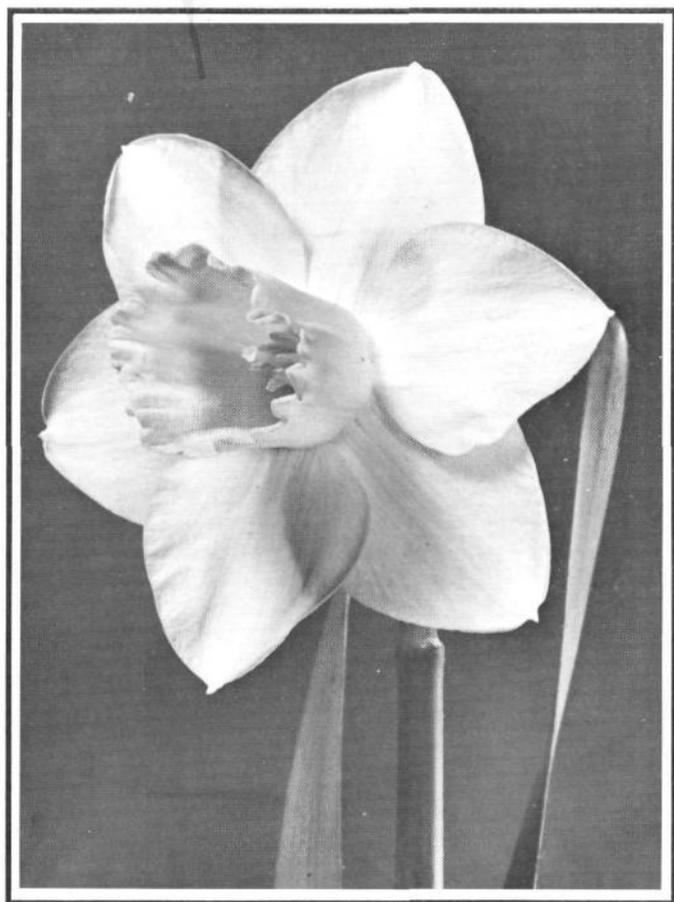


The

# DAFFODIL

# J O U R N A L



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Quarterly Publication of the  
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

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Vol. II, No. 3

March, 1966

# The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume II

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For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors and chairmen of committees reference should be made to the American Daffodil Society JOURNAL for June, 1965.

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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 Executive Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE APRIL 15, 1966.

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## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

The Dues Year Is January 1 Through December 31

<i>Individual Annual</i> .....	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
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<i>Individual Sustaining Member</i> .....	\$7.50 per year.
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**OUR COVER FLOWER THIS ISSUE**  
Is Limeade, a *2d* produced by Grant Mitsch  
and introduced in 1962

# THE 1965 (10th) AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM

By HARRY I. TUGGLE, JR., *Chairman, Symposium Committee*

The Publication of the 1965 Symposium tabulation has been delayed due to the tardy receipt of several ballots considered essential for reliable geographical representation, in addition to "local complications." Since the results were not final for the deadline of our September JOURNAL, it was felt that publication might be best in this issue, concurrently with the daffodil blooming season and recommended bulb ordering time.

An ideal score for 1965 would be 350 points, based on reports from over 60 growers located in 30 states. The scoring is again published as response to this feature indicates an interest in the scores, which are often revealing. Scoring values were determined as for the last report.

Again it should be emphasized that while newer varieties usually are slow to gain in rank or rating, results and upsets this year depict a wider participation in the trial and evaluation of novelties. Numerous changes in the garden ratings should be encouraging to our hybridizers, who have been accused in some quarters of catering only to the "show table." Garden scores of Arctic Gold, Vigil, Galway, Ceylon, Festivity, and other exhibition stalwarts indicate that not only varieties priced by the dozen or hundred bulbs have proven garden merit. Novelties might be described as stepping stones to the future. Ten years of the Symposium, not to mention the history of the daffodil in this century, substantiates the conviction that among the novelties of today are to be found a major proportion of the large commercial stocks of tomorrow. Otherwise, the hybridizer (raiser or breeder) would work only for a limited novelty market, albeit that market is growing. The Symposium's goal, however, remains the recommendation of the better daffodils, *regardless of age, price, or origin*, this guidance being based upon the correlated experience of a widely scattered corps of reporters.

Taking stock on the tenth anniversary of our Symposium, we believe our work has contributed to the growing, showing, and appreciation of higher quality daffodils. And we are especially pleased if our efforts have either assisted or encouraged the limited number of professional hybridizers, dedicated individuals who fight the "economy spiral", a considerable time factor, and other foes in order to offer us new and improved varieties. Daffodils would continue to say *Spring*, or to tug at our heartstrings, even if their development could be frozen at the status quo, but would they be as interesting, or as much fun?

Appreciation and thanks are due again to our reporters, many of

whom have been with us since the Symposium's inception. We remain anxious to obtain more reports. We urge any of you who grow large, representative collections, and who are willing to cooperate in sharing your experience and evaluation, to write for a 1966 Symposium ballot. (P.O. Box 1108, Martinsville, Va. 24112). Especially needed are more reports from New England, the deep South, the Southwest, and the Mid-West.

Your attention is directed to Item No. 26, a special feature this year, which stresses those varieties that our reporters find outstanding for both exhibition and garden usage. The multi-purpose daffodil variety might well be our most desirable talent search, as well as the ultimate hybridizing objective.

Merited criticism, suggestions for improvement, or other comments are always appreciated, although it should be admitted your chairman is a notoriously poor correspondent!

ITEM NO. 1. Trumpet, lemon or sulfur yellow (1a)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Luna Moth	141	1. Moonstruck	120
2. Moonstruck	96	2. Mulatto	69
3. Moonmist	83	3. Grapefruit	63
4. Inver	70	4. Hunter's Moon	49
5. Lemon Meringue	60	5. Moonmist	40
6. Moonshot	40	6. Lemon Meringue	32
7. Grapefruit	24	6. Limelight	32

ITEM NO. 2. Trumpet, self yellow or gold (1a)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Arctic Gold	197	1. Kingscourt	136
2. Slieveboy	120	2. Ulster Prince	86
3. Kingscourt	100	3. Arctic Gold	80
4. Golden Rapture	41	4. Garron	44
5. Ulster Prince	37	5. Goldcourt	38
6. Royal Oak	29	6. Slieveboy	25
6. Viking	29	7. Diotima	16

ITEM NO. 3. Trumpet, white perianth, colored trumpet (1b)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Preamble	128	1. Trouseau	101
2. Frolic	108	2. Effective	86
3. Trouseau	83	3. Content	84
4. Prologue	50	4. Frolic	54
5. Newcastle	46	5. Foresight	38
6. Ballygarvey	42	6. Preamble	28

ITEM NO. 4. Trumpet, self white (1c)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Vigil	194	1. Beersheba	93
2. Cantatrice	154	2. Vigil	81
3. Empress of Ireland	143	3. Mt. Hood	77
4. White Prince	48	4. Cantatrice	58
5. Rashee	26	5. Broughshane	51
6. Broughshane	16	6. White Tartar	28

ITEM NO. 5. Trumpet, reverse bicolor (1d)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Lunar Sea	180	1. Spellbinder	129
2. Entrancement	94	2. Entrancement	62
3. Honeybird	76	3. Nampa	58
4. Nampa	70	4. Lunar Sea	48
5. Moonlight Sonata	40		
6. Spellbinder	23		

ITEM NO. 6. Large Cup, self yellow (2a)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Galway	177	1. Galway	146
2. Ormeau	147	2. Carlton	80
3. St. Keverne	47	3. Ormeau	71
4. Butterscotch	43	4. St. Egwin	53
5. Camelot	30	5. St. Issey	40
6. Lemnos	25	6. Golden Torch	30

ITEM NO. 7. Large Cup, red or orange, yellow perianth (2a)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Ceylon	152	1. Ceylon	138
2. Court Martial	112	2. Rustom Pasha	71
3. Vulcan	60	3. Matlock	68
4. Foxhunter	51	4. Armada	54
5. Armada	29	5. Court Martial	44
6. Chemawa	25	6. Foxhunter	33
6. Craigywarren	25	6. Home Fires	33
6. Zanzibar	25	7. Paricutin	30

