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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JAN. 15, 1969.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

<i>Individual Annual</i>	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is "Narcissus Minor. Least Daffodil," plate 6 in Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 1786.

Word has been received of the death on Oct. 28 of Betty Throckmorton, wife of our President, in an automobile accident. The Throckmortons' car was struck by an out-of-control car coming from the opposite direction. Dr. Throckmorton was injured, but not seriously. ADS members who have met Mrs. Throckmorton will remember her with affection and admiration; our heartfelt sympathy goes to Dr. Throckmorton and his family.

DAFFODIL PRINTS

By MARGARET ROOF, *Paducah, Kentucky*

Daffodil enthusiasts are generally collectors. They collect not only as many daffodils as they can afford, but other items to add to their enjoyment of this beautiful flower. My interest in daffodils goes back to my childhood, when my father, a seedsman among other things, started planting surplus bulbs on our place. Many a day I picked 5,000 blooms and sold them for special projects.

My first daffodil prints were purchased about 30 years ago in a shop on Royal St. in New Orleans. Within a few years, the collection had grown to more than 20, acquired in places as far distant as Quebec and Boston and as close to home as Louisville. Most of the prints date from 1786 to 1825 and are from Curtis's Botanical Magazine.

This remarkable periodical was started in 1786 and is still being published, making it "the oldest current scientific periodical of its kind with coloured illustrations in the world." In its pages the history of gardening fashion and plant collecting and introduction can be traced. The earliest introductions were from Europe and South Africa, then from America, and in this century Chinese and Tibetan species were included.

William Curtis (1746-1799), the founder of the Magazine, from childhood showed a passion for plants and insects. Apprenticed to an apothecary, first in his home town of Alton, Hampshire, and later in London, he attracted the attention of prominent naturalists of the day, and in 1772 he was appointed "Demonstrator of Plants and Praefectus Horti" at the Chelsea Physic Garden in London. He started publishing a series of large colored plates under the title *Flora Londinensis*, but this was a financial failure and was discontinued. Instead the much

smaller magazine (with pages 5½" x 9") was launched in February 1787. (Some early plates are dated 1786). Each part contained three hand-colored plates with accompanying text, and was sold for one shilling. Parts were published monthly and circulation reached the high level of 3,000.

When old flower prints are sold today, usually the only identification is that printed on the plate. Only rarely are the pages of text kept with the plates when the books are torn apart. Considerable library or detective work may be necessary to identify the source of the plates and the names and other information that appeared with them. In Curtis's *Botanical Magazine* the name of the plant does not appear on the plate, but heads the text page facing it. Sometimes the text runs to two or more pages, but often it is one page only.

Our earliest Curtis print is numbered 6 in the upper right-hand corner. At the foot of the page is the caption "Publish'd as the Act directs by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh 1786." The plant, the small yellow trumpet we now call *Narcissus minor* var. *pumilus*, is shown complete from roots and bulb to bloom, all only a little less than life size. The bloom is turned slightly away from the spectator, showing the typical lobed and flared trumpet. It is a charming portrait, and the plate is my favorite. The modern magic of Xerox has made available to me the text page opposite, which gives Latin and English name, botanical descriptions, and citations from Linnaeus, Bauhin, and Parkinson, followed by information in English on the origin of the plant and its suitability to English gardens. ". . . Though its blossoms are not so large as those of the other species, yet when the roots are planted in a cluster, they make a very pretty show, and have this advantage, that they flower somewhat earlier than any of the others. Like the common Daffodil it propagates very fast by the roots, and will thrive in almost any soil or situation. Though a native of Spain, it is seldom injured by the severity of our climate."

We have three plates from 1787, although the date appears only on No. 15. This is "Narcissus Jonquilla. Common Jonquil." Bulbs and roots, with stem and leaves cut, a single leaf, and a bloom scape with three florets are arranged as space allows; the blooms are somewhat larger than *N. jonquilla* as we usually see it.

No. 48 is "Narcissus Triandrus. Reflexed Daffodil," also larger than life. The color is pale cream. According to the text "This species is found wild on the Pyrenean mountains; was an inhabitant of our gardens in the time of Parkinson . . . to which, however, it has been a stranger for many years: it has lately been re-introduced, but is as yet very scarce. Our figure was taken from a specimen which flowered in

Mr. Lee's Nursery at Hammersmith." The practice of identifying the source of the specimens from which a drawing was made is one of the indications of the accuracy of this publication, and one that has been followed in many cases up to the present.

No. 51 is a large yellow trumpet, "Narcissus Major. Great Daffodil." From volume 3 (1789) we have plates 78 and 88. The text for 78, which is "Narcissus Odorus. Sweet-Scented, or Great Jonquil," includes the statement: "We shall be thought, perhaps, too partial to this tribe of plants, this being the fifth species now figured; but it should be remembered, that as the spring does not afford that variety of flowers which the summer does, we are more limited in our choice; the flowers of this delightful season have also greater claim to our notice, they present themselves with double charms." Plate 88 is a sturdy yellow "Narcissus Bulbocodium. Hoop-Petticoat Narcissus." Once again the complete plant is shown: bloom scape, four leaves, bulb, and roots. The species is said to have become scarce in the nurseries around London, although known to grow abundantly in some gardens in Hampshire.

Plate No. 121 (1790) is "Narcissus Incomparabilis. Peerless Daffodil." The text comments: "This species of Narcissus, though well described and figured by the old Botanists, especially Parkinson, has been overlooked by Linnaeus." Two double forms, Butter and Egg Narcissus and Orange Phoenix, are described.

From volume 6 (1792) are No. 193 and 197, a small poeticus and *N. biflorus*, both very lifelike. These plates are signed "Sanford del et sculp."

Another of my special favorites is No. 379, "Narcissus Tenuior, Slender Narcissus." Here the bloom stem has been laid beside the leaves, bulb, and roots from which the stem was cut. In the text, Curtis states that he first saw this narcissus in May 1794, and that he has never observed it to have more than one flower. This plate is dated 1797 and is not signed.

There is a gap of nearly 10 years between the preceding and our next three prints, all from 1806. In the interim William Curtis had died; John Sims had become editor, and T. Curtis publisher. No. 924 is "Narcissus Moschatus (a). White Long-Flowered Daffodil." This large white trumpet has very twisted perianth segments at right angles to the narrow cylindrical trumpet, and the neck forms a right angle with the stem. This was indexed in 1956 as *N. tortuosus*. No. 946, "Narcissus Orientalis (g). Many-Flowered Narcissus of the Levant," is a handsome bicolor tazetta with a single leaf curving down and across the page in contrast to the strong straight stem. No. 947, "Narcissus Papyraceus (a). Italian or Paper-White Narcissus," depicts a fine



No. 1026, "Narcissus Orientalis (d). Yellow Garden Narcissus." 1807.

cluster of 11 florets in various stages. All of these plates are signed "Syd. Edwards del." and "F. Sansom Sculp," as are most of those that follow.

No. 1026, "Narcissus Orientalis (d). Yellow Garden Narcissus," dated 1807, is a very luxuriant yellow tazetta with 14 florets. The cup is deeper in color than the perianth. In No. 1187 (1809) *N. bicolor* is shown in side view, with a single leaf (wider than life?) curving at one side. It is interesting to notice the variety of ways a bloom stem and leaf can be arranged to fit the limited space of a 5¼ x 9 inch page.

No. 1188 is "Narcissus Italicus. Pale-Flowered Narcissus." This bicolor tazetta has longer, more pointed perianth segments than any of the others. Still another tazetta is No. 1298 (1810). This one has paler cups than No. 946 and the florets are slightly smaller. It is called "Narcissus orientalis (a). Pale-Cupped White Garden Narcissus." No. 1299, "Narcissus bifrons (B). Jonquil-Scented Narcissus," is now considered to be a form of *N. intermedius*, a tazetta-jonquilla hybrid. This one has four bright yellow florets more than an inch in diameter. No. 1300, "Narcissus moschatus (d). Smaller White Spanish Daffodil," is more graceful in pose than No. 924; the trumpet flares gently and is deeply lobed; the perianth segments are wavy rather than twisted. It is a flower of much charm.

Last in our collection is No. 2588, "Narcissus Macleaii. Macleay's Narcissus," dated 1825. This artist is J. Curtis, the engraver Weddell. Another of my favorites, this is a very small 2b with cylindrical cup. Four leaves are posed with the bloom stalk, and the bulb and roots are in a lower corner.

All these prints were colored by hand, supposedly from color patterns supplied by the artists, but we have duplicate copies of some of the plates which vary considerably in the coloring. The paper varies also, and some are yellowing rapidly while others remain white.

These 20 prints hang on the stair-wall of our hall, where they give year-round pleasure.

ST. NARCISSUS

From The Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

Ancient Greek mythology includes the story of the handsome youth Narcissus who fell in love with his own image which he saw reflected in a forest stream. In the Eastern Orthodox Church, Oct. 31 is remembered as the feast day of St. Narcissus, who was quite another person. He is mentioned in the Bible in Romans 16:11 as the head of a Christian household. According to Greek tradition, he was one of those who became followers of St. Andrew the Apostle in Greece. His relics along with others were moved to Constantinople.

— Carlyle Adams

INTRODUCING . . .



Walter and Margaret Thompson, Birmingham, Ala., Second Vice President and Membership Chairman, respectively.

The Thompsons were charter members of the ADS and the first couple to become life members. They grow approximately 800 varieties and do some hybridizing. Walter was ADS Test Garden Chairman before his election to the office of Second Vice President. Margaret has served as Membership Chairman for several years and was previously Regional Vice President, Southern Region. She is an accredited judge and instructor in daffodil schools.

The Thompsons are also interested in photography, hemerocallis, and gardening in general. They are members of the American Hemerocallis Society and are Honor and Award judges. Margaret has been a Regional Vice President. She is a Master and Life Judge for the National Council of State Garden Clubs and a Past President of The Garden Club of Alabama. Walter is a member of the American Horticultural Society.

For many years they had their own business, engineering and sales for high-voltage electrical equipment.

Missing from the above picture is "Mr. Sugar," the Thompsons' Chihuahua, who frequently accompanies them to ADS board meetings and conventions.

VIRUS DISEASES OF NARCISSUS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Arlington, Virginia*

There has been much confusion on the subject of virus diseases of daffodils, and for that matter on many other plants as well. In fact, at the time when I was a university student studying plant pathology, a virus disease was defined as a condition caused by "an infectious entity." We knew that the infectious thing, whatever it was, could pass through a filter that would retain all bacteria. We also knew that in a number of instances virus diseases could be transmitted by inoculating healthy plants with juice from diseased plants. It was likewise known that certain viruses could be spread by insects, who were thus called the vectors of the disease. However, at that time no one could definitely prove that he had seen the thing that was able to cause a plant to show symptoms of infection by a virus.

Virus diseases were of course no recent discovery by man. Certain of his diseases as well as those of other animals were said to be caused by viruses. There was no question that those diseases were contagious even though no organism such as a bacterium or a protozoan was to be found in infected victims. Classic examples of such virus diseases in man are many, but smallpox, measles, and poliomyelitis are well known to all.

Then came the electron microscope, produced in various forms by several different workers in Europe and the United States. In 1940, the first commercial electron microscope was announced, and by 1945, its use in the world's laboratories was firmly established. In 15 years it reached a degree of perfection comparable, in many respects, with that attained in the light microscope after nearly 300 years of development.

With the coming of the electron microscope, scientists were able for the first time to see the particles in the cells of living things that, when present, caused the condition known as a virus disease, whether it was influenza, polio, or daffodil mosaic.

In the earlier years of research on the daffodil virus diseases, there was of course much confusion in identification of the viruses. This was caused by varying symptoms resulting from different reactions by different daffodils to the same virus, or by the presence of two or more viruses in the same plant. Gradually, however, these points of confusion are being eliminated as new methods and improved techniques are developed.

One of the principal means of detecting and identifying viruses is by the use of indicator or test plants. One of the most important of these test plants is tobacco (certain named varieties are known to be better

indicators than are others). Through many years of experimentation, it has been found that a certain virus, when inoculated into a certain tobacco, will produce the same symptom each time. That same virus, however, may or may not cause any evident infection in another test plant such as the globe amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*, a pretty little purple-flowered annual. As would be expected, there are viruses that will cause symptoms in *G. globosa* but not in tobacco. And so it is for a long and growing list of plants used to detect and identify virus diseases.

The science of serology is new and increasingly important for detecting the presence of and identifying viruses. It involves the reaction of a carefully prepared test fluid with extract from the organism suspected of being virus-infected. The procedure is complicated and will not be explained here.

Finally, we have today's electron microscopes, powerful enough to give us tremendously magnified pictures of the virus particles themselves.

