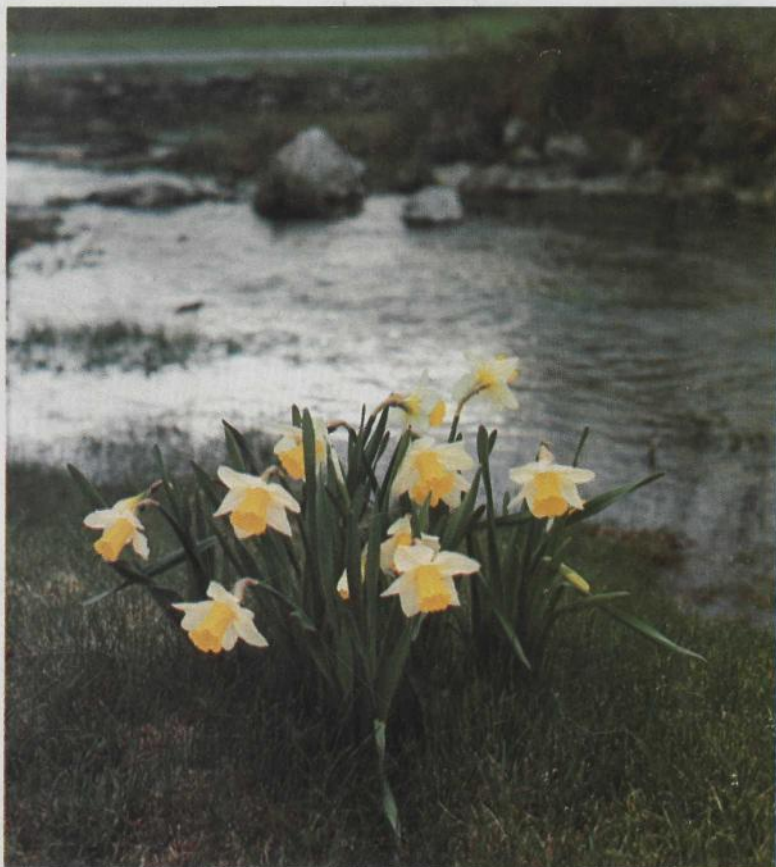


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ON THE COVER

A clump of Wahkeena (Evans, 1965) growing happily in the grass near a stream provides a bright note on a rainy spring day. (Gripshover photo).

THE NEW ERA: 1984 - FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE

FR. ATHANASIOS BUCHHOLZ, *St. Benedict, Oregon*

As I sit at this typewriter, I wonder how it happened that I ever got into this situation. That is how true confessions get started.

Here we are, awaiting the ADS Convention in Portland this year, 1984. The year is ominous, but let's start the New Daffodil Year right with meditating on the Principle:

He who would have beautiful daffodils in his garden,
must first have beautiful daffodils in his heart.

(This is plagiarized and adapted from an epigraph in a booklet published by the Oregon Orchid Society, and it is attributed to George E. Baldwin, whoever he is.)

It could be wonderful if 1984 could be the New Era when all described by Orwell would be left behind instead of being plumply fulfilled. Certain aspects of reality are getting worse, although we can say that daffodils seem to be getting somewhat better, in spite of the serpent of disease and pests in our Best Possible Little World.

Undoubtedly we are interested in how one another got ensnared. But once in, we understand why alcoholics congregate—at the bar or at the AA, why people climb mountains, why they embezzle accounts, and why they commit enormities in and out of politics.

I always did love flowers, dating from the era before watered lawns and diseases. About daffodils, I specifically remember as a child the fragrance of the poets, which we called narcissus, and a double which we called Scrambled Eggs. Was this the Butter and Eggs of our citified cousins? Plain yellow trumpets were just daffodils. And I never knew what a jonquil was till I saw in catalogs that it is Division 7.

Near the end of my high school years, I somehow got some daffodil yearbooks of The American Horticultural Society. There were ads from Richardson and The Oregon Bulb Farms from whom I got catalogs. Everyone was amazed at Corinth—and the price paid for it—five dollars! I think I got the money by working in the hop-yards during Easter vacation. But a greater feat was importing a packet of bulbs from Ireland. That was probably in 1946, and I still have the 1947 catalog of Richardson. However, about that time I entered the seminary and I never was one of those who could handle three jobs at the same time. The Richardson bulbs grew and flourished for my family, and I enjoyed them vicariously; but my serious efforts were toward Latin and Greek, etc., and trying to make sense out of the abstractions of mathematics. I'm still trying that!

Upon entering the monastery after the second year of college, my gardening enthusiasm disappeared under the press of more urgent duties of the intellectual and spiritual life. Later I was sent to Europe to study in Rome for four years for a degree in theology, and in between I visited the Shrines of the Saints in various parts. Rome in my day was very liberal. No one was confused. The narrow way was broadened by the numbers and earnestness of the company. . .but I wander.

Or do I? At any rate, in the early sixties, having been home for some years, I became afflicted with a disease of the digestive tract. Somehow or other I returned to gardening for therapy (?). There was a vacant greenhouse which I worked in, starting with bromeliads and everything else. But when my health improved somewhat, I went back to some pastoral duties. Much was given up, except daffodils. With the Mitsches so near, I became more involved. I joined the Society and even wrote a few articles. And somewhere I discovered Mr. Evans.

I planted the bulbs in two patches, and have been embroiled ever since then, up to the point where I think I should give up daffodils and finally get some peace of



GRIPSHOVER

View from the Mitsch plantings, 1975.

mind. I attended the last Portland and San Francisco Conventions, but my uncertain health still limits my activities.

There has been talk lately that too many daffodils are introduced each year. I disagree mildly. It is true many are headed for oblivion, but that is the fate of most earthly things. In the meantime they probably help to absorb the costs that would have to be charged for introducing only the ultra, ultra best. And even those less than the best are beautiful and useful. And who is judge of what is the best? And best for what purpose? I am sure that many of Mr. Mitsch's things would never have been permitted to see the light of day in a show-oriented climate. This freedom from a rigorous but legitimate interest has allowed many backward people, like myself, to enjoy themselves in a special way without in the least impeding progress in the very finest formal blooms. And I am happy to report that Mr. Lea's things here in Oregon sometimes grow as badly as everything else. Which reminds me of Canisp. When I first got a bulb of this I was very anxious to see what would happen. The first year or two I thought the bulb was sick, since everything else from Mr. Lea did well, but not Canisp—little foliage, weak blooms. I mentioned this to Mr. Mitsch, and he said his experience was identical. But he said he pepped it up with a hot water treatment. So he kindly treated my bulb or so. What a change! The next few years Canisp was large, vigorous, rough; and one would never have thought of it as a show flower. Then it was dug and replanted; and since then the flowers have been more like what one reads in the ads.

Let us review a few yellow trumpets as they grow for me. Kingscourt has never done anything for me. Mr. Mitsch also says that he could never grow it to his satisfaction. But Arctic Gold does very well here in Oregon. Its color and pose is wonderful. But I'm getting a little tired of the slight twist or wave of the inner petals. Golden Rapture has a very fine perianth in good years, but its crown has earned it the nickname of Golden Rupture by Mr. Evans, which we may think deserved or not according to our mood. I have some Jackson trumpets from Tasmania and they are all of the highest quality—smoooooth! Midas Touch is coming now into its own. It has a distinctive form, marvelous stance; and I hope to grow it to a size I like. Aurum is one of the best; and some of its siblings, borderline trumpets as yet unnamed, are also marvelous for me.

But the greatest advance in pure beauty is Brian Duncan's Verdant. Everything about it is distinctive and beautiful. The only failing is that it is not of perfectly uniform gold color, a quality we all expect since Arctic Gold. It is almost impossible to withdraw one's eyes from Verdant. The most distinctive trait is that the perianth has what Brian, in white flowers, describes as "a glistening sheen like snow in sunshine." Mr. Roese' has accurately described this quality when he says that such flowers have diamond dust on the perianth. This quality in a yellow perianth is unknown to me before Verdant. (Or am I just a backwoods hick in my ignorance?) This was inherited from Empress of Ireland as far as I know. For me, Verdant has all the qualities which cause utter fascination. It has not given perfect or large flowers. Maybe it never will be a show flower to overpower and beat others down, but it is a flower to enjoy intimately at leisure. It shows what can be done with a very modest outlay and much imagination and thoughtful creativity in hybridizing. Its trumpet is described as slightly waisted. Snow Gleam, its sibling, is described as beautifully waisted. It is difficult to find an expression to describe its curves which are of the utmost grace and proportion. No other daffodil has a form like this. (I have not yet seen Snow Gleam.)

To finish yellow trumpets we cannot omit Inca Gold. This is THE daffodil for newcomers to the daffodil world. It is big, bold, and gold. It is unsurpassed for garden and decoration. It also has an important lesson to teach. Its pedigree is

unknown and it has never produced an offspring to equal it. If we only knew its pedigree we could repeat the cross or use its ancestors to produce its superior qualities in another, perhaps better, flower. Now all we can hope for is that someone will find the right partner to cross with it to produce a worthy progeny. As far as I know, Messrs. Mitsch and Evans have failed, but not for lack of trying.

I was going to finish with Inca Gold, but I will finish with Rijnveld's Early Sensation. I got this from Australia. It lacks all qualities except earliness, but that is enough to repay everything. It should be moved to a more isolated spot, because it has virus. Anyone to volunteer to clean up the stock by meristem or whatever? Is there any other cultivar to challenge it for earliness?

There are many good white trumpets which I do not have. I have not yet gotten Cataract to grow to my satisfaction. The men from New Zealand were struck by It's True. Its perianth is the only one which I knew which had the inner petals touching. However, the very frilled and rolled trumpet usually notches them. But this spring I saw some most unusual flowers. They were first blooming seedlings of Messrs. Pannill and Evans whose inner petals touched. They came from Cataract (as far as I know), and have a common ancestor with It's True in Kanchenjunga. Their trumpets are straighter. We can only hope that these very distinctive flowers showing a great advance will be consistent with their first blooms in the following seasons.

I have not yet been infected with the lust for showing daffodils, though I am affected to know and grow them. My tastes therefore are somewhat eccentric according to the "experts." I think Peter Ramsay told me that he was dissuaded from putting Gaily Clad, although perfectly formed, on the show table. However, I never could see anything shameful about Gaily Clad. Not a modest flower, but well-flavored. And no one ever did make a whole meal of pickles, either sweet or otherwise. *But who would argue about Precocious or Manna? (A rhetorical question. I know many who would!) In these two there could be an improvement in the perianth, but I prefer these flowers to many show flowers in their respective categories.

Off and on I am plagued by pests. Gophers destroy and move bulbs. The consolation is that some can be retrieved because they are only moved. The warm showers of El Nino have caused or spread an attack of *Stagonospora*. It is amazing how the growth of this plague abruptly stops in cold weather and flourishes in warm rains.

Well, as all you wise owls have perceived by this time, the foregoing has been merely prelude to the idea that Marilyn Howe wants you to come visit my abode during the Convention in April next. I hope you won't be disappointed, but if you can't see the daffodils, I hope you can stay inside and look at the weather from there. (The dungeons, of course, are not open to the public.)

My arrangements are a little peculiar, but you don't really expect anything usual, do you? Nevertheless, some soft-hearted visitors have said and written kind things about the place. If I'm peculiar, I love the reaction of my guests and visitors. When Mr. Pannill came, he expressly wanted to see the lodgings for guests. Mr. Ramsay exposed my police record. Even Mrs. Bozievich, that *femina doctissima*, after viewing the stuffed albino robin, asserted: "Well, I learned something I didn't know before." Such dears! Every one of them. You can see why daffodil people have such a good reputation around here. Be sure to come and follow in their dainty foot-steps.

God willing, we'll have a countrified lunch here on Saturday in the students' cafeteria. The Lord Abbot seems pleased that the ADS should take note of Mount Angel Abbey's existence. We'll try to keep him pleased.



Throckmorton Collection. Top five, left to right: 68/1S, 64/110, 74/12, Mountain Dew, Outlook. Bottom ten, left to right: 70/13, I/31, Williamsburg, 66/80A, E/21, Indian Maid, 66/77, 75/20, 74/40, Intrigue (not as staged).

THE FIRST THROCKMORTON RIBBON AT A NATIONAL CONVENTION

(from the Newsletter of the Central Region, December, 1983)

JULIUS WADEKAMPER, Elk River, Minnesota

The Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton Ribbon for a collection of 15 standard daffodil cultivars, one stem each, from fifteen different RHS classifications, each labeled with name and complete classification is open to all exhibitors and available at all shows with the exception of small shows.

It is noteworthy that Dr. Throckmorton is a member of the Central Region of the American Daffodil Society, therefore appropriate that we consider the award in our Regional Newsletter.

The Tom D. Throckmorton Ribbon was awarded for the first time at a national show in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1983. It was won by Mr. Bill Pannill with a collection that included ten of his own seedlings and five named cultivars of his origination. What tremendous accomplishment and what a wonderful and perfect exhibit the entry made.

The exhibit was staged in three five-test-tube wooden blocks, the blocks painted black, and each was placed on a different level. The balance, color coordination, and overall perfection of the exhibit left nothing to be desired. The exhibit contained the following daffodils.

Williamsburg—2 W-W was an immaculate flower. The cup was slightly flared and waved at the edge. The smooth perianth was of excellent substance. I might add that this cultivar was seen throughout the show in many exhibits and always performed equally well.

Mountain Dew—1 W-W had a cup of slightly more flare. The flower was larger but had the same immaculate perianth of perfectly smooth texture.

Outlook—2 W-WWP was a delicate beauty with a light pink scalloped edge on the cup.

Intrigue—7 Y-W with three florets. The flowers as they appeared on the table Friday morning, under artificial light, looked more like 7 YW-W to me. I know it is not common to use the two color code numbers for the perianth, but that is the way they were. One-third of the perianth was definitely white. The three florets were perfect and they were placed at a level instead of at angles. They were oriented at 50°-90°-50°. The three perfect, 1½" flowers had soft lemon yellow perianths blending to a creamy white with proportional creamy white trumpets. It was easily my favorite daffodil in the entire show and I noted it in several places in the show, always carrying the above described characteristics and always in perfect form.

Indian Mail—7 O-R. Under the artificial light, the orange looked more like rich, golden yellow. It was only when Bill took this specimen out into the natural light that the orange was clearly evident. Although the red was definitely more orange to my eye, even in natural light, Mr. Pannill explained that origin of red in daffodils comes from two directions, either from pink or from orange. This one, coming from orange, definitely leaned toward orange in color, but certainly a clear deep intense orange color. The perfectly formed cup was small and bowl-shaped. The three florets were arranged at angles and not quite as graceful as the arrangement of Intrigue, the lower flower being somewhat crowded into the upper. The color was magnificent and the stem went on to win the Olive Lee Award for the best standard daffodil from Divisions 5, 6, 7, or 8.

The seedlings were also excellent. Bill Pannill must have placed his best in the collection. If he has better at home I certainly would like to see them.

66/80A—Artist's Model × Avenger 3 W-OOY was my favorite. The cup looked like folded crepe. It was light orange terminating in ⅛" frilled yellow edge making a beautiful combination.

64/110—2 Y-WWY was another flower that appeared to be 2 YW-WWY; the yellow was very light and very soft with a beautifully fanned edge.

1/31—Golden Ace × Daydream was labeled 2 Y-Y but on Friday morning under auditorium lights it appeared to me to be 2 YW-Y. Again the light yellow color was of a soft tone.

68/1D—2 W-GWP (Wild Rose × Interim) × Just So. The green was very light in color; the ¼" pink edge was an intense dark pink, almost red, when viewed from the side. A real beauty.

70/13—Hotspur × Larry 3 W-O was a large flower with a solid orange cup.

E/21—Matlock × Paricutin 2 Y-R. The cup color changed from light orange to a very intense orange (red) on the rim. The total color combination was very pleasing.

74/12—Magic × Keepsake 4 W-P had fluffy pink petaloids mixed with smooth white petaloids backed by a smooth white perianth.

66/77—Aircastle × seedling - 2 W-Y. The "white" was a rich cream (no provision for this color in the code), very smooth, with nicely rounded petals and nicely rounded sepals.

75/20—(Balalaika × Ringmaster) × Circllet 3 Y-YYR. The small dainty flower was very attractive with a creamy yellow perianth that became markedly darker toward the center. The rim was very bright.

74/40—Easter Moon × pink seedling 2 W-P. The rich pink color was much darker at the rim. Very attractive.

The overall exhibit was artfully staged with beautiful color arrangement and a good choice of divisions. Going back to the definition of the award, you will note that it is no simple achievement to gather together fifteen daffodils each of a different RHS classification, include the color coding, and stage such a magnificent display. It was the only entry in the class, which attests to its difficulty.