ITEM NO. 8. Large Cup, yellow or light colored, white perianth (2b)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Festivity	243	1. Festivity	122
2. Green Island	103	2. Gold Crown	68
3. My Love	70	3. Green Island	64
4. Tudor Minstrel	62	4. Polindra	55
5. Statue	26	5. Brunswick	51
6. Gold Crown	16	6. Coverack Perfection	35
6. Tullyglass	16	6. Statue	35
		6. Tudor Minstrel	35

ITEM NO. 9. Large Cup, red or orange predominant, white perianth (2b)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Arbar	148	1. Kilworth	176
2. Avenger	126	2. Alicante	70
3. Kilworth	84	3. Selma Lagerlöf	35
4. Daviot	48	4. Arbar	34
5. Signal Light	36	5. Fermoy	33
6. Rameses	20	6. Duke of Windsor	27

ITEM NO. 10. Large Cup, self white (2c)			
<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Easter Moon	166	1. Ludlow	74
2. Ave	142	2. Zero	61
3. Knowehead	68	3. Easter Moon	58
4. Pristine	40	4. Ave	48
5. Early Mist	38	5. Dew-pond	39
6. Ludlow	37	6. Wedding Gift	28
ITEM NO. 11. Large Cup, reverse bicolor (2d)			
<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Bethany	145	1. Binkie	199
2. Daydream	140	2. Limeade	73
3. Rushlight	75	3. Lemon Doric	45
4. Limeade	45	3. Cocktail	45
5. Halolight	43	4. Daydream	38
6. Binkie	34	5. Bethany	30
7. Nazareth	28	6. Halolight	26
ITEM NO. 12. Small Cup, colored, yellow perianth (3a)			
<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Ardour	160	1. Ardour	90
2. Doubtful	84	2. Chungking	67
3. Perimeter	82	3. Jezebel	60
4. Ballysillan	58	4. Dinkie	56
5. Jezebel	43	5. Therm	53
6. Chungking	42	6. Apricot Distinction	49
6. Therm	42	6. Market Merry	49
ITEM 13. Small Cup, color not predominant, white perianth (3b)			
<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Aircastle	117	1. Bithynia	114
2. Coloratura	100	2. Carnmoon	84
3. Bithynia	90	3. Angeline	77
4. Merlin	86	4. Coloratura	38
5. Carnmoon	77	4. Corofin	38
6. Corofin	50	5. Merlin	32
6. Syracuse	50	6. Misty Moon	31
ITEM NO. 14. Small Cup, colored, white perianth			
<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Rockall	128	1. Limerick	164
2. Blarney	112	2. Blarney	96
3. Limerick	79	3. Snowgem	60
4. Matapan	59	4. Matapan	52
5. Enniskillen	45	5. Mahmoud	44
6. Snowgem	40	6. Kansas	43
ITEM NO. 15. Small Cup, self white (3c)			
<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Chinese White	207	1. Chinese White	168
2. Bryher	71	2. Cushendall	102
3. Cushendall	63	3. Bryher	83
4. Verona	48	4. Dallas	60
5. Dallas	42	5. Foggy Dew	38
6. Benediction	38	6. Frigid	34
7. Frigid	36	7. Silver Salver	34

ITEM NO. 16. Double Flowers (4)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Double Event	153	1. Cheerfulness	132
2. White Lion	57	2. Double Event	71
3. Candida	53	3. White Lion	61
4. Acropolis	44	4. Yellow Cheerfulness	43
5. Swansdown	42	5. Gay Time	41
6. Gay Time	30	6. Mary Copeland	20

ITEM NO. 17. Triandrus Hybrids, Large Cup (5a)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Tresamble	161	1. Thalia	125
2. Lemon Drops	89	2. Tresamble	117
3. Kings Sutton*	80	3. Forty-niner	84
4. Honey Bells	64	4. Stoke	70
5. Yellow Warbler	50	5. Rippling Waters	42
6. Rippling Waters	33	6. Moonshine	23

\* This is a self yellow 5a raised by the late Alister Clark, of Victoria, Australia. Unfortunately, it has never been registered.

ITEM NO. 18. Triandrus Hybrids, Small Cup (5b)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Sidhe	104	1. Dawn	100
2. Dawn	95	2. Sidhe	71
3. Thoughtful*	85	3. Thoughtful*	61
4. Tingleton	55	4. Rosedown	26
5. Merry Bells	37	5. Oconee	17
6. Silver Fleece	23	6. Tingleton	16

\* Nearly every reporter is agreed that Thoughtful should be re-classified as a 5a.

ITEM NO. 19. Cyclamineus Hybrids, Large Cup (6a)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Charity May	222	1. Charity May	120
2. Jenny	133	2. February Gold	116
3. Dove Wings	110	3. Woodcock	71
4. Titania	65	4. Peeping Tom	63
5. Woodcock	48	5. Dove Wings	56
6. Bushtit	25	6. March Sunshine	47
6. Chickadee	25	7. Bartley	30

ITEM NO. 20. Cyclamineus Hybrids, Small Cup (6b)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Beryl	205	1. Beryl	233
2. Roger	79	2. Roger	35
3. Kitten	53	3. Kitten	20

ITEM NO. 21. Jonquilla Hybrids, Large Cup (7a)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Sweetness	193	1. Sweetness	173
2. Shah	143	2. Golden Sceptre	69
3. Waterperry	50	3. Shah	56
4. Alpine	45	4. Golden Incense	38
5. Golden Incense	35	5. White Wedgwood	32
6. White Wedgwood	28	6. Golden Goblet	16

ITEM NO. 22. Jonquilla Hybrids, Small Cup (7b)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Trevithian	134	1. Trevithian	211
2. Susan Pearson	54	2. Golden Perfection	60
3. Bunting	44	3. Sweet Pepper	35
4. Suzy	43	4. Tittle-tattle	32
5. Cherie	45	5. Cherie	31
6. Kinglet	40	6. Nancegollan	28
7. Nancegollan	37		
7. Tittle-tattle	37		

ITEM NO. 23. Tazetta Hybrids (8)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Silver Chimes	202	1. Geranium	140
2. Geranium	122	2. Silver Chimes	112
3. Golden Dawn	108	3. Golden Dawn	68
4. Matador	80	4. Matador	40
5. Orange Wonder	33	5. Martha Washington	24
6. Martha Washington	22	5. Cragford	24
		6. Laurens Koster	22

ITEM NO. 24. Poeticus Hybrids (9)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Cantabile	204	1. Actaea	221
2. Milan	128	2. Cantabile	105
3. Actaea	88	3. Milan	58
4. Sea Green	72	4. Dactyl	40
5. Smyrna	44	5. Shanach	28
6. Dactyl	34	6. Sea Green	25

ITEM NO. 25. Pink Cup or Trumpet (1b, 2b, or 3b)

<i>Exhibition:</i>		<i>Garden:</i>	
1. Accent	128	1. Mabel Taylor	78
2. Radiation	98	2. Interim	52
3. Caro Nome	74	3. Mrs. R. O. Backhouse	40
4. Passionale	59	4. Carita	39
5. Salmon Trout	40	5. Radiation	32
6. Rima	28	6. Rose of Tralee	30
7. Fintona	26	7. Accent	29
8. Infatuation	25	7. Foray	29
9. Pink Isle	23	8. Rose Ribbon	21
10. Mrs. Oscar Ronalds	21	9. Chiffon	20
11. Rose of Tralee	19	9. Mrs. Oscar Ronalds	20

ITEM NO. 26. OUTSTANDING FOR EXHIBITION AND GARDEN

Reporters were requested to list the ten varieties (not in any order of preference) that best qualified in their gardens as meeting *the exacting standard of being superb for both exhibition and garden*. Every selection was assigned *one* point, and an ideal score, in this category only, would be 60 points. The result was so interesting and representative of the range of the modern daffodil that all varieties receiving four or more commendations are listed. Twenty-three of the 25 Symposium Items are included, with only a 3a and 5b missing. . . . The five dozen

varieties listed might well form a superb collection for almost any daffodil usage! A reporter from Ohio neatly states the problem of selection for this Item: "It is difficult to explain one's reaction to individual varieties. Price seems to have no part in it. *Performance* and *consistency* are the strong factors."