Professor Dr. E. van Slogteren and other virologists working at the Bulb Research Laboratory in Lisse in the Netherlands before and during World War II, gave us important information on the several virus diseases infecting the genus *Narcissus*. After the war, English workers at the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute at Littlehampton in Sussex added to our knowledge of these diseases. Between 1962 and 1965, A. A. Brunt and other English plant pathologists isolated seven viruses from narcissus crops in that country. Five of them were: cucumber mosaic virus, tobacco rattle virus, arabis mosaic virus, tomato black ring virus, and strawberry ringspot virus. All are well-known causes of disease in other plants. The same is not true, however, of the other two narcissus viruses they found, yellow-stripe virus and narcissus mosaic virus. Those two have not yet been found in other plants, and attempts to inoculate them into other plants have been unsuccessful.

The separation and naming of these two narcissus viruses has in the past been difficult. Van Slogteren and Ouboter in 1941 showed that there were distinct differences between narcissus mosaic virus and narcissus yellow-stripe virus. Various writers before that time had used "narcissus mosaic virus" for both the diseases. The confusion can be avoided if the term narcissus yellow-stripe virus is reserved for that aphid-transmitted disease appearing early in the growth of the plant which causes distinct yellow-stripe symptoms. A second symptom is a grayish cast on parts of the leaf surface. It is associated with a slight roughness of the leaf epidermis which can be felt when the leaves are pulled between the fingers. In contrast, narcissus mosaic virus does not cause a roughness of the leaf surface and it does not cause yellow striping. Its symptoms are seldom striking. Evidence of infection de-

velops in most cases only during or after flowering. Those symptoms are usually a faint yellow mottling of the lower leaf parts. This is of course in distinct contrast with narcissus yellow-stripe which is usually seen most easily soon after the leaves show above ground in the early spring.

Some of the older narcissus cultivars are now believed to be completely infected with narcissus mosaic. The virus is a stable one and is highly infectious, at least in some plants. It seems quite possible that this disease can be spread by the cutting knife. Its incubation period in narcissus is quite prolonged, as was shown by a test made in England. Five-year-old seedlings were inoculated with the purified virus. No symptoms developed during the following 8 months, but about 17 months from the time of inoculation all developed inconspicuous mosaic symptoms at the bases of the leaves. The virus was then recovered from those inoculated plants.

This long incubation period appears to explain why virus infections appear in daffodils recently purchased from conscientious growers who rogue carefully. Virus inoculum is very likely spread during flower cutting. Symptoms of the disease following such an inoculation will not appear in that same growing season, and the grower will sell his bulbs in good faith. The following year, in the buyer's garden mosaic virus symptoms may develop, or it may be even the second season before they are seen. In other words, we are not dealing with a simple problem. Perhaps the daffodil fancier will want to make sure that he himself is not spreading virus diseases in his own planting by his flower cutting methods.

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THE PUYALLUP DAFFODIL FESTIVAL

By EARL J. OTIS, *Information Specialist*

Washington State University, Extension Service, Puyallup, Wash.

Washington's Puget Sound Country welcomes spring each year with the Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival, and those that have seen it can rarely keep from drawing comparisons with the January 1 Tournament of Roses in Pasadena.

Four cities — Tacoma, Puyallup, Sumner, and Orting — join in presenting this event, which is the earliest of the floral festivals in America. Headed for its 36th year, the 1969 festival will have as its theme: Down Memory Lane.

Dates of the show are April 5 through 13, the main event being the Grand Floral Street Parade on April 12 that winds through the streets of Tacoma, Puyallup, and Sumner.

The Daffodil Festival began as an idea of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Orton, of Sumner. She was founder-president of the Sumner Garden Club and had traditionally invited friends to view the many varieties of golden daffodils blooming at their prime. Civic leaders from nearby Tacoma and Seattle, and the general public as well, found it an inspiring habit each spring.

The first "bulb banquet" was sponsored in 1927 by the Sumner Chamber of Commerce, 4 years after a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture had visited the valley and recognized that its soil and mild winter climate were ideal for bulb growing.

This was also the first year that participation by the Chambers of Commerce in Puyallup and Tacoma was enlisted, and the custom of selecting a "queen" was initiated. Senior girls from all high schools in the area are eligible. The queen is chosen shortly before the festival, is generally crowned by the State's Governor, and then reigns during the entire year with visits to special events in and out of the immediate community.

The flowers, however, are the real focal point of the festival, and here it is the "king" and not the "queen" who reigns. This "king," of course, is King Alfred, cornerstone of the valley's multimillion dollar bulb-growing industry. It is one of more than 300 members of the Narcissus family that are either hybrid-born natives of the Puyallup Valley or are carefully chosen migrants to the valley's commercial fields. Washington produces 80 percent of the Nation's daffodils and 20 percent of its bulb iris. More than 40 percent of the state's 2,000-acres of bulbs is centered in the Puyallup Valley area.



This float in the 1968 parade is the Florists Transworld Delivery Association sweepstakes winner for floral excellence. The City of Tacoma float, designed and built by Tacoma firemen, depicts King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table. The float is seen here in downtown Tacoma.

Photographs courtesy of Daffodil Festival Office, Tacoma

Today even science gets in on the act. At Washington State University's Western Washington Research & Extension Center, Puyallup, efforts continue throughout the year to help perfect bulbs that stand the rigors of trade competition throughout the world. Not only has this endeavor been fruitful but the work of the scientists has, in many ways led to lovelier daffodils and brighter festivals.

Each spring more than 30 million blooms blanket the landscape and set the stage for the festival. Green hills and snow-covered Mt. Rainier make a magnificent backdrop for the entire affair.

The peaceful, pastoral scene gives way to brightly clad bands and floats completely covered with real flowers when the big parade day arrives. The three-city street parade called last year for 162 riders and drivers for 29 floats; 989 marchers in 39 drill teams; 1,220 musicians in 21 bands, 156 riders in 10 mounted units; 1,500 Shriners in bands, drill teams, float and mounted units; 145 dignitaries and 125 workers just to help organize and form the parade and to check spacing, timing, etc. The total of volunteers was 4,300 last year. Most of the floats use only daffodils, and as many as 1,500,000 are utilized by float builders. Growers furnish them at a nominal cost.

On top of this, on the day following the street parade, part of Puget Sound splashes to the Marine Regatta. Another 1,200 persons involved with 160 decorated power boats and 25 sailboats turn this event into one of the most unusual flower parades in the world.

The first parade was neither lavish nor grand. It consisted of a few daffodil-bedecked busses, automobiles, a few floats, flower-laden bicycles, and several marching units. The entire budget was about \$500.

Today, with an annual budget of some \$25,000, the Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival has taken its rightful place alongside the finest floral festivals in America.

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THE LEGACY FROM W. O. BACKHOUSE

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, M.D., *Des Moines, Iowa*

Under the misty light of that cloudy-bright Oregon sky, the great trumpet seemed to glow. There stood Br'er Fox, unashamed of either perianth or stature, with an abruptly flanged orange-red trumpet fresh from the anvil—the color seemed almost to fluoresce. This daffodil, growing near the house at Grant Mitsch's "Daffodil Haven," was something pretty special. This was the first red-trumpet daffodil in commerce, bred by the late W. O. Backhouse. I had really expected a somewhat sickly tangerine. Br'er Fox was an unexpected delight and surely the first of a new category under Division 1a.

And yet this spectacular flower was not the real legacy of W. O. Backhouse to daffodil fanciers. The real legacy is the means by which this flower was obtained—planned and determined line breeding. W. O. Backhouse was a practicing plant geneticist who brought his new and different tools to daffodil breeding. He also brought love of daffodils which seems almost inherited. His grandfather bred Emperor, Empress, and Weardale Perfection. His mother bred Fawn, Lord Kitchener and Mrs. R. O. Backhouse. His father bred Flaming Torch and set the stage for a red-trumpet daffodil by leaving a great deal of breeding stock.

Through the kindness of Mrs. W. O. Backhouse and the helpfulness of Matthew Zandbergen, I have had in my possession the two garden journals of Mrs. R. O. Backhouse and Mr. W. O. Backhouse's notebook on breeding which covers the period 1932 to 1962. This latter contains most of his "legacy."

Interspersed throughout his records of daffodil crosses made both in England and in Argentina, are fascinating and unexpected little comments. In the spring of 1934, he wrote: "Remember, a drop of water on any stigma of any species whatsoever will kill the pollen that happens to be on it unless it has grown out of danger. Hence, the 'crossing while the sun shines' idea. Daffodil pollen germinates irregularly over seventy hours or more, according to the temperature and the secretions of the stigma." I think that here is the kind of practical information a daffodil breeder can use.

Another little gem: "In general, there is a great deal more fertility about than there was 30 years ago. And too, there was the brush. The idea being to imitate a bee; this is a poor means of crossing artificially. A brush wastes pollen, and never leaves the stigma *plastered* with pollen." Here are two hard, clear facts:

1. The fertility of daffodils had increased from 1900 to 1930—probably in large part because many of the prized flowers of the

earlier period were triploids, and fertile tetraploids have since taken over the field.

2. *Plastering* the stigma with pollen is the simple act of hybridizing. No camel's hair brush will accomplish this. I daub with a plump anther held in a surgical forcep; I watched Grant Mitsch use the anther-tweezer method. And I watched Ken Dorwin coat the stigma by means of a pollen be-smearred fingertip.

The heart of W. O. Backhouse's legacy lies in this simple little statement: "Keep records. Only by knowing what has gone into a cross can one have faith to use what looks like rubbish for future crosses." The new quality for which the breeder is striving is, in all probability, hidden in the trash of hopeless seedlings. Only by crossing these oddments can the second generation spread a bouquet of loveliness for the breeder.

This past spring, at the annual A.D.S. meeting, a panel of experts considered the question of self-sterility in daffodils. Actually, the question got short consideration, but most of the panel and audience apparently felt that the problem of self-sterility did not really exist. The legacy of W. O. Backhouse is particularly and specifically helpful in considering this problem.

Let me quote from the *R.H.S. Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1963* in which W. O. Backhouse wrote: "These plants were, as is usual with the species *Narcissus*, self-sterile or only very slightly self-fertile. I was not able to 'self' these and therefore inter-pollinated the sister plants originating from the first cross . . . In the beginning, when a breeder finds a new break, he has as a rule no option but to cross the new break with the old varieties obtained in preceding years. In no case was it possible to get viable seed from selfing, as properly understood. The odd seed one might get from this is not worth the time and trouble . . . In the literature on daffodil breeding, one constantly reads of such-and-such a variety 'self-pollinated.' There undoubtedly are some which give plenty of seed when such a variety is 'self-pollinated'—'Lord Kitchener' is one, and the pinks seem more amenable; but in my experience the great majority of red cups are self-sterile, although at the same time perfectly fertile with any other pollen. There are some, of course, which are just simply sterile, although a variety written off as sterile will sometimes, some years suddenly set seed and upset all calculations."

Here then, in a nutshell, is the successful scheme by which a great plant geneticist bred daffodils.

1. Daffodils *are* self sterile. In the literature and catalogues the term "selfed" really means open-pollinated—the late Guy Wilson and

- Mrs. Lionel Richardson are my authorities for this statement.
2. To sort out and "fix" a new feature in a daffodil, line breeding is essential. As daffodils are self-sterile, crosses between siblings or between siblings and parents are the only real means to this end.
 3. A knowledge of a daffodil's ancestry is the essential ingredient of line breeding.

How often have we overlooked W. O. Backhouse's secret! Take almost any truly great modern daffodil through a retrospective study, and you will be amazed at the intense line breeding in the parentage. Thus, the great daffodil hybridists of the past have, through skillful selection of plants, carried out a diluted form of line breeding. W. O. Backhouse has made possible a breeding program with a much higher yield of good material:

Have faith in your ugly ducklings; *plaster* the stigma; look out for rain and cold—and above all know your ancestors.



FREDERIC PADDOCK LEE

January 6, 1893 - October 2, 1968

Although widely known as author of "The Azalea Book," Frederic P. Lee's horticultural interests and contributions were not limited to this plant, nor to writing. A prominent lawyer, always interested in local civic affairs, he was a member of the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and served as chairman of the Advisory Council of the U. S. National Arboretum from 1946 until his death. He held various positions in the American Horticultural Society, and wrote from time to time on plants for shady gardens, of which his own was a notable example.

In the early years of ADS, his contributions ranged from serving as toastmaster and opening his garden for the first convention, to legal advice in connection with incorporation and the establishment of tax-exempt status. More recently, he represented the American Horticultural Society in the preparation of the *Daffodil Handbook* edited by his brother, George S. Lee, Jr., and issued jointly by the two societies.

