not know which miniatures have been reclassified. Will the reporters note the following with their corrected classification which were misplaced by some in their reports: Cyclataz - 8, Kenellis - 5a, Pango - 8, Little Beauty - 1b, Lady Bee - 2b. Picarillo - 2a has always been so registered but was misplaced by a reporter. I cannot urge too strongly the use of the current Classified List as standard equipment for all miniature growers.

ITEM No. 1. Division 1a and 1b. Trumpet (self-yellow and bicolor).

1. Tanagra
2. Wee Bee
3. Little Beauty
4. Bambi
5. Charles Warren

Tanagra and Wee Bee for the third time won easily. Last year, one member reported that Wee Bee set seed readily but they did not germinate. Another reporter has had three lots of seed from Wee Bee with fair germination from all. A reporter objects to Charles Warren being given a fancy name as it is not sufficiently distinct from N. punilus. To me, the problem has always been whether a species "by any other name" ever ceases to be a species and becomes a cultivar. A novelty listed is Cowley, a 1a that in Mr. Gray's catalogue has become misplaced among the cylamineus. It is correctly listed in the Classified List.

ITEM No. 2. Division 1c. Trumpet (white)

1. W. P. Milner
2. Rockery Gem
3. Rockery White
4. Snug

Snug is classified as 1b but there hardly seems enough color in the trumpet to justify this. All reporters classed it as 1c. Silver Bell, mentioned by one reporter, is a sweet little ancient that has been dropped from the Classified List. It is, I think, still available here and should be more widely grown.
ITEM No. 3. Division 2. Large Cup

1. Goldsithney
2. Marionette
3. Nor-Nor
4. Lady Bee

There are some reports that Goldsithney is too tall. Here, it remains within miniature proportions and is one of the freest bloomers over a long period. It probably should be starved to keep it small. Picarillo has disappeared from the lists and from some gardens. Rosaline Murphy is rated high by one reporter who says that it is "almost a small cup."

ITEM No. 4. Division 3. Small Cup

1. Xit
2. Fairy Circle
3. Lady Bee

Xit is considered tops by everyone, but in the deep south, it is hard to keep, "just like the big ones." The cause, however, is not the same. Most of the standard ones in this class have poeticus ancestry which is the cause of their doing poorly in warm climates. With Xit, the trouble probably stems from its parent, \textit{N. watieri}.

ITEM No. 5. Division 4. Doubles

1. Pencrebar
2. Kehelland

Small doubles everywhere seem to produce only leaves or, if there are flowers, they blast. Perhaps, if someone would produce a series of doubles from Falaise crossed with miniatures, some satisfactory small doubles would be found.

ITEM No. 6. Division 5. Triandrus (white)

1. Frosty Morn
2. Arctic Morn
3. Ivory Gate

There were so many listed after the top three that there was no choice. Tincleton, a new one from Mr. Blanchard and not yet on the market, is said to look "rather like Dawn, but white, and rather charmingly hangs its head." Tristesse also heads one list.
This is an older introduction of Mr. Blanchard's and is described as “a very beautiful little long-cupped flower—Pure white.” It should, indeed, with its parents be pure white! They were White Knight x *N. triandrus* var. *loiseleurii*. White Knight was a delectable pure white trumpet that was a connoisseur's flower in its day as its very short stem told against it on the show bench. White Knight looms large in the ancestry of the modern white daffodils. As, along with its fine characteristics, its descendants have shown a tendency to inherit its short stem, it could be a potent parent for improved white miniatures.

ITEM No. 7. Division 5. Triandrus (yellow)

1. Hawera
2. April Tears
3. Shrimp
4. Mary Plumstead

April Tears has climbed this year until its rating nearly equals that of Hawera's. It excelled it in number of votes but did not have too many top ones. Shrimp should be more widely grown and carefully studied. It has the shortest stem of the four and does well in all regions. A bit of good news is that one of our members has a hybrid better than Hawera in form and substance and of deeper color.

ITEM No. 8. Division 5. Triandrus (bicolor)

1. Dawn
2. Cobweb
3. Samba
4. Lemon Heart

This group is in need of some real miniatures. Kenellis is the lowest but is not popular.