2b	Festivity	32	2b	Tudor Minstrel	6
2a	Galway	23	1c	Beersheba	5
2a	Ceylon	22	6b	Beryl	5
2d	Binkie	21	3b	Carnmoon	5
1c	Cantatrice	21	4	Cheerfulness	5
1a	Arctic Gold	18	6a	Dove Wings	5
1a	Kingscourt	16	1b	Effective	5
2b	Green Island	16	1b	Frolic	5
1c	Vigil	13	8	Golden Dawn	5
3c	Chinese White	11	1d	Honeybird	5
8	Silver Chimes	11	3b	Limerick	5
2c	Easter Moon	11	7a	Shah	5
1b	Trousseau	11	1a	Slieveboy	5
7b	Trevithian	11	5a	Tresamble	5
2b	Accent	10	2b	Arbar	4
2d	Daydream	10	2a	Armada	4
6a	Charity May	9	3b	Bithynia	4
1c	Empress of Ireland	9	9	Cantabile	4
1b	Preamble	8	3b	Caro Nome	4
2c	Ludlow	8	3b	Corofin	4
7a	Sweetness	8	2a	Court Martial	4
3b	Blarney	7	4	Double Event	4
2b	Kilworth	7	2a	Foxhunter	4
1a	Moonstruck	7	2d	Halolight	4
2a	Ormeau	7	1d	Lunar Sea	4
9	Actaea	6	3b	Merlin	4
2c	Ave	6	1b	Prologue	4
2b	Avenger	6	3b	Rockall	4
2d	Bethany	6	2d	Rushlight	4
2b	Gold Crown	6	1a	Ulster Prince	4

## MORE ADS MEDAL WINNERS

We have learned of additional ADS Medal Winners whose names were omitted from earlier numbers of the DAFFODIL JOURNAL. We are pleased to add these names:

### *The Carey E. Quinn Award*

1963, Mrs. Fred Allen, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.

1963, Mrs. Harry R. Griffith, Nashville, Tenn.

1963, Wells Knierim, Cleveland, Ohio.

1965, Mrs. F. Warrington Gillet, Glyndon, Md.

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## BENJAMIN YOE MORRISON

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Word of the death of Benjamin Yoe Morrison at Pass Christian, Miss., on January 24, 1966, came as a shock to members of the American Daffodil Society who were among his many friends in the world of horticulture.

"B. Y.", as he was affectionately known, was born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1891. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of California in 1913 and two years later the degree of Master of Landscape Architecture from Harvard University. Then followed a Sheldon Traveling Fellowship which made it possible for him to spend time in the Orient. While there he studied Japanese art and horticulture.

Following a brief period of employment after his return to this country Mr. Morrison entered the army and during World War I served in the Camp Planning Division of the War Department. In 1920 he joined the United States Department of Agriculture where he became assistant to Dr. David Fairchild in the Office of Plant Exploration and Introduction. The many years of his government service which followed were in the same organization. In the latter part of his career he was its director.

During the years of his employment with the government he planned and brought into being the U. S. National Arboretum in the Northeast corner of the District of Columbia. At that same time he had many other personal horticultural interests including iris, azaleas, and daffodils. His enthusiasm led him into an azalea breeding project for the development of cultivars suited to the conditions of the Middle Atlantic Region. From the thousands of seedlings that resulted, something over 400 "Glenn Dale" hybrids were named and introduced to the nursery trade.

Mr. Morrison's enthusiasm for daffodils developed in the early 1920's and resulted in a voluminous personal correspondence with the famous daffodil raisers of the time, including the Brodie of Brodie, P. D. Williams, Guy L. Wilson, Barr, Bath, Chapman, Donard, Richardson, and Watts. From these men he imported the latest novelties and his private garden served to educate the gardeners of the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area concerning the best things of the genus *Narcissus*. Indirectly, his enthusiasm for daffodils brought about daffodil shows, and later the creation of the Washington Daffodil Society, which in turn was followed in 1954 by the American Daffodil Society, a national organization.

In the early 1920s he was largely responsible for the founding of

what is now the American Horticultural Society. He served it both as director and president, and for 30 years was editor of the *National Horticultural Magazine*. Upon his retirement in 1950 he returned to the South, where he continued with his azalea breeding and his work with daffodils suited to the warmer climate of the southern states.

Mr. Morrison received many honors, including the Liberty Hyde Bailey Medal of the American Horticultural Society, the Arthur Hoyt Scott Medal and Award of Swarthmore College, the Barr Memorial Cup, and the Gold Medal of the American Daffodil Society. He also was a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, a vice president of the same organization, and a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

The writer first had the privilege of meeting Mr. Morrison in 1946, and through the years had a most cordial relationship with him.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

## HOW TO BE CALM, COOL AND COLLECTED WHILE SHOWING DAFFODILS

By MARY S. CARTWRIGHT, *Nashville, Tenn.*

Show time is almost upon us again. Do you turn pale at the thought? Many of us dread the effort of preparing and entering our flowers. It is always such a rush at the last minute. Our nerves become frayed, our heads ache, hands tremble, and worst of all—our feet hurt. Then there is this talk about grooming flowers! Who in the world has time for that?

The answer to all your problems is to establish some sort of routine in your preparation. You won't find the easiest way the first time, but each time you prepare your flowers you will discover new ways of becoming more efficient.

Grooming really begins in the garden. If you have a good mulch on your beds you will have fewer dirt spots. An adequate windbreak helps prevent tears. As volumes could be written on the subject of mulches and windbreaks, this step will be left up to you for the time being.

As your flowers bloom out during the weeks before the show you can cut them and place them in a refrigerator that is not colder than 45°F. Now cutting is not a matter of just walking along a flower bed and plucking a likely looking bloom with your fingers. It is a serious matter. First of all, check the bloom for quality before you pick it. This is a big time saver as it immediately eliminates a lot of flowers not worthy of the show bench which you would have to cull at a later time

anyway. Your cutting equipment should consist of a sharp knife, a handful of tags, pencil and containers of warm water.

The stem is cut at a slight angle, as long as possible without cutting the yellowed part. Since a fresh cut should be made when the bloom is finally placed in the show container, it is better to have the stem too long at this stage. Place the cut stem immediately in the container of warm water and put the tag with the name and class around the neck of the daffodil. A pencil is used as the tag sometimes becomes wet, causing ink to run. As my flowers are planted according to classes and divisions and marked permanently as to name and class, picking and labeling becomes almost methodical. Each division, or class, according to the number picked, goes into a separate container. As for the container, a plastic milk carton, either quart or half-gallon, with the top cut off is most useful. These cartons store neatly in the refrigerator and can be thrown away when the daffodil season is over.

Spray the refrigerated flowers every day with a fine mist of tepid water, which will keep your flowers crisp. A small Japanese flower sprayer is perfect for this but a Windex bottle and sprayer works just as well.

As the show day approaches start grooming your blooms, container by container. A card-table and chair is set up in the garage or basement where it is cool, and the work begins.

Hold the flower facing you and check the stem. The ribs should run straight up and down on the left and right sides. If they don't, gently twist the stem at the neck until the ribs are in place. If you are in doubt as to your ability, practice first on a flower you don't plan to show. If the head is too high, gently push it down to its proper position. On the other hand, if it is drooping (and should not for its variety) place it under an electric light so the light will gradually draw the head up. Clustered blooms that overlap each other can be gently wedged apart with a piece of kleenex or absorbent cotton. This will take several hours to work effectively.