SEEDLINGS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

By VENICE BRINK, *Nashville, Illinois*

In 1951, I planted my first seeds; they did not grow, but I have grown seeds every year since, except 1963 with its terrific drought. I have bloomed seedlings in every division except Div. 8. I urge all daffodil growers to plant some seeds, crossed or uncrossed; you will get a lot of enjoyment, pretty flowers, and possibly something very good. I have usually worked toward certain goals, but I have also made crosses unrelated to them on the spur of the moment as I walked among the daffodils and spotted a couple I surmised might produce interesting results. I have never hesitated to make "impossible" crosses if I could find viable pollen; sometimes it strikes, and seeds and plants result. Also, I have planted every seed I could collect, crossed or uncrossed, and have found that sometimes the bees do well.

Knowing the problems involved, I have never attempted breeding 1a's or 2a self yellows, but I have sown many seeds from my fairly large collection of them. Many have bloomed — some unimaginably bad, many mediocre, some good, and a few good enough for further observation. One of the best 1a's is a spare-cut clear yellow, rather late, from open-pollinated Kilfinnan. I also have a bright yellow 2a self yellow with an informal starry perianth. Early in my breeding experiences I had a large well-formed seedling of unknown parentage with bright yellow perianth and open bowl-shaped crown of orange yellow. It was awarded the Rose Ribbon at St. Louis in 1963 and I registered it as *Captive Sun*. It has vigor and substance, but some years it can be a bit coarse.

Neither did I make any effort to breed 1c's or 2c's, but here, too, I have bloomed quite a number, some very white and apparently quite vigorous. From High Sierra open-pollinated I have a tall sturdy large 2c of good quality that is very early for a 2c, even earlier than *Shining Waters*. From Beersheba open-pollinated I got a 2c of poor form and color but good substance and the most vigorous white I have seen. I am crossing it with better whites.

One of my first goals was a red trumpet. If I had known of the work of W. O. Backhouse and the difficulties he encountered, I probably would not have begun. I went at it, however, from a different angle than he. Actually Guy L. Wilson produced the first red trumpet and registered it in 1938 as *Quip 1a*. It is now classified as 1b. It is small, of poor form, muddy in color, and late in season. I learned that its seedlings were larger and often of unusual form and color. One of them, a 1a, I registered as *Longhorn*. Though not very tall, it is large and

quite an eye catcher with its long narrow recurved petals of light yellow and a very long straight trumpet of tawny orange, the perianth having the look of a big star. Certainly this is not of orthodox form, but it grows well, has good substance, and is quite attractive to most beholders. Another one, the latest trumpet I have yet seen, is a 1b, although it has typical 2b form, with its white overlapping perianth and its open campanulate bowl trumpet of a very luminous lemon of remarkable carrying power. It is of intermediate size and good substance. I registered it as Lemon Lantern.

I used Quip and its seedlings and also Bastion, Late Sun, Gold-digger, Unsurpassable, and Successor in crosses with the nearest-to-trumpets of the colored 2a's such as Sologne, Orange Master, Pluvius, Backhouse's Giant, and Ceylon. From them I have a number of 1a's with colored trumpets, some orange, some orange red. In some the color fades, in others it intensifies with age; a few also have a reddish flush in the perianth. The best in form and color are from Gold-digger and Bastion, with Quip or Backhouse's Giant as the other parent. As a byproduct, I have a number of near-trumpet 2a's of better form than the older ones.

I made a number of efforts to get a good 1b. The best results came from Chatsworth by Mortlake. One of these, a large tall flower with an impressive perianth and slightly flared trumpet of bright yellow, I registered as Mowequa. It has vigor and substance.

Several Dutch cultivars, including Golden Majesty and Stentor, have size, vigor, and substance unrivalled in the daffodil tribe, but their form is miserable. Hoping to keep the former, and alleviate the latter, I crossed some of these cultivars with flowers of better form and longer stem. From Golden Majesty by Sun Chariot I got a flower with vigor, size, and much better form: a 2a with mid-yellow perianth and an open bowl of intense gold. With Harrier as a pollen parent, I got a huge tall-stemmed 1a of orangy yellow with fairly good form; the mouth is a little wide. Both are of impressive substance and long lasting.

From the cross Wild Rose by Scarlet Leader came a tall-stemmed medium-size flower of impeccable form, with very flat overlapping perianth and a lightly fluted open bowl chalice, serrate at the rim. The color may vary a little from season to season, but usually it opens a deep orange red, shortly it is pinkish apricot, then cream with apricot frill, and, lastly, totally white. It grows well and has substance. It was awarded the Rose Ribbon at the St. Louis show in 1964, and I christened it April Change.

From Tunis by Mabel Taylor came a batch of seedlings with show-form perianths and spare-cut slightly flared crowns of medium length in shades of yellow and buff, some with pink shadings, some of which

become completely white. One that is buff yellow on opening was awarded the Rose Ribbon in 1966; it is registered as Skeena.

From Glenshane open-pollinated I have a neat flower of good form that would be an icy white 2c except for a narrow band of bright gold rimming its open bowl. From Sincerity by Lady Kesteven came a large flower with a good white perianth and a rather straight, quite long crown of deep orange.

From Polindra open-pollinated came several quite large flowers with good perianths of pointed but broad, overlapping parts of varying degrees of whiteness and flatness, with large open flared crowns of deep yellow and orange yellow. The whitest perianth is very white, and has a bright yellow halo just around the crown, which is quite attractive.

From Wild Rose open-pollinated came a much larger, longer stemmed, more substantial flower of Wild Rose form and a cup of deeper Wild Rose pink that is more dependable in this climate, the acid test for pinks. I have registered this as Rose of Nashville.

From open-pollinated Chinook came a large flower with a broad white perianth and a nearly flat crown of orange red.

In the reversed bicolors I first had Binkie and Spellbinder, and then on George Heath's recommendation that Frilled Beauty was a better one in our climate I added that. Registered by Mrs. R. O. Backhouse in 1929 as a 2b, it antedates Binkie by some years, although it was not reclassified as 2d until a few years ago. Crossed with Content, it has given me a flower of good size with flat overlapping perianth of dark yellow with a reddish flush and a lightly frilled open bowl crown of deep salmon pink that reverses to white, except for the frill, which stays pink. I have registered this as New Vista.

From Binkie by Silver Plane came a couple of plants with very rounded flat perianths of sulfur yellow and neat saucer chalices that are very white almost on opening. From Tintoretto by Rosy Trumpet came a very graceful medium-sized flower with broad pointed petals having just a hint of a twist, colored a soft yellow. The crown is rather straight, spare cut, opening a deep rosy pink that changes to a dead white. The perianth pales somewhat, too, but there is still a good contrast. From Binkie by Harold Beale came two large flowers of fine form with open bowl crowns. Both open as yellow bitones. In one the perianth remains bright yellow and the crown becomes almost white. In the other, the whole flower pales; there is still a contrast, in tones similar to Pastorale.

From Binkie by Limone came the only 1d I have flowered. It opens a uniform bright lemon; the trumpet rapidly turns an icy white like Guy L. Wilson's best 2c's, except for a rim of sparkling lemon on the flaring flanged trumpet.

In the small cups, all I have to report is a 3a seedling of Cheerio, resembling its parent but longer stemmed and reasonably sunproof.

In Div. 5, from Pink Fancy by Thalia, I have a rather small flower with a very reflexed perianth of pointed white segments and a medium-sized narrow crown of deep salmon pink, quite late and of good substance. This I have registered as Twinklepink.

One of my first good seedlings was a 6a from Rouge by February Gold, an intermediate-sized plant of typical cyclamineus pose, but not much reflexed, except when grown indoors. Petals are broad and overlapping, very flat and of good substance, the crown of medium size and slightly flared. The perianth is deep gold with a reddish flush and the corona deep orange yellow. I registered it as Emberglow. Blooming midseason, it is late for a 6a.

From High Sierra by Peeping Tom I have a quite early tall-stemmed 6a of medium size with long pointed petals that reflex gracefully, and a trumpet crown lightly flared and frilled. The coloring is white and cream, with a touch of pink in the frill — most attractive. I have registered this as White Lance. Another cultivar from the same cross is similar but later.

From Jana by *N. minor conspicuus*, and the reverse, came a group of very attractive 6a intermediates, all having neat flat perianths of pointed overlapping parts slightly reflexed, with spare-cut narrow crowns. They vary in color from light yellow to deep yellow with strong reddish flush in the perianth, and from light yellow to deep orange yellow in the crown. One self yellow that opens extremely early, with its parents, has shown unusual lasting power in the gales of early spring.

Sierra Gold is rather well known as a 7a, although it is not registered. Finding that it usually had viable pollen, I used it a good deal. With Chatsworth as the seed parent I got a good-sized, tall-stemmed, and very fragrant flower with pointed oval petals and a rather long, slightly flared fluted crown of yellow. Carlton by Sierra Gold gave several plants intermediate between the parents. The best is largish flower of jonquil yellow, with pointed oval petals with a little of the twist characteristic of Sierra Gold, and a bowl crown. It is quite fragrant, and is fertile. From President Lebrun by Sierra Gold came several plants with white perianths and rather straight long crowns, more or less fragrant.

From Gold-digger by *N. odorus* came a plant of small size with quantities of flowers, one to a stem, strongly suggesting the seed parent in the fine form and deep gold color, and the pollen parent in fragrance.

Shanach by Dulcimer gave me my best poet to date, a tall strong-stemmed quite large flower with a very rounded perianth of glistening white rounded parts and a large flat eye of Cantabile color but consider-

ably more sunfast. The flower lasts well, blooms quite late, is vigorous, and increases well. It is registered as Tamaroa.

From open-pollinated seed of *N. bulbocodium* Filifolius came two plants that showed the work of the insects. The first is a tall-stemmed plant with a fluted open bowl of deep, slightly green-toned yellow, and six tiny green strips for a perianth. The other is a cute little plant smaller than Bambi; it has a perianth of yellow, slightly twisted segments of fair width. The crown is of trumpet proportions and is a deeper yellow with a still deeper frill. It blooms in late midseason.

MINNESOTA DAFFODIL TEST GARDEN

By FREEMAN A. WEISS, *Annandale, Minnesota*

The daffodil collection at the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum in Minneapolis is a very recent innovation — the selection of a suitable site (by Dr. Leon Snyder, the Director of the Arboretum, and me) occurred in the spring of 1967, and the first planting there followed in September.

Mr. Wells Knierim and Mrs. Howard Bloomer contributed most of the bulbs that came directly from ADS sources; some also from Dr. Throckmorton and Mrs. Watrous. The planting site is a strip bed in curving form on a hill that has the Arboretum's collection of deciduous azaleas at the top, adjacent to the collection of birches. These collections provide a very attractive background. Extension of the azalea plantings, and inclusion of rhododendrons lower on the slope is in progress. Toward the bottom there is a grove of widely spaced mature white oaks, providing nearly level ground and adequate sunlight for a large display of naturalized daffodils when a suitable stock of bulbs is built up. Still lower on the slope there is a cattail marsh, and beyond that a small pond, providing a water background.

The daffodil planting has been well labeled, using large durable strips of non-corrosive white metal (aluminum or zinc?) attached to metal rods and well anchored; all labeling is in embossed printing. They will be easily readable and long-lasting. One of the Arboretum lanes runs between the azaleas higher on the slope and the daffodil strip (ample space for extending this when desired) and flowering in the two areas will be nearly coincident or in close sequence, easily visible from the lane and with provision for parking and a closer look by visitors afoot. With naturalized daffodils at the lower level and a marsh and pond background beyond them, there will be a colorful and artistic display. This may eventually grow into something like the beds of named daffodil varieties, supplemented by naturalized ones in the distant, reminiscent of the very useful and artistic display of daffodils developed by Larry Mains at the time of the ADS Convention at Philadelphia in 1967.

I think we can look forward to the eventual display of daffodils in both educational and artistic form at the Minnesota Arboretum which will greatly expand daffodil interest in the North Central region.

RETURN TO BEAUFORT COUNTY

By VICE ADM. FELIX JOHNSON, USN (Ret), *Leonardtown, Md.*

Last year, while reading the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1967, I was fortunate enough to see the article "Old Daffodils in Eastern North Carolina" by William O. Ticknor of Virginia. This was the story of his visiting the Old North State to search for old-fashioned daffodils in Beaufort County.

Although I now live in St. Marys County, Md., I was born in North Carolina and the story filled me with nostalgia for my native state. Also the Director of the St. Marys City Commission had asked me if I could supply some old-fashioned daffodils for planting around the replica of the Old Statehouse which stands there on the site of Maryland's first settlement.

So, after receiving much additional information and helpful advice from Mr. Ticknor, my wife and I set out to visit Beaufort County. The following is quoted from his letter to me: "The southern portion of the county has only one town of any size, Aurora (500 people). The whole area is fairly heavily wooded, with occasional large farms. A huge section has been purchased by Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. and Kennecott Mining Company and phosphates are now being mined. These companies came in, bought great amounts of acreage, knocked down houses; and, in all open areas planted pine trees. The pine trees will be grown and cut for pulpwood before the area they occupy will be mined."