ITEM No. 9. Division 6. Cyclamineus

1. Snipe
2. Jumblie
3. Tête-a-Tête
4. Quince
5. Beryl
There are a number of newcomers listed, mostly with a single vote. They give promise of even greater competition when they become more generally known. Beryl has taken a big tumble, with Snipe climbing to first spot. Snipe won its place by the large number of its votes although placed first or second by several. One reporter finds it a shy bloomer. The top four were only five apart; Beryl, much lower.

ITEM No. 10. Division 7. Jonquilla (yellow perianth)

1. Kidling
2. Bobbysoxer
3. Sun Disc
4. Pixie
5. Orange Queen
6. Sundial
   Peaseblossom

Pixie climbed high in its first year in the symposium. This is more by its high rating than by the number of votes. Sun Disc is another that is placed by its high rating. It is very late and not a fast increaser with me but it has been in my garden for over ten years which speaks well for its sturdiness and hardiness. It is growing in gravel on a sunny, south slope. Kidling still romps ahead of the others.

ITEM No. 11. Division 7. Jonquilla (White perianth)

1. Flomay
2. Demure
3. Cora Ann

Flomay had almost twice as many votes as Demure. Cora Ann was a poor third.

ITEM No. 12. Division 8. Tazetta

1. Halingy
2. Shrew
3. Cyclataz
4. Angie

Although Halingy had the highest count, there were repeated comments that it was too tall. The group is not popular and some
have not got straightened out yet on the recent reclassifications which brought Cyclataz and Angie into the tazettas. Cyclataz might easily have made top place if its reclassification were more widely known. One reporter writes: “One of my favorites of all—wonderful substance—very long lasting—interesting color—form, proportion excellent.”

ITEM No. 13. Division 11. Bulbocodiums

1. Nylon
2. Jessamy
3. Elfhorn

The majority included one or more of the named Blanchard introductions in their lists but it will be several years before these can be fully evaluated. Nylon seems to do well everywhere so that one would expect that these few selected bulbs would also be hardy and permanent. So far, this seems to be the case here.
Ferns for Midsummer Green

GERTRUDE S. WISTER, Chairman, Publications Committee
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Much as we love our daffodils, they often present us with a problem when their leaves start to turn yellow and limp, finally to wither away leaving tempting places for the germination of weeds. Ferns offer us many opportunities to dress up the bare spots with their green lace.

Although we associate ferns with the wilds, with mossy woodlands, upland pastures and crannied cliffs, there are many ways in which they can be used to advantage in gardens, even rather formal ones. I have seen cinnamon ferns arrayed in stately grace along the dignified balustrade surrounding a formal pool. In another garden, the shady strip between a brick path and a wall was planted with several kinds of ferns, skilfully intermingled with other plants of contrasting foliage texture.

Certain ferns, of course, are better fitted to garden use than others. Both the weedy and the finicky are best left in their native homes. But in between are many amiable and decorative species that give no trouble if their simple requirements are met, and happily these requirements also give congenial surroundings for daffodils.

Before the days of foundation plantings as we now know them, many a house was adorned with cinnamon and interrupted ferns. They are rather similar, the fronds growing to a height of two to four feet, arching outward from the center. They look especially well as the fiddleheads with their contrasting fertile brown and sterile green pinnae are unfolding, just at daffodil time. I remember with pleasure clumps of these two ferns alternating with the tall 2b Clava at the foot of a stone wall, under the spread of an old apple tree. The young fern fronds looked handsome with the flowers, and when they were fully grown, and shaded now by the apple tree, covered the ground well, with the help of a few volunteer wild asters, until frost.
Spring sun and part summer shade suit these two very well, in a soil which will grow good daffodils, and does not dry out. Their close relative, the royal fern, grows reasonably well under the same conditions, though not reaching the stature of four or five feet which are its height in its natural wetter home.

Much smaller than these, and more delicate in appearance, is the New York fern. It is usually a foot to eighteen inches high. Its pale green, thin-textured fronds belie its robust constitution. It spreads from a creeping rootstock, but does not become weedy. It will grow in rather dry soil, sunny or moderately shady. It is easily identified by the way the pinnae taper off to nothing at the base of the stem. Of course they also taper off at the top of the stem, so you just have to remember that New Yorkers are supposed to burn the candle at both ends!