TAZETTA TALK

WILLIAM WELCH, *Carmel Valley, California*

I'm getting quite a laugh out of how many of my "Double Chinese" this year have suddenly turned themselves into "Double Roman" instead! Of course, I have maintained for years that they are one and the same kind; but there has been a persistent rumor that the Double Roman has the doubling confined to the cup—in other words a dense wad of doubling packed inside the unbroken rim of the cup—whereas the Double Chinese has a much looser type of doubling where bits of cup are mixed in among long white petaloids. This is a rather disorganized type of doubling and has led to the statement by E.A. Bowles that it is the Double Roman that has the more regular and pleasing type of doubling. Now, fifty years after his book, *A Handbook of Narcissus*, it seems to me that the matter can finally be laid to rest, for it is the amount of heat received by the bulb during its summer dormancy that determines which type of doubling is present. Having seen the doubling of *Elicheer* so affected by roasting the bulbs in the sun after taking them up, leading to the regaining of the cup and a dense wad of pollen-rich petaloid anthers within it, I decided to try the same with some of the Double Chinese. Sure enough, the treated ones turned into "Double Romans" complete with petaloid anthers, and unbroken, or nearly unbroken, cups. Although the doubling is far more neat and organized, the far greater density does give some added weight to the flower which seems to add to the tendency of the florets to flop over on their long pedicels. But it has resulted in a far more colorful flower since most of the material packed within the cup is of the same bright orange-yellow, while in the ordinary doubling the long white petaloids tend to lighten the appearance of the flower. It should be pointed out that the summer baking in Japan, which is the source from which China Lilies are imported as was also true in Bowles's time, is not likely to compare with that in Italy or Turkey, from which the Double Roman has traditionally been imported. Therefore, one would only expect the neat, cup-only type of doubling to be found in those grown in the Mediterranean. Likely, there would be cooler seasons there occasionally and this would account for the looser type doubling reported to occur sometimes in the Double Roman also. I have received "Double Romans" from many sources in New Zealand and Australia, and in all cases they have been identical to the "Double Chinese" seen here; and that includes the blooms produced during their first off-season flowering here, when the blooms had formed inside the bulb while it was still down under. The fact that their "Double Romans" came from Europe around the turn of the century yet have proven identical to the "Double Chinese" brought to California around the same time from China or Japan was my main basis for viewing them as

identical; but there was always the chance that there were some Double Romans that really were different, such as the cup-only one shown in Burbidge's book of a century ago. Now that this type has been produced out of the ordinary one with such ease, it is clear that the two names should be treated as synonymous. It should be remembered that neither the single nor the double China Lily is native to the Orient. They were brought there from the Middle East many centuries ago, and indeed the single, as well as the double, is to this day reported from Israel and Cyprus and almost certainly occurs throughout the Mediterranean region. Collected bulbs I have received originating in Lebanon and Kashmir have also proven to be the same thing. One can easily see the likely route that this ancient variety has travelled to reach the Orient and eventually California. To this day it is reported as very plentiful in the Gold Country part of the state, having been brought there in the past century by Chinese laborers. The double form tends to be less common here than the single; while in Japan and the Middle East, the double is more commonly found. I do not notice much, if any, sporting of double from singles nor the reverse. One thing is clear: there is no difference in vigor between the two types as has been claimed in the past. Most stocks of this variety, whether of the singles or the doubles, show some of the same virus symptoms seen in many other tazettas. In the double, where a strong stem is crucial, this can be quite a problem. All sources down under seem to have yielded particularly bad ones, as have the few from Europe; Right here in Carmel Valley I discovered an old garden where these bulbs had likely been for fifty years; and these have proved to be remarkably free from virus symptoms and have stayed that way for years, although not isolated in any way. A good stem will yield 13-15 florets with plenty of strength to hold them up. Other stocks rarely have more than half that and the stem often topples. Unfortunately, few of my singles are as good; but there it matters less, as the florets are always larger so fewer are needed to make a good head, and stem strength is far less necessary. One batch looked terrific in the old garden from which I collected them, but immediately showed symptoms upon arrival here. A few found growing on the property here to begin with have remained free of virus symptoms for over ten years and have provided good planting stock which has stayed healthy; but I have yet to see more than about eleven florets per stem, very impressive nevertheless with the florets up to two inches from tip to tip and powerfully fragrant.



Special Announcement

Murray Evans's and Bill Pannill's

*Hybridized Novelty Daffodils for show
and garden are now available thru:*

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SALEM, OREGON 97304

*Descriptive listing available free to ADS mem-
bers. Send request with self addressed/
stamped envelope.*

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The end of a year is a time to reflect on the past, give thanks, think about the future, and perhaps make resolutions. In order to meet the Editor's January 5th deadline for the March *Journal*, this message, my last under the above heading, must be written at year-end. By the time you read it, my term will have only one month to go. How time flies!

Reflecting back on my term, a few thoughts come to mind. From a personal standpoint, I'm proud to be a member of the American Daffodil Society and consider it an honor to have been elected to the office of president. I hope I'm able to continue to help the Society in any way I can. I consider myself fortunate to be associated with such a fine group and to have met so many interesting and friendly people. My job has been demanding; however, it has not been difficult, primarily due to the able assistance of others. Thanks go to the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, Officers, Committee Chairmen, the Executive Directors, and a number of most helpful individuals. My thanks to each and every one of them. We have a Society of people willing and able to help—all we have to do is ask them.

All things considered, the ADS continues to do well. We have made qualitative as well as quantitative progress:

We now have the largest membership ever.

Our outside-the-U.S.A. membership is increasing.

Our *Journal* has been winning award after award and we now have pictures in full color.

Each member of the Board of Directors has a *Board Manual* containing up-to-date ADS By-Laws, and a job description for each Board member.

Unexpectedly, we had a change of Executive Directors; but the transition was smooth, thanks to the individuals involved.

We've had a proliferation of new hybrids winning blue ribbons on the show bench.

We have a Society in excellent financial condition, thanks to the untiring and watchful eye of our veteran Treasurer.

There are other worthy accomplishments by our dedicated volunteer members.

The American Daffodil Society is healthy.

Sadly, we have lost several of our beloved friends, members who admirably and unselfishly served and supported the ADS for years. We will miss them.

The future looks promising, and yet we must not be complacent. I've never been one to make New Year's Resolutions and am even less successful at keeping the few I make. However, I do think about the future and it's worthwhile for all of us to do so. The ADS must plan ahead, think about where we are, where we want to go, and how we intend to get there. Too many organizations fall by the wayside for lack of thoughtful planning. Change is necessary if we are to remain vibrant, but it should be carefully planned and executed. In that way both the Society and its members gain. We have the wherewithal and, more importantly, we have the talented people to accomplish just about anything we wish.

Now it's time to step aside. I thank you for the opportunity of serving as your president.

QUENTIN E. ERLANDSON

DAFFODILS 1983-84

Daffodils 1983-84 is now available from the Executive Director for \$5.00

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

The year 1984 brings many thoughts to mind. Some will think of George Orwell's 1984, and engage in lively debate over whether Orwell was right. Others may think back to 1884, to The Daffodil Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society, held April 1, 1884.

Still others may remember that it was thirty years ago that the ADS came to be. On April 9, 1954, an organizational meeting was held in Washington, D.C. Our sincere thanks go to Delia Bankhead who accepted the monumental task of sifting through old records and contacting many members to provide the history which you'll find elsewhere in this issue. In the words of the commercial, "You've come a long way, baby," and we hope some of the articles in this issue will bring back memories—or make you wish you'd been there!

Thanks to those of you who sent cards when your last *Journal* arrived. Apparently most were delivered within two and a half weeks, except for our member in Hawaii who didn't get his copy until January. They were mailed on November 23, and for those who didn't write—if your last *Journal* got there after December 12, please let me hear from you.

COMING EVENTS

March 20-21, 1984	RHS Competition, London, England
March 18-19, 1984	Seconda Mostra del Narciso, Villa Perla, Magliano
March 24-25, 1984	Sabina, Italy
March 31-April 1, 1984	
April 5-7, 1984	ADS Convention, Portland, Oregon
April 7-15, 1984	Daffodil Festival, Tacoma, Washington
April 14, 1984	Grand Floral Street Parade, Tacoma-Puyallup-Sumner, Washington (begins at 10:00 a.m. in Tacoma)
April 15, 1984	Marine Parade, Tacoma, Washington
April 17-18, 1984	RHS Daffodil Show, London, England
May-October, 1984	International Garden Festival, Liverpool, England
May 2-5, 1984	Daffodil Show at the above Festival
Aug. 31-Sept. 11, 1984	Australian Tour
Sept. 12-Oct. 1, 1984	Springworld 84, incorporating the third world daffodil convention, Hamilton, New Zealand
April 24-27, 1985	ADS convention, Wilmington, Delaware

Memorial Contributions

Mary Knierim	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Anthony Mr. & Mrs. John B. Capen Ms. Marilyn Howe Mr. & Mrs. C.F. Kruszyna Southern California Daffodil Society Mrs. Edith Walker
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1984 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Awards Chairman*

- March 1-2-3—Tulsa, Oklahoma. Owen Glendower Society Daffodil Show at the Tulsa Garden Center. Information: Mr. Stafford G. Davis, 2144 N. Elwood Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74106.
- March 3-4—Corona del Mar, California. Southern California Daffodil Society and the Sherman Foundation at the Sherman Gardens, 2647 East Pacific Coast Hwy. Information: Mrs. Nancy Cameron, 410 South Paseo Estrella, Anaheim, CA 92807.
- March 10—Clinton, Mississippi. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the Vesper Room, B.C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.
- March 10-11—Ross, California. Northern California Daffodil Society at the Marin Art and Garden Center, Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Information: Mr. Jack Romine, 2065 Walnut Blvd., Walnut Creek, CA 94596.
- March 15—Dallas, Texas. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Civic Garden Center. Information: Mrs. R. Guy Carter, 4926 De Loache, Dallas, TX 75220.
- March 17-18—LaCanada, California. Pacific Regional. Southern California Daffodil Society at the Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Dr. Information: Miss Helen Grier, 4671 Palm Avenue, Yorba Linda, CA 92686.
- March 17-18—Fortuna, California. The Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, Sixth and Main Sts. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P.O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.
- March 22—Oxford, Mississippi. Oxford Garden Club at the Oxford-Lafayette County Library. Information: Mrs. Boyce Bratton, 420 N. 14th Street, Oxford, MS 38655.
- March 23-24—Atlanta, Georgia. Southeast Regional. Georgia Daffodil Society and the Federated Clubs of the Garden Center of Atlanta at the Galleria Mall, Interstate 285 and U.S. Hwy. 41. Information: Mrs. Jon C. Barbour, 210 Crystal River Drive, Lawrenceville, GA 30245.
- March 24—Conway, Arkansas. Arkansas State Show. Arkansas Daffodil Society and Conway Council of Garden Clubs, Conway High School, Hwy. 64 West. Information: Mrs. J.C. Dawson, 367 Donaghey, Conway, AR 72032.
- March 27-28—Rome, Georgia. Mountain View Garden Club, Riverbend Mall. Information: Mrs. Douglas Milner, 123 Westmore Rd., Rome, GA 30161.
- March 31-April 1—Hernando, Mississippi. Mississippi State Show. The Garden Study Club of Hernando at the De Soto County Fair Bldg., Hwy. 51 South. Information: Mrs. Barry M. Carter, 4671 Highway 304, Hernando, MS 38632.
- March 31-April 1—Memphis, Tennessee. Merry Weeders Garden Club and Mid-South Daffodil Society at Goldsmith Civic Garden Center. Information: Mary Winton, 4930 Roane Rd., Memphis, TN 38117.
- March 31-April 1—Nashville, Tennessee. Southern Regional Show. Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, Cheekwood, Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center. Information: Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Rt. 3, 1206 Natchez Rd., Franklin, TN 37064.
- March 31-April 1—Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Garden Council of Chapel Hill and Carrboro & North Carolina Botanical Garden, Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden. Information: Mrs. W.L. Wiley, 412 Cameron Avenue, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

- April 5-6—Portland, Oregon. National Show. Pacific Coast Daffodil Society, Red Lion Inn, Lloyd Center, 1000 N.E. Multnomah. Information: Ms. Marilyn Howe, 11831 Juniette, Culver City, CA 90230.
- April 7—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club, Peninsula Bank. Information: Mrs. Ralph E. French, Route 1, Princess Anne, MD 21853.
- April 7-8—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route #17. Information: Nancy McKelvy, Exchange, Rt. 4, Gloucester, VA 23061.
- April 10-11—Louisville, Kentucky. Kentucky State Show. Kentucky Daffodil Society, Louisville Galleria, 4th Street & Muhammad Ali Blvd. Information: Mrs. Wynant Dean, 1629 Cowling Avenue, Louisville, KY 40205.
- April 12-13—Lawrence, Kansas. Prairie Acres, Green Thumb, Lawrence, Meadowlark, Countryside Garden Clubs and the Lawrence Garden Center, 9th and Vermont. Information: Mrs. Vernon E. Carlsen, 811 Sunset Drive, Lawrence, KS 66044.
- April 13—Scottsburg, Indiana. Indiana Daffodil Growers South at the Catholic Church Parish Hall. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, RFD 3, Box 187A, Scottsburg, IN 47170.
- April 14-15—Cincinnati, Ohio. Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Eastgate Mall. Information: Mr. William Lee, 3075 Taylor Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45220.
- April 14-15—Washington, D.C. Washington Daffodil Society, National Arboretum. Information: Mrs. John Bozievich, 6810 Hillmead Rd., Bethesda, MD 20817.
- April 14-15—Edgewater, Maryland. London Town Public House and Gardens at the London Town Public House and Gardens. Information: Mrs. R. Gamble Mann, P.O. Box 176, Edgewater, MD 21037.
- April 14-15—Hampton, Virginia. Mid-Atlantic Regional. Tidewater, Virginia, Daffodil Society, Holiday Inn, (Coliseum). Information: Mr. H. DeShields Henley, 115 Conifer Road, Newport News, VA 23606.
- April 16-17—Chillicothe, Ohio. Midwest Regional. Adena Daffodil Society at the Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building #9. Information: Mrs. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.
- April 18-19—Baltimore, Maryland. Maryland Daffodil Society at the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Charles and Woodbrook Lane. Information: Ms. Nancy H. Howard, 309 Chattolane Hill, Owings Mills, MD 21117.
- April 19—Upperville, Virginia. Upperville Garden Club at Trinity Parish House. Information: Mrs. William Tayloe, "Seldom Seen", Route 1, Box 205, Middleburg, VA 22117.
- April 21-22—Columbus, Ohio. Ohio State Show. Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Upper Arlington Municipal Services Building, 3200 Tremont Road. Information: Mrs. David Gill, 4381 Lyon Drive, Columbus, OH 43220.
- April 24-25—Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania State Show. Chambersburg Garden Club at the Recreation Center, South Third Street. Information: Mrs. Owen Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201.
- April 24-25—Cleveland, Ohio. Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland, 11030 East Blvd. Information: Mr. Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, OH 44124.
- April 25-26—Downingtown, Pennsylvania. Garden Class of the GFWC Woman's Club of Downingtown, Woman's Club House, Manor Avenue. Information: Mrs. Theodore F. Merkel, 69 Cantillo Way, Downingtown, PA 19335.

- April 26—Bloomington, Indiana. Indiana State Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the First Baptist Church-United Church of Christ, 2420 E. Third Street. Information: Mr. Donald Sauvain, 1400 E. Hillside Drive, Bloomington, IN 47401.
- April 27—Wilmington, Delaware. Northeast Regional Show. Delaware Daffodil Society and Pennsylvania Daffodil Society, St. Albans Church, 913 Wilson Road. Information: Mr. W.R. Mackinney, 535 Woodhaven Road, West Chester, PA 19380.
- April 28—Akron, Ohio. Northeastern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Rolling Acres Mall, 2400 Romig Avenue. Information: Mr. Jack Ward, 1743 Lafayette Circle, Stow, OH 44224.
- April 28-29—Mansfield, Ohio. Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue, West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, Route 2, Box 163, Perrysville, OH 44864.
- April 29—Short Hills, New Jersey. New Jersey State Show. New Jersey Daffodil Society at The Mall at Short Hills. Information: Mrs. J. Duncan Pitney, Pitney Farm, Menham, NJ 07945.
- April 30-May 1—Nantucket, Massachusetts. Nantucket Garden Club. Information: Mrs. Earle Macausland, P.O. Box 298, Nantucket, MA 02554.
- May 2—Greenwich, Connecticut. New England Regional Show. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Greenwich Boys Club. Information: Mrs. Clark T. Randt, 59 Husted Lane, Greenwich, CT 06830.
- May 11-12—Dublin, New Hampshire. Northern New England Daffodil Show, Dublin Town Hall. Information: Mrs. Wellington Wells, Jr., Box 308 RFD, Marlborough, NH 03455.
- May 12-13—Minneapolis, Minnesota. Central Regional Show. Daffodil Society of Minnesota. Information: Mr. Julius Wadekamper, 10078 154th Avenue, Elk River, MN 55330.

Indians believed that a naked squaw, walking in the garden under a bright moon while dragging her clothes behind her, would keep cutworms from destroying the vegetables. I wonder if this would have any effect on the larvae of the narcissus bulb fly???

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THE FIRST THIRTY YEARS

DELIA BANKHEAD, Great Falls, Virginia

Recounting the entire history of an organization so dynamic as this one has proved a task so formidable that I am somewhat hesitant to make this less than complete offering. I have tried to produce an account as accurate and objective as possible, always in the knowledge that any errors will be undoubtedly spotted by one of our many sharp-eyed members. All material has been drawn from minutes of directors' and other meetings, written reports, ADS publications, and some from correspondence. I was most fortunate to receive Paul Frese's daffodil correspondence file for study. Minutes of all but one of the early meetings were an enormous help in sorting out the actual events of 1954-56. I am deeply indebted to all those who sent me their files and who also responded so gallantly to my frantic phone calls for more information. To Roberta Watrous I owe special thanks for undertaking specific researches and for sternly correcting me when I inadvertently gave her more credit than was due.

My notes filled three full legal pads. Faced with this overwhelming amount of information, I reluctantly decided to produce much of it in condensed format rather than narrative form. Part I is an account of the early years, followed by a single paragraph for each year in which general Society affairs are summarized. Part II, to appear in the June Journal, consists of a chronological record of the accomplishments of each committee or area of action. Parts I and II were meant to be read together—space limitations simply won't permit.

Many, many people have contributed an enormous amount of thought, work, and their own money into making the ADS what it is today—the preeminent and most productive organization devoted to daffodils in the world. There is not enough space in an entire Journal to detail the efforts of all these people, and to those whose work is not recognized by name in these pages, I apologize.

In reflecting on our thirtieth anniversary, I sincerely hope our future years are guided by the great leadership and devotion to principle which has graced our first thirty years.

Interest in growing and showing daffodils in America goes back many years before the formation of the American Daffodil Society, as evidenced by the activities of many state and local societies and garden clubs. An early report from Maryland states, "a first meeting by a group of ladies interested in daffodils was held in 1919, and the Hardy Garden Club held the first daffodil show in that same year." The first known show with a printed schedule was held by the Maryland Daffodil Society on April 28, 1924, and had 182 entries. The Garden Club of Virginia began its daffodil shows in 1934 and the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Garden Club in 1936. Also early on the scene were shows in Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Oklahoma, as well as the District of Columbia.

In 1950, three garden clubs in the Washington area held a combined show in Washington. This led to the foundation of the Washington Daffodil Society later that year. The first president was Dr. Freeman Weiss (later *Bulletin* and *Yearbook* editor); Treasurer Willis Wheeler became the first permanent ADS Secretary, and Secretary Roberta Watrous was a founder who attended all the early organizational meetings. Marie Bozievich, Willard King, and Carey Quinn were on its first Board of Directors. All these were among the founders of ADS.

