President's Message

Dear Fellow Members,

There are several items of news that I would like to tell you about.

1. There is to be a sale of pre-1980 APS Quarterlies at $2.00 per year (4 issues) subject to availability. There should be further details elsewhere in this issue.

2. There is a new Show Judge Chairman; Mrs. Beth Tait, 14015 84th Ave., N.E., Bothell, WA 98011. Beth was APS Treasurer for a number of years and was this year's honored guest at the National Primrose Show. The former Judge Chairperson, Mrs. Etha Tate of Milwaukee, OR, has only relinquished some of her many duties. She is still on the Board of Directors and I expect to see her at most of the Northwest primrose shows as usual.

3. I received a book from Mr. Kazuo Hara, an APS member from Japan. The book is called SAKURASOH "Primula sieboldii E. Morren" written by Mr. Tsuneo Torii. In addition to being an authority on P. sieboldii Mr. Tsuneo Torii is the President of Nikon Sakurasoh-Kai, the largest society for P. sieboldii lovers. His book is filled with color photos of over 200 varieties of sieboldii. Flower names are in Japanese followed by an English translation. SAKURASOH is available from Albiflora Inc., P.O. Box 24, Gyotoku, Ishikawa, Cheba, 272-01 Japan. Write to Albiflora for more information and price.

A book of this caliber would be grand if we had one with names and color photos of the named show auriculas, julies, polyanthas and acaulis. Just think of all the colors that are sold as "Wanda" and one seed house sold Wanda seed as a new species!

Next year's shows that I personally know about seem to be about two weeks earlier than this year. The first one will be held the last Saturday in March. Don't forget to start getting your plants ready for the 1987 shows by helping them survive the winter with the least amount of stress possible. Plant plenty of primula seeds this winter, too.

Yours truly,

Albert Ross Smith

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The Resource Directory is an effort by the Editor’s Committee to provide APS members with sources for primulas of which they may be unaware. For a variety of reasons this directory will depart from past practices. Only seed and plant sources are contained in this installment. Significant dates and affiliated societies, etc. will be listed in a later quarterly.

Most of the firms or individuals listed sell things besides primula. Some are “Mom and Pop” operations, some large commercial firms, some individuals with an avocation which has gotten somewhat out of hand. Some provide service by mail, some only at the place of business. Where known, telephone numbers have been listed. Members are encouraged to make initial contact by mail. An SASE (large envelope) is always appreciated. When dealing overseas send at least one International Postal Coupon (80¢ at any U.S. Post Office) to help defray the cost of mailing catalogs and lists.

There was no charge for being listed in this Resource Directory. As any member who has ever attempted such a project knows the list is never complete and comprehensive. If you know of other sources of primula please contact the Editor or any member of the Editor’s Committee.

Seeds

Societies

Alpine Garden Club of British Columbia, Seed Director: Vera Peck, 4875 Skyline Blvd., North Vancouver, B.C. V7J 3J2, Canada

Alpine Garden Society, Seed Distribution Manager: H. Lill, 17 Newton Ave., Newton Hill, Wakefield, WF1 2PX England

American Primrose Society, Seed Exchange Chairman: Mrs. Esther Strickland, 2722 E. 84th, Tacoma, WA 98445

American Rock Garden Society, Director of the Seed Exchange: Tam Hartell, 331 Earlham Terrace, Philadelphia, PA 19144

Scottish Rock Garden Club, Angus Group Seed Exchange Honorary Manager: Miss E. M. Halley, 16 Abercrombie St., Barnhill, Dundee DD5 2NX Scotland

Commercial and Other Sources:

Sutton Seeds Ltd., Hele Road, Torquay, Devon TQ2 7QJ England

Anita Alexander, 35130 S.E. Hwy. #21, Boring, OR 97009

L.S.A. Goodwin & Sons, Goodwins Road, Bagdad, STH-70 30, Tasmania, Australia

Klaus R. Jelitto, Postfach 560 127, D-2000 Hamburg 56, West Germany. Tele 041 03/ 8 97 52

W. Atlee Burpee Co., 300 Park Ave., Warminster, PA 18974. Tele (215) 674-4900

Jack Drake, Inshriach Alpine Plant Nursery, Aviemore, Inverness-Shire, Scotland, PH22 1QS. Tele Kinkraig (Std Code 05404) 287

Barnhaven, Brigsteer Kendal, Cumbria LA8 8AU England. Tele Crosswaite 386 (STD Code 044 88)

American Primrose Society, Seed Exchange Chairman: Mrs. Esther Strickland, 2722 E. 84th, Tacoma, WA 98445

American Rock Garden Society, Director of the Seed Exchange: Tam Hartell, 331 Earlham Terrace, Philadelphia, PA 19144

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Plants

Plants, Commercial Growers

Editor’s note: Most of the plant societies (which will be listed next issue) conduct plant exchanges one or more times a year. For instance, most A.P.S chapters have sales tables for primula species and often for the exhibition type plants as well. It pays to join the local societies as well as National.

Baileys’, P.O. Box 654, Edmonds, WA 98020. Tele (206) 774-7528

Cricklewood Nursery, 11907 Nevers Rd., Snohomish, WA 98290. Tele (206) 568-2829

Darlene Heller, 1685 Hwy. #95 #42, Mt. Vernon, WA 98273. Tele (206) 424-9693

Montrose Nursery, P.O. Box 957, Hillsborough, CA 94018. Tele (914) 732-7787. Catalog $1.00

Mt. Tahoma Nursery, 28111 112th Ave. East, Graham, WA 98338. Tele (206) 847-9827

Oliver Nurseries, Inc., 1159 Bronson Road, Fairfield, CT 06430. Tele (203) 259-5609. No Ship.

F.R. Shipston, 11 Harvey Close, Allesley, Coventry CV5-9FU England

Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery, 2825 Cummings Road, Medford, OR 97501. Tele (503) 772-6846. Catalog $1.50.

Alda Stich, Center Montville, Box 2079, Freedom, ME 04941. Tele (207) 342-5796

Plants and Seed

Commercial Sources

Chehalis Rare Plant Nursery

2568 Jackson Highway, Chehalis, WA 98532. Tele (206) 748-7627. Plants at nursery only. Seeds by mail

Craven’s Nursery, 1 Foulds Terrace, Bingley, West Yorkshire, BD16 4LZ England. Tele 0274 824878

C.A. Cruickshank, Inc., 1015 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto, Ontario M4P 2M1 Canada. Tele (416) 488-8292

American Primrose Society

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American Primrose Society
Nursery/Greenhouse Equipment & Supplies

Sources of Nursery and Greenhouse Supplies in General

Brawley Seed Co., P.O. Box 180, Mooresville, NC 28115.
Brighton By-Products Co., Inc., P.O. Box 23, New Brighton, PA 15066.
Florist Products, Inc., 2242 N. Palmer Ave., Cambridge, MA 02140.
Lord & Burnham, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, NY 10533.

Containers, Metal

Zarn, Inc., Box 1350, Reidsville, NC 27320.

Containers, Plastic

E.C. Geiger, Box 285, Harleysville, PA 19438.
The Lerio Corp., Box 2084, Mobile, AL 36652.

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E.C. Geiger, Box 285, Harleysville, PA 19438.
The Lerio Corp., Box 2084, Mobile, AL 36652.

Cooling and Ventilating Equipment

IBG, Box 100, Wheeling, IL 60090.

Conveyors

Bouldin & Lawson, Inc. Rt. 10, Box 208, McMinnville, TN 37110.
Conant Iron Works Co., Inc., Box 558, S. Ashburnham, MA 01466.