There are three splendid evergreen ferns useful in places partly shaded, though the first two are withstanding full sun all afternoon in our garden. Simplest in texture is the leathery Christmas fern. Its slender fronds reach about eighteen inches. More finely cut is the marginal shield fern or evergreen wood fern, its broader fronds growing in a graceful circle. They are about the same length as the fronds of the Christmas fern. The spinulose shield fern, with fronds a little longer, is the laciest, and seems to need more shelter from burning sun and a more humusy soil.

Although it is not among the choicest, the sensitive fern is useful because its rather plain fronds offer good contrast to the others. Its creeping habit puts it on the verge of weediness, but it is not too difficult to keep down. It is known to flower-arrangers for the fertile fronds, which appear late in the year, and seem to be stalks covered thickly with brown berries, in reality the rolled-up fertile pinnae, which enfold the spore cases.

The silvery spleenwort is especially attractive in spring, when its silveriness is most apparent. In summer it is a good lush green, with fronds about two feet high. It is not so generally distributed as the cinnamon and interrupted ferns. Lady fern, which grows to some three feet, becomes less circumspect than the other species I have mentioned, approaching weediness, though it is lovely anyhow. It does become dishevelled and browned by the end of summer, so is best outside the garden proper.

Weediest of all ferns is bracken, which is hard to eradicate once it has sent its creeping rootstocks through flower beds and shrubb eries. It is too coarse for gardens, though it may be allowed a
place in large woodland and semi-wild plantings where its roving habit does not matter. The hay-scented fern, lovely though it is, is another great spreader, a lover of sun, but able to endure shade. We have a large patch of it about fifty feet across on our place. Scattered through it are several large groups of daffodils which seem to pierce the matted roots without difficulty, but they are varieties of vigor. When they bloom, the tender green of the new fronds is just appearing. We should mow it down about August 25, and let it come up again. Then it would be fresh and not too tall when the colchicums bloom in it in September. As it is, they are too much hidden by the two-foot fronds, rather shabby by this time.

Most of these ferns are widely distributed in the eastern United States, and the spinulose shield fern and lady fern grow in the Pacific Northwest, too. From Japan comes the Goering spleenwort, sometimes called silver fern. The natural form seems to be green, but the silvery form has purplish stipes, and the pinnae, washed with silver-gray, make a striking contrast. I have seen it used very effectively in a small formal garden. On our place the original silvery form has given rise to dozens of new plants which are greener. The plants vary from a foot to eighteen inches, are hardy, and seem to flourish in ordinary good soil with just a touch of shade.

Dealers in wild plants usually carry ferns. It is also often possible to rescue them from the bulldozer when road-building and real estate expansion threatens them. They can be transplanted whenever it is possible to dig in the ground, but of course a good mulch will help them to become established in midsummer or late in the fall. They should not be allowed to dry out, nor should they be planted deeper than they grew in the wild.
The American Daffodil Society held its first meeting on April 9, 1954. The Society was formed at Woodward and Lothrop's store in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Prior to this meeting a letter was sent to daffodil enthusiasts to come to the meeting. The letter was signed by Mrs. Robert Walker, representing the test gardens of the Garden Club of Virginia; Judge Carey Quinn, representing the Washington Daffodil Society, and Mrs. Lawrence R. Wharton, president of the Maryland Daffodil Society.

I would say that there were between seventy-five and a hundred persons at this meeting. Judge Quinn with Paul Frese opened the meeting, and made suggestions about starting the Society. Mr. Frese was asked if he would be the president. Mr. Frese accepted, but only held the office for a short time. Harry Tuggle was asked to be the secretary and take the minutes.

Mrs. William Bridges was appointed treasurer. Mr. Tuggle held the position of secretary for only a short time and Willis Wheeler was appointed in his place. The committees were then formed.

The Steering Committee consisted of the following members: Judge Quinn, chairman; Mrs. William Bridges; Frederick Lee; Mrs. Robert Walker; Freeman Weiss; Mrs. Lawrence Wharton; Harry Tuggle, who dropped out; and Willis Wheeler, who took his place.

A Nominating Committee was formed and consisted of the following members: Freeman Weiss, chairman; Jan de Graaff; Paul Frese; Joel Chandler Harris; Fred Rockwell; Mrs. Robert Walker; and William Wood.

Constitution and By-Laws Committee was formed and consisted of the following members: Judge Quinn, chairman; George Heath; John Larus; Frederick P. Lee; and Kenneth Smith.
Program Committee consisted of Harry Tuggle as chairman, Mrs. William Bridges, Dr. Emsweller, Grant Mitsch, George Slate and Dr. John Wister.