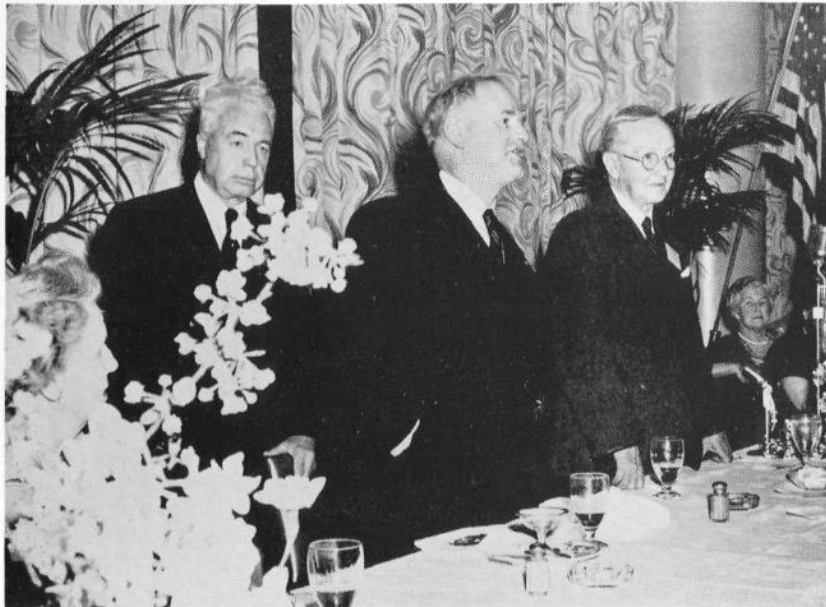
The wide variety of modern hybrid daffodils was the subject of an article by Carey Quinn in the September, 1953, issue of *Popular Gardening*, edited by Paul Frese. Mr. Frese, who was well aware of the need for a national society through his extensive correspondence and travel about the country, issued a compelling call for the formation of such a society in an article titled, "Who Will Join a Daffodil Society?" in the October, 1953, issue of his magazine and another in the November-December issue of *National Gardener*. These articles drew nearly 400 responses, including many from future ADS mainstays—Mmes. Capen, Cox, Grier, Killigrew, Roennfeldt, Timms, and Wharton and Messrs. Lee, deGraaff, Throckmorton, and Quinn, among others. These articles, and his ensuing correspondence with the many interested people, provided the impetus necessary to bring about the organizational meetings of the Society. (Oddly, one respondent was a man from Nashville who had already written all the commercial growers to try to organize a national society. But for Mr. Frese's excellent timing, we might have had a very different society.)

Paul Frese had made several inquiries to horticultural societies asking them to host an organizational meeting. No responses to these are in the correspondence files. However, in his original response to Mr. Frese, Carey Quinn offered to host an "organizing committee" in Washington or join such a group wherever it might meet. He indicated that the local Maryland, D.C., and Virginia groups "all go along." He then organized a small meeting at the home of Willard King, attended by himself and Mr. King, Mrs. L.R. Wharton and Mrs. William Bridges of Maryland, and Mrs. J. Robert Walker and Harry Tuggle of Virginia. They decided to call a meeting of those people in the Washington-Maryland-Virginia area plus all others who had evinced an interest in a national society. An invitation was sent from the Washington Daffodil Society, signed by Roberta C. Watrous, inviting all interested persons to a meeting to be held in connection with the third Daffodil Institute in Washington on April 9, 1954.

This historic meeting was held at Woodward and Lothrop's Chevy Chase store and was attended by approximately sixty people from twenty-one states. Frederic P. Lee, moderator and co-chairman of the Institute, called the group to order and asked that a temporary chairman be elected. Paul Frese became temporary chairman and Harry Tuggle temporary secretary until "organization could be effected." The group discussed rules under which the Society would operate, by-laws, tax-exempt status, dues, regions, and many other organizational steps to be taken. The first Board of Directors was elected.

This Board met formally on January 22, 1955, with twelve members present. Proxies for eight other members were held by those in attendance. They elected officers and considered the constitution and by-laws to be put before the membership at the first annual meeting. There was much discussion of the aims and purposes of the new society. In the minutes of these meetings (and in a set of proposals made in January, 1954, to the Washington Daffodil Society by Carey Quinn) are contained the seeds for all present ADS activities—education of judges and judging standards, a scale of points for judging, classification and registration, accreditation of shows and awards, health and culture, publications, test gardens, symposiums, garden awards, and regional organization. Everything but the Data Bank was anticipated by Messrs. Quinn, Frese, Tuggle, Weiss, King, F.P. Lee and Mmes. Bridges, Walker, Wharton, Watrous and others. The first international recognition occurred at the International Horticultural Conference held in London in 1955. The ADS was named national registration authority for all American-bred daffodils.

In the year that followed, three *Bulletins* were issued under the editorship of Dr. Weiss, and it was decided to hold the first National Convention in Washington, April 5-7, 1956. Guy Wilson was principal speaker. C.R. Wootton and many American experts also addressed the group. The tradition of having first-rate speakers from America and overseas was established from the very beginning. The 250 people attending the convention confirmed the officers and directors, approved the by-laws, and established the first regions. The first officers were: Carey E. Quinn, President; George S. Lee, First Vice President; Grant E. Mitsch, Second Vice President; Secretary, Willis Wheeler; and Treasurer, Mrs. William A. Bridges. Six regional vice presidents were chosen and Freeman Weiss was named editor of publications. Four *Bulletins* were published in 1956 as well as the first *Yearbook*, modeled on the 1955 Washington Daffodil Society *Yearbook*. The first Symposium had forty-five contributors.



Carey Quinn, C.R. Wootton, and Guy Wilson at the first ADS Convention in 1956. (from the *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook 1957*).

In 1957, 168 members attended the convention at Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio. The "First National Show" had 1400 entries and was attended by 12,500 visitors. The first judging school was given. George Lee became our second president. The main thrust in this year was to get enough accredited judges for shows. George Lee established the Publicity Committee and stated the "need to set up and staff membership displays at all shows." Carey Quinn, new editor of the *Bulletin*, published two for the year. Dr. Weiss edited the 1957/58 *Yearbook* published in December. It was agreed to handle the *RHS* yearbooks and classified lists for sale to the membership. Dr. Weiss proposed a complete handbook on culture, shows, accrediting, etc.

In 1958, much of the Society's activity was focussed on its incorporation as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, and revision of the by-laws. That year the convention was in Atlanta, and the 200 in attendance approved the new status of the Society. Frederic P. Lee, founding member, who contributed his legal services

to the Society, drew up the incorporation papers which were signed by Roberta C. Watrous, Freeman Weiss, and Margaret Lancaster as Incorporators. As of July 1, the membership was 1166 (up from 780 in 1957) due mainly to membership brochures which were distributed at large flower shows, notably the New York International Flower Show. An interesting note from Texas in this year's records—Nita Harmon stated that many in the Dallas area were growing large collections of imported bulbs and would put in many new cultivars from Australia and New Zealand this year. She noted that profits from Texas flower shows average \$16,000 to \$18,000 a year and built the Dallas Garden Center.

At the 1959 convention in Philadelphia, a show was held by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in which the new ADS scale of points was used for judging. We had information/membership booths at both the New York and Chicago flower shows. The Photography, Library, and Round Robin Committees were activated. Carey Quinn made one of many proposals that the ADS give awards for American-bred flowers to encourage American hybridizers.

1960 saw the convention and show held in Dallas with over 100 in attendance. George Lee turned over the presidency to Wells Knierin after the longest term in office of any president—three years. The membership rose to 1615, perhaps an all-time high for U.S. members. (No breakdown of overseas membership is available but five years later there were only twenty-three overseas members.)



George Lee, second president, presents the Patricia Reynolds Perpetual Trophy to William Roese, who became our tenth president, at the fourth annual Southern California Daffodil Show in 1960.

Roanoke, Virginia, was the scene of the 1961 convention. The 249 members visited the nearby Garden Club of Virginia show as no show was held in connection with the convention. This was the year of the great debate over a proposed dues increase from \$3.00 to \$4.00.

In 1962, the convention at Nashville was attended by 200. The show presented many ADS awards, including all the new ones. School III was given, and Willis Wheeler became our fourth president.

Nineteen sixty-three might be called the Year of the Miniature (paragraph to follow on miniature history). The convention in Stratford, Connecticut, was held in conjunction with a show given by the Connecticut Daffodil Society and School III was given. This was also the year that the first American-bred flower, Aircastle, won Best in Show at the RHS show in London. (It also won BIS at the Midland Show in England the previous year.) Another proposal for a system of awards for American-bred flowers—this time by Frank Seney—was tabled. Among other actions, we refused to co-sponsor a show with the New York Horticultural Society. Dr. Tom Throckmorton began his history-making investigation of the use of computers for storing daffodil information.

The show schedule at the 1964 convention in Asheville, North Carolina, was the first in which the ADS name was located in the most prominent position—in larger type and above that of the local show. John Larus became president at the convention which was attended by 180 members. Actions in this year include the agreement with the American Horticultural Society to contribute material and funds for the forthcoming publication of the *AHS Daffodil Handbook*. The Second Vice President became responsible for and coordinator of the activities of all regional vice presidents. In this year it was decided to discontinue publication of our *Yearbook* with the 1964 edition and combine its material with the quarterly *Bulletin*. The *Daffodil Journal* was born with the September, 1964, issue which contained a description of the first Data Bank. Other actions include rejection (for the fourth time) of membership in the National Council of State Garden Clubs on the motion of Harry Tuggle that we “retain membership in AHS and exclude all others.” Our membership list was sold for the first (and only recorded) time. Who authorized and effected the sale is still a mystery.



Helen Richardson, Willis Wheeler, and John Larus admire the daffodils at the Asheville convention in 1964. (Photo courtesy Asheville Citizen-Times.)

In 1965, policy guidelines for Regional Vice Presidents were laid down by President Larus, including sponsorship and promotion of shows, schools and regional conferences, newsletters, test gardens, offering speakers to clubs in the region, and creating opportunities for the group purchase of bulbs. He also proposed standardized ADS entry tags for shows, but the Board took no action on this as it was thought there would be no demand for them. An executive search committee concluded there were insufficient funds to hire an executive director (first suggested in 1963) but recommended the Treasurer be paid a small stipend.

In 1966, the highly acclaimed *Daffodil Handbook*, a joint project of ADS and AHS and edited by George Lee, was published. At the convention and show in Memphis, Bill Pannill became president. The position of Executive Director was created this year and George Lee's appointment approved by the Board. A list of intermediate daffodils was offered for consideration by Jane Birchfield who reported Matthew Zandbergen's offer of an award for an intermediate class. (This idea had been investigated twice previously, by Eleanor Hill and Harry Tuggle.) The Board ruled that in future years the Nominating Committee would expand its function to include nominations for Secretary, Treasurer, and all Regional Vice Presidents, in addition to presenting the slate of officers, regional directors, and directors-at-large.

At the April, 1967, board meeting it was announced that the 1968 convention in Portland would have a "small competitive show" and that "a convention-type show" would be considered by the board in the fall. (Note—the Board has never taken a formal vote to have a national or convention-type show. It just happened over the course of time.) At the 1967 convention in Philadelphia, a show was held by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Executive Director George Lee submitted the first of his thoughtful, idea-packed reports. Kate (Kitty) Bloomer, this year's Silver Medal recipient, became the first American to take flowers to the RHS show in London and win (fifteen entries—twelve awards).

In 1968 the duties of the Executive Director were defined in detail; and the board decided that the President, with the consent of the Board, will appoint an executive director annually, prior to January 1 of each year. The convention in Portland had no show, but visits to the Mitsch and Evans gardens made up for the lack. On becoming President, Tom Throckmorton stated two of his chief aims: 1) to consider awards for daffodils as they grow in the garden (Elizabeth Capen was later appointed to investigate the process for this); and 2) to consider adoption of a color system for all daffodils. The Executive Director worked on many fronts to clean up by-laws and restructure and revitalize many standing committees, noting about one, "the inactivity of this important committee ever since it was created over ten years ago suggests the need to examine periodically the work of our various committees and make whatever changes in their personnel and responsibilities conditions seem to warrant." During the early years when his health was good, George Lee produced a continuous flow of ideas to improve all aspects of the Society's operation.

At the Nashville convention in 1969, the first Quinn Gold Medal was won—appropriately by Harry Tuggle, who had exhibited rarely in recent years. Later in the year, his untimely death, just before his accession to the presidency, robbed the Society of one of its most valuable members. Carey Quinn, first president and a principal founder, also died in this year. George Lee began the job of cataloging the Library, which had been moved to him in New Canaan, Connecticut. He advised the Society not to use premiums as a membership incentive, as so many new members had dropped out immediately after receiving the *Daffodil Handbook* free with a membership. There were great discussions about conventions—and complaints about "too much partying". (!! Also discussed *pro* and *con* were

national shows. The Convention Committee originally created by by-laws, but never used, was activated to work with local groups and make recommendations for future conventions. The commercial membership category was dropped.

In Dallas in 1970, the show schedule read, "1970 National Daffodil Show"—the first so called since the 1957 show in Ohio. It was held in conjunction with the Texas Daffodil Society and offered Junior Awards for the first time at a convention show. Walter E. Thompson became President. Twice during the year Mrs. Capen presented comprehensive proposals for awards for garden daffodils—both times tabled. The Executive Director automatically became a board member beginning with this year, and Division 12 was made optional for show schedules.

Many new awards were offered at the 1971 "National Convention Show" in Hartford, sponsored by the Connecticut Daffodil Society. In this year, George Lee reported on bad troubles within the RHS and said they may decide to discontinue their yearbook. He noted that the *Daffodil Journal* had become the leading publication on daffodils in the world, and suggested the *Journal* pick up all information on registration, tests, and awards previously carried by their *Yearbook*. (The ADS was made the national authority for U.S. Registrations in 1955 and U.S. registrations have been published in the *Journal* since 1969.) Standardized ADS show entry tags became available.

Again, the convention was held in Portland in 1972, with a show for collections only, and all the new collection trophies were offered. For the first time in six years, the ADS Gold Medal was awarded—to Matthew Fowlds. Bill Bender was elected President.

Williamsburg, Virginia, was the scene of the 1973 convention with a show given by the Tidewater Daffodil Society. At this show the first AHS Silver Medal for 24 American-bred flowers was awarded—to Bill Pannill. (Qualifications for this award were later altered to a gold medal for 15 cultivars). Dr. Bender reported that the Society was slightly in debt due to a drop in income, but stated there was no interest in raising dues.

In 1974 the ADS returned to Ohio for its convention—this time in Cincinnati. Mrs. Lionel Richardson, on one of her several trips to conventions, noted that "the RHS is only interested in rhododendrons" in connection with comments about lack of cooperation of that society with respect to our many proposals for classification changes. Bill Roesse' became our new President. We finally joined the National Council of State Garden Clubs, only to advertise our publications in theirs and for "only one year." (We are currently a member, according to the Editor.)

The annual meeting was in Portland—our third convention there—in 1975. Again the show had classes for collections only. The inactivity and apparent lack of interest in daffodils by the RHS was again a subject which occupied the minds of many in this year. Tom Throckmorton proposed a new compact publication, *Daffodils to Show and Grow*, as a solution to the lack of regular updating of the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names* (see further details below). The permanent Show Reporter's job was re-established (there was one, briefly, in the early years) and the person filling this job will become a Board member.

In 1976 we returned to Philadelphia to help celebrate the Bicentennial. Bill Ticknor became the eleventh President of the ADS. Awards for American garden daffodils were again proposed by Mrs. Capen. An Intermediate List was also proposed again this year. An ADS membership pin was proposed by Margaret Yerger—no action taken. In this year the First World Daffodil Convention was held in New Zealand with many ADS members in attendance.

In 1977, Mrs. Lionel Richardson again attended the convention—in San Francisco, where she was awarded the ADS Gold Medal. Dr. Throckmorton, Silver Medalist of 1977, was also presented the Peter Barr Memorial Cup (only two other Americans—B.Y. Morrison and Grant Mitsch, had ever received this honor). New color coding in daffodil classification will take effect on July 1. The ADS pin proposal was approved and Marie Bozievich submitted three of her designs for it. The Board chose her Accent, which was subsequently produced.

On the death of George Lee in January, 1978, President Bill Ticknor carried on the Executive Director's duties as well as his own. Among many other tasks, he managed the gigantic task of transporting all the Society documents, including the Library, from Connecticut to his home in North Carolina. On his retirement as President, the Board appointed him as the second permanent Executive Director. (Laura Lee Ticknor later shared his responsibilities as Co-Executive Director.) At the convention in Columbus, Ohio, Charles Anthony was elected President. This was the last year in which a judging school was held in conjunction with the convention. In this year the first *Daffodils to Show and Grow* came off the press. Publications Chairman Laura Lee Ticknor reported that big early sales had already covered the cost of its publication. It will be the final authority for classification in all ADS shows.

The convention and show in 1979 were held in Boston, attended by many sniffing returnees from the 1979 World Daffodil Convention which had been held immediately before in England, Holland, and Northern Ireland. This exciting trip included several shows and many garden tours in England and Ireland as well as tourist attractions in Holland. This year was also marked by a long debate on schools' policies and the ongoing classification debate.

At the 1980 Memphis convention and show, the ADS Gold Medal was awarded to Dr. Throckmorton, the only person to win both the Society's top awards. Later in the year, he received the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by the American Horticultural Society. Marie Bozievich received the ADS Silver Medal as she became the new President. This year it was President Bozievich who proposed an award for garden daffodils. The board approved the concept that the Society would offer each year one award to a daffodil proved worthy as an outstanding plant and flower. It would be called the John and Gertrude Wister Award. In this year the Larus bequest monies were put into the Betty and John Larus Education Research Fund, along with other monies to "suggest to the IRS that we have a purpose." (Author's note—Indeed! A brief perusal of this record of purpose and accomplishments should be sufficient to convince the most suspicious IRS agent if the occasion should ever arise.)

The show held in connection with the 1981 Newport Beach Convention had the most comprehensive schedule ever seen at a national convention, including entire sections for container-grown, junior, and seedling entries. First Vice President Louise Hardison won the ADS Silver Medal. Later in the year, the Society was again deprived of one of its brightest and most energetic presidents-to-be by her early demise. Events in the year: the first set of judges took refresher courses, the hot debate over color coding in shows may have been resolved by the Board's action to permit local option on this issue. Helen Link, Chairman of the new Garden Awards Committee, presented a report describing testing procedures. The Board postponed action on this proposal until 1982.