Dayton Bag & Burlap, Drawer 8, Dayton, OH 45401.
Eaton Brothers Corp., Box 60, Hamburg, NY 14075.
Great Western Bag Co., 1416 N. Broadway, St. Louis, MO 63102.
Halpern Brothers, Snyder & S. Delaware, Philadelphia, PA 19148.
Remke Bag & Supply Co., 3623 S. Laflin, Chicago, IL 60609.

Bags and Packaging Materials

Bouldin & Lawson, Inc. Rt. 10, Box 208, McMinnville, TN 37110.

Balling Equipment

Bouldin & Lawson, Inc. Rt. 10, Box 208, McMinnville, TN 37110.

Convertisers, Agent


Dacus Supply Co., 2901 Montgomery St., Ft. Worth, TX 76107.

Dayton Bag & Burlap, Drawer 8, Dayton, OH 45401.

Eating Brotheers Corp., Box 60, Hamburg, NY 14075.

Dayton Bag & Burlap, Drawer 8, Dayton, OH 45401.

Eating Brosheers Corp., Box 60, Hamburgh, NY 14075.

Eating Brothers Corp., Box 60, Hamburg, NY 14075.

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Greenhouses, Commercial
Ball Seed Co., Box 335, W. Chicago, IL 60185.
IBG International, Box 100, Wheeling, IL 60090.
Lord & Burnham, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, NY 10533.
National Greenhouse Co., Box 100, Pana, IL 62557.
Rough Brothers, Inc., Box 16010, Cincinnati, OH 45216.
Stuppy, Inc. Box 12456, N. Kansas City, MO 64116.
Van Wingerden Greenhouse Co., 4078-G Haywood Rd., Horse Shoe, NC 28742.
Vaughan’s, 5300 Katrine Avenue, Downers Grove, IL 60515.
Zarn, Inc., Box 1350, Reidsville, NC 27320.

Greenhouse Covering Polyethylene
Ball Seed Co., Box 335, W. Chicago, IL 60185.
IBG International, Box 100, Wheeling, IL 60090.
Monsanto, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63167.
Poly Growers, Inc., Box 359, Muncy, PA 17756.
VisQueen Film Products, Ethyl Corp., Box 2448, Richmond, VA 23218.
Zarn, Inc., Box 1350, Reidsville, NC 27320.

Greenhouses, Hobby-Type
Aluminum Greenhouses, Inc. Box 11087, Cleveland, OH 44111.
Carefree Garden Products, Box 383, W. Chicago, IL 60185.
National Greenhouse Co., Box 100, Pana, IL 62557.
Turner Greenhouses, Box 1260, Goldsboro, NC 27530.

Greenhouse Insurance
Florists Mutual Insurance Co., 500 St. Louis St., Edwardsville, IL 62025.

China Gives New Primulæ to World
by Florence Bellis

In the western part of China, south and east of Burma and Tibet, rise the untamed provinces of Yunnan and Kansu. Studded over by snow-capped mountains, high grassy plateaus, great forests, the birthplace of deep and broad-breasted rivers, it is a plant hunter's paradise.

In reading of plant discoveries identified only by number as yet, the script takes one over the wooded slopes of Monk mountain and up the steep cliffs of Thundercrown in the Satee Alps.

But a plant hunter's life is not all a matter of emerald-green fells and strange, new flowers, for there are times when the priests and even the villagers are not a bit civic-minded about their plant life. Aside from dodging the nightly maraudings of the bandit White Wolf, the tribesmen were quite in a temper about the disappearance of one of their "moons that lived in a stone," its being neither seen nor heard from since the departure of an eminent zoologist some 30 years back.

The climax came just after discovering a juicy bit of territory, rich in hitherto undiscovered plants. Realizing that the mountain spirits were being annoyed, the monks organized a lively and complete rout, thus ending the expedition, temporarily.

In this wild land the Regale lily was discovered a comparatively short time ago, countless rhododendrons and many of our most dazzling primroses. Primulas Bulleyana, Littoniana and Chionantha are three proud and hearty beauties from this region. Bulleyana is of the candelabra type, bearing large circles of flowers, one above the other, up sturdy stalks two feet high. Before each flower circle opens, the buds are bright red-gold developing into blossoms of a most exquisite buff-apricot shade. Like many of the species, it loses its leaves in the fall and nothing but the crown, a flat, deeply-notched medallion is visible until spring when the luxuriant leaf growth begins.

It is a robust primrose with long, fat, pink roots that like to delve deeply into the moist, rich soil. Like all primroses, it likes more shade than sun and excellent drainage so that the crown will not rot during the wet season.

ALBIFLORA
your gardening book consultant in Japan
"Primula sieboldii E. Moren", a book about P. sieboldii by Mr. T. Torii, full of magnificent, superb and clear photos throughout; illustrating 205 varieties, both old and new, of P. sieboldii together with some major wild Primulas native to Japan, featuring lots of varieties raised from 18th century to date, its history, character and cultivation. English names attached to color plates, 255mm x 215mm, 151pp., hardcover. Japanese Y6,700 or US$42 incl. p/p. Checks and money orders should be made payable to ALBIFLORA, Inc. We are the ONLY one in Japan who offer you any books and magazines related to gardening and plants of Japan. Enclose 2 Int'l Reply Coupons per inquiry. ALBIFLORA, Inc., P.O. Box 24, GyouToku, Ichikawa, Chiba, 272-01 JAPAN.
Carried away to the British isles, this bit of Chinese loveliness caused enthusiasts an immediate recurrence of the urge to hybridize and, some very handsome children have resulted from various crosses.

Shades of rose, carmine and salmon-pink have been produced and one, Asthore by name, is a coppery old rose tinged heliotrope with a yellow eye. Not one stem carrying its many whorls of bloom, but many crowd up from the crown of Bulleyana and its hybrids.

Starry-eyed primroses and those spraying out a shower of bells, primrose blooms packed tightly into a globe have been mentioned, but *Primula Littoniana* is of still another form bearing its flowers closely packed on a spike, quite like a miniature Tritoma.

From a clump of up-standing, typically primrose foliage, the stout, powdered stem pushes up and up until the last four or six inches terminates into the astonishing flower spike.

Brilliant scarlet before they open, the innumerable pendant blossoms packed around the spike with such precision are a deep violet, Beginning their bloom at the bottom of the spike and unfolding up the stem, the crimson buds giving way before the pure advance, they are like tall tapers burning in the grassy meadows of the Yunnanese Alps.

*Littoniana's* wants are the same as the other primroses under consideration: afternoon shade, deep, rich soil, plenty fo summer moisture, and the other "must" in primrose culture, perfect drainage.

Shining on the same alpine meadows among the great candles of *Littoniana* and the sulphur bells of the Sikkim cowslip are the white stars of *P. Chionantha* crowding tier above tier up the stalk. Growing well over a foot high, the plant is powdered over with a golden meal and the flowers give off a ravishing perfume. The culture of *Chionantha* is the same as *Bulleyana* and *Littoniana*.

There are many more beautiful Chinese primroses in cultivation but how many lovely unknowns still await the plant hunter's trowel and the seed gatherer's hand?

(Ed. note: *Littoniana* may be known to you as *Viallii*.)

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**Juliae Hybrids Enrich Primulae**

By Florence Bellis

To choose just one or two rock garden primroses for description is to develop a case of indecision in one of its most aggravated forms.

Possibly the judge at a beauty contest might know something of the same helplessness for there is a long line of lovely and hardy primulas worthy of discussion and the chance to snuggle down in some sunny or shady pocket of your rock garden, wall or moraine.