The first general meeting of these combined committees was held on January 22, 1955, at 11 a.m. at the Kenwood Golf and Country Club, Bethesda, Maryland. There were numerous meetings of the Steering Committee before the January 22, 1955, meeting.

The first annual Daffodil Society meeting was held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C., on April 6 and 7, 1956. Judge Quinn presided as the interim president. We had the pleasure of having Guy Wilson as our chief speaker at this meeting. Dr. Freeman Weiss was general chairman.

The second annual meeting was held at Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio; the third—Atlanta, Georgia; the fourth—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the fifth—Dallas, Texas; the sixth—Roanoke, Virginia.

The American Daffodil Society was incorporated on February 25, 1958, in Washington, the District of Columbia. Incorporators of the Society were Freeman Weiss, Roberta C. Watrous and Margaret C. Lancaster. We should all be very grateful to Judge Carey Quinn for starting the Society.

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Registrations of American Daffodils for 1960

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Registrants and Their Registrations

MITSCH, GRANT E., Canby, Oregon
ACCENT, BUSHTIT, FAWNGLO, HALOLIGHT, KLAMATH, MALHEUR, MOONLIGHT SONATA, PINK SPRITE, PRECEDENT, RAMONA, TAPESTRY

By July 1, there was one daffodil registered for 1961:
WILSON-TUGGLE Registered by Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., Martinsville, Va., recipient of entire stock as gift from Guy L. Wilson

WEDDING GIFT

1960 Registrations

ACCENT (Mitsch) #Q40/1. 2b, 17", M. P. white, C. deep salmon-rose. Interim × Interlude. Daffodil Haven 1961

BUSHTIT (Mitsch) #AN11/1. 6a, 12", EM. P. yellow, C. yellow. Mite, open pollinated. Daffodil Haven 1961

FAWNGLO (Mitsch) #P5/13. 2a, 24", EE. P. buff-lemon. C. buff-lemon, fades slightly. Binkie × (King of the North × Content). Daffodil Haven 1959

HALOLIGHT (Mitsch) #P5/21. 2d, 20", M. P. sulphur-lemon, C. same fading white with white halo. Binkie × (King of the North × Content). Daffodil Haven 1961

KLAMATH (Mitsch) #AN15/1. 2b, 22", EM, P. ivory white, C. pale lemon changing to buff. Tunis × Penvose. Daffodil Haven 1960

MALHEUR (Mitsch) #AN2/1. 2b, 18", M. P. ivory white, C. pale lemon becoming rich cheesy buff. Bread and Cheese × Penvose. Daffodil Haven 1960
MOONLIGHT SONATA (Mitsch) #P5/7. 1d, 18", LM. P. sulfur-yellow T. same, fading to near white. Binkie × (King of the North × Content). Daffodil Haven 1960
PINK SPRITE (Mitsch) #AK16/4. 2b, 12", LM. P. white, C. pink. Seedling 39C102/ × Wild Rose. Daffodil Haven 1959
PRECEDEDENT (Mitsch) #P46/2. 2b, 20", M. P. white, C. salmon apricot. Mabel Taylor × Green Island. Daffodil Haven 1961
RAMONA (Mitsch) #F70/1. 2b, 16", M. P. white, C. yellow, orange rim. Lynn × Green Island. Daffodil Haven 1960
TAPESTRY (Mitsch) #38C43/10. 2b, 22", M. P. white, C. lemon. John Evelyn × Dick Wellband. Daffodil Haven 1960