At the 1982 Nashville Convention and Show, the new Throckmorton Ribbon was offered for the first time; and Quentin Erlandson became the fourteenth President of the ADS. The Garden Awards Committee began testing. It will test one cultivar each year—Stratosphere in 1982 and Accent in 1983.

The 1983 Williamsburg Convention was hosted again by the Tidewater Daffodil Society, whose show had entries totalling 2476 blooms. A procedural manual for the Board of Directors, begun earlier by Charles Anthony, was completed and distributed by President Erlandson. He also announced the establishment of a Memorial Fund to which members may contribute. The Executive Director will have discretion to accept non-cash or restricted use gifts which may be offered to this fund. In September Bill and Laura Lee Ticknor retired as Executive Directors and Leslie Anderson assumed their responsibilities. Among the recommendations made by Bill Ticknor was that the ADS compile and maintain a list of all local daffodil societies. In his final report he noted that in the 5½ years of his administration, during recession and the collapse of other plant societies, the ADS increased both its membership and its invested assets substantially.

To be continued.

LEARNING FROM OUR MISTAKES

If it's true that we learn best from our mistakes, and I suppose it is, then I hope that by relating the following incidents you can avoid the same mistakes I made.

The shows in which I customarily exhibit require complete color coding on all labels and entry tags. I'm used to it, and it presents no problems. Last spring, I visited a friend in an area where color coding was *not* required, and as friends usually do, I helped in preparation of labels for the show. I put only the cultivar name on the labels, since, as I said, the color code was not required. Entries were duly placed, and later we went back to see the show and found that our carefully selected and staged Quinn entry had received no award. Upon questioning, we learned that it was not judged because it did not meet schedule requirements. The schedule plainly stated that all blooms in collections must be identified by name and division number. I had failed to follow the first rule of exhibiting: **READ THE SCHEDULE!**

Judging at a show several days later, I raised the question: must division numbers be on the label? Opinions varied; one thought they were always required, a major exhibitor thought they weren't and hadn't done it. The decision was made that they weren't required.

On relating the two stories to another friend, the immediate response was, "Of course they're required. The *Handbook* says so." Chagrined, I checked the *Handbook*, and it does indeed say so:

CORRECTLY LABELED—Means that the cultivar or species is identified on the entry card in single and three stem exhibits and by a label on each cultivar or species in collections carrying the correct name and RHS division. The use of color code symbols is optional. The schedule must state whether or not color-coding is required. (p. 17)

Rule No. 2: READ THE HANDBOOK!

About my friend whose Quinn wasn't judged—yes, we're still friends, and I've even been invited back, but you can bet that next time I'll read the schedule and follow all the rules!

—MLG

THE BEST DAFFODILS AS OF 1954

The Washington Daffodil Society Yearbook for 1955 included an article by Carey E. Quinn, who was then Chairman of the WDS Symposium Committee, under the above title. The summary included daffodils for early, early midseason, midseason, late midseason, and late bloom periods. Each was rated (1) superlative in every sense; (2) excellent, near top; and (3) outstanding, one of the best. Space limitations preclude including the entire list, so we have chosen to list the cultivars which were given a 1 or 2 rating. The classification follows the system in use at that time.

- 1a: (1) Kingscourt, Milanion, Goldcourt; (2) Moonstruck, Golden Riot
1b: (1) Preamble; (2) Trousseau, Spitzbergen
1c: (1) Glenshesk, Cantatrice, Broughshane; (2) Petsamo, Hindustan, Alycidon, Vigil, Glenbush
2a self yellow: (1) St. Keeverne, Galway, Mulrany; (2) Castledermot, Leitrim
2a with red, pink, or orange: (1) Ceylon, Narvik; (2) Armada, Sun Chariot, Galcador, Firemaster, Aranjuez, Palestine, Fire Guard, Indian Summer, Reserve
2b with yellow: (1) Tudor Minstrel, Green Island; (2) Brunswick, Bizerta, Statue, Lunar Rainbow, Tryst, Satin Queen
2b with red, pink, or orange: (1) Arbar; (2) Signal Light, Fire Gleam, Daviot, King Cardinal, Roimond
2c: (1) Zero, Ave; (2) Parkmore, Shining Waters, Truth, Carnlough, Tornamona, Ludlow, Rostov, Killaloe, Gentility
3a: (1) Chungking; (2) Ballysillan, Therm, Dinkie
3b with yellow: (2) Angeline, Greenore, Fairy Tale, Misty Moon, Reprieve
3b with red, pink, or orange: (1) Limerick, Corncrake, Bravura; (2) Ballycastle, Masaka, Blarney, Clockface, Mahmoud, Tulyar
3c: (1) Chinese White; (2) Altyre, Dallas, Frigid
4: (2) Swansdown, Double Event, Yellow Cheerfulness, Cheerfulness, Falaise
5a: (2) Tresamble
5b: (2) Silver Chimes
6a: (2) Jenny, Charity May
7a: (2) Shah
7b: (2) Golden Perfection, Tittle-Tattle
8: (2) Orange Wonder
9: (2) Cantabile, Sea Green
True miniatures, not more than 8 inches in height: (1) Raindrop, April Tears; (2) N. Cyclataz, N. rupicola, Wee Bee, Angie, Xit, Tristesse, N. watieri, Flomay, Sun Disc
Intermediates, 8 to 14 inches in height: (1) Fairy Circle; (2) Thoughtful, Beryl, Lady Bee

There also followed an "Economy List" of Fine Up-to-Date Daffodils" whose average retail cost was below 60¢ per bulb and a list of "Best Decoratives."

To which flowers would you give a "1" rating today?



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After growing daffodils for thirteen years, we are pleased to announce our first offering of midwestern grown and acclimatized daffodils. Emphasis will be on both older and modern favorites that have proved themselves in our climate.

For the enthusiast, a few newer and fully acclimatized down under cultivars will be offered. Collections will be available and special group/club orders will be encouraged.

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Our catalog will not be released until after spring flowering, but we urge you to request one now so you will receive your free copy promptly in early May. If you desire our 1984 descriptive catalog, please write to the address below.

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LOUISE DE COLIGNY

In the September issue we asked if any of our readers could tell us anything about Louise de Coligny, the lady for whom a pink and white daffodil is named. From Victor Roozen, Hillegom, Holland, comes the following:

Louise de Coligny was the fourth and last wife of our famous Prince William of Orange, called William the Silent, the founder of the Orange dynasty. From all the preceding marriages there were children.

Louise was born a French princess on September 23, 1555, and died November 13, 1620.

Her first husband, Charles de Teligny, was killed together with her father, Gaspar de Coligny, in Paris in the so-called Night of Bartolomew, August 23-24, 1572.

Louise married William of Orange at Antwerp, April 12, 1583.

William was murdered at Delft, Holland, on July 10, 1584. The place where this happened and even the bulletgaps in the wall are still to be seen in the "Princenhof" in Delft.



DAFFODIL DADDY

JAYDEE ATKINS AGER, *Hawkinsville, Georgia*

We daffodil people have heard of "daffodil husbands," those wonderful and rare men who dutifully perform their wives' daffodil tasks. Robin Reade recently outlined a daffodil husband's plight, in humorous detail, as a delightful after dinner speaker at one of our ADS conventions.

Now comes another type of daffodil supporter—a Daffodil Daddy. Because I have always grown most of my daffodils at my Father's residence, he has been drawn into my affliction. His favorite flower is Tete-a-Tete and he has moved many spare Tete-a-Tete bulbs to the cemetery where my Mother is buried. After a courageous four year battle against cancer, my Mother died and Daddy was left to face life alone. He is a very self-sufficient person and has carried on in her absence admirably. The Tete-a-Tetes at my Mother's grave are Daddy's quiet tribute.

A good Daffodil Daddy must willingly and ably perform the following duties: digging, weeding, watering, heavy moving of sand and gravel, mulching, wind break planting, application and removal of weather protection devices during bloom season, moral support, reporting of any high quality blooms, keeping all animals out of daffodil bed, showing of daffodil bed to all interested persons, maintenance of all tools and sharpening of knife used for cutting blooms, etc., etc., etc.

My Daddy says all daffodils are blue ribbon winners and says he would make a poor judge. He accompanied me to the Nashville show in 1977. He was intrigued by the judging process and spent hours studying the entire show. When I asked him his opinion of everything, he replied, "Those ladies sure can talk!"

My Daddy loves to lift the bulbs and calls thick, bushy roots "whiskers." He becomes very nervous when we come to an expensive cultivar. After telling him the price tag, he places his four-tined digging fork at least an extra foot away from the designated spot, before he pierces the ground. As he lifts the clump he lets out a long sigh of relief. He has been known to "shish-ka-bob" bulbs on his digging folk. I can't complain—Daffodil Daddies are hard to come by. After a hard day's work, I can always depend on hearing the same reply. As I load up to leave and thank Daddy for his work, his response is always, "Poor help is better than no help."

I suppose Daddy is so fond of digging because of his lifelong work. He retired from the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and used to set telephone and telegraph



poles by hand. Those were the good old days before what my Daddy describes as "new policy" took over. His formal education consisted of the College of Hard Knocks and he further states that he holds a Ph.D. in post hole digging. He is a U.S. Marine veteran of the Pacific theatre in W.W. II. He has four daughters and seven grandchildren. He believes in cleaning your plate, wearing it out, using it up, hard work, doing it right, good manners, and digging precisely straight and uniformly deep daffodil planting trenches!

I have always been considered a "Daddy's girl" and with good reason. After three daughters, my parents just knew the fourth child would be their long awaited son. Jay D. Atkins, Jr. would be the name. Fate presented them with yet another girl and a name was put together to staisfy the namesake problem. I have often been referred to as my Daddy's "only boy." I grew up working outside with Daddy, fishing, camping, working on cars, etc. The housework was left to the older sisters and I was assigned to Daddy as his special elf. Therefore I cannot sew, but can change the oil and oil filter on an automobile. My daffodil hobby has perpetuated my special relationship with my Father.

My daffodil bed at my Daddy's is weed free. He crawls on his hands and knees and plucks any weed which dares to rear its ugly head. My Daddy has an intense hatred for weeds and his hobby is fighting weeds in his lush lawn and my daffodil bed. While Otis Etheredge and I were touring a featured daffodil garden at an ADS convention, we both commented on the quality of the flowers. Then I casually commented that there were lots of weeds in the beds. Otis became very paranoid, wrinkled up his brow and queried, "Well, I've got a weed problem, everybody does, (pause). . .don't you?" With my nose (according to Otis) stuck high in the air, I emphatically stated, "Heavens no, MY DADDY pulls mine out!" I'll never forget the look on Otis's face.

Although Otis will tell you I am a spoiled Southern belle, I am just lucky enough to have a Daffodil Daddy. To my Daddy, Jay D. Atkins of Redan, Georgia, a Tete-a-Tete thank you.

1954 SHOW WINNERS

Just how far have we come since 1954? In an attempt to find the answer, I checked the London show reports in the 1955 *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*. J.L. Richardson dominated the 1954 show scene, winning Gold Medals at both the early Competition and the Show.

At the early Competition, he won the principal class for twelve raised by the exhibitor with Early Mist, Himalaya, Arbar, Tudor King, Jaguar, Galway, Andes, Ceylon, Matapan, and three under number. One of those under number, 850, was Best Bloom in Show, and subsequently named Vulcan. Vulcan was still winning prizes in 1983, having won the White Ribbon in Memphis. D. & J.W. Blanchard were second showing Karamudli and seedlings under number.

At the Daffodil Show, held several weeks later, Richardson won the only Gold Medal, and here he also won the Engleheart Cup with Guy Wilson a close second. Included in Richardson's winning collection were Royal Charger, Cape Horn, Golden Rapture, Tudor Minstrel, Ringmaster, Tudor King, King's Ransom, Masai King, Salmon Trout, Arbar, and Air Marshal. In second place, Guy Wilson included Ave, Maraval, Bravura, Foxhunter, Preamble, Home Fires, and six under number. Wilson's No. 38/45, later named Easter Moon, was Best Bloom. Not to be outdone, it, too, was winning prizes in 1983, having been the Gold Ribbon winner in Indianapolis.

M.L.G.



TWIN FLOWERED BULBOCODIUMS

WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Tyner, North Carolina*

My records tell me that Roberta Watrous gave Laura Lee and me a six-inch pot filled with *N. bulbocodium* Filifolius on November 8, 1981. On November 19, 1981, the bulbs were lifted from the pot and put in the ground. In the spring of 1982 I noticed with interest that there was one twin-flowered stem—something I had never before seen in bulbocodiums.

This spring the clump bloomed prolifically and there were six twin flowered stems. They looked exactly like their neighbors and, really, looked quite natural. This may well be a one shot affair in a particularly good year, or perhaps the great Miniature Lady gave us some open pollinated seedlings that decided to improve on their parents.

I will be watching next year and perhaps I can trowel out the two-fers and plant them separately.



I especially like the combination of daffodils and red dwarf irises blooming together along the stepping stone path. Their seasons overlap.

—Mary Duvall, Minnesota



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Do you plan to exhibit? YES _____ NO _____

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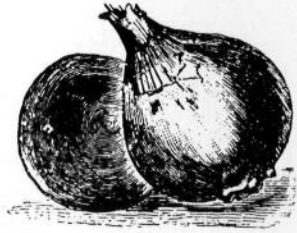
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A LONG ISLAND TEST GARDEN

CASE G. WESTERBEEK, *Kinston, North Carolina*

In 1972, I read in your *Daffodil Journal* a list of the daffodils that you people had judged to be worth having, so I conceived the idea to find a place where a daffodil library could be established for the benefit of the public and connoisseurs. It was impossible to adhere to your list literally, as I thought it better to have cultivars which were more readily available.

I found three locations in the eastern United States and planted 200 cultivars, six each, according to the divisions and sub-divisions you had listed. As you may gather it was work to pick, pack, ship, and plant. It took much time.

Of these three locations, the lot at Planting Fields Arboretum, Oysterbay, was the only one that was tended and the results are tabulated below. The Arboretum is in Oysterbay, Long Island, and was given to New York State by Henry Coe to be used as a living lab pertaining to plants. Mr. Coe had gathered trees from all over the world, and his love for them, as well as shrubs and flowers, is evidenced on the grounds as well as in the greenhouses. There is a synoptic garden of shrubs, and I am told it is the most successful one in the United States. This is underplanted with perhaps fifty cultivars of daffodils, some of which have been there for thirty years to my knowledge. There is Daisy Schaefer, which during the late '30s made its exit because of basal rot, and others only we old timers remember. It is beautiful and well cared for. Credit goes to Gordon Jones, curator for the last twenty-five years or more. Go and see for yourself.

The following report was compiled by the staff of Planting Fields, with the actual counting being done by volunteers of the Syossett, New York, Garden Club. A sincere thanks to these ladies—it is a job well done.

My intentions were to get this to you sooner, but did not. The report speaks for itself. The trend has continued, and in general the cultivars which did well are even in 1983 outstanding.

(The report follows the pre-color code classification system. Mr. Westerbeek says the other two plantings are at Morris County Arboretum, Morristown, New Jersey, and at Arnold Arboretum in Boston if anyone wants to look them up.—Ed.)

Except where noted, six bulbs of each planted fall, 1973. Test beds in sun.

	Number of blooms					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
DIVISION 1A - YELLOW TRUMPET						
Arctic Gold	12	20	34	35	36	34
Bawnboy	14	24	34	33	40	28
Biscayne	20	20	16	7	0	0
[Weak stems.] Died out.						
Dominator	7	9	12	3	5	11
Other 1As more vigorous.						
Dutch Master	9	16	24	34	16	21
Gold Medal	14	16	16	6	2	0
[Large blooms - short stems.] Died out.						
Golden Harvest	14	15	9	2	0	0
Died out.						
Golden Rapture	12	18	22	30	38	29
Grape Fruit	15	16	17	21	14	9
Weak stems.						