Foliage forms vary from small, crumpled, dark-green leaves to thick leathery, sage-green ones with flowers of every conceivable color, all differing in form and texture, many giving off a heady, Elysian fragrance quite unlike anything in the flowery realm.

One of the best known and loved is Julia's primrose, *Primula Juliae*, and her many children. Presenting no problems if planted in rich and shady pockets of the rock garden and kept moist during the dry season, *Juliae* and its hybrids and seedlings form fat cushions of compact foliage completely studded over with wide-awake blossoms in colors that would put Joseph's coat to shame.

*Juliae* was discovered in 1901 clinging to the wet rocks under a waterfall in the great and sombre Caucasian mountains. Exactly one century before, the territory yielded to the now well known offer of protection and became Russia's most southern province known as Georgia. In one of her visits, Catherine the Great had fallen in love with the land of luscious fruits and beautiful flowers.

Whether or not the primrose we know as *Juliae* was brought to her attention is not known, but it is sufficient that we may grow and enjoy this little gem with its glowing, claret colored blossoms and golden eyes.

*Juliae* is an easy-going sort that
seeds readily and crosses easily with other primroses producing perhaps a hundred or more named varieties that probably tax the descriptive powers of the originators. There is a violet blue, dusty pink, lavender, a rare yellow and white, crimson, scarlet, purple and innumerable intermediate shades. While most are of the cushion type, some are like a miniature polyanthus in their blooming habit.

Brilliant Parade
Juliae and her children form a brilliant blossom parade through some of the darkest months of autumn, winter and, of course, spring. And then while resting they send out runners which strike root and add more blocks to the patch-work quilt. The entire family is very hardy, for though they come from the territory lying just north of Persia they are found only in the high mountain altitudes.

Another very easily managed and supremely beautiful alpine primula is P. Clusiana found on the high, windswept uplands of the Austrian Alps.

Very much of a stay-at-home, it doesn't roam far from the vicinity of Vienna on the east to Salzburg on the west, that bit of limestone range that old Clusias, the 16th century botanist, used to haunt in quest of alpine primulas and their natural hybrids. Here on the broad, sunny high places overlooking the blue ribbon of the Danube ripples an iridescent pink shawl of Primulas Clusiana and Minima interlaced with alpine violas. The great carmine blossoms of Clusiana are extravagant in size and intensity of color and are borne on a three or four-inch scape, the flower cluster quite dwarfing the rosette of broad and pointed glossy leaves. Each petal is so deeply divided that there seems to be 10 instead of five, the effect being a scalloped radiation.

Intermedia Magnificent
Although Clusiana is one of the grandest of the multitude of beautiful European alpine primulas, her child, P. x Intermedia, sired by P. Minima, is of a dominating magnificence hard to equal. The glossy and fairly stiff, pale green leaves form rosettes of two or three crowns from which rise stalks bearing enormous, lustrous pink blossoms with wide, white eyes, the entire plant being a thing of shimmering loveliness.

Intermedia is one of nature's own crosses and it is said that such hybrids are almost always born on high, wind-whipped ridges.

Botanists have walked over miles of alpine moor on carpets of Clusiana and Minima so thick that to keep from trampling them was next to impossible and never glimpse P. x Intermedia until one certain ridge was scaled. And only there, within a radius of a few hundred yards, was the hybrid found in exclusive residence.

Since Clusiana and Intermedia prefer the full light of day in their native Alps, they do nicely on the sunny side of the rock garden or wall, provided their roots are well supplied with water during the dry season and there are plenty of rock chips or oyster shell worked in the ground and around the crowns for the always essential drain-age.
Two Short Pieces on Anomalous Primulas

Bernard M. Smith
Gravesend, Kent, England

The following previously published pieces plus the long article which follows sum up the research of the author on that fascinating primula phenomenon, the anomalous primrose or poly. In the main, the material in the first piece follows the descriptions in Roy Gender and Sacheverell Sitwell's books, with some modifications from Margery Fish, C. Monson and others. The second piece depends more on the work of John Parkinson, which follows in its entirety.

Anomalous Prims and Polys.

CLOWNS. Primrose or polyanthus form. Flower may be any colour but is striped and/or spotted with white.

FEATHERS or SHAGS A polyanthus with an elongated calyx which is cut up fine like a fringe around the flower. May now be extinct.

HOSE-IN-HOSE. This comes in both primrose and polyanthus form and has two identical flowers, one inside the other, where the calyx has developed a petaloid form.

PANTALOON or Jack-in-the-box. A form of Hose-in-Hose where the calyx is only partly petaloid and is green but striped with the colour of the corolla. Sometimes the stripes are so wide as to appear as if the calyx is coloured and only striped with green.

GALLYGASKINS. The curled cowslip of Parkinson.

Sounds like a single bloom with an enlarged calyx which is drawn in at the top to form a ruff under the flower like a sub-form of the Jack-in-the-Green or perhaps an overgrown cowslip.

JACK-IN-THE-GREEN. This comes in both primrose and polyanthus forms. The flower (corolla) may be any colour, double or single, and is backed by a calyx which is enlarged like a ruff of green leaves.

JACKANAPES. A Jack-in-the-Green of polyanthus form with the calyx striped with the colour of the corolla and sometimes giving a Hose-in-Hose effect.
A Jack-in-the-Green polyanthus with the Jack-anapes striping in the calyx and bearing a polynapes tuft at the top of the main stem which tuft was striped as per Parkinson e.g. “It is called foolish because it beareth at the top of the stalk a tuft of small, long, green leaves with some yellow leaves, as if it were pieces of flowers broken and standing amongst the green leaves”. The striping of the leaves was the same colour as the bloom. Now extinct.

Polyanthes (including Jack-in-the-Greens and Gold or Silver laced) occasionally sport a tuft of small, long, leaves which are green and not petaloid, where the footstalks (pedicels) join the main stem. These I am calling ‘Polynapes’.

Notes.

The Jackanapes shown in the Northern Shows may have been Polynapes.

On the Gallygaskins shown at Bradford and in the U.S.A. I have no information at present.

More on Anomalous Primroses.

Hose-in-Hose. Which come in both primrose and polyanthus form. The calyx is petaloid giving the appearance of two corollas one inside the other. There never are two corollas and a calyx.

Pantaloons. A sub-form of the Hose-in-Hose where the calyx is only partly petaloid, giving the effect of a striped second corolla.

Jack-in-the-Green. A well known form which may come as either a primrose or a polyanthus. The flower (corolla) may be any colour, and is backed by a calyx (sepals) that is enlarged like a ruff of green leaves. It comes in both single and double form.

Polynapes. All polyanthus forms occasionally sport a tuft of narrow bracts or leaves, which are green and not petaloid, where the pedicels (foot stalks) join the main stem. This form is the ‘Polynapes’ and the tuft of leaves the ‘Polynapes Tuft’. The accompanying illustration of a Jack-in-the-Green polyanthus with a Polynapes Tuft is from the catalogue of the Leiden Botanic Gardens issued in 1687. It is believed to be the earliest illustration of the Polyanthus and so of the Polynapes.

Jackanapes. A Jack-in-the-Green polyanthus with the enlarged partly petalised calyx striped with the colour of the corolla. It is sometimes seen with the Polynapes Tuft.

Jackanapes-on-Horseback. What Parkinson called the ‘Frantick or foolish Cowslip’ was a now extinct form of Jackanapes where both the calyx and the Polynapes tuft were striped with the colour of the corolla.

Gallygaskins. A polyanthus with the calyx enlarged and distorted. Primrose forms have been recorded.