1961 Registration


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Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, R.H.S., 1961 Edition ......................... $1.50
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R.H.S. Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook 1962 .................. 2.50
The American Daffodil Yearbook 1957-58 .................. 1.25
The 1959 American Daffodil Yearbook .................. 1.25
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Daffodils—Outdoors and In by Carey E. Quinn .......... 3.50
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<td>617 Woodland, Spartanburg</td>
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<td>Mrs. Roy W. Kersey</td>
<td>4707 Devonshire Rd., Richmond 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Nathan H. Key</td>
<td>1520 Terrace Rd., Roanoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Cheryl F. Kuszyna</td>
<td>Clearwater Park, Covington</td>
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<td>Mrs. C. L. Ladson</td>
<td>R.F.D. 1, Box 65, Lancaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. E. E. Lawler, Jr.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 327, Alexandria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Wally W. Levy</td>
<td>605 Third St., Radford</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. L. Lorrainso</td>
<td>400 Sleepy Hollow Rd., Richmond 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. C. H. Luce</td>
<td>3 W. Grove Rd., Belle Haven, Alexandria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. M. B. Luck</td>
<td>601 North St., Bedford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Henry D. Ludwig</td>
<td>309 S. Payne St., Fairfax</td>
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<td>Mrs. Moncur N. Lyon</td>
<td>Purcellville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. David F. Manley</td>
<td>2908 S. Spotswood Rd., Newport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Richard C. Marshall</td>
<td>1 Fort Dr., Belle Haven, Alexandria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. James B. Martin</td>
<td>Kittery Point, Gloucester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. John S. Martin</td>
<td>Smithfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas F. Martin</td>
<td>314 N. Center St., Ashland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. William P. Martin</td>
<td>3802 Sulgrave Rd., Richmond 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Malcolm Matheson</td>
<td>601 North St., Bedford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Orville C. Matthews</td>
<td>Hot Springs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Archer D. Hayes</td>
<td>Stony Creek</td>
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<td>Mrs. H. S. McCormac</td>
<td>Winchester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. John A. McDonald</td>
<td>214 Fudge St., Covington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Louis McDonald</td>
<td>516 Victoria Ave., Lynchburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. L. G. McNairy</td>
<td>5809 Ninth Road North, Arlington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. &amp; Mrs. L. H. Mears</td>
<td>Eastville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Mary T. Metzger</td>
<td>Leesburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Llewellyn Miller</td>
<td>8 Brook Rd., Charlottesville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Richard G. Miller</td>
<td>1201 Westland Rd., Charlottesville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Philip M. Minor</td>
<td>306 Marston Lane, Richmond 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. E. H. Moore</td>
<td>2515 Willow Lawn St., Roanoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr.</td>
<td>811 Marshall St., Hampton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Frances Moreland</td>
<td>140 Melrose Ave., Hampton</td>
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Mr. & Mrs. Orville W. Neisz, Sr., Route 14, Box 260, Richmond 23
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Huntington D. Sheldon, 4402 Ramshorn Pl., McLean
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(L) Northwest Bulb Growers Assn., Mt. Vernon
Mrs. R. A. Reiten, 1604 Judson, Richland
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Mrs. Russell B. Bailey, Howard Pl., Wheeling
Mrs. Alex Booth, 1355 Ridgewood Rd., Huntington 1
Mrs. Virgil H. Burgess, 2841 First Ave., Huntington
Mrs. Thompson Chandler, 905 Evanwood Rd., Charleston 4

(Continued on page 112)
GREETINGS FROM DAFFODIL HAVEN

Many of you are already growing some of our American raised Daffodils, and we express our appreciation to all of you for including these in your gardens; and we extend an invitation to those who have not tried our varieties to send for our catalog which is free to ADS members.

Most types of Daffodils are included in our seedling plots, but special emphasis has been given to pinks and reverse bicolors, and we hope that we have achieved a small measure of success in developing new varieties in these colors. Several of ours in other classes are being frequently named winners at various shows, and a few are being mentioned in the symposium. Still others are only garden flowers but will prove worthwhile to those not interested in exhibiting.

Space will not be taken to give the names of more than a few varieties as this information can be gleaned from our catalog. Of our older varieties, Ardour, Bithynia, Festivity, Frolic, Luna Moth, White Spire, and Yellow Warbler, among others, are attaining a measure of popularity, and we think that as stocks grow, Accent, Daydream, Lunar Sea, Precedent, and others will be at least equally sought after.

In addition we are introducing some other American varieties, particularly those from Mr. Matthew Fowlds who has long been breeding miniatures. And of course we have many of the best from Europe, Australia and New Zealand included in our catalog. If your name is not on our mailing list, write for a copy.

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Mrs. Larry Schaul, 55 S. Altamont Rd., Huntington
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Mrs. A. W. Steller, 100 Mahood Ave., Princeton

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Mrs. John R. Witt, 204 Oak Dell Ave., Bluefield

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G. Zandbergen-Terwegen, Hoofdstraat 30, Sassenheim, Netherlands

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