We started our search around Hobucken and immediately struck pay dirt. There seems to be a close kinship between people who love daffodils, for in every instance we received a warm welcome when we told of our quest. At Hobucken the lady who shucked some oysters for us insisted that we go to the place where her grandfather's house had stood and help ourselves to any of the "jonquils" there. I confirm the statement that any or all of these flowers are "jonquils," just as they were in Moore County, N.C., in my youth. Throughout the day we received this kind treatment everywhere we went.

However, two things militated against our search. The first was that our timing was off, as we were there in late February and very few varieties were in bloom. Two weeks later would have been much better. The second thing against us was the rapid growth of the pines planted by Texas Gulf Sulphur and Kennecott Mining Company over the greater part of southern Beaufort County. These trees are now about 12-15 ft. high, with a heavy mat of broom straw and pine needles below. This made it almost impossible to locate stands of daffodils, even when the location of old houses had been pointed out to us very exactly. Had these daffodils been in bloom at this time I think we could have located the stands much more easily.

The search was far from fruitless, however, as we came home with about 50 dozen bulbs—about all the back of our station wagon would hold. I did wish for greater expertise so that I could identify our treasures. I know that among them were *N. x odorus* "camperelli," "Trumpet Major," and *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris*, but probably there are several other varieties too.

We had a wonderful experience. Next year we hope to go back for a later and longer venture.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The office now has available a two-page leaflet of suggestions for holding a small daffodil show. It is intended for the guidance of clubs interested in holding such a show, probably for the first time. It is assumed that ADS approval will not be sought, but it is hoped that this assist will encourage new members and eventually result in an approved show. Single copies may be had without charge; additional copies are 5¢ each.

* * *

The Journal is now being mailed under labels supplied by a new computer, dubbed Samantha, which makes its home at the Iowa Methodist Hospital, Des Moines. For those who are interested in such matters, the lady's measurements will be supplied in the next Journal. New roster copy had to be prepared which means the possibility, nay, the inevitability, of errors. Members are urged to inspect the result on their envelopes, remembering that each address must be kept within a certain number of letters and that to stay within that limitation, arbitrary abbreviations are often necessary.

* * *

The RHS has announced that the price of the Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1969 is being raised to \$4.25 postpaid. By the time this paragraph is read, copies should be in our hands. The demand for this annual grows each year and our generous order for the 1968 edition had to be supplemented last summer. Orders for the new number should be sent to the office with check for \$4.25 per copy.

There seems little likelihood that the new Classified List will be ready in time for shows next spring. The RHS is still soliciting registrations and corrections to the 1965 edition which is now out of print. Editing, printing, and shipping overseas will take much longer than the brief time before 1969 daffodil shows are held. The price of this volume is almost certain to be raised from the \$1.75 for which the 1965 edition sold. Members are requested to withhold advance orders until the price is announced and the publication date has been set.

* * *

The Society's library has been transferred from Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio, to our own office. No rules have been decreed thus far for circulation of the volumes, but for the present they may be borrowed by members under reasonable terms as to protection and return. Since the publication of a list of books in the library in the Journal for September 1965, other volumes have been added. A collection of the catalogs of daffodil dealers, past and present, is underway. A number of new items are being added from the library of the late Charles Meehan, which was purchased by the Society, and other material is being sought. After the present library has been cataloged, it is planned to get out a want list and invite members to donate or sell whatever they can supply. A mimeographed catalog of the library is also in prospect.

* * *

The attention of members, especially new members, is called to the offer, on the inside of the back cover of this issue, of sets of back numbers of the Journal. A total of as many as 15 numbers (March 1966 is out of print and excluded) may be bought for the nominal price of \$3.00, or about 20¢ a copy. Less than 100 of these sets are available, and when they are gone, back numbers will no longer be available from the Society at any price. It is not a road to instant wealth, but sets of plant-society publications command a premium as the years pass.

— George S. Lee, Jr.

FALL BOARD MEETING

Board members and their spouses attending the fall Board meeting at Williamsburg were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Seney at a buffet supper in their home in Newport News on Friday evening, Oct. 18. Perhaps the atmosphere of good will prevailing at the business meetings on Oct. 19 was due in part to this happy preliminary.

Forty-one Board members were present at the business sessions. This is believed to be a record attendance.

Written reports were submitted by the vice presidents of the Central, Midwest, New England, Southeast, and Southwest Regions. All reported growing interest and activities in their regions. Written reports were submitted also by the chairmen of the following committees: Editor of Journal, Health and Culture, Judges, Library, Membership, Miniatures, Public Relations, Publications, Registration, Schools, Supplies, Symposium. Oral reports were given by others present.

The number of members on July 17 was 1309; on October 19, 1340.

On Saturday evening Board members were joined at dinner by numerous Middle Atlantic Region members, in Williamsburg to attend the regional meeting the next day.

MINIATURES

Three varieties have been added to the Approved List of Miniatures: Minnow (8); Pixie's Sister (7b); Small Talk (1a).

It is the intention of the committee to report in the March 1969 Journal a list of varieties that have been suggested for study during the coming season in order to ascertain the opinion of members who have seen them growing in gardens as to whether they warrant being added to the Approved List. A list of varieties that have been suggested for removal will also be given. Members particularly interested in miniatures are also requested to make, after the 1969 growing season, nominations of their own for inclusion or deletion.

The committee expects to announce in each December Journal the final decision on changes to be made and, when the total number of changes justifies, to have an up-to-date Approved List printed and disseminated.

Members of the committee are: Betty D. Darden, Amy Mitsch, Nancy Petersen, Roberta C. Watrous, and John R. Larus, Chairman.

SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEE

All regional vice presidents have appointed representatives to the Symposium Committee. They are: New England, Mrs. Edward J. Storey; Northeast, Mrs. Charles A. Gruber; Middle Atlantic, Mrs. R. L. Armstrong;

Southeast, Mrs. W. S. Simms; Midwest, Mrs. Harry Wilkie; Southern, Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas; Central, Miss Mary A. Becker; Southwest, Mrs. S. F. Ditmars; Pacific, William H. Roese.

The complete Symposium report and the 1969 ballot will appear in the March issue of the Journal. After the national report is compiled ballots will be returned to the regions for use as desired.

1969 AND 1970 CONVENTIONS

The 1969 convention dates are Wednesday, Apr. 2—Friday, Apr. 4. Place: Sheraton Motor Inn, Nashville, Tenn. Chairman: Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright.

The 1970 convention will be held in Dallas, Tex., the first weekend in April.

1969 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

Early Shows:

March 12-13 — Alabama Daffodil Show at Canterbury Methodist Church, Birmingham; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.

March 27-28 — Southeast Regional by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, Atlanta; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bagley, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.

March 29-30 — Tennessee State Daffodil Show by the Memphis Garden Club at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center; information: Mrs. Jack T. Shannon, 45 South Norwall, Memphis, Tenn. 38117.

March 29-30 — Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show at the Warwick Recreation Center, Newport News, Va.; information: Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 96 Sandy Bay Drive, Poquoson, Va. 23362.

April 2 — Arkansas Daffodil Society's Annual Show at Fayetteville; information: Mrs. B. B. Boozman, 906 North 15th St., Fort Smith, Ark. 72901.

To 1969 Show Committees other than those listed above:

In order to get your show listed in the March, 1969 issue of the Journal, you must send the following information to the Awards Chairman at 308 Longwood Drive, Newport News, Va. 23606, *or or before Jan. 10, 1969*: Date of show; name of show; sponsor of show; place of show; and the name and address of the person to contact for information.

JUDGING SCHOOLS

Three schools were held in 1968, with a total of 45 students taking the examinations. Seven students failed one or more subjects.

Four schools have been announced for 1969:

- School 1: Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 5 (Mrs. Raymond L. Roof)
Greenwich, Conn., Apr. 18 (Mrs. Harold A. Ley, Jr.)
School 2: New Canaan, Conn., Apr. 23 (George S. Lee, Jr.)
School 3: Claymont, Del., Apr. 21 (Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan)

JUDGES

Addition to list of accredited judges: Mrs. H. H. Hornsby, Lexington, Ky. Any student judges who have completed their work are urged to send their applications to Mrs. Jesse Cox, Chairman of Judges, before Jan. 15, so that their names can be listed in the March issue of the Journal.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

A Bright Beginning?

W. Litchfield Ticknor of Falls Church, Va. joined the ranks of pollen dabblers by crossing Carbineer with the handsome red-flushed Ambergate and obtaining 67 seeds on four blooms of Carbineer. By following a program of "line" breeding such as William Backhouse used in getting red trumpets, *i.e.* backcrosses and sibling crosses, 17-year-old Litchfield, might, by the time he is the age of Mr. Culpepper and Mr. Fowlds, produce a dozen generations of daffodils culminating in an all-red one. It wouldn't do most of us much good, though.

Seed Distribution

In a coast-to-coast operation, a great quantity and a wide variety of types of daffodil seeds have been distributed to ADS members. Matthew Fowlds of Salem, Ore., provided seeds of his celebrated cyclamineus crosses described in the September 1968 Journal. Recipients of these seeds are privileged to join Mr. Fowlds in a 25-year program to develop sturdy miniature cyclamineus varieties. Charles W. Culpepper of Arlington, Va., provided thousands of seeds from "mainline" crosses of the trumpets and cups. Many of these crosses had Culpepper seedlings as parents and grandparents and should produce types adapted to the hot muggy summers of so much of the eastern United States. Smaller lots of seeds with interesting parentages came from Lyles McNairy of Arlington, Va., W. O. Ticknor of Falls Church, Va., and Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

Daffodil seeds were sent to Mrs. H. de Shields Henley, Newport News, Va.; Miss Irene Dunbar, Ina, Ill.; Mrs. W. Sidney Felton, Prides Crossing, Mass.; Mrs. Thomas W. Offutt, Owings Mills, Md.; Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. George A. Delatash, Montclair, N.J.; J. M. Casadevall, Whippany, N.J.; and Robert B. Coker, Canton, Ga. Mr. Coker was offered a second helping of seeds and he responded: "I will plant and care for all the seeds I can get my hands on." As a result, Bob Coker may soon be one of the biggest daffodil growers in the country.

This year, daffodil seeds were made available to the American Horticultural Society for further distribution to its members. Following is a note received from Sylvester G. Marsh of the American Horticultural Society: "Many thanks for the three lots of daffodil seed you sent for the Seed Service. This will be the first time we have offered daffodil seed. It will be interesting to note the demand. I expect it will be great. Again our thanks for your participation in this Service."

— W. O. Ticknor

GEORGE W. HEATH

After a lengthy illness, George W. Heath of Gloucester, Va., died on August 10, bringing to a close a lifetime of devotion to daffodils and to the people who are interested in them. He was a pioneer, importing new varieties in order to grow them on and let the American fanciers see what the latest innovations in the field really looked like, without benefit of words or color plates.

His annual displays of cut stems and exhibition plantings were viewed by countless people. His connection with the shows in the Middle Atlantic region was especially close. He was a charter member of the Society, and in furtherance of our purpose, his efforts resulted in the formation and expansion of several daffodil show groups in his part of the country.

He devised a descriptive system of classification of daffodils, expanding the RHS system to include color breakdowns which are now being discussed by RHS and our own Society. He was especially fond of miniatures and always included as many of them as possible in his lists and in his educational displays at shows.

His business is being carried on by his wife and son.

— Franklin D. Seney

FIFTY FIRST FAVORITES

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Committee Chairman*

No request on the Symposium ballot brought forth more squirmings and complaints of outrageous inquisition than the question, "If you could have only one variety, what would it be?" In fact, 34 reporters gave up, but enough steadied to find a reply, so that now we can offer you a very special list of daffodils.

We plan to repeat this question next year. So, in the meantime, I am going to share with you my own method of finding my favorite. As with all fanciers, my "favorite" changes from day to day and even several times a day at the peak of the season. Certainly, "minimus" is King in early March, and Frigid is Queen in June.

But now, to find your top favorite of all, observe your actions objectively, and apply a little psychology. Many years ago, I noted that although I had taken thousands of slides of hundreds of varieties of daffodils, for only one had I provided a really professional black backdrop — Binkie. There must have been a reason — even though a subconscious one. More recently, I have observed that the variety I selected for the most strategic location in the whole place is Ave. So, for 17 years, I have had a ready answer for that inevitable question by observing my actions rather than my flowers. Try it.

So far — and in order to bring you this part of the 1968 Symposium results in the mid-winter issue, we had to close this part of our poll in mid-October — reporters have mentioned as their top favorites of all, 84 varieties. Surely, this answers those who want us to settle on just a few — maybe King Alfred and a couple of new ones.

It is interesting to note, that while no ADS gardener reports King Alfred as a favorite, some thoughtful 50-year gardeners did mention Emperor. So, the choices span more than 100 years of new daffodils.