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Primroses and Cowslips
Chapter XXXV. Paradisus Terrestris

Parkinson (1629)

The following remarkable manuscript was sent to me earlier this year by our English friend and member Bernard M. Smith. We print it here, partly because of its general historical interest and partly because of the information it contains about the anomalous primulas. Hope you will enjoy it. - The Editor

We have so great variety of Primrose and Cowslips of our own Country breeding, that strangers being much delighted with them, have been often furnished into divers Countries, to their good content: And that I may set them downe in some methodical manner, as I have done other things, I will first set downe all the sorts of those we call Primroses, both single and double, and afterwards the Cowslips with their diversities, in as ample manner as my knowledge can direct me. And yet I know, that the name of Primula veris or Primrose, is indifferently conferred upon those that I distinguish for Paralyses or Cowslips. I doe therefore for your better understanding of my distinction betweene Primroses and Cowslips, call those only Primrose that carry but one flower upon a stalk, be they single or double, except that of Master Hesket, and that with double flowers many upon a stalk, set out in Gerards Herball, which is his onely, not found (as I thinke) in rerum natura, I am sure, such a one I could never heare of: And those Cowslips, that bee many flowers upon a stalk together constantly, be they single or double also. I might otherwise distinguish them also by the leafe, that all the Primroses beeare their long and large broad yellowish greene leaves, without stalkes most usually; and all the Cowslips have small stalkes under the leaves, which are smaller, and of a darker greene, as usually, but that this distinction is neither so certaine and generall, nor so well knowe.

1. Primula veris flore albo. The single white Primrose. (Fig. 1)

The Primrose that groweth under every bush or hedge, in all or most of the Woods, Groves, and Orchards of this Kingdome, I may well leave to his wilde habitation, being not so fit for a Garden, and so well knowe, that I meane not to give you any further relation thereof: But we have a kinde hereof which is somewhat smaller, and beareth milke white flowers, without any shew of yellownesse in them, and is more usually brought into Gardens for the rarity, and differeth not from the wilde or ordinary kinde, either in roote or leafe, or any thing else, yet having those yellow spots, but smaller, and not so deepe, as are in the other wilde kinde.
2. Primula veris flore viridi simplici. The single greene Primrose.

The single greene Primrose hath his leaves very like unto the greater double Primrose, but small, and of a sadder greene colour: the flowers stand severally upon long foot stalkes, as the first single kinde doth, but larger then they, and more laide open, of the same, or very neare the same yellowish greene colour that the huske is of, so that at the first opening, the huske and the flower seeme to make one double greene flower, which afterwards, separating themselves, the single flower groweth above the huske, and spreadeth it selfe open much more then any other single Primrose doth, growing in the end to be of a paler greene colour.

3. Primula versa flore virsdante & albo simplici. The single greene and white Primrose. (Fig. 2)

The leaves of this differ in a manner nothing from the former, neither doth the flower but only in this, that out of the large yellowish green huskes, which contain the flowers of the former, there commeth forth out of the middle of each of them either a small piece of a whitish flower, or else a larger, sometimes making up a whole flower, like an ordindary Primrose.

4. Primula veris flore viridi duplici. The double greene Primrose. (Fig. 3)

This double Primrose is in his leaves so like the former single greene kindes, that the one cannot be knowne from the other untill it come to flower, and then it beareth upon every stalk a double green flower, of a little deeper green colour then the flower of the former single kinde consisting but of two rowes of short leaves most usually, and both of an equal height above the huske, abiding a pretty time in flower, especially if it stand in any shadowed place, or where the Sun may come but a while unto it.

5. Primula veris Hesketiflore multiplies separtatina diviso. 

Master Heskets double Primrose. (Fig. 4)

Master Heskets double Primrose is very like unto the small double Primrose, both in leafe, roote, and height of growing, the stalke not rising much higher then it, but bearing flowers in a farre different manner; for this beareth not only single flowers upon severall stalkes but sometimes two or three single flowers upon one stalk, and also at the same time a bigger stalke, and somewhat higher, having one greene huske at the toppe thereof, sometimes broken on the one side, and sometimes whole, in the middle whereof standeth sometimes divers single flowers, thrust together, every flower to be seene in his proper forme, and sometimes there appeare with some whole flowers others that are but parts of flowers, as if the flowers were broken in peeces, and thrust into one huske, the leaves of the flowers (being of a white or pale Primrose colour, but a little deeper) seldome rising about the height of the very huske it selfe; and sometimes I have observed in this plant, it will have upon the same stalke, that beareth such flowers as I have here described unto you, a small flower or two, making the stalke seeme branched into many flowers whereby you may perceve, that it will vary into many formes, not abiding constant in any yeare, as all the other sorts doe.
6. Primula hortensis flore pleno vulgaris. The ordinary double Primrose. (Fig. 5)

The leaves of this Primrose are very large, and like unto the single kind, but somewhat larger, because it growth in gardens: the flowers doe stand every one severally upon slender long footstalks, as the single kinde doth, in greenish huskes of a pale yellow colour, like unto the field Primrose, but very thicke and double, and of the same sweete sent with them.

7. Primula veris flore duplici. The small double Primrose.

This Primrose is both in leafe, roote, and flower, altogether like unto the last double Primrose, but that it is smaller in all things: for the flower riseth not above two or three fingers high, and but twice double, that is, with two rows of leaves, yet of the very same Primrose colour that the former is of.


The common field Cowslip I might well forbeare to set downe, being so plentiful in the fields: but because many take delight in it, and plant it in their gardens, I will give you the description of it here. It hath divers green leaves, very like unto the wilde Primrose, but shorter, rounder, stiffer, rougher, more crumpled about the edges, and of a sadder green colour, every one standing upon his stalk, which is an inch or two long: among the leaves rise up divers round stalks, a foot or more high, bearing at the toppe many faire yellow single flowers, with spots of a deeper yellow, at the butome of each leafe, smelling very sweete. The roots are like to the other Primroses, having many fibres annexed to the great roote.


The leaves of this Cowslip are larger then the ordinary fielde Cowslip, and of a darke yellowish greene colour: the flowers are many standing together, upon the toppes of the stalkes, to the number of thirty sometimes upon one stalke, as I have counted them in mine owne Garden, and sometimes more, every one having a longer foote stalke then the former, and of as pale a yellowish colour almost as the field Primrose, with yellow spots at the bottome of the leaves, as the ordinary hath, and of as sweet a sent.

10. Paralysis flore viridante simplici. The single greene Cowslip. (Fig. 6)

There is little difference in leafe or roote of this from the first Cowslip, the chiefest varietie in this kinde is this, that the leaves are somewhat greener, and the flowers being in all respects like in forme unto the first kinde, but somewhat larger, are of the same colour with the greene huskes, or rather a little yellower, and of a very small sent; in all other things I finde no diversitie, but that it standeth much longer in flower before it fades, especially if it stand out of the Sunne.

11. Paralysis flore and calice crispo. Curl's Cowslips or Gallegaskins. (Fig. 9)

There is another kinde, whose flowers are folded or crumpled at the edges, and the huskes of the flowers bigger than any of the former, more swelling out in the middle, as it were ribbes, and crumpled on the sides of the huskes, which doe somewhat resemble mens hose that they did weare, and tooke the name of Gallegaskins from thence.

12. Paralysis flore geminato odorato. Double Cowslips one within another, or Hose-in-Hose. (Fig. 7)

The only difference of this kinde from the ordinary field Cowslip is, that it beareth one single flower out of another, which is as a greene huske, of the like sent that the first hath, or somewhat weaker.