	Number of blooms					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Joseph McLeod (12) Died Out.	26	19	24	21	2	4
King Alfred Careful, there are several strains.	9	21	22	31	19	29
Kingscourt Basal rot. Died out.	17	9	4	0	0	0
Moonrise 3 bulbs not producing.	10	8	4	14	13	24
Rembrandt	13	22	40	35	20	23
Slieveboy Later than other 1As.	11	20	28	36	35	43
Ulster Prince	12	17	27	25	33	28
Unsurpassable Flowers long-lasting.	11	16	26	31	28	45
Wee Bee (min.) Foliage only in 1980.	7	10	9	18	11	18
DIVISION 1B - BICOLOR TRUMPET						
Bambi Wee Bee and Bambi seem to go to leaves.	5	8	20	21	2	4
Celebrity Died out 1980.	10	13	6	7	4	1
Foresight Died out.	11	16	9	2	1	0
Karamudli Stems weak. Died out.	12	13	6	7	4	0
Magnet (12 bulbs) Flops over [only 3 blooms 1980].	24	37	48	45	37	14
Queen of Bicolors	12	16	19	32	40	52
Trousseau	15	16	28	36	36	25
DIVISION 1C - WHITE TRUMPET						
Broughshane (12)	21	16??	45	59	81	90
Cantatrice Died out.	11	11	12	5	0	0
Empress of Ireland	12	20	36	48	34	33
Mount Hood	14	21	51	41	36	40
Mrs. Ernest H. Krelage	11	18	17	39	48	78
Rashee Died out.	10	3	1	0	0	0
Vigil	10	17	18	36	47	74
DIVISION 1D - REVERSE TRUMPET						
Lunar Sea	13	17	17	24	40	41
Spellbinder (12)	35	41	57	88	97	155
DIVISION 2A - LARGE CUP (yellow/yellow, orange, red)						
Air Marshal	13	15	27	31	25	32
Carbineer	11	17	38	41	43	41
Carlton	14	33	65	128	138	144
Ceylon	14	17	30	37	35	41
Court Martial	37	29	71	77	92	95
Fleurimont	18	28	46	70	89	139
Fortune	10	12	17	30	32	47
Galway	18	20	28	52	51	69

	Number of blooms					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Home Fires	15	13	17	22	14	38
Ninth Lancer	12	13	25	39	54	72
Ormeau	11	16	27	44	63	90
Red Goblet	13	28	36	45	58	58
Red Rascal	22	48	75	107	131	150
Rosanne	11	21	25	41	45	52
Rouge	15	23	6	5	1	0
Died out.						
Rustom Pasha	15	23	27	39	42	52
Scarlet Elegance	19	31	49	57	50	55
DIVISION 2A - LARGE CUP (yellow/yellow, orange, red)						
Sun Chariot (12)	44	38	60	87	120	90
Tinker	16	18	50	67	86	79
Vulcan	17	18	26	44	42	69
DIVISION 2B - LARGE CUP (white perianth, colored cup)						
Alicante	12	12	15	22	25	34
Belisana	11	16	27	44	69	86
Careysville	10	18	18	28	25	12
Chiffon	12	15	16	23	34	0
Gone.						
Daviot	17	21	28	33	0	0
Nothing left.						
Duke of Windsor	12	20	33	48	76	72
Easter Bonnet	12	6	11	10	12	15
Flower Record	21	21	27	60	46	70
Green Island	12	6	7	10	15	23
Kilworth	11	10	17	14	16	25
Lemon Cup	10	13	16	25	30	64
Heads hang down.						
Mrs. R.O. Backhouse	14	13	25	50	47	70
Passionale	15	21	43	41	12	64
Pink Rim	9	18	30	44	50	0
Gone.						
Polindra	13	10	5	0	0	0
Died out.						
Roseyards	11	16	27	38	40	26
Rosy Sunrise	12	15	22	25	16	8
Salmon Trout	17	24	34	47	38	24
Signal Light	10	12	15	14	53	0
Died out.						
Stadium	13	16	23	22	27	17
Died out 1980. An unknown double appeared 1977, multiplied, still there.						
Tudor Minstrel	11	13	25	36	31	29
DIVISION 2C - WHITE LARGE CUP						
Castle of Mey	11	17	28	37	53	57
Easter Moon	16	20	33	51	68	78
Ice Follies	16	28	49	75	78	91
Jules Verne	13	19	34	55	58	42
Woodvale	11	23	20	17	19	25

	Number of blooms					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
DIVISION 2D - REVERSE LARGE CUP						
Bethany	15	12	13	30	4	2
Died out in 1980.						
Binkie (12)	34	35	43	18	60	92
Daydream	16	23	38	37	6	0
Died out.						
DIVISION 3A - SMALL CUP (yellow perianth)						
Apricot Distinction	19	15	19	18	13	7
Ballysillan	11	12	23	28	22	31
Chungking	16	19	34	29	15	11
Edward Buxton	18	29	39	64	58	62
DIVISION 3B - SMALL CUP (white perianth)						
Barrett Browning (12)	29	40	67	59	78	40
Blarney	?	9	8	?	7	15
Bravura	12	12	13	19	19	34
Corofin	13	7	12	15	17	26
Enniskillen	11	12	28	34	48	60
Firetail	12	10	16	24	35	47
[A later blooming poeticus is mixed in with this].						
Frost & Flame	11	20	38	43	54	48
La Riante	17	30	49	63	42	24
Limerick	10	12	25	29	51	50
Non-fading intense red cup.						
Matapan	10	9	24	23	35	36
Mystic	11	7	14	5	2	14
Solar Star	13	24	28	20	2	0
Died out.						
Verger	9	13	25	42	69	75
Winifred van Graven	17	22	35	56	89	95
DIVISION 3C - SMALL CUP (white/white)						
Chinese White	10	16	24	35	65	80
Cushendall	1	5	6	17	?	?
Okay in 1980.						
Frigid	2	11	?	?	?	?
Okay in 1980. "In" 5/9/80						
Tobernavene	7	11	19	36	?	77
Verona	6	7	19	22	41	50
DIVISION 4 - DOUBLE						
Cheerfulness	14	9	10	18	?	12
[note: counted by stems of flowers]						
Inglescombe	12	17	31	34	50	45
Mary Copeland	15	28	33	36	33	35
× <i>odorus</i>	9	2	15	15	27	45
Rip van Winkle (min.)	3	1	0	0	4	?
still there: Foliage only.						
Swansdown	15	14	21	17	23	30
Texas	11	?	4	0	8	0
Buds blasted every year but 1978.						
White Lion	12	9	18	31	44	50
White Marvel	10	8	11	10	0	29
[count by stems]						
Yellow Cheerfulness (12)	30	27	18	15	?	40
[count by stems]						

	Number of blooms					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
DIVISION 5A - TRIANDRUS						
Horn of Plenty	14	2	?	3	0	0
Died out.						
Liberty Bells	11	8	3	1	1	9
[1 bloom only in 1980]						
Moonshine	13	17	20	21	16	52
Thalia	14	12	38	12	30	60
Tresamble	10	11	23	11	18	50
DIVISION 5B - TRIANDRUS						
April Tears (min.)	1	1	0	0	0	0
Died out early-on.						
Hawera (min.)	6	10	6	2	0	0
*Died out.						
Sidhe	15	17	25	23	10	0
Died out.						
DIVISION 6A - CYCLAMINEUS						
Charity May	19	20	35	80	68	94
Dove Wings	17	20	50	40	61	79
February Gold	17	17	31	24	50	73
Jack Snipe	12	16	29	46	75	60
Larkelly	15	16	35	40	48	60
March Sunshine	13	13	22	35	50	77
Peeping Tom	16	16	33	28	58	74
Tete-a-Tete (min.)	28	24	14	17	11	8
(count by stems in '78 and '79)						
DIVISION 6B - CYCLAMINEUS						
Beryl	14	?	30	48	55	60
DIVISION 7A - JONQUILLA						
Sweetness (12)	60	?	86	74	157	150
DIVISION 7B - JONQUILLA						
Baby Moon (min.)	?	?	?	38	?	80
Bobbysoxer (min.)	9	25	11	50	?	51
(1979 count by stems)						
Cherie	23	?	59	75	123	115
Orange Queen	9	8	11	16	20	25
(count by stems)						
Suzu	17	?	56	30	6	12
(count by stems)						
Tittle-Tattle	12	?	11	48	46	57
Trevithian	17	?	89	57	64	110
(count by stems)						
DIVISION 8 - TAZETTA						
Cragford	24	?	22	30	44	48
Geranium	18	?	52	60	100	70
(count by stems)						
Scarlet Gem	15	?	24	30	35	26
(count by stems)						
Silver Chimes	4	?	6	11	?	?
(count by stems)						

	Number of blooms					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
DIVISION 9 - POETICUS						
Actaea	10	?	38	45	74	73
Cantabile	9	?	25	40	59	75
Red Rim	9	?	16	21	33	35
DIVISION 10 - SPECIES, WILD FORMS, and WILD HYBRIDS						
Single Campernelle	11	?	14	46	12	?
(Count by stems or clusters)						
<i>bulbocodium</i> v. <i>conspicuous</i>	1	?	6	17	15	?
(min.) Foliage only in 1980.						
Canaliculatus (min.)	1	?	1	0	1	?
(count by stems)						

* There is a large bed at Planting Fields 10 years old and excellent.

SOURCES FOR MINIATURE BULBS

JOY MACKINNEY, *West Chester, Pennsylvania*

In her excellent "1983 Show Report," Loyce McKenzie writes, under the heading *Miniature Baker's Dozen*, "Finding sources for all you would like to have is another matter." Of the 116 cultivars on the Approved List of Miniatures I could find no source for 63 of them in ten '83 catalogs. The species fared better. Most all are available, but not all the subspecies.

Hopefully, the Havens will soon again be offering *Atom*, *Kibitzer*, *Small Talk*, *Tiny Tot*, and *Zip* which were withdrawn for increase. Also, their *Heidi 6 Y-Y* and *Hummingbird 6 Y-Y* have been accepted for the Approved List.

William Lemmers, The Netherlands, is now propagating a number of the more unusual miniatures and as they increase in sufficient quantities will be available from The Daffodil Mart.

James Wells, Red Bank, New Jersey, while not selling bulbs, is interested in exchanging bulbs with anyone who has something out of the ordinary to offer.

Some popular cultivars/species for which I could not find a source in '83 catalogs are: *Flyaway 6 Y-Y*, *Gambas 1 Y-Y*, *Halingy 8 W-Y*, *Lilliput 1 W-Y*, *Mustard Seed 2 Y-Y*, *Pango 8 W-Y*, *Petit Buerre 1 Y-Y*, *Pixie 7 Y-Y*, *Rikki 7 W-Y*, *Shrimp 5 Y-Y*, *Skelmersdale Gold 1 Y-Y*, *Stella Turk 6 Y-Y*, *Tosca 1 W-Y*, *calcicola 10 Y-Y* and *jonquilla henriquesii 10 Y-Y*. A few of these were exhibited in winning entries in 1983 shows. If you are fortunate enough to have any of these, treat them as you would any endangered species.

Although *Tete-A-Tete* only tied for twelfth place in the 1983 Gold, White, Lavender, and Watrous winners it is probably the easiest miniature to grow. It is available from most commercial growers, importers, garden centers, and hardware stores. It is inexpensive and by far the most favored miniature daffodil to force. Unfortunately, after the first blooming season many of the stems come with only one bloom.

The commercial bulb specialists and importers listed below offered the following miniatures in their 1983 catalogs.

SOURCE KEY

1. Broadleigh Gardens - Bishops Hull, Taunton, Somerset, England.
2. Carncairn Daffodils - Carncairn Lodge, Broughshene, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland
3. Daffodil Mart - Rt. 3, Box 208R, Gloucester, VA 23061
4. Jefferson-Brown - Maylite, Martley, Worcester, England
5. Grant Mitsch (Havens) - P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, OR 97032
6. Nancy Wilson - 571 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708
7. de Jager & Sons - 188 Asbury St., S. Hamilton, MA 01982
8. McClure & Zimmerman - 1422 W. Thorndale, Chicago, IL 60660
9. Charles Mueller - New Hope, PA 18938
10. Mary Mattison van Schaik - Cavendish, VT 05142

NAME	SOURCE	NAME	SOURCE
April Tears 5 Y-Y	3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10	Stafford 7 Y-O	3
Baby Moon 7 Y-Y	3, 6, 8, 9, 10	Sundial 7 Y-Y	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10
Baby Star 7 Y-Y	3, 6	Sun Disc 7 Y-Y	1, 3, 4, 5, 6
Bagatelle 1 Y-Y	3	Taffeta 12 W-W	6
Bebop 7 W-Y	1, 3, 5	Tarlatan 12 W-W	1
Bobbysoxer 7 Y-YYO	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10	Tete-A-Tete 6 Y-O	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Chit Chat 7 Y-Y	3, 5	Tweeny 2 W-Y	3
Clare 7 Y-Y	1, 2, 3	W.P. Milner 1 W-W	3, 7, 8, 9
Demure 7 W-Y	3	Wee Bee 1 Y-Y	3
Doublebois 5 W-W	1	Wren 4 Y-Y	3
Fairy Chimes 5 Y-Y	3	Xit 3 W-W	1, 3
Flomay 7 W-WPP	3	Yellow Xit 3 W-Y	3
Gipsy Queen 1 Y-WWY2	3		
Hawera 5 Y-Y	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10	DIVISION 10	
Heidi 6 Y-Y	5	<i>Asturiensis</i> Y-Y	3, 6, 8, 9, 10
Hors d'Oeuvre 8 Y-Y	1	<i>atlanticus</i> W-W	1
Hummingbird 6 Y-Y	5	<i>bulbocodium</i>	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Jessamy 12 W-W	6	(various) Y-Y	
Jumblie 6 Y-O	1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10	<i>Canaliculatus</i> W-Y	3, 5, 6, 8, 9
Kehelland 4 Y-Y	3	<i>cantabricus</i> W-W	1, 6
Kenellis 12 W-Y	3	(various)	
Kidling 7 Y-Y	3	<i>cyclamineus</i> Y-Y	3, 8, 9, 10
Little Beauty 1 W-Y	3, 6, 9	<i>Eystettensis</i> Y-Y	1
Little Gem 1 Y-Y	1, 3, 8, 9	<i>fernandesii</i> Y-Y	6
Mary Plumstead 5 Y-Y	1	<i>hedraeanthus</i> Y-Y	6
Minnow 8 W-Y	1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10	<i>jonquilla</i> (various) Y-Y	3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10
Mite 6 Y-Y	3	<i>j. Flore Pleno</i> Y-Y	3, 8
Nylon 12 W-W	1, 4	<i>juncifolius</i> Y-Y	9, 10
Paula Cottell 3 W-WWY1	3	<i>x macleayii</i> W-Y	3
Pease-blossom 7 Y-Y	1, 3	<i>minor</i> (various)	1, 8
Pencrebar 4 Y-Y	3, 8, 9, 10	<i>minor pulmilus</i>	1, 3, 8
Piccolo 1 Y-Y	3	Plenus Y-Y	
Picoblanco	1, 3	<i>rupicola</i> Y-Y	1, 3, 6, 9
Pixie's Sister 7 Y-Y	3, 5	<i>scaberulus</i> Y-Y	3, 6, 9, 10
Quince 6 Y-Y	3	<i>x tenuior</i> W-Y	3
Rockery White 1 W-W	3	<i>triandrus albus</i> W-W	3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Sea Gift 7 Y-Y	3	<i>triandrus concolor</i> Y-Y	6
Segovia 3 W-Y	1, 3	<i>triandrus pulchellus</i>	3
Sennocke 5 Y-Y	3	Y-W	
Small Talk 1 Y-Y	6	<i>watieri</i> W-W	1
Snipe 6 W-W	3	<i>willkommii</i> Y-Y	3
Soltar 6 Y-Y	1		

SHOW AND TELL

BETTY KRAHMER, *Wilmington, Delaware*
(from the Newsletter of the Northeast Region, June, 1983)

Daffodil growers come in many different shapes and sizes and with many different interests. However, there is one interest all growers have in common. That interest is to grow the horticulturally finest daffodils one can, given the growing environment with which we are faced.

Most of us read the articles in the *ADS Journal*, attend lectures, talk to other growers, and follow at least a portion of the advice proffered. Then, we hope. But when the blooms appear in the spring, how is one to know if the culture being followed has produced quality blooms? Most of us have an invaluable horticultural tool within fifty miles of us—a DAFFODIL SHOW!!

There is nothing like viewing your bloom next to another grower's bloom to bring a smile to your face or to draw you up short. Perhaps that bloom which looked so good in your kitchen simply does not measure up on the show table. If that is the case, then it is time to review the essential elements for raising quality daffodils. Is your soil adequate or does it need improving with compost, lime, or fertilizer? Should the drainage be improved with sand? Has shade and/or roots invaded that particular growing area? Do the bulbs of that cultivar need to be lifted and separated? Does the bloom show signs of disease with discolorations, etc.?

There is nothing like looking at a bloom of your own on the show table to force you to evaluate your horticultural habits. If you can find a bloom of the same cultivar, so much the better for your evaluation.

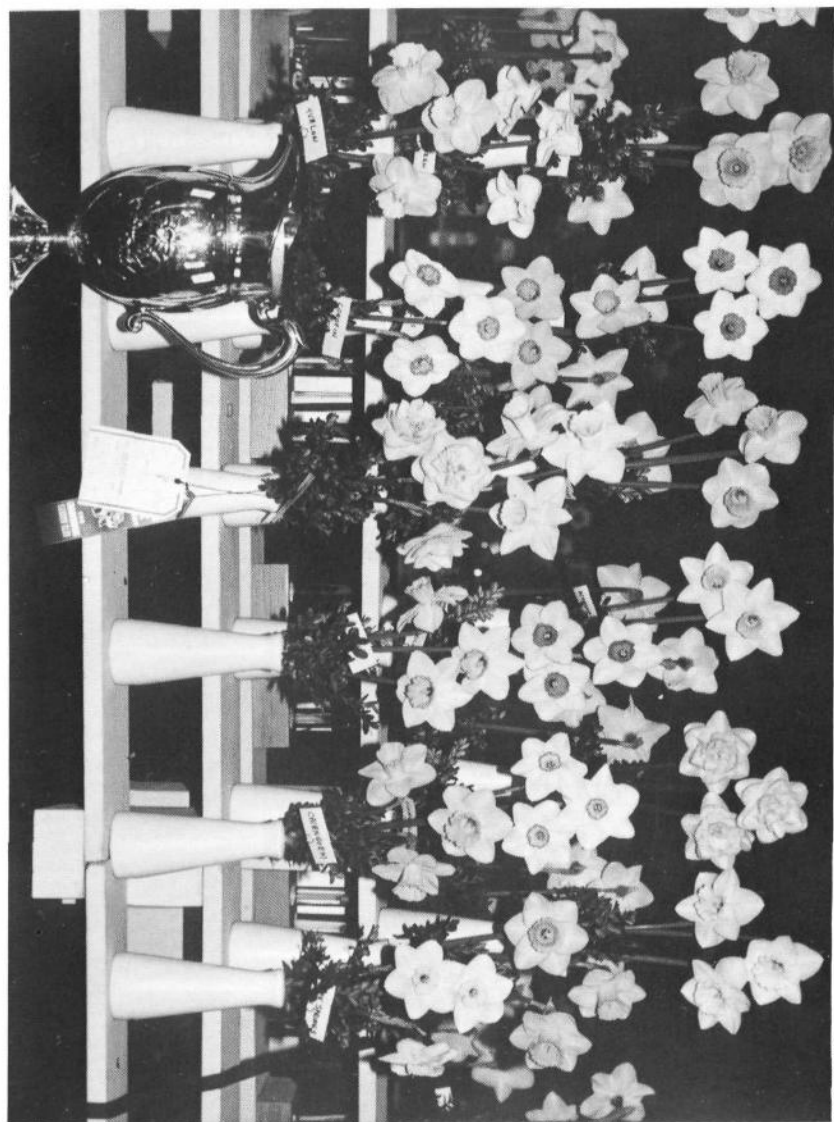
Each of us can come up with a real prize winner, now and again. But a real test of our culture is the ability to put together a prize winning collection. When I see a show such as the one at Chambersburg this year, with 838 blooms and only 329 exhibits (a mere 39%), I know that the growers entering that show are taking the opportunity to use a show to its fullest as a horticultural tool. But, when I see a show with nearly two-thirds as many exhibits as blooms, then I know that the exhibitors are not getting their 'effort-worth' out of the show.