If a petal is obstinate and persists in falling forward, gently roll it back over your finger, smoothing it carefully. Sometimes a collar of paper helps. This is made by cutting two pieces of paper approximately four inches square. A slit is then cut to the center. Cut a hole in the center of the two papers large enough to go around the cup of your bloom. Place the papers, one on either side of the perianth petals, which have been carefully straightened out. Clip the papers together with small paper clips, and leave in place at least overnight.

What I have failed to mention so far is how to clean your bloom, which is actually done before one starts working on its shape. All loose dust and pollen can be easily removed with a camel's hair brush

from the art supply counter. Remove all traces of loose pollen on the cup, as this is an eyesore to the discerning judge and could be the deciding point between two otherwise perfect blooms.

For years I've tried different methods of washing off rain and dirt spots but never was too successful until last year when a friend told me of her remarkable discovery. Her method of licking off spots with her tongue was tried and found to work perfectly. I must admit I often wonder if a daffodil petal is poisonous.

A few days before the show decide which classes you will enter. Now this sounds terribly efficient and it does give one a wonderful feeling to have all this taken care of so far in advance. You will, no doubt, change some of your entries later on, but the bulk of the decisions can be made at this time. Make up the collections first. By listing your cut blooms on paper you can juggle them around until they are placed to your satisfaction without ever touching a flower. Be sure to have a few extras for each collection in case of fatalities. What's left over can always be entered as a single specimen.

The night before the show plug in the coffee pot and get to work. Don't plan on having the entire day and evening before the show free. You will either have to help with the staging, entertain the visiting judges or travel to an out-of-town show.

If at all possible, get your show containers ahead of time and place your blooms in them the night before in the peace and quiet of your own home. This will give you plenty of time to arrange the foliage, or the boxwood sprays or the wedges or whatever else the schedule requires. Add the entry card to each specimen or collection. These cards were stamped with your name and address a week or two before, wired ready to apply at this time. If the show containers are not available, place each daffodil in its own Coke bottle, so all it needs is to be lifted out, tag and all, and placed in the container at the show. It's easier to carry the bottles in their wooden case than in a plastic six-pack, but the latter is better than nothing. Don't bring the daffodils to the show in a bucket, unlabeled. You'll be frantic from the chore of entering your flowers and swear never, ever, to enter another.

Last thing, before you go to bed for an hour or two, check your equipment basket. What in the world is that? It's a life-saver for jangled nerves! It holds extra entry tags (with your name and address on them, of course), 3x5 cards for collections, pen, pencil, sharp knife, cotton, camel's hair brush, show schedule, RHS classification list (including the miniature list, please), Q-tips to remove spots, and a tranquilizer—just in case.

The morning of the show all you have to do is load up the car—after you've made one last trip round the garden to see if you've missed

some gem. Don't forget to add the two you "hatched" during the night. This is a grand emergency method of forcing a bud to develop into bloom under an electric light bulb. Spray your flowers once again before you leave for the show. If you have a long trip, do it again enroute. Protect your flowers as much as possible from wind, sun and heat, even if you have to suffer discomfort.

With such efficient preparations you will arrive at the show calm, cool and collected. Happy blue ribbons to you!

## FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

The new plan for attaining Round Robin membership is simply to contact me at the above address. Vacancies are found in General Robins, Regional Robins, Miniature Daffodils, Hybridizing and Robins-for-Men. Select the Robins of your interest and send this information on to me. Every effort will be made to look after your interests.

\* \* \*

The new daffodil season is with us and our interests are now at the highest pitch. Join with the rest of us and tell about your joys and thrills as well as your disappointments. There are reasons for daffodil failures, and it is worthwhile to learn from some other grower the possible solutions of a problem. The problem that confronts the writer is merely this: he wishes to grow all varieties. How do you achieve this objective? Maybe someone will have some suggestions!

Wells Knierim writes that the ADS Library is located at Kingwood Center at Mansfield, Ohio. This library is at the service of the ADS membership. Dr. Ray Allen is in charge of the Center.

Kingwood Center is about thirty acres in extent. It may well be regarded as a fountain of flowers. This fountain begins to flow with the daffodil season and there is a gentle color flow throughout the entire summer.

\* \* \*

Wells continues in his report that a group of ADS members in the Washington, D. C., area have a project under way to get good daffodils in the National Arboretum. I have often wondered what groups could do in their local communities. There are no reasons why these groups could not start such projects in their communities. This would give the public a marvelous opportunity to view excellent daffodils.

Wells tells us that he used Vapam as a soil fumigant in cleansing

his soil from diseases and weed seed. The daffodil, according to his information, is 90% water and it needs a lot of moisture during its growing and blooming period. For this reason he uses shredded sugar cane from New Orleans as a mulch. The writer's daffodils must be content with a less elegant mulch. Leaves from several yards are used.

\* \* \*

Bill Pannill of Martinsville, Va., complains of his laziness. He tells us his daffodil beds in summer are covered with grass and weeds some four or five feet high. Bill should have stated that this growth is beneficial to his bulbs. This growth keeps the soil temperature down and it also soaks up the moisture so that the soil moisture is not surplus. Often there is the feeling that we loose our bulbs in winter, when actually it is the summer that gives us our loss.

\* \* \*

Mrs. W. Kent Ford of Clifton Forge, Va., illustrates well how daffodil news spreads. She tells us Mary Nelson of Greenwich, Conn., wrote George Lee that she saw hundreds of thousands of *N. triandrus albus* growing in Northern Spain, and *N. rupicola* in the wild outside of Segovia. It could well be a temptation for a visitor to lift some of them, but plants growing wild should be allowed to remain for future generations to view.

\* \* \*

Meta Belle Eames of Chico, Calif., reported a visit to "Daffodil Hill" near Jackson in that state. She further said she enjoyed the daffodils as there were thousands upon thousands of them planted in beds up the side of this mountain. Though they are not the newest varieties, they are not too old, either. She also indicated there were traffic problems in this area. This all goes to show the value of a tremendous planting in each of our areas.

\* \* \*

Carl Amason of El Dorado, Ark., reports a visit to B. Y. Morrison's garden at Pass Christian, Miss. Carl saw azaleas everywhere, and also found tazetta daffodils growing everywhere. The varieties in this class are considerably mixed up. Tazettas will grow like weeds in southern portions of the United States. (*Editor's Note:* Mr. Morrison died late in January.)

\* \* \*

**NEWS BULLETIN:** Just before this issue of the JOURNAL went to the printer, it was learned from Harry Tuggle of Martinsville, Va., that Matthew Zandbergen, daffodil hybridizer and grower of Holland, will be the ADS Convention speaker in Memphis, Tenn., on April 1.

# THE HISTORY OF G. ZANDBERGEN- TERWEGEN, SASSENHEIM, HOLLAND

By MATTHEW ZANDBERGEN

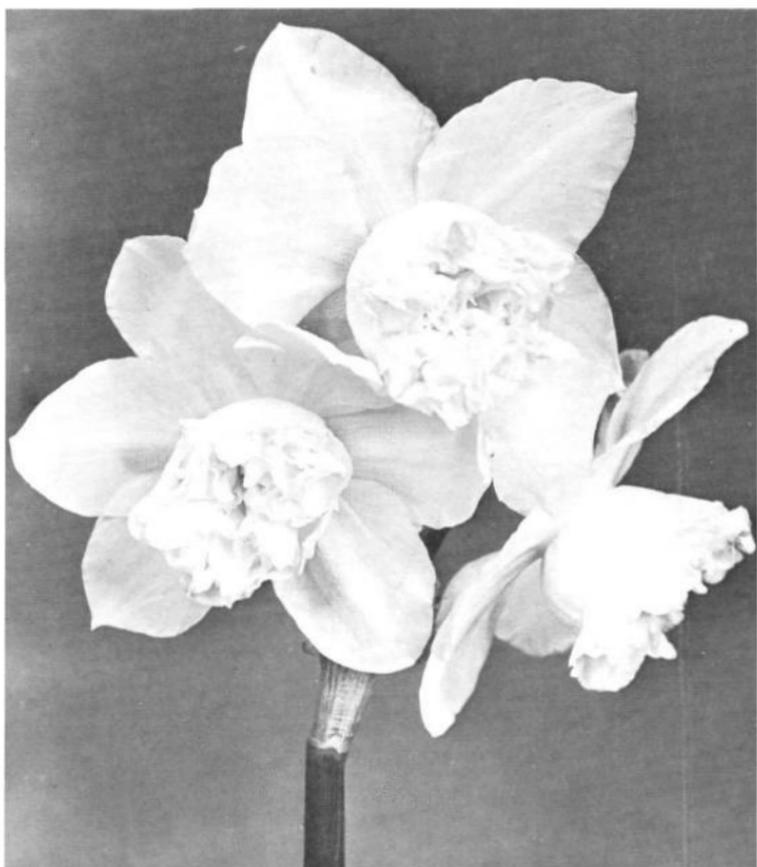
It is with pleasure that I respond to an invitation to write the history of our firm for THE JOURNAL of the American Daffodil Society.