This kinde of Cowslip hath leaves much like the ordinray kinde, but somewhat smaller: the flowers are yellow like the Cowslip, but smaller, standing many upon a stalke, but bare or naked, that is, without any huske to containe them, having but little or no sent at all, not differing in any thing else from the ordinary Cowslip.

14. Paralysis flore geminato inodora. Double Oxelips Hose-in-Hose. (Fig. 8)

As the former double Cowslip had his flowers one within another, in the very like manner hath this kinde of Cowslip or Oxelippe, saving that this hath no huske to containe them, no more then the former single Oxelippe hath, standing bare or naked, of the very same bignesse each of them, and of the same deep yellow colour with it, having as small a sent as the former likewise.

Wee have another of this kind, whose leaves are somewhat larger, and so are the flowers also, but of a paler yellow colour.


This kinde differeth not from the first Oxelip in the smallness of the greene leaves, but in the flower, which standing many together on a reasonable high stalk, and being very small and yellow, scarce opening themselves or layde abroade as it, hath a greene huske under each flower, but divided into sixe several small peeces.

16. Paralysis flore flano. The Franticke, or Foolish Cowslip: Or Jacke-a-napes on Horsebacke. (Fig. 12)

Wee have in our gardens another kinde, not much differing in leaves from the former Cowslip, and is called Fantastick or Foolish, because it beareth at the toppe of the stalke a bush or tuft of small long greene leaves, with some yellow leaves, as it were peeces of flowers broken, and standing among the greene leaves. And sometimes some stalkes among those greene leaves at the toppe (which are a little larger then when it hath but broken peeces of flowers) doe carry whole flowers in huskes like the singlekinde.

17. Paralysis minor flore rubro. Red Birds eyes. (Fig. 10)

This little Cowslippe (which will hardly endure in our gardens, for all the care and industrie we can use to keep it) hath all the Winter long, and untill the spring begin to come on, his leaves so closed together, that it seemeth a small white head of leaves, which afterwards opening itselfe, spreadeth round upon the ground, and hath small long and narrow leaves, snipt about the edges, of a pale greene colour on the upperside, & very white or mealy underneath, among these leaves rise up one or two stalks, small & hoary, halfe a foote high, bearing at the top a bush or tuft of much smaller flowers, standing upon short foot stalkes, somewhat like unto Cowslips, but more like unto the Beares eares, of a fine reddish purple colour, in some deeper, in other paler, with a yellowish circle in the bottomes of the flowers, like unto many of the Beares eares, of a faint or small sent: the seede is smaller than in any of the former kinde,
so are the rootes likewise, being small, white and threddy.


This kinde differeth very little or nothing from the former, saving that it seemeth a little larger both in leafe and flower, and that the flowers hereof are wholly white, without any great appearance of any circle in the bottome of them, unless be well observed, or at least being nothing so conspicuous, as in the former.

These two kindes have sometimes, but very seldom, from among the midst the flowres on the stalke, sent out another small stalke, bearing flowers theron likewise.

19. Paralysis hortensis fore plen. Double Paigles or Cowslips. (Fig. 11)

The double Paigle or Cowslip hath smaller and darker greene leaves then the single kinde hath, and longer stalkes also whereon the leaves doe stand: it beareth divers flowers upon a stalke, but not so many as the single kinde, every one whereof is of a deeper and fairer yellow colour then any of the former, standing not much above the brimmes of the huskes that hold them, consisting of two or three rowes of leaves set round together, which maketh it shew more thicke and double, of a prettie small sent, but not heady.


This double greene Cowslip is so like unto the single greene kinde formerly expressed, that until they be neare flowring, they can hardly be distinguished: but when it is in flower, it hath large double flowers, of the same yellowish greene colour with the single, and more laid open then the former double Paigle.

21. Paralysis flore viridante sive calamistrato. The greene Rose Cowslip, or double greene feathered Cowslip. (Fig. 13)

There is small difference in the leaves of this double kinde from the last, but that they are not of so darke a greene: the chiefest difference consisteth in the flowers, which are many, standing together at the toppes of the stalkes, but farre differing from all other of these kindes: for every flower standing upon his owne stalke, is composed of many very small and narrow leaves, without any huske to containe them, but spreading open like a little Rose, of a pale yellowish greene colour, and without any sent at all, abiding in flower, especially if it stand in a shadowie place out of the sunne, above two moneths, almost in as perfect beauty, as in the first weeke.

The Names.

All these plants are called most usually in Latine, Primula veris, Primula pratenses, and Primulae silnaram, because they shew by their flowring the new Spring to bee comming on, they being as it were the first Embassadours thereof. They have also divers other names, as Herba Paralysis, Arthritic, Herba Sancti Petri, Claues Sancti Petri, Verbasculum odoratum, Lunaria arthritica, Phlomis, Alisma filarium, and Alismatis altermagenus, as Fabius Columna calleth them. The Birds eyes are called of Lobel in Latine, Paralytica Alpina, Sanicula angustifolia, making a greater and a lesser. Others call them Sanicula angustifolia, but generally they are called Primula veris minor. I have (as you see) placed them with the Cowslips, putting a difference betweene Primroses and Cowslips. And some have distinguished them, by calling the Cowslips, Primula veris elatior, that is, the Taller Primrose, and the other Humilis, Lowe or Dwarf Primroses. In English they have in like manner divers names, according to several Countries, as Primroses, Cowslips, Oxelips, Paliseworts, and Petty Mulleins. The first kindes, which are lower then the rest, are generally called by the name of Primroses (as I think) throughout England. The others are diversely named; for in some Countries they call them Paigles, or Paliseworts, or Petty Mulleins, which are called Cowslips in others. Those are usually called Oxelips, whose flowers are naked, or bare without huskes to containe them, being not so sweete as the Cowslip, yet have they some little sent, although the Latine name doth make them to have none. The Franticke, Fantasticke, or Foolish Cowslip, in some places is called by Country people, Jacke-an-Apes on horse-backe, which is an usuall creature with them, given to many other plants, as Daisies, Marigolds, etc. if they be strange or fantastical, differing in the forme from the ordinary kinde of the single ones. The smallest are usually called through all the North Country, Birds eyes, because of the small yellow circle in the bottomes of the flowers, resembling the eye of a bird.

The Vertues.

Primroses and Cowslips are in a manner wholly used in Cephalical disease, either among other herbes or flowers, or of themselves alone, to ease paines in the head, and is accounted next unto Betony, the best for that purpose. Experience likewise hath shewed, that they are profitable both for the Palsie, and paines of the joynts, even as the Beares eares are, which hath caused the names of Arthritic, Paralysis, and Paralytica, to be given them. The juice of the flowers is commendned to cleanse the spots or marks of the face, whereof some Gentlewomen have found good experience.
Whenever we think of Spring flowers the first that comes to mind is the Primrose. Both for its beauty and for its early arrival it seems to find a place in our hearts and tells us that Spring is near.

This plant is equally dear to children and it is usually the first flower, except perhaps the Daisy, of which they learn the familiar name. In medieval times the Primrose was called the Daisies-eie (Day’s Eye) because it was thought to open its eye at sunrise; the same tradition is of course attributed to the Daisy.

It is however strange that the flower which we now admire so much appears to have been overlooked by the early Anglo-Saxon herbalists when they were compiling their manuscripts, although the ancient Hippocrates does mention the Primula in his list of Simples, but we do not know whether this was the Primula vulgaris.

Perhaps the reason the early herbalists did not mention it is because it was not used very much in their mixtures except when they wanted to make up a soporific dose—in the same way they used the violet because of its scent.