We will report first the distribution of votes by type:

Division 1, 116 votes:

- 1a, 40
- 1b, 7
- 1c, 66
- 1d, 3

Division 2, 195 votes:

- 2a, self, 36
- 2a red cup, 28
- 2b other than pink, 62
- 2b pink, 22
- 2c, 13

Division 3, 22 votes:

- 3a, none
- 3b, 14
- 3c, 8

Division 4, 8 votes:

- single bloom, 4
- cluster, 4

Division 5, 7 votes

- 5a, 7
- 5b, none

Division 6, 27 votes

- 6a, 25
- 6b, 2

Division 7, 22 votes

- 7a, 4
- 7b, 18

Division 8, 7 votes

Division 9, 4 votes

Division 10, 8 votes

Division 11, 2 votes

This seems to show that although many consider that a daffodil must first of all be yellow, the pet of ADS members is the white trumpet.

Following are the 49 varieties receiving the most votes, plus the 14 tying for 50th place:

2b Festivity	32	1a Unsurpassable	4
1c Cantatrice	27	4 White Marvel	4
2a Galway	20	3b Aircastle	3
2d Daydream	18	2b Bobolink	3
1a Arctic Gold	16	1c Empress of Ireland	3
2a Fortune	14	1c Glenshesk	3
1c Vigil	13	7b Golden Perfection	3
2a Carlton	11	2d Halolight	3
2a Ceylon	11	1a Inca Gold	3
2b Daviot	11	3b Limerick	3
7b Trevithian	10	1a Peerless Gold	3
6a Peeping Tom	9	3b Snow Gem	3
1a Kingscourt	8	1d Spellbinder	3
1c Mount Hood	8	5a Tresamble	3
10 <i>N. jonquilla</i>	8	2d Tudor Minstrel	3
2c Ave	7	2c Woodvale	3
1c Beersheba	7	3c Xit	3
6a Cornet	7	2a Adventure	2
6a February Gold	7	3b Angeline	2
8 Silver Chimes	7	6b Beryl	2
2b Salmon Trout	6	2d Binkie	2
2b Accent	5	3b Blarney	2
2b Carita	5	2a Butterscotch	2
7b Cheyenne	5	11 Canasta	2
3c Chinese White	5	6a Dove Wings	2
2b Green Island	5	2c Dunlewy	2
9 Actaea	4	1a Emperor	2
2b Audubon	4	4 Golden Ducat	2
1b Effective	4	2b My Love	2
1c Silver Wedding	4	2b Pink Smiles	2
7a Sweetness	4	2a Rustom Pasha	2
5a Thalia	4		

LONDON DAFFODIL SHOW

By MRS. RICHARD H. BELL, *Columbus, Ohio*

From the Midwest Region Newsletter, Oct. 1968

Surely one of the fondest dreams of anyone who loves daffodils is to visit the Royal Horticultural Society's Daffodil Show which is held in London each April. This past spring my husband and I were in London at the time of the show, and we had the good fortune to attend several times. Seeing so large a number of exquisite flowers, all perfectly groomed and presented, was an experience we will never forget.

The Daffodil Show was held April 18 and 19 in the Society's New Hall. And, although the schedule was for daffodils only, there were several other shows going on, presumably each with its own schedule. The majority of the floor was devoted to daffodils, but outstanding, also, were exhibits of bonsai, camellias, azalea, and rhododendron. The problem was finding the stamina to absorb all of it and I, for one, found it necessary to devote my time to the daffodils exclusively.

The schedules were difficult to come by. I had written to the Society before leaving home, and had received a prompt and courteous reply saying a schedule would be awaiting my arrival at our London hotel. Being handed this coveted schedule as we registered was a warm welcome to England, and I read it over several times the week before the show. On our first visit to the hall, however, I soon lost it. I was so overwhelmed by that first sight of thousands and thousands of daffodils, not meadow grown but beautifully groomed and presented, that between this emotion and struggling with a pencil and notebook, a camera, and my new trifocals, the valuable schedule somehow became misplaced. Looking around, I discovered that only a very few people had them and there were none to be had at the show. They were available at the Old Hall across the street and up three flights of stairs, and I did replace mine. But I felt it would not be proper to ask for the extra ones I had hoped to take home to friends.

There were 108 classes; 55 open to professionals, 42 for amateurs only, 10 for novices only, and one decorative class. Then, banked around two walls of the hall, five or six tiers high, were magnificent noncompetitive displays from commercial growers. Each vase of these displays held between five and twelve stems of a single cultivar clearly labeled for the interest of the hundreds of visitors to the show. There was also an excellent educational exhibit showing the pedigree of Romance, Richardson's magnificent pink, which was presented with the actual flowers in most instances.

The class which held the greatest interest for almost everyone was the one for twelve new cultivars raised by the exhibitor, for which the Engleheart Challenge Cup is presented. Mrs. Richardson won this class over several excellent entries, and so the cup will grace Prospect House for the 29th year. Her entry of 12 perfectly matched blooms left me speechless. Through her catalogue I was familiar with the Perseus, Verona, and Rose Royale cultivars presented. They and the others — Hotspur, Matterhorn, Flaming Spring, Golden Aura, and the seedlings whose numbers I did not note were all breathtakingly beautiful and unmatched in their perfection of form, pose, and substance. Mrs. Richardson was present for the entire show and was always surrounded by friends and admirers. We talked with her several

times and will always remember her charming friendliness and dedication to the fine art of developing outstanding daffodils.

The Bowles Challenge Cup is presented to the winner of the most important amateur class — 18 cultivars, representing not fewer than three divisions, three stems of each. Here again, there were several people with the courage and ability to enter this demanding class, Mr. J. S. B. Lea's entry being simply the best of them. I was not able to note all of his named blooms nor any of the seedlings, but those I did note were: Handcross, Viking, Northern Light, Tudor Minstrel, Vulcan, Arbar, Kingscourt, Preamble, and four of his own introductions — Fionn, Borrobol, Canisp, and Tanera. This again, was an overwhelming spectacle — 54 perfect specimens displayed in a single entry, and carefully chosen from familiar and new cultivars. I do not know why neither of these cups was displayed during the show hours. It would have been exciting to see them. But perhaps it is felt that any cup, no matter how beautiful and important, would have difficulty competing with the beauty of these prize-winning flowers!

Stainless, a lovely 3c, exhibited in a class of six, won best of show. There was no special attention called to it, just the usual first prize card. I finally introduced myself to Mr. Matthew Zandbergen who was busily taking notes, and asked his assistance. Naturally, he was easy to recognize and he noted it, charmingly! He couldn't find the best of show either but knew where to go for help, and I had the pleasure of a delightful conversation with the great Dutch bulb grower.

I also talked with Mr. Michael Jefferson-Brown who had a vase of Festivity in his trade display — the only Festivity I saw at the show. He was not too pleased with these blooms of this Grant Mitsch winner, and felt it might have been due to adverse weather conditions or first season bulbs. I wonder how popular it will prove in England if his experience is common, as Tudor Minstrel is much like it there and apparently performs with few problems judging from the many blooms of it I saw in prize-winning entries. Mr. Jefferson-Brown had a magnificent display, second only, for me, to Mrs. Richardson's, and I especially noted his lovely Louise de Coligny. I thought he seemed a poetic young man who could easily have accompanied Wordsworth on his nature discoveries.

As far as observing any particular specimens, I must first say it was almost impossible to see and try to note them all. There were so many people, all busily looking and noting, and there was so much to be seen. Of those I did note, Binkie seemed much more showy than I had ever seen it here, Empress of Ireland was of much finer substance than my own, and Roseworthy was just as described in the Prospect House catalogue — "a rich improved Wild Rose with a longer stem." I enjoy the daintiness and color of Wild Rose and am thrilled that Roseworthy has captured these qualities while adding more substance. Salmon Trout was in many entries and exceptionally variable in color as well as form. Apparently it is not too stable a performer even in England. Hawaii and Gay Challenger will certainly convince everyone that doubles can be exquisite; their detail was flawlessly precise. Daydream and Aircastle made me proud to be an American; both of these Grant Mitsch introductions won firsts, and Daydream in its class also took second and third. I did not cover the smaller divisions too well but did note that Charity May and Sweetness captured all their class prizes. In London the season was still early and there were many

flowers not represented for that reason. I was especially disappointed to miss seeing Kilworth as the English produce it, because it is not only one of my favorite prize-winning cultivars but one I find very desirable for arrangements. Fair Prospect, Mrs. Richardson's sensational new pink not yet on the market, was also absent from this show. Several others did not make it because it was an unbelievably dry season for all England. We had only two or three light showers the 10 days we were there, and everyone was saying they had never known so dry a spring. All through the hall you heard mention of daffodils lying on the ground for lack of rain.

The five or six decorative class entries were all from Dutch competitors and, as I recall, done in a massed form of rather heavy blooms such as the split coronas. I had been looking forward to seeing what the English Ikebana arrangers would do with daffodils as it seems to me they are perfect flowers for the graceful interpretations of the Japanese Schools of flower design. But of course the primary business of any daffodil show is to present prize-winning daffodils, and this the London show did in a most exciting fashion. It will long be one of our cherished memories.

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Nineteen years have passed since the classification of daffodils was last revised. Meanwhile, many changes have occurred that challenge the last revision, and it is unfortunate that a new edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names has been scheduled without revision of the official classification. It means that we will have to bear with the inadequacies of the present system until at least the mid-1970's.

We believe that the Royal Horticultural Society should name a committee to propose modifications of the present classification and that one or more representatives from the American Daffodil Society should be named to such a committee, as some of the weaknesses of the present classification have resulted from advances in daffodil breeding achieved in this country.

Eric Longford recently dwelt on the deficiencies of the classification in the *Journal of The Daffodil Society* (of England). The major remedies he proposed were: 1) to extend the subdivisions a, b, c, and d, now limited to the first three divisions, to Divisions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; 2) to abandon the use of exact measurements and let the character of the flower decide in which division it belongs.

Certainly no one will quarrel with a desire to replace such absurdities of definition as "not more than one-third" or "not less than two-thirds." The anomalies produced by trying to apply a yardstick to a reluctant organism result in complaints to be found in the pages of daffodil publications, round-robin letters, and even daffodil catalogs. In his current catalog, Grant Mitsch writes: "We reluctantly list it (*Troupial*) as a 2b although by appearance it would be a trumpet, and some flowers are of trumpet proportions." Mr. Longford names many varieties whose appearance contradicts their official classification, and we have no doubt that Mrs. Walker, as chairman of our committee on classification, could name others.

Wide breaks in color and form have appeared in recent years in Divisions 4 through 8, and we cannot tolerate much longer the subdivision of the first three divisions on the basis of color whereas Divisions 5, 6, and 7 are segregated and subdivided on the basis of parentage, character, and length of corona. However, the classification is an arbitrary one designed primarily for show schedules, and some consideration will have to be given to the effect of proposed changes on shows. If logic is to be carried to its ultimate conclusion, schedule chairmen will have to exercise judgment in tailoring the new official classification to the realities of their situation. The classification proposed by Mr. Longford would have 35 classes as opposed to our present 23. Some of the new subdivisions, such as some of those for reversed bicolors, would attract no entries, as no such flowers exist. The answer to this might be to lay out the classification on the basis of a full complement of material, just as the table of atomic weights was in our school days, but to withhold for the present final validation of any subdivision until there were actual varieties assigned to it.

Whether Division 4, doubles, should be divided on the basis of color is debatable. Most judges would agree that they would rather have those with individual flowers segregated from those with multiple florets.

The problems are numerous and obvious. As the International Registration Authority for Daffodil Names and the publisher of the Classified List, the Royal Horticultural Society should call a conference or appoint a committee, representative of the entire daffodil-growing world, to consider changes in the existing classification.

* * *

Daffodils and daylilies seem to complement each other in the opinion of many gardeners; possibly because the season of one follows that of the other. Or it may be that the soft colors and modest size of daffodils require the bold colors and large size of the daylily to give the gardener a balanced diet of horticultural vitamins.

As many ADS members are also to be found on the roster of the American Hemerocallis Society, we leafed through the excellent new Daylily Handbook published by the American Horticultural Society with particular interest. As expected, there were many names of those who have the time to be active in two plant societies and the strength to garden throughout a season, the latter doubtless being assisted by the fact that both the daffodil and the daylily are rather undemanding flowers.

As we are content to clean up our tools after the daffodil season and sit out the warm summer days, we were attracted by some of the more fascinating aspects of the daylily rather than by the facts and routines that are common to all flowers. A daffodil is not regarded as edible, except by the daffodil fly, who seems to find the bulb appetizing. So we must admit that the daylily has greater utility after reading a chapter on "Uses of Daylily as Food and in Medicine." Many recipes, unknown to the *Joy of Cooking*, are given: Daylily Sliced Chicken, Daylily Coup, Daylily Sliced Pork, Daylily Salad, and Buddha Disciples' Delight, the latter requiring 10 cups of daylily and said to be a good dish for parties because it can be prepared a day ahead and warmed up just before serving.