As a new grower, one should start with the smaller collections. Most show schedules include a number of collections of five cultivars. These include collections of all of one division, the Red-White-and-Blue (American-bred daffodils), and the Maroon (reverse bicolors). Actually, such a collection may be easier to assemble than three of one cultivar and will show you much more. For instance, in assembling five cyclamineus cultivars, one may discover that the cyclamineus grown in one part of the garden are horticulturally better than those in another. If so, then perhaps all the cyclamineus should be moved to that area of the garden where they appear to do the best.

The larger collections tell even more about your growing habits. The Green (twelve standard cultivars and/or species of at least four divisions), the Quinn (twenty-four cultivars and/or species of at least five divisions), and the Throckmorton (fifteen cultivars and/or species from different classifications including color classification) classes offer a challenge to any grower. Nothing shows up a poorly cultivated daffodil faster than to see it in the center of a large collection. There are some cultivars which grow well under almost any conditions. But when you have succeeded in assembling a winning large collection, then you know that you are growing a large variety of daffodils, and growing them well.

If you are a member of a group which sponsors a show, urge them to offer all the collection classes for which your size show is eligible (see pages 40-42 of

Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils). If you are a grower, enter the shows nearest you, and enter the collections as well as the single bloom classes. The experience is guaranteed to prompt you to improve your horticulture. SHOW'S TELL!



GRIPSHOVER

The Bender Challenge Cup offered at the Chambersburg show for three each of eighteen standard daffodils was won in 1983 by Kathy Andersen. (For the sharp-eyed who notice one vase with two blooms—the third bloom of Woodvale was chosen Best in Show.)

BEGINNER'S CORNER

FRANCES ARMSTRONG, Covington, Virginia

This spring, officially sanctioned ADS Daffodil Shows begin March 1 in Tulsa and will end May 13 in Minneapolis, ten weeks of shows devoted to the daffodil. In addition to the ADS shows there are many smaller ones sponsored by garden clubs and other groups. Surely there is one somewhere close enough for you to exhibit your daffodils. Check the list of thirty shows in the December, 1983, *Journal* along with the additional ones listed in this issue and write at once for a schedule—or better still, for several. If you do not have a *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*, you might also order one from our executive director at the same time. The information contained within is invaluable.

Read your schedule carefully, especially the rules and information pertaining to horticultural entries. Then plan in which classes you might possibly have something to enter.

As show time approaches, inspect your garden daily noting your best blooms. Cut each one as it reaches its peak. The length of time from first opening to peak bloom will depend on the cultivar, your climate, and on the weather at the moment. It is a rather tricky thing. Many a bloom approaching perfection has been left out to mature only to be ruined by an unexpected storm or a sudden extreme temperature change.

As you cut each specimen, write its name on the lower part of the stem with a ball point pen. Place the stems in warm water for a few hours, then transfer to cold water and a cool moist place, preferably a dark one, or to a refrigerator (not a self-defrosting one) until the day before the show.

Now that you know what you have that is worthy of exhibition, decide definitely which classes you will enter, and pack the flowers in some sort of order that will enable you to find the ones you want as you need them. Perhaps a written list, especially for collections, would be helpful. As you sort and pack, inspect each specimen carefully for any overlooked imperfection—dirt, stains, or pollen drop—and groom them, if necessary.

Arrive at the show quite early so you will not be rushed. Most shows provide space to work, staging materials, containers, etc. If in doubt you might bring your own. It is helpful, if available, to obtain entry cards ahead of time and have them filled out. Double check to be sure each daffodil is in its proper class.

Whether you win ribbons or not, and we hope you will, you will find great joy in working with your beautiful daffodils while preparing them for exhibition. You will become well acquainted with each one, learning the slight variations in form and color among the various cultivars, discovering each one's good points as well as a few bad ones. Exhibiting your daffodils will open up a whole new world of pleasure for you.

In the meantime, if there is less than an inch of rain a week, be sure to water your bulbs until bloom is finished. After that too much moisture along with very hot weather may encourage basal rot.

Also, watch for bulb flies after bloom is completed. Destroy them in any way possible. They are the daffodil's worst pest.

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THE EARLY DAFFODIL MAKERS

E. JARMAN, *Billercay, Essex, England*

(reprinted from The Daffodil Society (Britain) *Journal*, February, 1979, and February, 1980)

Any history of the modern daffodil is necessarily a story, in the main, woven around the dreams and aspirations of a relatively few individuals. Some of these enthusiasts have devoted their energies either to developing the complete daffodil family or improving one particular division or sub-division. Some have registered, and are remembered for, hundreds of cultivars, whilst others are known for just one or two particular flowers which have had a great, and lasting, effect on those that have followed.

Controlled daffodil hybridization, as we know it today, owes much to the Rev. William Herbert (1778-1847). The son of the first Earl of Carnarvon, he attended Eton and Oxford, and in 1806 was elected as a Member of Parliament. Shortly afterwards, he decided his vocation was with the saints and not the sinners, and in 1814 entered the Church taking up a post at Spofforth, Yorkshire. He was promoted in 1840 when he became Dean of Manchester. In 1836 he had published a book on *Amaryllidaceae* which included a treatise on daffodils. At that time the leading botanists generally believed that the vast majority of daffodils then available were separate species. This was a view the Rev. Herbert did not share. He believed that the greater part of the then known 150 or so varieties were natural hybrids. To prove this he made crosses between trumpets, large cups, and *poeticus*, making his results public in 1843.

Edward Leeds (1802-1877) was born at Pendleton, Lancashire, and raised daffodils between 1835 and 1877 at Longford Bridge, Stretford, Near Manchester. Even though he had only so-called species to work with, his main aim was to improve the whites and pale colored forms. In his day he produced many fine things including Princess Mary, a 2 Y-YYO which gained a First Class Certificate for Exhibition in 1884. This cultivar was used extensively by those who followed (particularly Engleheart); and though it transmitted smoothness and symmetry to its descendants, it also passed on a weak constitution. Amongst those that had Princess Mary as a parent are Beacon (3 Y-YYO), Firebrand 3 W-R, Mozart 3 Y-YYR, and the still-prize-winning Dinkie 3 Y-YYR. Today Princess Mary's descendeants include such a wide range of cultivars as Avenger 2 W-R, Salome 2 W-PPY, Vulcan 2 Y-O, and Midas Touch 1 Y-Y. In 1874, when in poor health, he decided to sell his complete collection along with his notes for £100, leaving instructions in his will that if the bulbs had not been sold at the time of his death, they were all to be destroyed. No one person came forward to make the purchase, and it fell to Peter Barr to bring together a group of enthusiasts to purchase the bulbs. Although Edward Leeds did not die until 1877, no notes of his crosses were ever handed over; and it is thought that they were destroyed by his wife.

William Backhouse (1807-1869) raised daffodils from 1856 until his death, thirteen years later, at St. John's, Wolsingham, Co. Durham. He was by profession a banker, and his practice was to make his crosses before he left for his office each morning. Compared to Leeds, Backhouse's aims were for more refined and highly colored daffodils; and to achieve this he principally used the species *N. poeticus poetarum* and *majalis augustifolius*. During his relatively short hybridizing career, only two of his seedlings were named, Emperor 1 Y-Y and Empress 1 W-Y, reputedly both from the same seed pod. Empress as a seed parent was generally sterile, but when used as a pollen parent it can be found in the ancestry of such things as Newcastle 1 W-Y and Queenscourt 1 W-W. Emperor

was one of the parents of King Alfred and consequently is in the pedigrees of White Star and Camelot. One flower raised by Backhouse, and still available today when it is frequently used in rock garden plantings, is W.P. Milner, which was registered as long ago as 1884. Several years after his death, the Backhouse collection was purchased by Peter Barr.

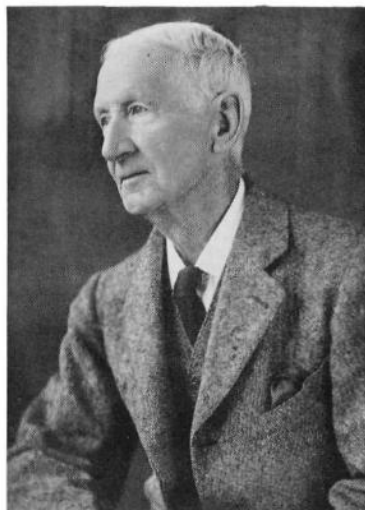
Peter Barr (1826-1909), the son of a Scottish mill owner, started work at the age of ten with a Glasgow seed merchant. Later he moved to London where, in 1861, he co-founded the horticultural firm of Barr and Sugden, which had its head office in Covent Garden and its nurseries at Garratt Land, Tooting. The daffodil fraternity will always owe a great debt of gratitude to Peter Barr for his efforts in saving first the collection of Edward Leeds and later William Backhouse's daffodils. It was he who in 1874 gathered together a small group of associates to pay the £100 Leeds wanted for his bulbs. The collection was split as follows:

5/10 to Peter Barr;

3/10 to Rev. John G. Nelson, Mr. W. Burnley-Hume, Mr. H.J. Adams, and Mr. G.J. Brackenbridge;

2/10 to a Dutch nurseryman, Peter Van Velsen of Overveen.

After the purchase, it was found that the number of bulbs involved totaled 24,223. It took Peter Barr many years to sort out the geese from the swans and to give the collection some sort of order. After the purchase of the William Backhouse collection, and with the help of J.G. Baker, then head of the Kew Herbarium, he classified every known species and hybrid of the daffodil family. They approached the R.H.S. with the suggestion that a conference to consider the proposed classification should be held. A conference met on April 1, 1884, and, with minor amendments, approved the classification. Amongst the names proposed for the various divisions were Barrii, Leedsii, Humei, Backhousei, Nelsonii, and Burbidgei. In 1883 he founded the firm of Barr and Sons in succession to Barr and Sugden; and in 1889 moved his nursery to Surbiton where his stocks were grown until 1911 when he again moved, this time dividing his stock between two nursery sites, one at Taplow, Bucks, the other at Penryn, Cornwall. In addition to his business interest, he travelled widely throughout Spain, Portugal, and Southern France in search for undiscovered daffodil species. Amongst those that he found



Left, Peter Barr; right, Rev. George Engleheart (both from the RHS *Daffodil Yearbook* 1933)

and introduced via his catalogue were *N. × johnstonii* Queen of Spain, *N. asturiensis*, and *N. triandrus albus*, better known as Angel's Tears. In 1900 he introduced a large white trumpet which had been named after him, and for which the asking price was £50 per bulb.

One person whose list of registered seedlings is very short was John Kendall (1828-1890), a solicitor by trade. If it were not for one flower, King Alfred, which he never saw, for it first flowered after his death, his name within the Daffodil World would have been completely forgotten. Raised from either *N. maximus* or *N. hispanicus* × the William Backhouse-raised Emperor, King Alfred was awarded a F.C.C. by the R.H.S. in 1899 and was first catalogued at six guineas in 1900. It was used extensively by breeders for the next thirty years and can be found in the background of Arctic Gold, Newcastle, White Star, and Canisp. The double Golden Ducat is another flower we have to thank, indirectly, John Kendall for, for that flower is a sport of King Alfred found in a Dutch grower's nursery stock.

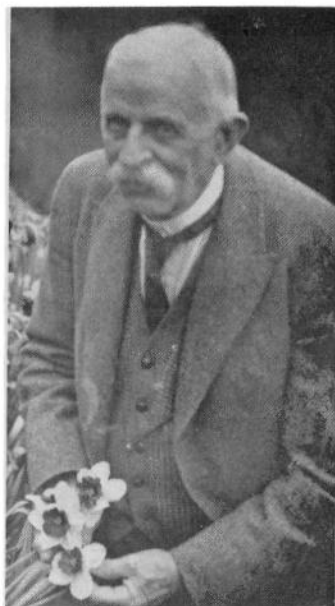
A hybridist who had a greater impact than anyone that had gone before was the Rev. George Herbert Engleheart (1851-1936). After having lived in a small house with no garden in Leicester, he moved in 1881 to Appleshaw, Andover, where his first attempt at hybridizing was to repeat some of those already made by Leeds and Backhouse in their earlier days, after which his aims were to improve generally on the existing hybrids. His earliest successes were Albatross 3 W-YYO, first shown in 1891, Seagull 3 W-Y, 1895, and Will Scarlett 2 W-R, 1898. This latter cultivar was a sensation in its day, for although it had a badly twisted, creamy colored perianth, it had the most vivid orange-red cup seen at that time. The first bulbs to be sold, privately, changed hands at over £30 each, and in 1913 when Engleheart, though an amateur, issued a list of bulbs for sale, Will Scarlett's price was given at thirteen guineas. Although used extensively by himself and other breeders, its offspring invariably had a badly twisted perianth, resulting in its early disappearance from all, bar Mrs. R.O. Backhouse, hybridists' breeding programs. In 1902 he moved to Dinton, Salisbury, and in the same year wrote to another daffodil breeder, A.M. Wilson, saying that he had about 200,000 seedlings in all stages, some at Appleshaw and some in his new garden. In the early 1920s they became victims of eelworm, and by 1925 he had destroyed or parted with practically all of his bulbs. In addition to the cultivars already mentioned, amongst the many others he raised are Magnificence 1 Y-Y (the entire stock of four bulbs being sold in 1915 to the Slieve Donard Nursery Company for £100); Beacon 3 Y-YYO (now to be found in the pedigrees of Charity May, Tudor Minstrel, Salmon Trout, and Avenger); Firebrand 3 W-R (Ceylon, Signal Light); Beersheba 1 W-W (Cantatrice); along with the very early flowering Forerunner 1 Y-Y and the Division 9 flowers Sea Green, Dactyl, and Red Rim.

Walter T. Ware (1855-1917), who was by trade a nurseryman and bulb grower who grew daffodils extensively for the flower market and had bulb farms in various parts of the country, commenced raising seedlings in 1900 at his home at Inglescombe, Near Bath, Somerset. He bought and raised bulbs as much for his own amusement as for the profit from flower sales, a consequence of which was that he spent large sums of money buying seedlings from other raisers, in particular buying a great number of stocks from the Rev. Engleheart. The one cultivar of his own raising for which he is best known today is Fortune 2 Y-O. Fortune first flowered in 1915 and this first bloom was exhibited in the twelve seedling class at the Midland Daffodil Show. It was shown at the same venue the following year, after which W.B. Cranfield wrote to its raiser asking if he was prepared to sell the stock. The reply gave the price as £500. The bulb(s) remained unsold. In 1917, fearing the spread of eelworm through his stock, Mr. Ware sent the Brodie of Brodie one bulb as a form of insurance against the complete loss of

the stock. Eelworm spread rapidly through Ware's plantings, resulting in the loss of the majority of his stocks, including a large collection of unnamed Engleheart seedlings. Between 1923 and 1947 Fortune gained a long list of awards both from the British and Dutch Narcissus Authorities, including a R.H.S. First Class Certificate for exhibition, garden decoration, and cutting in 1924. It was another flower which was widely used by hybridists, particularly The Brodie.

Robert Osborn Backhouse (1854-1940), son of William Backhouse, and his wife (1857-1921) moved to Sutton Court, Hereford, shortly after their marriage in 1888. It was Mrs. R.O. Backhouse who played the leading role in the earlier days when their aims were to deepen the color of the orange cups and to breed a red trumpet. They started their search by using several of William Backhouse's seedlings, at the same time making many crosses between *pseudonarcissus obvallaris* (Tenby Daffodil) and *N. poetarum*. These crosses produced flowers that had good color in their cups and from which Firelight 2 Y-YOR (1903) and Ladybird 2 Y-YOR (1913) were selections. Their later work produced the double Texas, Scarlet Leader 2 Y-R, Hades 2 W-R, and the first popular pink, Mrs. R.O. Backhouse. After his wife's death, Mr. Backhouse carried on the search for a red trumpet. As before, the aim was for corona color with little or no regard for the form of the perianth. As the years passed, the cups gained in length; and though he lived to the age of eighty-six, the credit for the first trumpet went to his son W.O. Backhouse (1886-1962) who shared the work and later carried on alone. Amongst the early 1 Y-Os (for they have orange, not true red, coronas) were Tidd Pratt (1953), Deseado (1956), and Brer Fox (1959).

After it had been demonstrated by Edward Leeds, William Backhouse, and Peter Barr that there was considerable fascination in raising hybrid daffodils, there was a marked jump in the number of raisers from the mid-1890s, three of whom made a very considerable impact on the daffodil as we know it today.



Mr. & Mrs. R.O. Backhouse (from the RHS *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook* 1946)

Percival Dacres Williams (1865-1935) was possibly the greatest daffodil hybridizer to date. His only serious rival for this honor is J.L. Richardson. P.D.W., as he was generally referred to, was a Cornish landowner of considerable wealth. His wealth, in part, consisted of some 20,000 plus acres of land on which were a number of tin mines.

He attended school at Harrow, later going on to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a degree in 1888. He first visited a R.H.S. Daffodil Show in 1895 and that same year made his first daffodil crosses. His interest grew quickly and he is recorded as having purchased bulbs from the Rev. Engleheart in 1897. His home throughout was at Lanarth in the parish of St. Keverne. He first exhibited daffodils at Midland Daffodil Society (later The Daffodil Society) shows in 1899. He remained a life long supporter of the Society and was elected its President in 1913. In 1908, the Midland Daffodil Society offered for competition, for the first time, the Bourne Trophy, which called for twelve seedling daffodils raised by the exhibitor. It was P.D.W. who took the trophy home. He again won in 1911 and 1915. At R.H.S. Shows he was also the first person to win The Engleheart Cup, again for twelve seedlings raised by the exhibitor, in 1914. He won this Cup again in 1916, 1924-27, and 1930, doing battle for first place over the last few years with Guy Wilson.

Without the need to make his living from daffodils, he was free to pursue his hobby as his fancy took him, without the need to worry whether or not a certain development of his would find favor in the general public's eyes. To this end he crossed flowers from every division covering as wide a field as anyone before or since. His prime concern was that his flowers should have a good upright poise with a strong stem, along with a well-shaped, firm bulb.



P.D. Williams (from the *RHS Daffodil Yearbook 1914*)

Eelworm caused heavy losses amongst his seedlings shortly after the turn of the century and it was under the supervision of J.K. Ramsbottom, in 1917, that some 2,000 of his cultivars were hot water treated and saved.