My grandfather was more interested in agriculture than horticulture, and when my father, Gerrit Zandbergen, as a boy of school-leaving age, expressed the wish to become a daffodil grower, his father was by no means favorably impressed. He tried to persuade Gerrit to change his mind and said that he would never be able to earn a living growing "these things," and maintained that he would much sooner see a nice calf than a daffodil. He predicted that "bread would always be needed," concluded that it would be much more sensible for Gerrit to become a baker, and arranged with the local baker that Gerrit should become apprenticed.

Gerrit did not like the idea very much but obeyed orders and set out for work regularly at 4 a.m., as the baker was of the opinion that "the early bird catches the worm." At crack of dawn the bread would be ready and Gerrit could start his delivery round on shank's mare. His customers were scattered over a large area. One of them happened to be a daffodil grower, and at daffodil time Gerrit could not resist the temptation to pop through the gate for a peep at the daffodils. Once he was amongst them, he forgot all about the bread—and the appetite of his customers. No wonder that time and time again complaints were lodged with the baker about Gerrit's delivery system.

One bright morning when one of the customers again complained the boss lost his temper, and when Gerrit returned he was fired on the spot. Rather confused and afraid to go home, he decided to go and see his old friend Mr. van Varik, the daffodil grower. After hearing Gerrit's story, Mr. van Varik consoled him and sympathetically offered him a job and even a little more money than he earned with the baker, which was not very much. Greatly relieved, Gerrit made for home. When his father learned the news, he gave him a reprimand, but at the same time agreed that the boy should become apprenticed to the daffodil grower and gave his blessing to the new occupation. Gerrit was now as happy as the day was long.

Daffodil growing was not only Mr. van Varik's bread and butter, it was also his hobby, and in addition to a number of trade varieties, he cultivated various species, wild forms, and natural hybrids. Amongst his favorites were *N. minimus*, *N. bulbocodium*, Queen of Spain, Angel's Tears, Obvallaris, Lent Lily, *N. gracilis*, etc. These fascinating gems took Gerrit's fancy, and it was then that he decided to start collecting



*Matthew Zandbergen of Sassenheim, Holland, and two of his originations: White Marvel, top, introduced in 1950, and Eastertide, 1959. Mr. Zandbergen will be the banquet speaker at the 1966 ADS Convention in Memphis.*

these charming little pets. He had a weak spot for them all the rest of his life.

After spending a very enjoyable and educational time at this nursery, where he learned a great deal, an opportunity arose to join the Leiden daffodil specialists, Messrs. de Graaff brothers. Their nurseries were a real mecca for daffodil enthusiasts, and Gerrit felt on top of the world and happy in his job, hybridizing and selecting daffodils.

When he left the Leiden daffodil farm where he had worked with William de Graaff, Gerrit accepted a position at the Sassenheim daffodil nursery "Terwegen" (wayside). This nursery was once part of an extensive historic estate, of which the mansion had recently been razed, the surrounding dunes reclaimed, and the woodland and marshes turned into bulb land. It had a sandy type of soil, and to get the large particles of sand to the surface, it was trenched 21 feet deep in places.

About the turn of the century my father became manager at yet another of de Graaff's daffodil farms at Oegstgeest near Leiden, where a great variety of daffodils, including many polyanthus or nosegay varieties, were in cultivation. Amongst the white trumpets Madame de Graaff was the highlight, and I remember my father telling me that in a certain year rats did considerable damage to this most valuable stock during the winter by eating the rootplates out of the bulbs, although, curiously enough, they did not touch the surrounding varieties. This behavior was considered most unusual as daffodil bulbs are poisonous and are usually left alone by rodents.

At the beginning of World War I my father returned to the "Terwegen" nurseries at Sassenheim to take over the management and about 1918 commenced business under the name G. Zandbergen-Terwegen.

Mr. de Graaff arranged for my brother and myself to become apprenticed at their Spalding nursery in England (The Spalding Bulb Co.), and after spending an educational time there, we went to gain experience in other countries, to learn our trade and also the languages.

Returning home after a number of years my brother William (sad to say he died at an early age) and I joined my father in the business. Father had extended his daffodil collection considerably by collecting and exchanging bulbs from all possible sources. Curiously, he still used Haworth's classification for his collection, which included species, natural hybrids, wild forms, and also the latest hybrids and novelties. He brought together about 1500 varieties.

P. D. Williams of Lanarth, St. Keverne, Cornwall, England, the world's most successful daffodil breeder of his time, on one of his visits to our country, asked Mr. Ernst H. Krelage, then president of the Bulb Growers Association at Haarlem, if he could arrange for him to meet my father, and to see his daffodil collection. Mr. Krelage obliged, a

meeting was arranged, and we very much enjoyed Mr. Williams' two-day visit.

My father was more interested in daffodils than in languages, and Mr. Williams did not speak Dutch, so I had to be the interpreter. When Mr. Williams, during the course of the conversation, happened to mention that he had raised and was still growing some 2,000 varieties of daffodils, my father was all ears.

It was arranged that we should visit Mr. Williams every week during flowering time to see his flowers and that we should introduce his new varieties to the growers in Holland. We showed his flowers regularly and forced some 200 new varieties every year so that we could send him records of the forcing qualities of his seedlings. Many of his varieties were bought by Dutch growers at fabulous prices. A number of these varieties are still in cultivation, covering a considerable area.

Our regular visits to "Lanarth" were both interesting and educational, as the famous breeders such as the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, Alec Wilson, W. B. Cranfield, Dr. Favell, Guy Wilson, Lionel Richardson, and many others used to meet there to discuss various aspects and problems connected with their favorite flower.

We always welcomed an opportunity to visit Alec Gray en route to see his charming miniatures, as they were still my father's first love. We became close friends, and I still grow a fair number of his varieties, such as April Tears, Mary Plumstead, Tête-à-Tête, Jumblic, and others. I still enjoy my frequent visits to his hospitable home when I am in the vicinity.

During World War II it became more and more difficult to maintain my father's collection of daffodils, and, very much against our will, we were forced to reduce the number of varieties considerably. Later, owing to the shortage of skilled labor, we had to turn to mechanization and to plant and lift mechanically. Here again it proved impractical to grow too many varieties, so we further reduced the number gradually. However, to keep our collection up to date, we have added from time to time many of the latest novelties, and we still grow about 350 varieties.

During the last years of his life my father was seriously handicapped and confined to his chair. He bore his disabilities bravely, at times jokingly, and never lost interest in the work to which he had set his hand. He passed away peacefully in 1956. His perseverance, inspiration, and enthusiasm still stimulate us to carry on his work. Grandfather was right when he predicted that "bread would always be needed", but I would call this world a dull place without a daffodil.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Just a little while after this JOURNAL is in your hands, the rush of blooms and shows will take place over the major part of our country, and another season of daffodils is under way.

\* \* \*

The committee in charge of our annual convention at Memphis, March 31 to April 2, has for a long time been hard at work to set up a meeting that will be not only of horticultural interest, but also will mark another social gathering that will rank high in the list of past conventions which all of us have enjoyed so much. It will make your whole season more worth-while if you start it off by joining us, for it is a delightful opportunity to meet and talk with your companions in our fellow interest, and to chat in person with some of those who have figured prominently in daffodil development.