Another chapter in the Daylily Handbook is devoted to the characteristics of the flower and plant. We cannot testify as to the number of characteristics

of a daffodil, but we are told that the daylily has 23, with a total of 93 variations, i.e., 16 predominant colors, 4 seasons of bloom, and 3 types of branches, etc. After some rather strenuous mathematics, the author comes up with the frightening conclusion that all the possible combinations of daylily characteristics will not be exhausted until there are 2,321,901,158,400 cultivars. We are distinctly alarmed at the prospect of handling a checklist of such length, but as this is 1968 and new cultivars are being introduced at the rate of only about 700 a year, it will be the year 3,316,999,688 A. D. before the final daylily is bred. We yield to the daylily and are chagrined that the daffodil has no such possibilities.

HERE AND THERE

TIDBITS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

SOUTHWEST REGION (Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

The July Newsletter features information about conventions and shows, past and future. Seven members from the Region attended the convention at Portland, a much larger attendance is forecast for next spring at Nashville, and in 1970 Dallas will again be the convention site.

State and local daffodil societies are flourishing. The Pow Wow held by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society in connection with the regional show was well attended. Mrs. Printis E. Ellis, an ADS member in Paris, Texas, reports that a daffodil study club has been organized to spend 1969 studying daffodils. The Arkansas State Daffodil Society will hold its annual meeting on April 2, 1969, in conjunction with the Arkansas State Show.

NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., *Editor*)

Much of the August issue is devoted to the "Annual Review of Catalogs," in which the catalogs of six growers are described and commented on. The comments are directed "more to that man of mystery, the average gardener, than to the connoisseur."

There is also a list of 69 varieties and species recommended by The Daffodil Society (of England), with notes on availability and average prices added.

Two judging schools and an informal tour of gardens are being planned for the spring of 1969.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

In the September Newsletter Mrs. Darden writes of Williamsburg, of Monticello, of ghosts, of public opinion polls, and of names, all with relation to daffodils. Much of this will be reprinted later in The Daffodil Journal for the enjoyment of members outside the Region.

The fall regional meeting at Williamsburg on Oct. 20 attracted a record attendance — more than 100 were present for the luncheon following the program. Some of these were directors from other regions who had attended the Board of Directors meeting the day before.

Dr. Freeman A. Weiss led a program on weed control. The gist of his remarks was that there is a growing number of good weed killers available, but most have not been properly tested for daffodils. Willis Wheeler showed excellent slides of common weeds, and Bill Pannill showed slides to accompany his comments on the convention at Portland and — daffodils.

MIDWEST REGION (Mrs. Goethe Link, *Editor*)

The October Newsletter includes, in addition to a message on regional activities by Mrs. Leon Killigrew, Regional Vice President, articles by Mrs. Richard Bell, Mrs. Neil Macneale, and Mrs. Verne Trueblood. The one on the London Show is being reprinted in this issue of *The Daffodil Journal*.

CENTRAL REGION (Mrs. L. F. Murphy, *Regional Vice President*)

Among the ADS members in the Central Region are not only the current president and secretary of ADS, but the current presidents of the American Iris Society (Hubert A. Fischer) and the American Hemerocallis Society (George T. Pettus). Letters from both are included in this Newsletter, showing their continuing interest in daffodils. Another interesting letter was from a family of new ADS members in eastern Illinois, with comments on some of their newer varieties.

At the July meeting of the Southern Illinois Daffodil Society, a surplus bulb sale was held to help finance an Illinois State Daffodil Show to be held in Mt. Vernon, Ill., next April.

WHAT IS A DAFFODIL?

From the Middle Atlantic Region News Letter.

Do certain daffodils recall memories of people or places to you? What is your personal reaction to them?

Elizabeth Barrett Browning could count the ways she loved Robert, but who can count the ways daffodils relate to people?

To a Garden Club, it's an arrangement.

To a landscaper, it's a patch of color.

To a poet, it rhymes with "vales and hills."

To a farmer, it's a weed.

To an Irish cab driver in Washington, it's a reminder "of the old sod."

To a Southerner, it's a jonquil.

To a student of the Bible, it's the Rose of Sharon.

To a student of botany, it's the life cycle of a bulb.

To a student of Greek mythology, it's Narcissus, the youth who pined away for his sweetheart.

To a student of Latin, the plural of narcissus is narcissi.

To a student of English, the plural is narcissus.

To the blind, its fragrance is the sight of spring.

To the deaf, it's the voice of spring.

To the hybridizer, it's seven years from pollination to flower.

To the horticulturist, it's the perfect flower, yet to be created.

To me, it's the other half of the loaf. Mohammed said, "If thou hast a loaf of bread, sell half and buy the flowers of the narcissus; for bread nourisheth the body, but narcissus the soul."

— Betty D. Darden



Towhee, 2b, bred by Mrs. Goethe Link and registered in 1958. (Mrs. Ernst H. Krelage x Fortune)

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1968

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations in 1968 are: Brink, Venice, Nashville, Ill.: Illini, Mowequa, New Vista, Rose of Nashville, Scented April, Skeena, Tamaroa, Twinklepink, White Lance.

Evans, Murray, Corbett, Ore.: Celilo, Foxfire, Janis Babson, Oneonta.

Fowlds, Matthew, by Grant E. Mitsch, Canby, Ore.: Boforla, Nuthatch, Veery.

Mitsch, Grant E., Canby, Ore.: Amberjack, Chat, Chiloquin, Eland, Euphony, Fancy Frills, Frostkist, Green Quest, Just So, Lilac Delight, Milestone, Mount Vernon, Olathe, Perky, Rich Reward, Stratosphere, Troupial, Whitecaps.

Phillips, Charles R., Frederick, Md.: Charlie's Aunt, Ruth Haller, Toots.

Watrous, Mrs. George D., Jr., Washington, D. C.: Kibitzer.

Registrations

Amberjack (Mitsch) 2a; late midseason; 18"; P. 4", soft lemon yellow turning to rich buff; C. 2½", soft lemon yellow becoming buff bronze. It

- appears unique in color, particularly when picked and taken indoors. YO2/4
- Boforla (Fowlds) 7b; midseason; 19"; P. 2¼", ivory white; C. ¾", lemon yellow, lighter edge; flower of good form and substance. ((Bodilly x Fortune) x *N. jonquilla*)
- Celilo (Evans) 1c; early; 18"; P. 4½", white; C. 1⅝", white; resembles Cantatrice, but taller, smoother, more weather resistant. (Petsamo x Beersheba)
- Charlie's Aunt (Phillips) 2a; early; 22"; P. 3¼", very dark yellow with trace of red pigment; C. ⅜", red; resembles Air Marshall but perianth darker with reddish cast. (Red Goblet x Forest Fire) 39B/44 52
- Chat (Mitsch) 7b; midseason; 19"; P. 3", soft lemon; C. 1", soft lemon fading to white; resembles Verdin but larger; usually one or two florets to a stem; rapid increaser and floriferous.
- Chiloquin (Mitsch) 1d; late midseason; 17"; P. 3½", clear lemon gold; C. 1¼", lemon gold fading to white; resembles Limeade, but more trumpet in character, later, smaller, and more precise in form. YO2/1
- Eland (Mitsch) 7b; late; 22"; P. 3", white; C. ¾", pale lemon, fading to white. A nearly pure white jonquil with form similar to Aircastle. (Aircastle x *N. jonquilla*) Z2/14
- Euphony (Mitsch) 2a; late midseason; 17"; P. 4", soft creamy lemon; C. 1⅜", soft creamy lemon. Leonaine open pollinated, possibly from Daydream. AS1/2
- Fancy Frills (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; 18"; P. 4", white; C. 3", lemon with edges of frills becoming pink; intensely ruffled and scalloped corona. (Mabel Taylor x Caro Nome) R49/10
- Foxfire (Evans) 2b; midseason; 16"; P. 3¾", white; C. 1¼", white with green throat, coral salmon rim; resembles Redstart, but whiter perianth, wider band on cup. (Limerick x (Shirley Neale x Chinese White))
- Frostkist (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; 15"; P. 4", white; C. 1½", very pale lemon fading to white; rather like Charity May, but larger and white. Charity May o.p. WO1/1
- Green Quest (Mitsch) 3c; late midseason; 21"; P. 3½", white; C. 1", cream with green eye; resembles Foggy Dew, but with smaller cup. (Chinese White x Autowin) R12/3
- Illini (Brink) 2b; early midseason; 17"; P. 4¾", white; C. 1", bright orange yellow. Resembles Tudor Minstrel, but earlier, with flatter perianth and more frilled and open corona. Polindra o.p. 57-2
- Janis Babson (Evans) 2b; midseason; 16"; P. 4", white; C. 1¼", white with pink rim; resembles Audubon, but with whiter cup, more ruffled rim; near poeticus in type. (Pink Lace x Interim)
- Just So (Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; P. 3⅞", white; C. 1⅞", clear salmon pink; much like Green Island in form. (Green Island x Accent) Z20/2
- Kibitzer (Watrous) 6a; very early; 4" to 7"; P. 1¼", canary yellow (9b, RHS); C. 1", canary yellow (9a); resembles Mite but heavier and not so slender. (*N. minor conspicuus* x *N. cyclamineus*.)
- Lilac Delight (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; 21"; P. 4½", white; C. 2½", salmon pink with decided lavender cast; resembles Carita, with more flattened cup and lavender coloring. (Precedent x Carita) R34/10

- Milestone (Mitsch) 2d; late midseason; 15"; P. 3½", soft pale lemon; C. 1½", salmon apricot; a unique new color combination. Leonaine o.p. AS11/3
- Mount Vernon (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; 18" P. 4½", white; C. 1¾", salmon pink; resembles Caro Nome, but with longer corona and deeper in color. ((Shirley Wyness x Mabel Taylor) x Caro Nome) V58/1
- Mowequa (Brink) 1b; early midseason; 18" P. 4", white; C. 1¾", clear bright yellow; resembles Festivity, with longer trumpet.
- New Vista (Brink) 2d; early midseason 16"; P. 3¾", sulphur yellow with reddish cast; C. 1¼", opens rose pink with deeper frill; reverses to white except for a light pink frill. Resembles Frilled Beauty somewhat. (Content x Frilled Beauty) 59-2
- Nuthatch (Fowlds) 6a; early midseason; 11"; P. 2¼", medium yellow; C. ⅝", slightly deeper yellow; a small cyclamineus with less reflexing than most. (Fortune's Sun x *N. cyclamineus*) F168/1
- Olathe (Mitsch) 3b; early midseason or midseason; 17"; P. 4", ivory white; C. 1⅜", pale lemon, edged orange red, green eye. Resembles Moina with larger flowers, more substance, wider rim on corona. (Tryst x Moina) R84/1
- Oneonta (Evans) 2a; late; 16"; P. 4", greenish yellow; C. 1⅝", greenish yellow; resembles Kilfinnan but with larger cup, stiffer perianth, different shade of yellow; blooms somewhat later than others of this type.
- Perky (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; 15"; P. 3½", white; C. 1¼", pale lemon, fading to near-white; resembles Frostkist, but smaller and with more substance. (Mitylene x *N. cyclamineus*) V28/11
- Rich Reward (Mitsch) 1d; early midseason; 20"; P. 4", deep lemon gold; C. 1⅝", deep lemon fading to near-white; great concentration of color but very luminous. (Lunar Sea x Bethany) W11/1
- Rose of Nashville (Brink) 2b; late midseason; 16"; P. 4", white; C. 1¼", deep wild-rose pink; resembles Wild Rose but larger, taller, deeper pink which does not fade. Wild Rose o.p.
- Ruth Haller (Phillips) 5b; midseason; 17"; P. 3", pale yellow; C. ⅞", pale lemon yellow. Resembles Lemon Drops, but with shorter cup, lighter color, better perianth. (*N. triandrus* var. *albus* x Rosabella) 53/72 A52
- Scented April (Brink) 1b; midseason; 16"; P. 3½", white; C. 1½", buff toned yellow; resembles Bread and Cheese, but taller stem, whiter perianth. Quite fragrant. (Chatsworth x Sierra Gold) 58-1
- Skeena (Brink) 2b; early midseason; 16"; P. 3½", white; C. 1", slightly buff toned yellow; resembles Greeting, but longer, more flared corona, wider perianth segments, flatter perianth. (Tunis x Mabel Taylor)
- Stratosphere (Mitsch) 7b; late midseason; 25"; P. 2⅝", clean golden yellow; C. ¾", golden yellow deepening to pale orange as it ages; resembles Bunting, but much taller and paler. (Narvik x *N. jonquilla*) V30/10
- Tamaroa (Brink) 9; late; 14"; P. 2¼", white; C. ⅛", green with deep red edge, turning paler green. (Shanach x Dulcimer)
- Toots (Phillips) 2a; early; 20"; P. 3⅜", orange; C. ⅞", red; resembles Jezebel, but with reddish perianth, not so reflexed. (Royal Ransom x Erie) 76/68b B53
- Troupial (Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; 19"; P. 4½", white; C. 1¾", deep salmon rose, becoming lighter near the base. ((Radiation x Interim) x Rima) V109/1

- Twinklepink (Brink) 5a; late; 9"; P. 2¾", white; C. ⅞", strong salmon pink. Perianth much reflexed. (Pink Fancy x Thalia) 53-2
- Veery (Fowlds) 7b; late midseason; 19"; P. 3", clear deep yellow; C. 1¾", clear deep yellow. Resembles Trevithian, with more flaring and fluted cup and deeper color. ((Bodilly x Fortune) x *N. jonquilla*) F188/3
- Whitecaps (Mitsch) 6a; early midseason; 15"; P. 2½", white; C. ¾", lemon yellow; resembles Dove Wings, but smaller flower, broader segments, more strongly reflexed, and more substance. (Mitylene x *N. cyclamineus*) T35/10
- White Lance (Brink) 6a; early; 14", P. 3½", bone white; C. 1¼", cream with touch of pink on rim; resembles Jenny, but larger, earlier, taller, not as reflexed. (High Sierra x Peeping Tom) 59-2

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

It is always interesting to note how well certain varieties perform in certain areas. G. Earl Wood of Flora, Ill., stated that Mulatto, Penvose, Camberwell King, Bithynia, Narvik, Moonmist, and Daydream gave him enjoyment last spring. Kilworth came along well but did not last as long as usual. Bonneville was just starting to open when someone took every bloom. Festivity and Broughshane did well and Binkie was a mass of blooms. The pink varieties, however, were not as good as they were last year.