Canon Ellacombe says that “the full history of the word Primrose is too long to give,” but a short account is as follows: “The old name was Prime Rolles or primerole. Primerole is an abbreviation of French primeverole; Italian primaverola, diminutive of prime vera from flor di prima vera, the first spring flower.” Dr. Prior says Primerole is an outlandish unintelligible word, and was soon familiarized into primerolles, and this into primrose.”

Edmund Spenser, 1552-92, mentions the Primrose in his Shepherd’s Calendar, but it would appear that it may not be the common Primrose. Yet it was not long before Shakespeare’s day that the word as we now know it came into use.

William Shakespeare speaks of the Primrose many times and to mention a few instances we find a reference in Henry VI, Merry Wives of Windsor, Venus and Adonis, Cymbeline, Midsummer Night’s Dream, Winter’s Tale, Hamlet, Macbeth, etc.

John Gerard in his Historie of Plantes, published in 1597, devotes a whole chapter and a page of illustrations which shows the double white Primrose, Hose-in-Hose and the Common Primrose. He also describes the Green Primrose—single and double—also the Jack-in-the-Green.

According to Gerard it had many medicinal virtues and cured many ills and he commended it “against pain of joints called gout.”

Parkinson, 1569-1650, in his Paradisi in Sole, Paradisus Terrestris mentions
the Primrose as does Philip Miller, 1692-1771, Gardener to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, when writing in his Dictionary of Gardening first published in 1733.

Henry Lyte must not be forgotten for in his Historie of Plantes published in 1577, which he dedicated to the Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth Queene of England, he calls the Primrose Pretie Mulleyn, and says "as a pot herbe it is good for the head." Another English writer, Francis Bacon, who loved flowers, refers to the Prime-Roses in his Essay on Gardens, 1596.

Ever since those days the Primrose has been a favourite flower in England and the old weavers of Lancashire and Cheshire, living in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, have done much to produce many coloured hybrids.

One cannot forget Milton's line "bring the rath primrose that forsaken dies;" nor Forbes Watson's beautiful description in which he says "In the Primrose, as a whole, we cannot help being struck by an exceeding softness and delicacy: there is nothing sharp, strong or incisive." In her Sunny Memories Mrs. Stowe writes of the flower as having "the faintest and most ethereal perfume."

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Labels

by Mrs. J.J. Boyd-Harvey
Dirleton, Scotland

Reprinted from Spring, 1954 Issue

I hate labels. I dislike their appearance in the garden. After weeks of planning, and months of back-breaking toil, one creates a garden which is intended to represent the mountains of Nepal, falling away to Swiss meadows, a New Zealand dry riverbed and a Szechuan bog, and then the natural appearance of the whole thing is ruined by the artificiality of labels.

I dislike the nuisance of writing labels. Perhaps more methodical gardeners than I am, keep their label blanks, their waterproof ink and a pen all in the correct places in the potting shed, but do they never need to go indoors for a reference book to check up on correct spelling? Do they always wash their muddy hands and change out of their gardening shoes before visiting the drawing-room bookcase? Perhaps others may wait until gardening is over for the day, but have they not sometimes forgotten by the following morning which plant is which, and put the labels in the wrong places? Very methodical people probably write their labels before planting, and I envy them their strength of mind, even through the poor plants may be gasping after a long journey in a postal package.

I dislike the suggestion which labels give that I do not know my own plants by name. I know that even humans sometimes have to wear name labels at big Conferences, but magazine asking personal friends to wear their names pinned to their clothing at a private dinner party!

I dislike cheap wooden labels which do not survive the two or three years which some alpine plants require for germination. I dislike the costly permanent lead labels which outlive their plants and are an everlasting reproach to the gardener for having lost something precious and rare which may perhaps be impossible to replace.

I dislike the attraction which labels have for visitors who pull them out to read them and then thrust them back diagonally so that the plant is decapitated. Labels out of range from the paths may entice visitors to scramble over the rocks to decipher them, causing tragic damage when those visitors have a sense of balance inferior to their thirst for knowledge.

There are however two sides to every question. My husband says that he can remember faces (floral and human) but forgets names, so when we are expecting visitors to the garden, he implores me to name everything with the largest and most legible labels obtainable. I myself have to confess that, though I do not like disfiguring our own garden with labels, they are essential for the full enjoyment of Botanic Gardens and Alpine Plant Nurseries, and the larger and more informative they are, the better I like them.
I also feel the need for labels against those plants which go to ground for a rest in the winter. Many a plant have I murdered in early spring through mistaking its unlabelled site for a nice piece of bare ground for a new plant. I have some delightful friends who are willing to spend up to fifteen minutes in the depths of winter admiring a nothingness labelled Primula Cusickiana and a few Ruth Draperisms — "My dear, you should just have seen them flowering last summer. Great drifts of colour."

Seed pans must be labelled, of course. I have optimistically told myself, "I'm sure to remember that one because it's a funny shape" or, "That chip on the edge of the pan will remind me," but it is surprising how being called away to the telephone for five minutes can make one forget, and then a pinch of seed of a different species may be sown on top of the first one. I prefer anodised aluminium labels for seed pans because they can be bent over flat while the pan is covered with a slate, and then restored to the erect position as soon as the seeds germinate. They also have the advantage of taking a quick scribble with a pocket lead pencil, and the reverse side may be used for the date of sowing, the date of germinating, species may be sown on top of the first one. I prefer anodised aluminium labels for seed pans because they can be bent over flat while the pan is covered with a slate, and then restored to the erect position as soon as the seeds germinate. They also have the advantage of taking a quick scribble with a pocket lead pencil, and the reverse side may be used for the date of sowing, the date of germinating, etc.

Labelling is compulsory at Flower Shows. Permanence is unnecessary but visibility and legibility are most important. A beautifully written card or white plastic label should be held well clear of the foliage on a piece of wire. One end of the wire is given a couple of turns round a pencil, taken off and trodden underfoot. This makes a firm clip for holding the label and may be any length. I feel strongly that all labels at shows should be horizontal. Vertical writing (amateurs facing east and professionals and left-handed people facing west) may produce symptoms of the painful Flower Show variety of Tennis Spectators Neck.

Although my plantless everlasting lead labels remind me of mishaps which I would wish to forget, they may eventually become of great historical interest to posterity. Those bearing the names Primula Winteri and Primula Littoniana are already on their way to becoming museum pieces, and doubtless many more names will become obsolete in the next hundred years or so. I do not know when plant labels were first used, but what a thrill we of the twentieth century would feel if we had the luck to excavate a pre-Linnean carved stone label bearing the inscription "Primula veris flore rubro," particularly if some of the descendants of the plant were growing nearby under the name of Primula farinosa.

The mention of stone labels reminds me of an article by Mr. W. V. Bishop in the Report of the Second International Rock Garden Plant Conference. He recommends the method used in the Llandudno Public Rock Gardens where the name of the plant is painted on a small piece of smooth stone placed near the plant. The "label" blends in perfectly with its background, the lettering may be large, clear and horizontal, and the weight of it frustrates mischievous birds. When I have time and patience I hope to collect together a thousand or so suitable stones to paint. I wish I knew a bedridden plant enthusiast in need of interesting occupation, with a kind nurse who welcomed a carved stone label bearing the inscription "Primula veris flore rubro," particularly if some of the descendants of the plant were growing nearby under the name of Primula farinosa.