\* \* \*

The *Daffodil Handbook* of the American Horticultural Society — American Daffodil Society, which has been in preparation for over a year under the aegis of our Publications Committee, with George Lee as editor, has gradually grown in scope and importance until it has become a volume of over 200 pages, comprising many beautifully illustrated articles by authorities from abroad as well as by many of our own distinguished members. It will combine just about all the essential information for daffodil growing, together with sound counsel on the selection and analysis of varieties. As it will be sent free to members of the AHS, as well as to our own paid-up membership, and later will be on sale to the general public, it should aid noticeably in publicizing and popularizing the daffodil.

The *Handbook*, incidentally, goes free to new members, at least until June 30, so it's a wonderful opportunity to suggest to some of your interested friends that they join (simply by sending their dues to our treasurer — not forgetting their zip code); maybe it would make a fine birthday remembrance to one of them!

The *Handbook* is to sell for \$3 paperbound and \$4.50 hard cover to the public, so this year's membership is in large part a free ride!

Distribution date is planned to be very close to that of this JOURNAL, so if your copy doesn't come quickly to hand, you'd better glance over your checkbook to make sure your 1966 dues are paid!

\* \* \*

The convention brings to an end the term of office of your president. While he will, at Memphis, try to express his appreciation to

all of you, and particularly to those in the Society who by holding important positions have made his tenure easier and more pleasant, this is a good opportunity to convey to the general membership how greatly he has appreciated and enjoyed, during these two years, being closely identified with the workings of the Society, and being affiliated with its friendly members. It is only through active association with such an organization that the full enjoyment of benefits from it can be realized.

\* \* \*

Many thanks to all of you for having afforded me the chance to be a working part of a most worthy Society. See you in Memphis!

—JOHN R. LARUS

## DAFFODIL SHOWS SCHEDULED

March 3 — Conway, Ark., Show; information: Mrs. D. O. Horton, Jr., 607 Davis, Conway.

March 15, 16 — House and Garden Club at the Macon Garden Center, 730 College St., Macon, Ga.; information: Mrs. Q. R. Nolan, 678 Herring Dr., Macon.

March 19, 20 — Arkansas State in El Dorado, Ark.; information: Carl R. Amason, Rt. 3, Box 180, El Dorado 71730.

March 23 — The Four Seasons Garden Club at 3855 Club Dr. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; information: Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3571 Paces Ferry Rd. N.W., Atlanta.

March 23 — Rome Federation of Garden Clubs at the Rome Civic Center, McCall Blvd., Rome, Ga.; information: Mrs. Cliff Moore, East Ridge Court, Rome 30161.

March 24, 25 — Georgia State 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.

March 25 — Mississippi State in Veteran's Building, Tunica, Miss.; information: Mrs. Scott A. Arnold, Tunica.

March 26 — Texas Daffodil Society at Dallas Garden Center, Dallas, Tex.; information: Mrs. Vernon E. Autry, 4360 Livingston Ave., Dallas.

March 26, 27 — Tidewater Virginia Fourth Show at Bethel School, Hampton, Va.; information: Mrs. P. R. Moore, 811 Marshall St., Hampton.

March 31, April 1 — Southern Regional Daffodil Show at the Chisca Plaza Motor Hotel, Main at Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; information: Mrs. Albert M. Austin, 259 W. Cherry Rd., Memphis.

March 31, April 1 — Whispering Pines Garden Club Council at the Cobb County Center, Smyrna, Ga.; information: Mrs. R. E. McDaniel, 409 Wooddale, Smyrna.

April 9, 10 — Tennessee State at Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Nashville; information: Mrs. Fred A. Allen, Jr., 899 Van Leer Dr., Nashville 37220.

April 13, 14 — Maryland Daffodil Society's 43rd Show at the Baltimore Museum of Art; information: Mrs. Frederick J. Viele, Rt. 2, Box 343, Havre de Grace, Md. 21078.

April 14, 15 — French Broad River Garden Club Eighth Show in the John Cecil Room, Biltmore Dairy, Asheville, N. C.; information: Mrs. William Beekman Huger, 9 Cedarcliff Rd., Biltmore Forest, Asheville.

April 15 — Berwyn Garden Club Show at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Main and Berwyn Ave., Berwyn, Pa.; information: Mrs. Harry E. Johnson, 118 Sheldrake Dr., Paoli, Pa. 19301.

April 16, 17 — Seventeenth National Capital Show by Washington Daffodil Society at Woodward and Lothrop, Wheaton Plaza Shopping Center, Wheaton, Md.; information: Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., 5031 Reno Rd. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008.

April 20, 21 — Chambersburg Garden Club 31st Show at the Recreation Center, South Third St., Chambersburg, Pa.; information: Mrs. W. E. Culp, 639 Philadelphia Ave., Chambersburg.

April 22, 23 — Northeast Regional Show, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 325 Walnut St., Philadelphia; information: Mrs. J. Evelyn Hett, 325 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

April 27 — The Women's Club of Downingtown, Pa.; information: Mrs. Lawrence Billau, Rt. 2, Box 204, Coatesville, Pa. 19320.

April 30 — The Garden Clubs of Harrison, Mamaroneck, Purchase and the Ceres Club of Rye, all of Westchester Co., N. Y., are sponsoring their second joint show at the Allstate Insurance Building, White Plains; information: Miss Marion Tuthill, 345 Milton Rd., Rye 10580.

May 4 — Connecticut Daffodil Show at Greenwich Boys' Club, Horseneck Lane, Greenwich; information: Mrs. Hugh Petersen, Jr., Meadowcroft Lane, Greenwich, Conn.

## 1965 AMERICAN REGISTRATIONS

American registrants and their registrations of daffodils in 1965 are:  
Agee, Elmo L., Bluefield, W. Va. — High Tide.

Evans, Murray W., Corbett, Ore. — Descanso, Space Age, Wahkeena.

Fowlds, Matthew, Canby, Ore. — Goldette, Honey Bells.

Kanouse, A. W., Olympia, Wash. — Inca Gold.

Mitsch, Grant E., Canby, Ore. — Audubon, Bit O' Gold, Bobolink,  
Bunting, Cream Cloud, Gold Crown, Honeybird, Mite, Moongate,  
Powder Pink, Quetzal, Small Talk, Sweet Music, Tern, Verdin,  
Wings of Song.

Robertson, Mrs. Ben M., Taylors, S. C. — Indian Brave.

### *Registrations*

Audubon (Mitsch) 3*b*, midseason, 20". P. white; C. creamy white with narrow coral red frill; strong sharp contrast. (Interim x Mabel Taylor) X Caro Nome. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Bit O' Gold (Mitsch) 2*b*, late mid-season, 17". P. white; C. pale lemon with deeper margin. Broad perianth segments, makes bold appearance. Green Island x Chinese White. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Bobolink (Mitsch) M36/1, 2*b*, extra early, 21". P. white; C. pale lemon with wide band of orange apricot. Galata x Tuskar Light. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Bunting (Mitsch) 060/9, 7*b*, late midseason, 16". P. rich golden yellow; C. bright orange red. 2 flowers to a stem. Narvik x *N. jonquilla*. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Cream Cloud (Mitsch) P61/6, 2*b*, midseason, 23". P. milk white; C. pale lemon, fading to ivory with narrow lemon frill, resembles Oratorio but texture much smoother, perianth not as flat. Polindra x Green Island. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Descanso (Evans) 1*b*, early mid-season, 22". P. white; C. clean lemon yellow, paling. Polindra x Frolic. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Gold Crown (Mitsch) introduced years ago but never registered. 2*b*, early mid-season, 20". P. white; C. deep golden yellow. Very neat form, consistent performance, free flowering habit, fine substance. Nevis x Fortune. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Goldette (Mitsch for Matthew Fowlds) 6*a*, early, 8". P. yellow; C. yellow. Resemblance is half way between Mite and Caerhays. Small yellow trumpet x *cyclamineus*. Daffodil Haven 1965.