Community projects are always delightful to report. Ruth Cunningham of Salem, Ohio, wrote that "The Carroll County Beautification Committee has been awarded a \$500 Grant from the Sears Foundation for a proposed Community Beautification Project. The funds are to be used to transform the country into Ohio's 'Daffodil County'. This project will include the planting of many bushels of daffodil bulbs in front of homes, along private drives and fences, and at roadsides and parks." She added that many varieties will be used in this planting.

Jack Romine told of the enthusiasm demonstrated at the first show of the Northern California Daffodil Society. There were more than 1,200 blooms. All available containers were used, and several exhibitors were unable to enter all of their daffodils. He also wrote about his success in growing daffodils in cans of Tillo mixture. The results exceeded his expectations. Six bulbs planted in a can gave marvelous blooms, and the varieties bloomed as much as a week earlier than those planted in the garden.

The several Robins contained considerable information on the convention last spring. Wells Knierim reported that visits to the plantings of Murray Evans and Grant Mitsch were rewarding. Both growers have scores of promising pink seedlings, and both have some distinct color breaks in buff colors that are difficult to describe. Wells also gave a résumé of how his daffodils bloomed. His garden was subjected to a wild assortment of weather, but his late varieties escaped the bad weather. Ariel, Pinza, Circlet, Mona Lisa, Tuesday's Child, Hazelwood, Waxwing, Old Satin, Glamorous, Grace Note, Dainty Miss, and Impala bloomed well.

Our President, Dr. Tom Throckmorton, was successful in extending his daffodil season. He prepared 50 different pots of daffodils for early bloom indoors. Two-thirds of the bulbs were homegrown and the remaining were purchased. He discovered that the homegrown bulbs bloomed approximately three weeks earlier than the purchased ones. Gossamer was in good bloom several weeks before purchased bulbs of Peeping Tom. Dr. Throckmorton precooled his bulbs in an icebox in his basement and enjoyed blooms earlier in the year. He plans to continue this winter hobby to help pass the long Iowa winters.

The Robins have discussed late blooms as well as early blooms. Lucy Christian of Barboursville, Va., wrote that her season started in early March and her last bloom came on May 11.

John Larus of West Hartford, Conn., reported that stems of a single *N. jonquilla* were in bloom on the first day of June. He praised a Cushendall seedling of Murray Evans that bloomed in late May. It closely resembles its known parent, but it is a trifle smaller and has a little more green in the cup. Its blooms never blast.

Pierce Timmis of West Wardsboro, Vt., stated that Trevithian, Tittle-Tattle, Frigid, Foggy Dew, and Silver Charm gave lovely late bloom. Fortune had a nice strong color, Blarney had large blooms and good stems, and Daisy Schäffer was the best performer in his entire planting. Frigid and Foggy Dew produced their best blooms in years.

Rosaline Dillard of Gurdon, Ark., gave some additional information on *Canaliculatus*. Her regular three clumps failed to bloom but a single stray bulb growing out in the onion patch produced an excellent bloom. She also grows lovely miniatures.

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INDEX TO VOLUME 4 (SEPT. 1967-JUNE 1968)

(Pages 1-54 are in No. 1, Sept. 1967; pp.55-84 in No. 2, Dec. 1967; pp.85-122 in March 1968; pp.123-162 in June 1968.)

Asterisks indicate illustrations.

PART ONE — GENERAL

- ADS, by-laws, amendments, 73
 - officers, directors, 140-141
 - organization, 1954, 108-109
 - regions, 76, 144
 - Central, 143
 - Midwest, 144
 - New England, 143
 - Northeast, 143
- ADS Convention, 1968, 97, 134-138
- ADS Silver Medal, awarded to Harry Tuggle, 139
- ADS Test and Display Gardens, 119
- Amason, Carl R., *The Few Pleasant Surprises of Spring 1968*, 128-130
- Advertisers, 54, 69, 84, 113, 118, 122, 159, 160-162
- American Iris Society, 8, 83, 92, 157
- Anderson, Mrs. Kenneth B., *Annual New Year Festival Features Daffodil in Hawaii*, 73
 - U. S. Registrations in 1967, 71-72
- Anthony, Amy Cole, *Portland Panorama*, 134*-136
- Awards, show, 63
- Barnes, Nancy W., *Louise Hazlehurst Wharton*, 133
- Basal rot, 146-147
- Birchfield, Jane, *From Hybridizing Robin #2*, 152
- Bloomer, Mrs. Howard B., Jr. (Katherine L.), 94
 - "A Southern Garden" is Re-issued, 111
- Brink, Venice, *A Plea for the Poets*, 32-35
- C., E. T., *Memo to Department of Nomenclature*, 161
- Capen, Elizabeth T., *Testing the Cyclamineus Hybrids*, 112-113
 - Whither the Symposium? 142-143
- Carey E. Quinn award, 110-111
 - winners, 23
- Changes in Classifications by RHS, 62
- Cheny, Rowena, *My Daffodils*, 121
- Chichester Road Check-Off, 35-36, 64-66, 95-97, 156-157
- Classification, changes, 62
- Contributing members, 37
- Cyclamineus hybrids, 112-113
- Daffodil breeding, 58-60
 - see also Hybridizers' Forum
- Daffodil bulb trade, 107-108
- Daffodil bulbs, storage, 68
- Daffodil Day on Long Island, 103
- Daffodil show dates, 1969, 104-106
- Daffodil shows, 19-28
 - Northern California, 117
- Daffodil societies, 109
- Daffodil test gardens, 114-117

Daffodils

- Arkansas, 128-130
- California, 127-128
- Central Region, 114-117, 119
- diseases, 145-149*
- Georgia, 130-131
- Israel, 74-75
- Japan, 98-103
- Oregon, 85-92, 134*-136
- Pennsylvania, 150-152
- pests, 145-149*
- Virginia, 131-132
- see also* Flight of the Robins; Varieties; and separate listing of daffodil names in Part Two.
- Darden, Betty D., The Day the Daffodils Died, 153-154
- Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *see* Nematodes.
- Dooley, Dr. Glenn, Fasciation in Daffodils, 18
- see also* Flight of the Robins
- Educational Material Available, 70
- Eelworm, *see* Nematodes
- Evans, Murray, 85-86
- seedlings, 90-92
- Fasciation in Daffodils, 18
- The Few Pleasant Surprises of Spring 1968, 128-130
- Flight of the Robins, 28-29, 67-68, 120-121, 159-161
- Fowlds, Matthew, 89-90
- seedlings, 89-90
- Fusarium oxysporium* f. *narcissi*, 146*-147
- Garden Club of Virginia, 109
- The Georgia Daffodil Season, 1968, 130-131
- Go to Oregon in Daffodil Time — it Isn't Far from Heaven, 85-92
- The Green Daffodil Which Blooms in Autumn, 10-14
- Here and There, 143-144
- Highlights of the 1968 Season, 127-132
- Hints on Bulb Inspection, 145-149*
- Horinaka, Akira, Performance of Daffodils Last Year in Japan Reviewed, 98-103
- Hot-water treatment, 55-57
- How Ramsbottom Gave New Life to the Narcissus, 55-57
- Hybridizers' Forum, 30-32, 60-61, 152-153
- Index to Vol. 3, 77-83
- Judging Schools, 106
- Kauzmann, Edmund C., From Hybridizing Robin #2, 152
- "King Alfred at its Best," 138
- King, Dr. Harold S., 65
- Lampetia equestris*, 147-149*
- Lawrence, Elizabeth, A Southern Garden (review), 111
- Lee, George S., Jr., Convention business, 137-138
- see also* Chichester Road Check-off
- Life members, 37
- Link, Helen K., The Green Daffodil Which Blooms in Autumn, 10-14
- Success Indicated in Use of Treflan for Weeds, 75-76
- Maryland Daffodil Society, 109
- Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, 117
- Mitsch, Grant, 85-89
- seedlings, 87-89
- Musings and Meanderings, 15-18, 107-111, 154-156
- My Daffodils (poem), 121

- Narcissus Festival, Hawaii, 73
 Nederburgh, Joe and Adele, Southern California Notes, 127-128
 Nematodes, 145*-146
 control, 55-57
 New Management, 126
 New Prospects in the ADS Central Region, 114-117
 Northern California Daffodil Society, 76
 Old Flowers in a New Garden, 150-152
 Pannill, William G., A Part-time Hybridizer Reports the Good and the Bad, 58-60
 Performance of Daffodils Last Year in Japan Reviewed, 98-103
 Poeticus, *see* Musings and Meanderings
 Poets, 32-35
 Portland Panorama, 134*-136
 RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book, 1968, 158
 Ramsbottom, James Kirkham, 55-57
 Regions to Receive \$100 a Year, 76
 Reverse bicolors, 67
 Roberta C. Watrous award, winners, 23
 Rose Ribbon, winners, 30-31
 Roster of Special Classifications, 37
 Roster of the ADS Membership, 38-53
 Rules Governing Awards Revised, 63
 The Season in Tidewater Virginia, 131-132
 Seed and Bulblet Distribution, 60-153
 Seedlings, 69-70
 Seney, Franklin D., What Won and Where in the 1967 Shows, 19-28
 Shows, 15-17
 rules, 63, 70
 Shows, 1967, 19-28
 Shows, 1968, 104-106
 Simazine, 68
 Simms, Mildred H., The Georgia Daffodil Season, 1968, 130-131
 A Society is Born! 76
 Society's Officers, Directors and Chairmen for 1968-69, 140-141
 Southern California Notes, 127-128
 The Story of Flyaway, 83-94
 Success Indicated in Use of Treflan for Weeds, 75-76
 Sustaining members, 37
 Symposium, 1-9, 142-143
 Terry, Sarah. The Season in Tidewater Virginia, 131-132
 Testing the Cyclamineus Hybrids, 112-113
 Thompson, Walter E., ADS Test and Display Gardens, 119
 Throckmorton, Dr. Tom D., Presidents' message, 125*-126
 Ticknor, W. O., The RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book 1968, 158
 Tuggle, Harry I., Jr., 139*
 American Daffodil Symposium for 1966-67, 1-9
 Go to Oregon in Daffodil Time — It Isn't Far From Heaven, 85-92
 U.S. Customs Says "Narcissus," 106
 U.S. Registrations in 1967, 71-72
 Varieties, 1967 registrations, 71-72
 see also Daffodils, Flight of the Robins, Symposium, and daffodil names in
 Part Two
 Viele, Mrs. Frederick J., Developing a Daffodil, 31-32
 Watrous, Mrs. George D., Jr. (Roberta C.), 94
 About Seedlings, Seedlings, and More Seedlings, 69-70
 The Story of Flyaway, 93-94
 see also Hybridizers' Forum

Weeds, control, 68, 75-76
 Weiss, Dr. Freeman A., New Prospects in the ADS Central Region, 114-117
 Wharton, Louise Hazlehurst, 133
 What Won and Where in the 1967 Shows, 19-28
 Wheeler, Willis H., Hints on Bulb Inspection, 145-149*
 Winners of the Quinn and Watrous Medals (1967), 23
 Wister, Gertrude S., Old Flowers in a New Garden, 150-152
 Wood ashes, 107