Though such a successful raiser, he kept no record of his crosses, in fact it seems doubtful that he would, with any certainty, have known the pollen parent of any of his seedlings, for it was his habit to place various blooms in his suit button holes when he set off pollinating his daffodils, then whenever he found a cultivar that he considered worthy of using as a seed parent, he would take one, or more, of the blooms from his suit and dab the pollen on the intended seed parent's stigma, even though that particular flower may have been pollinated on a previous occasion. His earliest R.H.S. awards for seedlings of his own raising were awarded in 1914 when Robespierre and Seville (both Division 2 flowers) gained Awards of Merit. His flowers won awards consistently over the years and it may be that there are still more awards to come, for his latest success was notched up as late as 1977, when his Division 8 flower, Cragford, gained a F.C.C. for "cultivation in pots, pans, or bowls." To date his originations have gained 149 R.H.S. awards of various kinds, including 25 F.C.C.s. His flowers have gained similar success in Holland, where they have won 77 awards including 13 F.C.C.s. His flowers have won awards in every division from 1 to 9 except Division 4. Amongst his best known seedlings are Beryl (Div. 6), Carlton (Div. 2), Content (Div. 1), Crocus (Div. 2), Greeting (Div. 2), Lanarth (Div. 7), Peeping Tom (Div. 6), Pepys (Div. 6), Polindra (Div. 2), Tresamble (Div. 5), Trevithian (Div. 7), and Trousseau (Div. 1). Lionel Richardson's catalogue for 1930 contained 36 P.D.W. raised flowers against 20 raised by J.L.R. himself. Even by 1940, P.D.W.'s creations numbered 29 against 24 (excluding new introductions) raised by J.L.R.

Today his all yellow Division 2 flower, Carlton, occupies, worldwide, more acreage in nurserymen's daffodil beds than any other single cultivar of daffodil. Flowers of his raising are in the pedigree of a high proportion of flowers that are being raised today, i.e. Niphetos 2 W-W is behind Newcastle and White Star. Silver Coin is in the ancestry of Broomhill, Misty Glen, and Cool Crystal; whilst Crocus 2 Y-Y was the seed parent of Goldcourt and the pollen parent of Kingscourt. Thus Crocus lies behind Olympic Gold 1 Y-Y, Golden Vale 1 Y-GYY, Midas Touch 1 Y-Y, Golden Joy 2 Y-Y, and Amber Castle 2 Y-WPP.

After his death in 1935, his son, Michael Percival Williams (1903-1963), commenced raising daffodils. An illness in his childhood left him sickly for the rest of his life and precluded him from taking as active a part in the daffodil world as he might have wished. His first success with one of his own seedling was with Farewell (Div. 2) which gained a R.H.S. Award of Merit (Exhibition) in 1948 and a F.C.C. in 1949. It gained similar awards for garden display in 1953 and 1954. He is also known today for Jack Snipe (Div. 6) and Baby Doll (Div. 6), but the one great flower that he is remembered for is St. Keverne which gained an A.M.(e) in 1950 and F.C.C.(e) in 1951, an F.C.C.(p) in 1976, and an F.C.C.(g) in 1978. It is without doubt one of the all time great daffodils and will undoubtedly be around for very many years to come.

The second raiser whose hybridizing career started at about the same time as P.D. Williams was Ian Brodie of Brodie (1868-1943). Educated at Eton and Cambridge, he joined the Scots Guard in 1890, returning to civilian life in 1893. In 1900 he joined the Lovat Scouts with whom he saw action in the Boer War. where he was wounded and awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He left the service again in 1902 only to rejoin the Lovat Scouts again at the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. After winning the Military Cross he was discharged on account of his ill health with the rank of Major.

His first attempt at daffodil hybridizing was about 1898. Shortly after that time

he purchased the best of the Rev. Engleheart's stocks, in particular a fine collection of all white trumpet and large cup cultivars. His method of hybridizing and the records he kept were extremely precise, and in that way the opposite of P.D. Williams. He grew his intended seed parents in a separate breeding bed, where every flower was de-anthered as it commenced to open, to avoid the risk of selfing or unwanted cross pollinations. The resultant seed was sown directly into the ground in meticulously spaced rows. All records of his crosses were kept in an equally precise manner. He was always prepared to allow anyone keenly interested in the daffodil to study his records and to answer their enquiries. As his home was in the north of Scotland, his flowers were usually too late for exhibition at the London shows and in consequence he himself was rarely seen in the R.H.S. Halls. He was, however, regularly visited each spring by a number of daffodil specialists amongst them being J.L. Richardson and Guy L. Wilson, both of whom were responsible for the introduction of the majority of his named seedlings.

His earliest success was *Morven 1 W-Y* which gained an R.H.S. Award of Merit in 1914. Eventually over 350 of his seedlings were named and registered, of which 57 gained R.H.S. Awards of Merit for exhibition, with two of them later being awarded a F.C.C.(e). Adding the R.H.S. and Dutch awards together, 73 of his originations won a total of 107 certificates of various kinds. Among the best known of his daffodils are *Cromarty* (Div. 1), *Dallas* (Div. 3), *Daviot* (Div. 2), *Golden Torch* (Div. 2), *Kilmorack* (Div. 2), *Market Merry* (Div. 3), and *Smyrna* (Div. 9). As with P.D. Williams, his seedlings were used by others in their pursuit of The Perfect Daffodil and it is doubtful if there are any daffodils (Division 1-3) being bred within the British Isles today that do not contain a seedling raised by either P.D.W. or The Brodie somewhere in their ancestry. Amongst The Brodie-raised cultivars that are in the parentage of some of today's better known flowers are *Askelon 1 W-W*, which is a great-grandparent of *Empress of Ireland*, therefore behind the likes of *White Star* and *White Empress*; *Seraglio 3 Y-YYO* is in the pedigree of *Cool*



Left, Ian Brodie (from the *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook 1948*); right, Alexander M. Wilson (from the *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook, 1951-2*)

Crystal, Citronita, Fair Prospect, and Pink Pageant; while Forfar 3 W-R is behind Avenger, Gay Challenger, and Rockall.

The third major force of those who pursued the chase for better daffodils and who started his pursuit at about the same time as P.D. Williams and The Brodie was Alexander M. Wilson (1868-1953). A generous man by nature, he did not seek publicity and stayed rather in the background of the period. When quite young he suffered a steeplechase accident which left him handicapped for the rest of his life.

After his marriage in 1894, he commenced farming at East Keal in Lincolnshire. After five years of unprofitability, he started growing daffodils for the cut flower trade, and in 1900 commenced raising daffodil seedlings. Along with daffodils he grew tulips and chrysanthemums for market. In 1901, after placing an advertisement in a gardening magazine for chrysanthemum plants, he received an order from P.D. Williams. This was the beginning of a close friendship which lasted until P.D.W.'s death in 1935. In 1908 he moved to Shovell, Somerset, primarily because he hoped the milder climate there would enable him to have flowers available to exhibit at the London and Birmingham Daffodil Shows. It was while at Shovell that his bulbs became infected with eelworm and stocks that were valued for Income Tax purposes at £12,000 were so decimated that two years later the value had been reduced to £200. In 1918 he again moved, this time to Presteigne, Radnorshire, where he set about building up a new daffodil collection to enable him to carry on his breeding activities and to grow bulbs for sale. Before he was smitten by eelworm at Shovell he staged trade stands at the major shows, but he ceased to show around 1915, the time of his major infestation of eelworm.

Among the best known daffodils raised by him are Carbineer (Div. 2), Jezebel (Div. 3), Ludlow (Div. 2), Milan (Div. 9), and Snipe (Div. 6). Carbineer was in its day a major breakthrough in red/yellow Division 2 flowers and it had only reached the two or three bulb stage of multiplication when the stock was purchased by J.L. Richardson. Today it is in the ancestry of many leading red/yellow Division 2 flowers including Achduart, Bunclody, Vulcan, Front Royal, Torridon, Loch Hope, and the yellow/orange Division 1 cultivar Glenfarclas.

During the time he lived at Presteigne, a small group of enthusiasts lived in the immediately surrounding area, one of them being Miss Evelyn. She is credited with having raised several flowers worthy of introduction by the specialist nurseryman, but the best known of these are Rustom Pasha and Marksman both 2Y-R and Diolite 2 Y-YYR, which whilst correctly being listed as having been raised by her, were grown from seeds given to her by A.M. Wilson. In 1930 Lionel Richardson, in pursuit of buying the best cultivars available for his breeding stock, purchased a half dozen single bulbs from her, including the three mentioned above. This purchase he later described as "the best day's work I've ever done," and it was with these three bulbs plus Carbineer that he created the intensity of color that he achieved in the red/yellows.

One further person who should be mentioned as having made a contribution to the advancement of the daffodil during this period is Dr. Nynian Yeo Lower (1872-1926). He, too, lived at Presteigne and commenced serious hybridizing in 1908 although he sowed open pollinated seed in 1906 and 1907. In 1908 he sowed some 1,800 seeds and after that time sowed 1,000 to 4,000 seeds a year. He had considerable success on the show bench with his seedlings, winning the Engleheart Cup in 1920, 1921, and 1923; additionally he won the Bourne Cup in 1921, 1922, 1924, and 1925. Today he is best remembered for two cultivars: Sincerity 1WY-Y and Royalist 1 Y-Y. It is probable that neither of these two are now commercially available, but they were popular for many years and were both still being listed by Guy Wilson when he died in 1961. Royalist is best now remembered as being the seed parent of Kingscourt.

ROBIN NOTES

OTIS ETHEREDGE, *Chairman, Round Robin Committee*

At the present time the Robins are traveling toward the impossible goal of running smoothly without mail losses, communication breakdowns, tardy letters, etc. However, as these peccadillos will occur, I hope the members will continue to give advice and comments that will keep us all on our toes.

In order to keep the Robins on schedule, let us try to observe some simple flight rules. Since the Robins have individual directors, members will please uphold that director's time requests and Robin goals. Also, to keep the Saluda post office from overwork, members are asked to send their "Robins-in-the-mail" postals to the director of that particular Robin. To remind us to send the Robin on time, let us put an *in* and *out* date at the end of each letter.

Example: *Received* *Sent*
 Nov. 11, 1983 Nov. 21, 1983

All the Robins (except the Men's) have made at least one round since April. The Poet Robin was the latest to be sent on its way. We have three ADS members who have expressed a strong interest in a Jonquil Robin. A couple more members added would make it a reality. Just let me know. And surely, there must be tazetta and cyclamineus aficionados out there who need to join together to form a Robin.

From the Southeast Robin comes the news that will be of no surprise to most of us. Last spring's weather was terrible. Frances Armstrong was especially vocal about blasted buds and broken scapes. In compensation for this there was a general agreement that color was as vivid as could be remembered.

Lucy Christian reports that she bloomed forty miniatures in her Westminster-Canterbury House garden plot. Next year she hopes to add a second bed. Her project will provide interest and beauty for herself and neighbors. This Robin hopes to start discussion of daffodils by division. As this progresses updates will be given to all via the "Robin Notes."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Paducah, Kentucky, September 24, 1983

(Abridged from the report of the Secretary)

Thirty-eight directors were present. Mr. Erlandson presided.

The minutes of the Williamsburg, Virginia, meeting were approved.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS—Mr. Ticknor thanked the Board for its support throughout the 5½ years that he and Mrs. Ticknor have served as Executive Directors. He was pleased to note that during that time, ADS has added 17% to its membership and increased its invested assets by 160%. He urged support for the new Executive Director. Mr. Frank moved that the Board formally express by resolution its appreciation and hope for future close association. Motion passed. President Erlandson added his thanks. He then introduced Miss Leslie Anderson, new Executive Director.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER—Mr. Knierim's report stated that the ADS is in sound financial condition.

REGIONAL REPORTS were received from seven of the nine regions.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

AWARDS—Mrs. Bourne reported she has updated procedures and sent copies along with needed forms for state and regional shows to the RVPs. She requested show chairmen to send her (NOT Mrs. Gripshover) their show dates. Two show schedules plus approved forms (from the RVP) should be submitted early for approval. Schedules should not be

printed without Mrs. Bourne's prior approval. She asked that show report forms be returned to her immediately after the show is held.

BREEDING AND SELECTION—Dr. Bender's report indicated that about forty members, domestic and foreign, had attended the Hybridizers' Breakfast in Williamsburg where seed germination was discussed. Consensus seemed to favor following nature as closely as practical, aiding and abetting wherever possible. Early planting in fertile soil with adequate moisture during the germination period, and protection by mulch seemed to be positive factors. Dr. Bender has dispersed 30,000 Phillips open pollinated seed to fifteen domestic and one English grower. Future breakfasts may deal with selection.

DATA BANK—Nothing has changed with the Data Bank! Dr. Throckmorton is awaiting information from the RHS. Repeated requests have brought no information on new registrations. Dr. Throckmorton plans another edition of *DTS&G* to become available in January, 1985.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL—Mrs. Gripshover's report noted that the budget item sent to Mrs. Link would allow four or five color photos in each issue. She noted that the ADS has again received the Award of Merit from the National Council of State Garden Clubs for the four issues of the *Journal* in 1982. She urged new individuals to contribute articles.

HEALTH AND CULTURE—Dr. Snazelle presented a preliminary report which dealt with his *in vitro* studies of alternative fungicides in the control of basal rot in narcissus.

JUDGES—Mrs. Barnes reported on the number of judges in each region. She also has a list of student judges who have completed all the schools but have not submitted applications to her. She will contact the RVPs.

MEMBERSHIP—Mrs. Armstrong reported that as of August 14 we had 1704 members, 52 of these new since Williamsburg. We have 171 out-of-the-country members from 17 countries.

MINIATURES—Mrs. Macneale stated that her committee is addressing the problem of cultivars on the Approved List which may now be extinct. After searching for a year, those with no proof of existence will be dropped from the List. Added to the List this year are Heidi 6 Y-Y, Hummingbird 6 Y-Y. Mrs. Macneale moved acceptance of the following addition to the wording of paragraph 3, page 35 in the *Handbook*: "To become an accredited judge one must. . .and grow no fewer than 100 cultivars, from at least 8 divisions including some miniatures." Motion seconded by Mrs. Barnes, and carried.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Mrs. Shryoc reported that all entries received for the slide contest have been of superior quality. Winners will be announced at the convention in Portland. She acknowledged the receipt of many fine slides from several growers. So far 36 sets of slides have been booked from April 1983, to April 1984. She has assembled a new set for Texas growers where many cultivars must be grown as annuals. This set features cultivars which repeat and multiply. She is now putting together a set on popular daffodils with their parents.

PUBLIC RELATIONS—Mrs. Howard defined the scope of public relations and expressed hope that each member would consider himself a member of her committee. She will be sending information on writing press releases to all show chairmen.

REGISTRATION—Mrs. Anderson's report stated that eight hybridizers had submitted 48 registrations of new daffodils or name changes.

MRS. J. ABEL SMITH

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Descriptive list free on application

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION—Dr. Koopowitz's report stated that the call for grant proposals was published in the AABGA Newsletter. Four inquiries were received but only one proposal. That proposal dealt with the effect of foliage removal at different times post-flowering on subsequent season's performance. Funding was recommended. Since grants are written tailored to the funds available, Dr. Koopowitz requested that in the future, a set amount from the interest of the Research and Education fund be set aside for research grants. Unexpended funds could be returned to the fund and reinvested.

ROUND ROBINS—The report received from Mr. Etheredge stated that four robins have been reconstituted or newly formed and that a fifth was in the process. Robins are: Hybridizers', Men's, Miniature, Poeticus, and Southeast General. Interest has been expressed in a tazetta and jonquil robin. Some robins may be lost. Mrs. Bourne suggested that any member who belongs to another robin, send the last copy to Mr. Etheredge.

SCHOOLS—Mrs. Liggett reported that two schools and three refreshers have been held this year. A number of make-ups were given. Two refreshers are scheduled for this fall.

SHOW REPORTER—Mr. Erlandson expressed the opinion of the Board when he stated that the *Journal* article is one fantastic report from Mrs. McKenzie.

TEST GARDENS—Mrs. Pardue reported that four new gardens have been added to the Test Garden Chairman's list of ADS gardens. The three display and one test garden are as follows:

University of North Carolina Arboretum Display Garden at Chapel Hill; Mrs. W.L. Wiley, ADS contact

Strawberry Banke at Portsmouth, NH; Diane Mrak, ADS contact

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY, display; Mrs. Macneale, ADS contact

Bulbs donated by alumnae, Mrs. Macneale, Mrs. Perry, and Mrs. Andersen.

Medina Joint Vocational School, Medina, Ohio; test garden; Ray Scholz, ADS contact.

She reported that four beds were dug at the Central Ohio Daffodil Society Test Garden (about 280 cultivars). These had been dug three years previously and replanted immediately. Records of increase, health, and vigor indicate that such a procedure is not to be recommended for the Ohio area. Bulbs were smaller and there was much evidence of basal rot. She recommended summer storage in an air conditioned basement with a dehumidifier. This test garden received a top award at the NSCGC at their 1983 convention for an outstanding educational project by a plant society. Report forms are to be returned February 1. The chairman visited five gardens in Maryland, Ohio, and Virginia this spring and found all in excellent health. She finds that the main problems in public gardens are labelling and planting in systematic layouts. Without proper labelling, nearly all educational value is lost.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1983 CONVENTION—Mr. King moved that of the total amount of \$3,033.19 profit from the 1983 convention, \$1,000 be allocated for tissue culture studies at the College of William and Mary. Seconded by Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr. Ms. Howe suggested that the proposal should go through the Research and Education Committee first. After much discussion, it was moved to table the motion until after the budget was adopted. Seconded and carried.

1984 CONVENTION—Ms. Howe reviewed plans for the convention to be held April 6, 7, and 8 in Portland, Oregon. The show and first Board meeting will be held on Thursday. No judges refresher is planned. The second Board Meeting will be Saturday afternoon.

1985 CONVENTION—Mrs. Mackinney said that the convention will be held April 25, 26, and 27 at the Wilmington Hilton. The show will be on Thursday with entries received after 3:00 P.M. on Wednesday. A refresher course will be offered.