Dear Mr. Critz:

As so many of us do I have difficulty growing most primulas here in N.J. except polyanthus. I have about 200 of these, grown mostly from my own seed which I keep refrigerated until planted. This year I have ten denticalus which provide a lovely spot of color. Some seiboldis are showing too. Unfortunately I lost my one P. abischasica, a prized plant I got from Linc Foster. I have a few candelabras in my "made bog". The small auriculas you distributed at Edith Collins' are still small, and have not bloomed as yet. I used a bit of limestone gravel in the bed as you suggested.

Although I cover everything with Christmas tree boughs, a lot of small seedlings do not make it, even when planted out in late August. I believe it would be better to keep them in a cold frame or cool room over the winter. My "cold frame" is none too good, and since we go away for 2 or 3 weeks in fall or winter, it's hard to get anyone who is really interested to take care of my plants.

So if your study group comes up with some better methods I will be very interested indeed. Incidentally, it was 24 degrees this AM after last week's high in the 70's.

Mary Lindner
Randolph, N.J.

Dear Mr. Critz:

Just a note of appreciation for the Summer '85 issue of Primroses and the Round Table on "Seeding". I have read it twice already and shall probably read it again - and again! I have particularly enjoyed, too, the pieces by Florence Bellis and when her book comes out (probably just before Christmas from Timber Press-Ed. note) I certainly want a copy. Her writing has such positive overtones. I was thinking of doing something like your Round Table for the National Auricula and Primula Society Yearbook "Argus" but the symposium on Standards for Double Auriculas blew up instead.

I am in the throes of producing as issue of Argus, and of bringing my primula collection indoors for the winter. They have been in plunge beds all summer. The whole thing is quite a job, for the collection is extensive and there are some other alpines as well. So I have enough on my hands at the moment. However, there are two short articles in the pipeline for you which I will attend to as soon as possible. One is on "Pink Primroses in the Wild", the other - "Growing Primula suffrutescens."

Thank you again for the superb Round Robin.

Gwen Baker
Wolvenhampton
England

(Gwen: Thanks for the kind words. Please get the articles to me as soon as you can. I would like to use them in the Winter 1987 issue. Warmly, Richard)
Dear Mr. Dupre,

I was delighted to receive your letter. We are indeed kindred souls attracted to both Cyclamen and Primulas. I would be delighted and honored to be listed as a source for Primulas. I haven't advertised in the Primula Society's journal, because I don't think I have yet a large enough variety of species to offer. I am, however, a member of the club, and grow many species from seed. I only offer plants grown from my own seeds, so it is a slow process to get this started. For one thing, our climate is hostile to most Primulas because of our terrible hot summers, so I need to try them out first in my own garden.

The record low temperature here for all time was -12 degrees and that occurred a year ago last January. I believed cyclamens are hardy, but deep down there was that nagging suspicion that they wouldn't survive that, and they did! I have even seen a C. creticum which came through it, but not in my garden. I don't risk it outside until I have a good breeding supply in the greenhouse. I have found C. com, including atkinsii, C. hederifolium, C. purpurascens (someone has reported that this is hardly outside in Minnesota), C. pseudibericum, C. parviflorum, C. ciliicum and its cousin C. cil. in-taminatum, C. repandum, C. mirabile, C. trochopteranthum to be perfectly hardy here. C. graecum looks so awful that I left it off the list. It can take the winter, but it isn't happy, and the ones inside are so beautiful. C. africam I believe is hardy here. I have a beautiful white form, with lots of offspring, so I tested one in the garden, and it survived 6 degrees with all leaves intact.

Once again I offer only my own seedlings for sale. I don't trust seed exchanges to provide 100% accurate seeds and I do guarantee my plants to be true to name or description.

I now have two greenhouses and along one entire wall of each one I have my primulas. The remainder of the space is for Cyclamen. I will never have too many; they are every one different, and continue to fascinate me. I still order C. hederifolium seeds because of the infinite variability of leaf form and markings.

If you do list my nursery, and it seems appropriate, please mention that I charge $1 for my catalogue.

I hope you will find my list interesting.

Nancy Goodwin
Montrose Nursery
P.O. Box 957
Hillsborough,
NC 27278

Dear Richard,

Do hope you and Caroline are doing well. I was shocked and saddened to hear of your serious accident in Iceland. Do hope things are mending.

The letter from Nancy Goodwin is a response to my inquiry to her about the quality Resource Directory.

Since cyclamens are in the family Primulaceae the section outlined may be of interest to other primrosers.

Your choice - handle it as a letter to the editor, or attribute it to me in your quarterly. Your choice.

Vivat Jesu, Joe

(Ed. note - Member Joe Dupre has kindly and effectively prepared the Resources Directory - 1986 which begins on page 102. Many thanks to you, Joe.)

What's New?
Edited by Joe Dupre
Anacortes, WA

Item:
MICROWAVED. "SUPERSEEDS"

The Crossville, Tennessee Chronicle recently reported that Professor C.B. Coburn, in the biology department at Tennessee Tech, Cookeville, has discovered that seeds can grow faster after exposure to microwaves. He put seeds in his microwave oven at home for 15 second intervals, up to a total of four times (for a total exposure of 60 seconds). Popcorn, wheat, pinto bean, alfalfa, and mung bean seeds grew up to about 30% faster than unexposed seeds, with the 60-second exposure most effective.

Coburn offers no theory on why the seeds become "super" after being microwaved. Exposure times and intensities for best results remain experimental. It is even possible that plants raised from "superseeds" might flower and fruit earlier.

Item:
ANOTHER DEER REPELLENT TO TRY

We have tried many odoriferous materials suggested by various individuals as sure-fire deer repellents, and our experiences with all of them have been similar: they work for a few weeks at most, then the deer act as if they aren't there any more. We've seen heavy browsing by deer on trees (including apples, chestnuts, and occasionally persimmons) "protected" by mothballs, hair, carnivore manure, and human urine.

Now John Strang, Extension Horticulturist at the University of Kentucky, says that apple orchardists are excited about hand soap as a deer repellent. Commercial growers in the Midwest have discovered that hanging bars of deodorant soap (like Dial; nondeodorant soaps do not work) in their trees gives long-lasting relief from deer predation -- and, we suppose, good-smelling trees! the technique seems worth a try by amateur growers. We'd appreciate hearing about your results if you try it.

Item:
UNUSUAL SEEDS FROM "DOWN UNDER"

The Vicarage, Sheffield, NEW ZEALAND, offers a price list for $1 U.S. (seeds of native alpine plants); bushland Flora Seed Specialists, Box 118, Scarborough 6019, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, offers a list for $1 U.S. (seeds of Australian wildflowers). Be sure to check with your state plant protection officials before importing any of these materials!
Please Read This 1987 Dues Reminder

1987 membership renewals are now due. The envelope for sending in your renewal is included in this mailing. You will note that, for the fifth year in a row, we have an unchanged annual rate of $10.00 for home and overseas members.

Your are reminded that membership is for the calendar year. All those members who have yet to renew for 1987 should do so before December 15th.

We have included dues envelopes with all copies of this Quarterly. Those of you who have already paid for 1987 should ignore the envelope. If in doubt about your membership status consult your membership card or check the mailing label on the envelope in which this Quarterly was sent.

As a convenience for those wishing to pay in sterling, cheques for £7.50, payable to Brian Skidmore, Treasurer, may be sent to:

Acct. No. 0291941
Lloyds Bank, C & C Branch,
47 Milsom Street, Bath.
BA1 1DX, England.

It is necessary to inform the Treasurer that the cheque has been deposited to ensure the proper credit in the U.S.A.

Minutes of the Summer Board Meeting

The Summer quarterly board meeting of the American Primrose Society was called to order at 11 A.M. on July 19th at the home of Herbert Dickson, in Chehalis.