High Tide (Agee) 1*a*, mid-season, 20". P. light yellow; C. medium yellow. Has the form of Cantatrice, of which it is a sport.

Honey Bells (Fowlds) 5*a*, mid-season, 10". P. medium yellow; C.

- medium yellow. Unknown x *triandrus albus*. Daffodil Haven 1959 (delayed).
- Honeybird (Mitsch) K43/2, 1d, early midseason, 21". P. soft luminous lemon; C. opens like perianth but fades nearly white. Strong stems, smooth texture. King of the North x Content. Daffodil Haven 1965.
- Inca Gold (Kanouse) 1a, early mid-season, 22". P. intense golden yellow; C. intense gold. Noted for its very large size coupled with intense concentration in color. Daffodil Haven 1965.
- Indian Brave (Robertson) No. 18, 2a, mid-season, 18". P. deep yellow; C. orange red. Perianth darker and cup larger and redder than Fortune, which it resembles. Very strong stem, sun and weather resistant. Dunkeld x Fortune. Daff-O-Dale 1965.
- Mite (Mitsch for Gore-Booth?) 6a, very early, 9". P. yellow; C. yellow. Beautiful, small, strongly reflexed *cyclamineus* hybrid obtained from London in 1937. Parentage possibly *obvallaris* x *cyclamineus*.
- Moongate (Mitsch) R82/1, 6a, very early, 14". P. pale lemon fading to lemon ivory; C. same. One of the very first to flower in the field and the only 6a with color similar to Content. Trousseau x *cyclamineus*. Daffodil Haven 1965.
- Powder Pink (Mitsch) P45/2, 2b, mid-season, 18". P. ivory white; C. soft apricot pink throughout. Loch Maree x Dawnglow. Daffodil Haven 1965.
- Quetzal (Mitsch) 013/1, 9, late, 17". P. white; C. green eye surrounded by yellow band with red rim. Resembles Cantabile but much larger and more vigorous. Cantabile x Cushendall. Daffodil Haven 1965.
- Small Talk (Mitsch) 1a, early, 6". P. golden yellow; C. golden yellow. Resembles Wee Bee but perianth segments narrower and opens flatter, entire flower much deeper. Wee Bee open pollinated.
- Space Age (Evans) 2a, mid-season, 20". P. clear medium yellow; C. clear medium yellow. A consistent blooming clean medium yellow. Polindra x Playboy. Daffodil Haven 1965.
- Sweet Music (Mitsch) M19/1, 4, late, 17". Resembles Rose of May, seems to bloom consistently each year. Cushendall x Cantabile. Daffodil Haven 1965.
- Tern (Mitsch) M19/2, 3c, late, 17". P. white; C. vivid green eye, milk white frill. Resembles Cushendall but seems to be a bit larger and a stronger grower. Cushendall x Cantabile. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Continued on Page 128

## CHARLES W. CULPEPPER

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Va.*

In the heart of Arlington, Va., among tall apartments and rows of houses, there are five and a half acres of lush, almost overgrown gardens. Birds abound, chipmunks are underfoot, and a great assortment of plant life flourishes. This is the home of Snow Gem, Red Sunrise and Charles W. Culpepper.

Finding Mr. Culpepper is a pleasure second only to talking to him. You pull into his driveway, walk down a lane that diverts into various paths, and as you look for him you enjoy the variety of his plantings and the evidences of his activities. Eventually you will find him as he works in his garden from dawn to dusk, rain or shine, almost every day of the year.

Mr. Culpepper is a native of Alabama, where in 1914 he was graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University) with a major in botany. In 1918 he took a position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and worked first in Washington and then for many years at Beltsville, Md. His special responsibility was fruit and vegetable preservation and quality control.

In 1924 he moved to his present location, at that time open farm-

**IT'S ALL PLANNED for YOU**  
**'66 ADS Convention**  
**Chisca Plaza Motor Hotel**  
**MEMPHIS, TENN.**  
**MARCH 31, APRIL 1 and 2**

**DAFFODIL SHOW**

Open to Exhibitors March 30 Until

9 p.m. and March 31 until 10:30 a.m.

Open to the Public March 31 from 2 p.m. on

**JUDGING SCHOOL III**

April 3 — Write Mrs. Richard D. Harwood,

5910 Fairwood Lane, Memphis 17, Tenn.

land. Once, when admiring the daffodils of a friend, he was told to see Ed Powell in Silver Spring, Md. (See the article on Mr. Powell in THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL, Vol. II, No. 2.) Mr. Powell furnished him with bulbs, showed him how to cross-pollinate, imparted to him the love and lore of daffodils, and steered him in the direction of developing sturdy, beautiful American daffodils that do well in our climate and particular conditions. He attempted his first crosses in 1927, but secured no seed until the next year. Thirty-eight years later, with tireless optimism, he is still crossing hardy disease-resistant daffodils with the finest new varieties available.

He is a stern judge of his own seedlings and is slow to register them. Of the many thousands he has raised only two so far have passed his tests of disease resistance, reasonable increase, and beauty. The others have served as parents of future hopefuls, and thousands have gone to beautify gardens in the Washington area.

Mr. Culpepper's great prize is Snow Gem, registered in 1957, and described by Bill Pannill in the 1965 *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook* as a "very large, tall 3b red cup. The rounded snow-white petals and the small, red cup make this flower look like a giant *poeticus* and every bloom is virtually perfect." Grant Mitsch describes it as "A very attractive flower with pure white, rounded overlapping perianth and a brilliant orange red eye. This has much the appearance of a *poeticus* but is larger, earlier and more brilliant than most of the poets."

It was listed in the ADS Symposium as a top exhibition variety in 1962, 1963 and 1964, and as a top garden variety in 1962 and 1964. In my own experience, Snow Gem is outstanding in the garden, multiplies well and wins blue ribbons.

Red Sunrise, a 2a, was also registered in 1957. Grant Mitsch describes it as "one of the earliest to flower of the red cupped varieties, this has tall stems and large flowers of light yellow with quite large orange crowns. This should be a good cut flower variety." In my own experience it is prolific in increase and bloom. A bed of 18 bulbs planted in eastern North Carolina in 1962 produced 143 blooming sized bulbs in 1965. Its blooms, two months earlier, had showed no signs of being crowded. It is a non-fading long-lasting red cup that can be grown in full sun. While it does not have the grace of some exhibition varieties, it has greater value than many in the garden.

He plans to introduce "Golden Day," a large 1a of great vigor and size, with a beautifully shaped trumpet and fine golden color. It is a product of several generations and much selection in his garden. Its ancestry includes Powell seedlings, Statendam and Kingscourt. It

took a blue ribbon in the seedling classes for 1a's at the Washington Daffodil Society 1965 show.

Mr. Culpepper's first attempt to hybridize was in 1927, using Fortune, for which he had paid \$10 a bulb. In other early crosses he used Dick Wellband, Hades, Red Cross, Firetail, Lovenest and John Evelyn. The object of these crosses was to secure larger non-fading red-cupped flowers suited to the Washington area. About the time these seedlings came into bloom he began to make crosses using large yellow trumpet varieties including Statendam, Lord Wellington, Robert Sydenham and Dawson City. Later he made crosses among the white trumpet varieties, using Ada Finch, Kantara, Beer-sheba, Stresa and Mrs. Ernst H. Krelage. Daisy Schaffer, Gertie Millar and Mme. van Waveren were also used with the whites.

As his own seedlings came into bloom he used the best of these with the latest varieties that he could obtain. In 1956 he was given pollen from one of the first bulbs of Empress of Ireland to bloom in this country. He has continued to use Empress of Ireland since then and has used it with Chinese White, Olivet, and some of his own seedlings.