Yahel, Mrs. Herut, Growing Daffodils in Israel, 74-75

Zandbergen, Matthew, How Ramsbottom Gave New Life to the Narcissus, 55-57

PART TWO — DAFFODIL NAMES

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Accent, 8, 9, 102 | Cantatrice, 3, 9, 100 |
| Accolade, 5 | Carita, 8, 102 |
| Acropolis, 6 | Carlton, 3, 101 |
| Actaea, 7, 9, 32-33 | Carnmoon, 5, 9 |
| Aircastle, 5, 9 | Caro Nome, 8 |
| Alicante, 4 | Castle of Mey, 101 |
| Alpine, 7 | Ceylon, 4, 9, 101 |
| Alpine Glow, 102 | Cezanne, 102 |
| Angeline, 5 | Charity May, 6, 9 |
| Apricot Distinction, 5 | Cheerfulness, 6, 32 |
| Arbar, 4, 9, 101 | Chemawa, 4 |
| Arctic Gold, 3, 9, 101 | Chérie, 7 |
| Ardour, 5 | Cheyenne, 7 |
| Arish Mell, 6, 100 | Chickadee, 6 |
| Armada, 4, 9, 101 | Chiffon, 8 |
| Audubon, 8, 102 | Chinese White, 5, 9, 192 |
| Aurelia, 7 | Chungking, 5, 102 |
| Ave, 4, 9, 101 | Cloudcap, 71 |
| Avenger, 4, 9, 101 | Clown, 6 |
| Ballycastle, 5 | Cocktail, 4 |
| Ballygarvey, 3 | Coloratura, 5, 9 |
| Ballysillan, 5 | Content, 3, 100 |
| Banbridge, 3 | Coppersmith, 18 |
| Bartley, 6 | Coral Luster, 71 |
| Bastion, 3 | Corofin, 5, 9 |
| Beersheba, 3, 9 | Counsellor, 100 |
| Beryl, 6 | Courage, 4 |
| Bethany, 4, 5, 9, 101 | Court Martial, 4, 9 |
| Binkie, 4, 9, 101 | Coverack Perfection, 4 |
| Bithynia, 5 | Cragford, 7 |
| Blarney, 5, 9 | Cream Cloud, cover, no. 4* |
| Bonython, 100 | Crystal River, 71 |
| Bridal Crown, 6 | Cushendall, 5, 102 |
| Broughshane, 3 | Dactyl, 7 |
| Brunswick, 4, 101 | Dalbro, 99*, 102 |
| Bryher, 5 | Dallas, 5 |
| Bunting, 7 | Daphne, 6 |
| Burgomeester Gouverneur, 100 | Daviot, 4 |
| Bushtit, 6, 9 | Dawn, 6 |
| Buttercup, 7 | Daydream, 4, 5, 9, 101 |
| Butterscotch, 3, 101 | Debutante, 8, 102 |
| Camelot, 3, 101 | Descanso, 3 |
| Candida, 6 | Dew Pond, 4 |
| Canisp, 101 | Dickcissel, 7 |
| Cantabile, 7, 9 | Dinkie, 5 |

Divertimento, 71
 Double Event, 6, 9
 Doubtful, 5
 Dove Wings, 6
 Dream Castle, 5
 Dunminning, 18
 Early Mist, 101
 Easter Moon, 4, 9, 101
 Edward Buxton, 5
 Edwina, 32
 Effective, 3, 9
 Egina, 103
 Elvira, 32
 Empress of Ireland, 3, 9, 100
 Enniskillen, 5
 Entrancement, 3, 101
 Falaise, 61
 Falstaff, 4
 February Gold, 6
 Fermoy, 4
 Festivity, 4, 9, 101
 Fiona, 103
 Flaming Meteor, 101
 Flamingo, 102-103
 Flyaway, cover, no. 3*; 93-94
 Foggy Dew, 5
 Foray, 8
 Foresight, 3
 Forty-Niner, 6
 Foxhunter, 4, 9
 Frigid, 5
 Frolic, 3, 9, 100
 Galway, 3, 9, 100
 Garron, 3
 Gay Time, 6
 Geranium, 7, 103
 Glacier, 100
 Glamorous, 71
 Glenshesk, 3
 Gold Crown, 4, 9, 101
 Goldcourt, 3, 100
 Golden Dawn, 7
 Golden Goblet, 7
 Golden Incense, 7
 Golden Perfection, 7
 Golden Rapture, 3, 100
 Golden Sceptre, 7
 Golden Torch, 3, 101
 Grapefruit, 2
 Green Hills, cover, no. 2*; 101
 Green Island, 4, 9
 Groenloo, 35
 Halolight, 5
 Harmony Bells, 6
 Hesla, 7
 Holiday Fashion, 72
 Homage, 101
 Home Fires, 4
 Honey Bells, 6
 Honeybird, 3, 9
 Hotspur, 4
 Hunter's Moon, 2
 Inca Gold, 100
 Interim, 8, 102
 Inver, 2
 Inverpolly, 101
 Irish Coffee, 72
 Irish Luck, 100
 Ivory Gate, 6
 Jeanne d'Arc, 17
 Jenny, 6
 Jezebel, 5, 102
 Kanchenjunga, 100
 Kilworth, 4, 9, 101
 King Alfred, 138
 Kinglet, 7
 Kings Sutton, 6
 Kingscourt, 3, 9, 100
 Kitten, 6
 Knowehead, 4, 101
 Lanarth, 7
 Lapford, 3
 Laurens Koster, 7
 Lemnos, 3
 Lemon Drops, 5, 6
 Lemon Meringue, 2
 Lemonade, 5
 Liberty Bells, 6
 Limeade, 4, 5
 Limerick, 5
 Louky, 35
 Lovable, 72
 Ludlow, 4, 9, 101
 Luna Moth, 2, 9, 100
 Lunar Sea, 3, 9, 101
 Mabel Taylor, 8
 Mahmoud, 5
 March Sunshine, 6
 Margaret Mitchell, 35
 Marietta, 103
 Market Merry, 5
 Martha Washington, 7
 Matador, 7
 Matapan, 5
 Matlock, 4
 Mayan Chief, 72
 Medalist, 72
 Merlin, 5, 9
 Merry Bells, 6
 Merry Widow, 102
 Milan, 7
 Moonlight Sonata, 3
 Moonmist, 2
 Moonshot, 2
 Moonstruck, 2, 9, 100
 Mount Hood, 3, 103
 Mrs. Oscar Ronalds, 8, 102
 Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, 8
 Mulatto, 2
 My Love, 4, 101
 Nampa, 3
 Nancegollan, 7
 Natee, 102
 Nazareth, 4, 5, 101

Newcastle, 100
 Nightingale, 32
 Oconee, 6
 Old Satin, 72
 Olivet, 4
 Orange Blossom, 7
 Orange Wonder, 7
 Orion, 101
 Ormeau, 3, 9
 Ozark Star, 71
 Passionale, 8, 102
 Pastorale, 5
 Peeping Tom, 6
 Pentucket, 33
 Perimeter, 5
 Pewee, 71
 Pink Beauty, 102
 Pink Isle, 8, 102
 Pink Rim, 8
 Piper's Barn, 7
 Pipit, 7, 9
N. poeticus Flore Pleno, 68
 Polindra, 4, 101
 Preamble, 3, 9, 100
 Pristine, cover, no. 1*; 4
 Prologue, 3, 9
 Purity, 101
 Queenscourt, 100
 Quetzal, 7
 Radiation, 8, 9, 102
 Rameses, 4, 101
 Rashee, 3, 100
 Rima, 8, 102
 Riotous, 6
 Rippling Waters, 6
 Rockall, 5, 9, 102
 Roger, 6
 Roman Candle, 8
 Romance, 102
 Rose Brocade, 103
 Rose Caprice, 8
 Rose of Tralee, 8
 Rose Royale, 8
 Rose down, 6
 Roseve, 71
 Roseworthy, 102
 Royal Oak, 3
 Rushlight, 4, 5, 101
 Rustom Pasha, 4, 101
 Sabina, 35
 St. Agnes, 7
 St. Egwin, 3
 St. Keverne, 3, 100
 Salmon Trout, 8, 102
 Salome, 102
 Samba, 6
 Scarlet Royal, 101
 Sea Green, 7
 Selma Lagerlöf, 4
 Shah, 7, 9
 Shanach, 7
 Sidhe, 6
 Signal Light, 4
 Silken Sails, 5
 Silver Bells, 6, 9
 Silver Chimes, 7, 9
 Slieveboy, 3, 9
 Smyrna, 7
 Snow Gem, 5, 9, 35
 Spellbinder, 3, 101
 Statue, 4
 Stoke, 6
 Sugar Bush, 7
 Sumptuous, 72
 Sunbird, 72
 Susan Pearson, 7
 Suzy, 7
 Swansdown, 6
 Sweet Pepper, 7
 Sweetness, 7, 9
 Syracuse, 5
 Thalia, 6
 Therm, 5
 Thoughtful, 6
 Tincton, 6
 Titania, 6
 Tittle-Tattle, 7, 9
 Tresamble, 6, 9
 Trevithian, 7, 9
N. triandrus albus, 66*
 Trousseau, 3, 9
 Truth, 101
 Tudor Minstrel, 4, 101
 Ulster Prince, 3
 Ulster Queen, 100
 Unsurpassable, 103
 Up Front, 100
 Verdin, 7
 Verona, 5, 9, 102
 Vigil, 3, 9, 100
 Viking, 3
N. viridiflorus, 10-14*
 Vulcan, 4, 101
 Wahkeena, 4
 Waterperry, 7
 Waxwing, 72
 Wedding Gift, 4
 White Lion, 6
 White Prince, 3, 100
 White Tartar, 3
 White Wedgwood, 7
 Woodcock, 6
 Woodlea, 102
 Yellow Cheerfulness, 6, 32
 Yellow Warbler, 6
 Zero, 4, 101

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Leaflet on holding small daffodil show. No charge for single copies; extra copies 5¢ each.

Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in *Daffodil Journal* for September, 1965, p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook	Paper cover \$3.00 - Cloth \$4.50
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	7.50
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.00
Set of back numbers of Daffodil Journal <i>except</i> Vol. 2, No. 3 (March 1966)	3.00
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1957/58, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures25 ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	1.00
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
1962, 1965, 1966	2.50 ea.
1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
1969	4.25
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>used copies, as available</i>):	
1946 through 1949	3.00 ea.
1950 through 1959	2.50 ea.
1960 through 1967	2.00 ea.

The Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names is out of print and a new edition is in preparation.

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1967

Assets

Cash in bank — Fairfield County Trust Co.		\$ 3,088.70
Cash in savings — Community Federal Savings and Loan Association of St. Louis ..		1,827.41
5¼% Savings Certificates in Community Savings & Loan Association		9,000.00
Inventories of Publications:		
Royal Horticultural Society Year Books	\$246.00	
1965 RHS Classified Lists	35.84	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	416.00	
Other Books	15.40	713.24
Inventories of ADS Medals:		
Medal Dies	104.00	
Gold and Silver Medals	242.25	346.25
Inventories of Color Slides		130.00
Total Assets		\$15,105.60

Liabilities and Net Worth

Dues paid in advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 4,649.80
Life Memberships (40)	4,000.00
Net Worth	6,455.80
Total Liabilities and Net Worth	\$15,105.60

INCOME AND EXPENSES, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

INCOME

Dues Paid in 1967		\$ 9,045.55
Sale of Publications		
RHS Year Books	\$553.50	
Classified Lists	215.10	
Daffodil Handbooks	254.92	
ADS publications	64.85	
Out-of-print books	190.00	
Miscellaneous	31.00	1,309.37
Advertising In Journal		410.00
Registration Fees		5.55
Judges' certificates fees		26.00
Slide rentals		80.00
Interest on savings		513.46
Miscellaneous		114.72
Net Income		\$11,504.65

EXPENSES

Daffodil Journal — Printing, envelopes and mailing		\$ 4,271.33
Office Expenses		
Printing and supplies	\$ 456.97	
Postage	307.99	
Computer work	140.85	
Addresser rental and plates	463.61	
Miscellaneous	169.30	
Executive Director	1,300.00	-2,838.72
Regional Vice Presidents		370.75
Secretary		74.27
Committees		183.38
Publications purchased		543.48
Out-of-print books		132.24
Audit fees		150.00
Dues to American Horticultural Society		25.00
Net Expenses		\$ 8,589.17

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and statement of income and expenses for the Year 1967 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements of the Fairfield County Trust Co. (Conn.) and with the savings pass book and savings certificates of the Community Federal Savings and Loan Association of St. Louis. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is shown for surplus ADS publications. Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year are prorated, and the amounts covering such future periods are shown as liabilities. All life-member payments are so shown.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements, and the disbursements were verified with the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

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

Respectfully submitted,
Wells Knierim

September 27, 1968