President Albert Ross Smith opened the meeting with the announcement of the absence of several members, either from accidents or other commitments. We did, however, have a good turn out.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed.

The Treasurer's report, read by Pres. Smith, reflected a balance in the bank of $6,908.00 with an additional sum being held for the Photo Contest.

Since we have a considerable number of quarterlies available, and feeling that there is a wealth of information in them, the board decided to offer them for sale. The issues prior to 1980 will be offered, in whole year packets when available, for $2.00 plus postage, with a minimum order of $10.00.

At the quarterly meeting in October we will have a work party to identify, take inventory and package the available quarterlies.

The Photo Contest, as advertised in the Spring quarterly, brought some questions, concerning the Societies position in relation to ownership of the photos. The Secretary was asked to write the Editor for clarification.

A report was given by the Seed Exchange Director and a balance sheet offered. Over 320 orders were processed and over 10,000 packets filled. A check for $1,500.00 was presented to the Treasurer, leaving a working balance of $600.00 to enter into the year 1987.

Ann Lunn, Slide Chairperson, says she has received and mailed several requests for slide programs.

President Al Smith has been interviewing interested persons for the replacement of the Judging Chairperson. The position has formerly been held by Etha Tate. Etha says she will gladly work with her replacement to clarify job requirements.

The Oregon Primrose Society requested the privilege of sponsoring the 1987 show. The show will be held on April 4th and 5th, at the Milwaukie Community Club, 10666 S. E. 42nd Ave. in Milwaukie, Oregon. All Societies are welcome to help.

A nominating committee was appointed for presenting of the slate at the October Meeting. They were--Candy Strickland, Etha Tate and Herbert Dickson.

Herb Dickson has invited us to continue to hold our meetings and annual picnic at his home. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The meeting was adjourned and the members gathered for a very tasty pot-luck picnic, and a very hot plant auction. Thank goodness Herb has some nice tall shade trees! The plant auction brought in over $175.00.

Remember to send your list of current officers to the Editor and to the President, for the records.

Respectfully submitted,
Candy Strickland

Seed Exchange Report 1986

Well, the seed exchange for 1986 has finally been completed and the 1987 one is well under way. Seeds are already starting to arrive, and find their place in the refrigerator, from this years crop of flowers.

There were well over 10,000 packets filled last year and there are hopes we'll have requests for even more than that in the coming year.

I had a strange request yesterday and thought I ought to mention it in

SEED of DOUBLE ACAULIS

NEW SEED CROP IN AUGUST
Minimum Order - 50 seed - $5.00

Rosetta Jones
Phone 852-0330
6214 South 287th Street
Kent, Washington 98031
case any of you might have the same problem. My writer had placed his 1985 seed in the refrigerator alright, but he has misplaced the seed list. Since I write only the #, on the packet he was at a loss to know what he was going to be planting. Well, luckily for him I keep my seed lists from year to year so I was able to tell him what his numbers stood for.

I would like to encourage you to share the results of your hybridizing with your fellow members. Be sure to keep track of your plants and parentage of crosses. Identify and clean your seeds and send them to share with other growers.

Also, I want you to know I enjoy hearing from you. I may not get an answer back to you in short order - but I do keep all correspondence and I will eventually get to it. Bell Norris wrote me concerning his seed germination. This is welcome because it is the only way I have of knowing what kind of luck you are having with those tiny little pieces I put in those envelopes and send off into the wild blue yonder.

Candy

---

New and improved strain of garden auriculas, the result of 30 years of selecting and breeding for better color and vigor.

BLUE GARDEN
YELLOW GARDEN
MIXED GARDEN
DICKSON'S PETITE HYBRIDS
(a mixture of small-species hybrids)
MIXED EXHIBITION ALPINES

The above $1.00 per packet of 50 seeds
Hand-pollinated show auriculas
Red self, yellow self, green-edged
$2.00 per packet of 25 seeds

CHEHALIS RARE PLANT NURSERY
2568 JACKSON HIGHWAY
CHEHALIS, WA 98532
Minimum order $5.00.

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CRAVENS
English Show Auriculas and Primulas
Many varieties OLD & NEW!
Hand pollinated seeds including
Gold Lace,
Double Auricula, etc.
Our Show Auriculas now available in America from Far North Gardens, Michigan.

Please send $3 for new catalogues to:
CRAVENS NURSERY
1, Foulds Terrace, Bingley,
West Yorkshire, BD16, 4LZ, England

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American Primrose Society
Seed Exchange Annual Report

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Ending Balance in Bank = Beginning Balance + Deposit from customers + Bank Interest - Expenses
Payment to A.P.S = Ending Balance in Bank
Balance to operate

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Target 1991

1991 is apparently a target of no one but myself and Herb Dickson. Having received only one response to last issue's editorial from the membership at large, and in face of the apparent lack of interest by the President and the Board there is some serious question whether a program of the magnitude we had projected can be gotten together at all. Unless definite pressure develops for further exploration, therefore, we will have no more to say about a Primula Conference in these pages.

Show Judge Chairperson

Mrs. Beth Tate, 14015-84th Ave., N.E., Bothell, WA 98011, a life member, and for many years Treasurer, of the American Primrose society has been appointed Show Judge Chairperson. Congratulations, Beth. May this be your most enjoyable post ever in a life long service to the Society.
Update

INTERNATIONAL PHOTO PRIMULA SHOW

There has been a good deal of interest expressed in the Photo Contest, and a number of entries submitted. But because the timing was less than ideal the Board has requested that we extend the closing date so that people can take advantage of the Spring 1987 growing season for photographing primroses to enter. This we are happy to do.

All entries for the extended contest are now due at the Editor’s address not later than June 15, 1987. Judging will take place in the early summer and the results announced in the Fall, 1987 Quarterly. All photos submitted become the property of the American Primrose Society, to be retained in the Editor’s permanent picture file for use as illustrations in future issues of the Quarterly. Think of it! You will not only win all that money - you will be published as well. Let’s have lots and lots of entries.
A Synoptic Guide to the Genus Primula

by

G. K. Penderson

This book is intended to serve as a basic reference to the genus *Primula*. Approximately 1375 species, synonyms, and hybrids are included, each with complete reference to author, initial publication, and current status; for nonhybrid taxa, details of typification are also given. Distribution, habitat, altitude, section, a cultural code, stature, and color are indicated for all currently accepted species. The several dozen species described since 1949 are included within this conspectus.

Authors and details of publication are provided for natural hybrids and for many artificial hybrids resulting from crosses of legitimate species; parentage is indicated as well.

An extensive outline of the genus from subgenera to varieties is presented and includes a detailed synopsis of subdivisisonal characters. Authorities and publication data for all subdivisions are also included.

Fifty-six line drawings prepared from herbarium specimens represent the broad spectrum of forms that have evolved within the genus.

Chapters are devoted to the taxonomic history of the genus, its origins, and distribution. Other chapters treat cultivation of particular species or groups, growing primulas from seed, and pests and diseases.

This book is completed by an extensive bibliography that includes both botanical and horticultural works. It provides a unified reference to the most important horticultural and systematic contributions to the genus *Primula* since the appearance of Smith and Fletcher's monograph.

Pp. i-iv, 1-186 (plus indexes to subjects and to scientific names and authorities) 8" x 10", hardbound on archival quality paper; 56 line drawings, 1 black and white photograph; published at $40.00. Available from the American Rock Garden Society Bookstore and other major distributors of horticultural and botanical books (outside the U.S.A. from Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd. Codicote, Hitchin, Herts. SG4 8TF, England).

ISBN 0-935868-24-0.