SPRINGWORLD '84—Since the Third World Daffodil Convention is to be held in New Zealand in the fall of 1984, Mr. Erlandson asked about a fall board meeting for 1984. Should we eliminate it, have it earlier, have it later, have it in Los Angeles prior to departure for New Zealand? Ms. Howe offered to make arrangements in L.A. Mrs. Link suggested that activities be confined to a business meeting.

NEW BUSINESS

1983 BUDGET—Mrs. Link moved approval of \$250 for continuation of Dr. Snazelle's work on basal rot for 1983. Approved. It was suggested that \$1000 of the Williamsburg profits be allocated to Dr. Mathes, William and Mary, for 1983. Mr. King preferred to have the \$1000 appear as a grant in the 1984 budget. Ms. Howe would like it to go through the Research and Education Committee. Mrs. Raymond Moore felt that Williamsburg should have some say in how the money they were turning over should be spent. Mr. King's earlier motion (1983 Convention) was taken from the table and submitted to vote. Motion carried.

1984 BUDGET—Mrs. Link proposed the following budget for 1984:

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY BUDGET - 1984

Estimated Income for 1984

Dues	\$15,000.00
*New Life Members	1,800.00
Income from Cash Reserve	4,535.00
Sales From Executive Office	3,000.00
Income from Photography	400.00
Advertising in Journal	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$25,535.00
*Restricted Income - Only interest from new Life Members and from the Larus Fund may be spent.	1,800.00
	<hr/>
Total unrestricted income	\$23,735.00

Estimated Expenditures for 1984

Officers		
President's expenses		200.00
Secretary's expenses		175.00
Regional Vice-Presidents' expenses		1,855.00
Printing and Mailing the Journal		13,860.00
Research and Education		1,175.00
Other Committees		1,085.00
Executive Director	\$3,600.00	
Clerical Help	2,200.00	
Social Security	435.00	
Telephone	50.00	
Postage	1,000.00	
Printing and Supplies	700.00	
		<hr/>
		7,985.00
	Total estimated Expenses	26,335.00
	Total estimated Income	23,735.00
		<hr/>
	Deficit to be taken from reserve	(\$2,600.00)

Mrs. Link moved adoption of the proposed budget. Mr. King seconded. Motion carried. MOTIONS OF PAST ADS BOARDS—President Erlandson asked for volunteers to review past minutes and pull out all motions which are important. Leslie Anderson volunteered to look into the matter.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS—Mr. Erlandson said that a motion was made several years ago for all nominations to be submitted to the President one month ahead of time. For the past two years, he has asked that all nominations be submitted to him by January 1. He asked approval to adopt this earlier deadline to allow for careful study by the committee. It was moved, seconded, and approved that the January 1 deadline be adopted. He further suggested that the non-voting President of the Honors Committee ask the voting members to consider nominees who were not previously selected, for three years, unless the person who submitted the nomination wishes to withdraw the name. It was moved, seconded, and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEE CHANGES—Mrs. Link recommended putting the Judges and Schools Committees together. Mrs. Barnes, who has asked to be relieved of her chairmanship next year, moved Judges and Schools Committees be combined in 1984. Seconded and carried.

EXHIBITORS IN ADS SHOWS—Mr. Erlandson reviewed the history of exhibitors in ADS shows. In early days all were essentially garden club members. During the years, motions have been put forth to limit exhibitors to amateurs both at the local and national levels. Opinions have been divided. Mrs. Link moved that local societies have the option of determining exhibitors in their shows. After discussion the motion was withdrawn. The Board did not wish to deal with the question of exhibitors at National Shows or Local Shows.

The meeting was adjourned.

Engleheart Cup Winner—1971, 1973, 1975 through 1983

JOHN LEA

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The Finest Exhibition and Modern Hybrids

Send for descriptive price list, sent out in March, 1984

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JUDGING DOUBLE DAFFODILS

H.G. CROSS, *Geilston Bay, Tasmania*

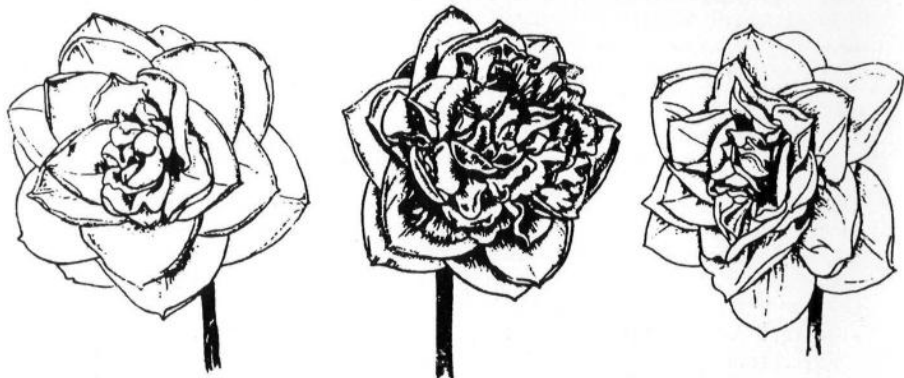
(being an essay whose alternative title is "Fools Rush In, etc., etc.")

(from the Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter, July, 1983)

Some twenty years ago I made my first attempt at judging the Seedling and Open classes at a daffodil show. All the competitors involved were so kind as to speak to me afterwards and since. But, although I think I was able to do justice to most of the entries, I had found myself floundering a bit when it came to judging the doubles. A determination not to be found so wanting again led to a growing interest in, and appreciation of, them.

Fortunately for me I was at that time living only a few miles away from the late Ken Heazlewood. Ken had a particular interest in doubles and had quite a good collection of other people's doubles as well as having been successful in breeding his own. I still grow his *Glowing Red* and a bunch of these will attract exclamations of delight—coupled of course with assertions that whatever they are they can't possibly be daffodils because they look nothing like *King Alfred*.

The hours spent with Ken were richly rewarding. We began in the most sensible way possible—a brief discussion followed by my first attempts at breeding



Cross seedlings, left to right: 109-6, 4 W-WR; 121-2, 4 Y-Y; Home Vale, 4 Y-YR.

doubles so that no more seasons would be wasted. We looked at doubles; we talked of their merits and their deficiencies; we looked at the results of pollen from single flowers on to doubles; we looked at the results of double pollen on single flowers; we looked at the results of double pollen on double flowers. And in the fullness of time my own seedling beds were adorned with doubles of which a few were worthwhile; some were good for cut flowers, and a whole lot were not worth keeping. In other words, the results of breeding doubles are the same as breeding in any other division and the breeder is left with the problem of sorting them out and that means you have to judge them.

But, say many people, I don't know how to judge them! Rubbish! The basic answer is simple. You use the same criteria as you do for all other divisions with just minor amendments that common sense dictates. Let me quote from "Suggestions for New Exhibitors" published by the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Daffodils in the U.S. shows are judged for the following qualities (points in scoring indicated): Condition (20), Form (20), Substance and Texture (15), Color (15), Stem (10), Pose (10), and Size (10). In selecting flowers for the show keep in mind these qualities and mentally judge each bloom, cutting only those you think good enough to score high. Under *condition*, only absolute freshness, absence of nicks or tears, and cleanliness are important. *Form* should be typical for its classification; cups should be round and in pleasing proportion to the perianth; perianth segments (petals) should be broad and flat in most cases, symmetrically arranged. *Substance* should be heavy and *texture* smooth and crisp. *Color* should be clear, bright, and without fading or streaking. *Stem* should be straight and in pleasing proportion to the size of the bloom. *Pose* should be typical for the division, with neck neither too long nor too short. *Size* should be typical of the variety as grown under favorable conditions, neither abnormally large nor meager.

Now let us consider each of these criteria in turn and apply them to our doubles:

1 Condition—exactly as for any other division but it is not always given the weight (20% of the total) that it should receive. Unfortunately we still see 'First' being awarded to old-age pensioners that have been in and out of the fridge so often that they look as they must feel—overdue for burial. Any flower that does not look well at the end of a two-day show can not possibly have been in good condition at the beginning of that show.

2 Form—please read again what the A.D.S. says (deleting the reference to the cup which can not apply in this division) because this is where so many find it difficult to judge doubles and this section also carries 20% of the total mark. It is in this section that what I call a semi-double (i.e. the flower with a normal six petal perianth and a cup full of petaloids) comes a cropper. Have a look at a good bloom of Acropolis or Gay Song and see the row after row of symmetrically arranged broad petals and you will see the form a double should take—and possibly wonder why Gay Challenger receives so much adulation. Some doubles lose points because their centers are confused instead of symmetrical but this is not as important as the layers of broad outer petals.

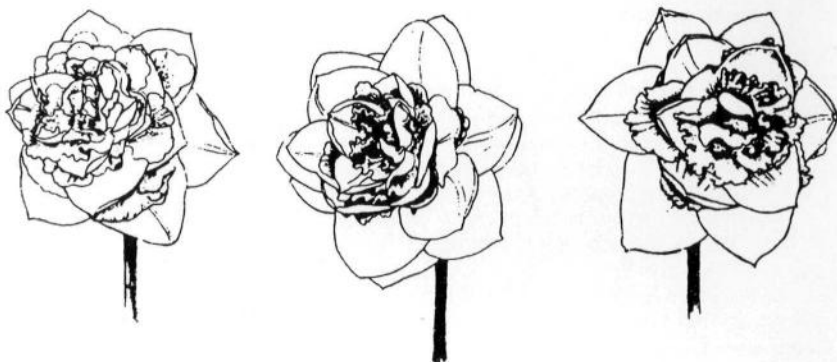
3 Substance and Texture—these should be judged for doubles in the same way as they are for other divisions. However, there is a problem if the judge allows his (or her) eye to be distracted by the multiplicity of petals. Substance and texture lie in the petal and not in the volume or number of petals.

4 Color—this too follows the same usage as for other divisions. Doubles, just as any other flowers, should lose points for lack of clarity in color as well as for lack of brightness. Some of them look not quite clean—rather like the washing in the T.V. ads of that woman next door who has yet to discover all the alleged virtues of the product being advertised. Others are clean but drab—they lack that bit of desired sparkle about them (Gay Challenger again?).

5 Stem (10%) and Pose (10%)—these present problems for the doubles because the heavy head takes a lot of holding up; especially if the poor things have been shaking up and down for hundreds of kilometers in the back of a car en route to a show. But the rules still apply—the stem must hold up the flower and the flower should not hang its head in shame. While a shorter neck is to be preferred to a longer one, an excessively short neck may cause the flower to snap off more easily especially if the flower faces down and somebody tries to lift it. And sometimes in the search for show bench winners we forget that our flowers, if they are to serve a useful purpose, must stand normal weather and handling conditions.

6 Size—a good big'un beats a good little'un but not a better little'un. Hence the scale of points allots only 10% to size although it is one of the most easily observed differences.

All in all, judging is not easy but before you use that as a cowardly excuse to dodge the whole issue you should remember that it's not jolly well impossible either! So have a go; you've nothing to lose but your sanity—and really, don't you sometimes think that your friends doubt that anyway?



Left to right: Alinga 4 W-WY, Kumbra 4 W-WO, Amora 4 W-WP.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE YELLOW FORMS OF *N. bulbocodium*

JAMES S. WELLS, *Redbank, New Jersey*

Two years ago some of my early comments about the chaotic situation in *N. bulbocodium* and its many forms were published in the *Journal*. Since then I have gathered from numerous sources a fairly good collection and I believe I now have a somewhat better understanding of what has happened and why. Let me say first that I am not a botanist, and am simply an observer who is trying to make some sense between what has been written and recorded elsewhere, and what I see before me growing in my pans.

The basic problem arises, I am certain, from the continued supply of these bulbs from wild collections made by the local people in both Spain and Portugal. If you try to buy bulbs of any of the *bulbocodiums* they will in almost every case be collected material, and I suspect, obtained in the first place from one or possibly two collectors in the countries where they grow wild. While I am sure that the collectors try to obtain bulbs true to type, it is ridiculous to expect that these people, digging on the mountainside, will be willing and able to collect with a clear understanding of just what it is that they are supposed to be digging. A splendid example of this is the so called *N. bulbocodium Tenuifolius* which is freely offered by many retailers in this country and abroad. I have obtained a number of stocks of this bulb from sources in this country, in England, and in Holland. Invariably I have obtained the same bulbs, which are white in appearance—rather like small onions—and which produce a stiff, upright, tuft of short leaves, usually not more than three inches long, and a moderate amount of small bright yellow flowers, usually with a rather long corona. The flowers are sometimes shorter than the leaves. Now if you look in the literature this bulb exactly corresponds to *N. bulbocodium nivalis*, and this is what I believe it is. But what of *Tenuifolius*? This has in my opinion become confused with *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, which it closely resembles. Gray says this in his book. I have received from a supplier in this country one lot of bulbs which were sent as *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, but which I believe to be *Tenuifolius*, although if I am correct the differences between the two are not great. *N. bulbocodium Tenuifolius* which I have is somewhat shorter than *conspicuus*—leaves about six to seven inches, flower stems five to six inches each with a bright yellow flower, which has a rather wide cup-shaped corona. The foliage, while starting upright, tends to eventually become semi-prostrate, but not to the extreme degree of *N. bulbocodium obesus*, which is completely prostrate. This tallied closely with the description given by Gray. *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* is quite similar to *Tenuifolius* but is rather taller in growth—leaves eight to ten inches and flower stems seven to eight inches with a slightly larger bright yellow flower. The foliage, however, is completely upright until well after flowering is finished, and then as the bulbs reach maturity, some may flop over. The bulbs are rather larger than most others, dark brown, and somewhat elongated in shape. Flowering is usually heavier and more uniform than in many others. I have received a really fine form of this bulb from Wim Lemmers which is a beauty. It has all the clear and upright characteristics of *conspicuus*, but the edge of the large cup-shaped corona is deeply frilled. It is a beauty. Now to my list of types, with brief comments on each. They are arranged alphabetically. *N. bulbocodium citrinus*. Three lots purchased from suppliers were not true. All were some indeterminate form of *conspicuus*. Bulbs were eventually obtained from the Savill Gardens from their meadow and were, of course, true. Flowers moderate in size. Another stock obtained from John Blanchard was labelled as collected Landes, France. This I believe to be the variety illustrated in the RHS yearbooks as the variety Bayonne. It is a fine strong grower. The flowers are a pale yellow, but not quite so pale as the Savill group. These are the only two lots which I believe to be true.

N. bulbocodium conspicuus. We have already discussed. From many bulbs obtained from many sources, I finally selected a group which appear to be uniform and as described. It is a very good bulb. The form from Wim Lemmers with the frilled corona is a distinct asset, and will be very popular when it is available. It should be a good garden bulb.

N. bulbocodium Filifolius. This is a simply delightful bulb for pan culture. I have not tried it in the garden, but because of its size I believe it is best in pans. As the name



N. b. obesus, best form.

suggests the foliage is profuse and fine. It is a little shorter, leaves six inches, flower stems four to five inches, and each flower is round wide open bright yellow cup. Grows very easily, flowers profusely, and is a splendid bulb. I finally obtained this, true, from John Blanchard, and then was able to discard a number of imposters which I had bought.

N. bulbocodium nivalis. See earlier remarks about *Tenuifolius*. This is small, short, stiffly upright and very early blooming. I often have a bloom open by the end of December in a cold house. Plenty available but it is all called *Tenuifolius*.

N. bulbocodium obesus. I have two forms of this, one with dark green leaves and one with paler green leaves. The

dark-green-leaved one is the best. Leaves are rather thick and fleshy, and once mature are almost entirely prostrate on the ground. Flowers come from the center of the leaf tuft on three to four inch stems and have such an inflated corona that they are indeed obese. Color is bright yellow.

N. bulbocodium Serotinus. This is reputed to be the largest form of *bulbocodium*, but then some forms of *citrinus* are also so called. This appears to be a fairly vigorous form, very similar to *conspicuus*, but once it is established may well be larger. Bright yellow with stems eight to nine inches high. I obtained my bulbs from Hancock in Australia and they really have not settled down yet.

N. bulbocodium Tenuifolius. I really know of no source where this can be obtained. I managed to sort out one pan of what I believe to be *Tenuifolius* from about six pans of assorted bulbs mostly bought as *conspicuus*. However, I see little value in bothering with this, although it appears in the literature in many places. At best, it is an inferior form of *conspicuus*.

This complete the list of types which I have in the yellow group. In looking at the many stocks of bulbs which I have obtained, and watching them grow, there is one clear factor, and that is the wide difference which can exist between different stocks of exactly the same plant. I am not now talking about differences in form, but difference in performance. This can presumably arise from the manner in which each stock was grown, and whether it is disease free. I had a first class example of this last year with the cultivar *Sennocke*. I obtained three bulbs of this cultivar from a well known source in England and at the same time Wim Lemmers from Holland sent me three bulbs of his own growing. They were potted separately. The bulbs from England began to grow, then started a decline from which they never recovered. They had to be discarded. Lemmer's bulbs on the other hand, growing side by side and in the same soil, prospered, flowered, and increased. The difference had to be in the health of the stocks as received, based upon the method of production. I would therefore suggest that if you have obtained a bulb which has not prospered try another source. You can be pleasantly surprised.

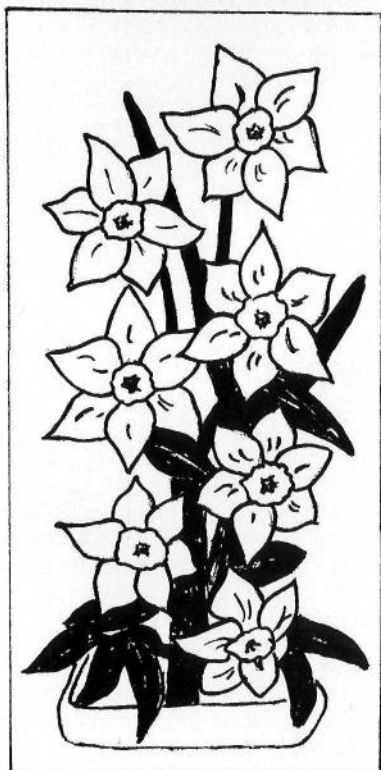
I said I had finished, but I have just thought of one more. Nancy Wilson sent me one bulb last year of *N. bulbocodium nivalis* form collected in Braganza. It is a real gem. Small, smaller than the other *nivalis* with the most charming round wide open cup of the brightest yellow. I still have only the one bulb, but when I get a pan full it will be a sight.

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