Mr. Culpepper's energy and interest are not entirely confined to



Charles W. Culpepper checking daffodil blooms in his gardens in Arlington, Va.

daffodils. His garden includes many rare and wonderful plants as well as the more commonplace. Beds or clumps of crinum, amaryllis and lycoris share sunny spots with chrysanthemums, iris and other perennials. Tomatoes, corn and annuals flourish over top of daffodils enjoying their summer rest. Little tags hanging from stalks are commonplace as he hybridizes also with iris, day lilies and amaryllis. He has worked with amaryllis (*hippeastrum*) as long as he has with daffodils. His aim with the amaryllis was to produce fine flowering varieties that would increase rapidly from offsets. He has largely achieved this with a number of varieties that increase as rapidly as do daffodils.

His garden is a mecca for persons wanting cut flowers, particularly arrangers who can find line material in his hollies, bamboo and foliage plants. In April he sells great quantities of daffodils to local florists, and as they prefer large yellow trumpets he has propagated his own seedling stocks for this demand.

One April a warm spell was followed by a long cold spell and that, in turn, by a sudden heat wave. All of Mr. Culpepper's daffodils came into bloom at one time, the early, the late, and the mid-season. It was a beautiful sight but a costly one.

Guy Wilson and Grant Mitsch have been to see his planting and Grant Mitsch retails both Snow Gem and Red Sunrise. Guy Wilson was intrigued by Mr. Culpepper's horticultural methods, such as raised beds and a summer leaf mulch, and commented that this was not needed in Ireland's milder climate. Mr. Culpepper uses it as an antidote for hot moist soil so encouraging to basal rot.

On April 26, 1965, disaster struck Mr. Culpepper. A piece of wire wrapped around him as he gardened and his leg was broken above the knee. While friends gathered his seeds for him and performed the absolute necessities of his garden Mr. Culpepper went through what must have seemed to a man of his intense activity a slow convalescence. He has missed a year of gardening but his spirit and plans are undaunted, and he plans new crosses and other activities for next year. Before his accident he had as usual made many crosses. Seed set in great quantities with *Festivity* as a parent.

It is a most satisfying experience to be a gardening acquaintance of Mr. Culpepper. He is always busy but never too busy to stop and chat, and his long years of gardening and his horticultural background have given him an immense knowledge of plant life. Advice is seldom offered but given freely when asked for, either in botanical terminology or in common language, whichever you prefer. The Greeks said the best schooling was for a student to sit on a log with Plato. I prefer to squat by a daffodil bed with Mr. Culpepper.

## HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

### *Pollinating Tip*

A bottle of honey solution is part of the equipment in my "breeding" basket. I apply it to all those I know to be triploid, or those thought to be sterile — and, in fact, to any flower that does not seem to produce stigmatic fluid. This "glues" on the pollen and, apparently, stimulates growth. In any case some crosses have worked with this procedure which failed otherwise.

—JANE BIRCHFIELD

### *Comments Received and Comments Thereon*

"There should be a great deal more written about what is happening in the breeding world. . . . There should be more reports on crosses that have been flowered by various breeders, what results have been achieved. This would be quite helpful if more of the sort of crosses you make were discussed more frequently."—(From a letter received.)

Hybridizers who have not already sent us long or short accounts of their aims and progress are hereby invited to do so. Those who have sent reports in the past are invited to write again. Winners of Rose Ribbons especially are urged to send us descriptions of their winning blooms and the parents. The September DAFFODIL JOURNAL lists six members who won Rose Ribbons in 1965. Members who attended the convention at Pasadena will remember the classic white trumpet that won for Dan Thomson (parentage unrecorded). The *Midwest Region Newsletter* reported the winner at the Indianapolis Show, Mrs. Link's 3b from Blarney x Dunkeld. My own winner at the National Capital show was a very small 5b from *N. triandrus albus* x *N. scaberulus*. We do not know what kind of blooms won for Mrs. Fellers, Mrs. Anderson, or Mrs. Robertson.

### *N. fernandesii* as Parent

Several lots of last year's seed have already (early January) sent up their needle-like leaves in the coldframe, chiefly those having *N. fernandesii* as seed parent. I have been using this species when possible in place of the larger *N. jonquilla* for several years, but so far have not bloomed a cross. Has anyone? My efforts to use the pollen of *N. fernandesii* on large varieties have been unsuccessful, no seed (or collapsed seed only) resulting from crosses attempted on Cushlake, Leprechaun, Pride of Cambridge, Apricot Distinction, Seville, and several

cyclamineus hybrids. Similar efforts with *N. calcicola*, *N. rupicola*, and *N. watieri* have also been disappointing. Have others had better luck?

### *Here and There*

Venice Brink reports blooming a chance seedling from Mary Copeland. "Color similar to parent but much better stem and much more precise and formal, similar to Gay Time, but earlier." He also reports a double sport from Crenver.

Harry Tuggle is making crosses in the greenhouse with Grand Soleil d'Or; something exciting ought to result if his last year's luck is continued.

Helen Link has reported two small lots of seed from crosses using pollen of Kasota (7b).  
—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

## JUDGING SCHOOL SCHEDULED

March 19 (tentative) — School I, Atlanta, Ga.; information: Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3571 Paces Ferry Rd., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

## A REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION OF 100 DAFFODILS

The following list was compiled by George S. Lee, Jr., and published in the *New England Newsletter*, which he edits. These are inexpensive garden varieties that do well in the New England area and present the full range of the daffodil family.

There is an interesting comparison between this list and item 26 of the Symposium in this issue of the JOURNAL. Since no miniatures appear in this Symposium, if the 12 miniatures on Mr. Lee's list are subtracted leaving a total of 88 it means more than 25 percent of his list for New England are outstanding for both garden and exhibition on a broad national basis, since they are the same as 23 of the Symposium choices.

Therefore it would be interesting if other regions with different climates would submit a list similar to Mr. Lee's. For example, Silver Chimes did not appear on the New England list but would probably appear on a list from the Southeast. Climatic differences are probably the most important force in the individual choice of varieties.

- |     |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                     |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1a. | Bastion<br>Kingscourt<br>Moonstruck<br>Mulatto<br>Ulster Prince<br>Wee Bee (M)                                        | Corncrake<br>Dreamlight<br>La Riente<br>Limerick<br>Verger                                          |
| 1b. | Bambi (M)<br>Content<br>Effective<br>Preamble<br>Trousseau                                                            | 3c. Bryher<br>Chinese White<br>Cushendall<br>Frigid<br>Xit (M)                                      |
| 1c. | Ardclinis<br>Beersheba<br>Mt. Hood<br>W. P. Milner (M)<br>White Tartar                                                | 4. Gay Time<br>Golden Ducat<br>Mary Copeland<br>White Lion<br>Yellow Cheerfulness                   |
| 1d. | Spellbinder                                                                                                           | 5a. Liberty Bells<br>Moonshine<br>Rippling Waters<br>Thalia<br>Tresamble                            |
| 2a. | Armada<br>Carbineer<br>Carlton<br>Ceylon<br>Fortune<br>Galway<br>Golden Torch<br>Goldsithney<br>Rouge<br>Rustom Pasha | 5b. Dawn<br>Hawera (M)<br>Oconee<br>Thoughtful                                                      |
| 2b. | Brunswick<br>Daisy Schaffer<br>Flamenco<br>Kilworth<br>Mabel Taylor<br>Polindra<br>Rose of Tralee<br>Selma Lagerlof   | 6a. Charity May<br>Dove Wings<br>February Gold<br>Little Witch<br>Peeping Tom                       |
| 2c. | Dunlewey<br>Killaloe<br>Ludlow<br>Parkmore<br>Truth                                                                   | 6b. Beryl                                                                                           |
| 2d. | Binkie                                                                                                                | 7a. Golden Sceptre<br>Sweetness                                                                     |
| 3a. | Ardour<br>Ballysillan<br>Chungking<br>Edward Buxton<br>Russet<br>Therm                                                | 7b. Bobbysoxer (M)<br>Kidling (M)<br>Lintie (M)<br>Sugarbush<br>Tittle-Tattle<br>Trevithian         |
| 3b. | Angeline<br>Bithynia<br>Blarney                                                                                       | 8. Cragford<br>Geranium<br>Martha Washington<br>Matador<br>Scarlet Gem                              |
|     |                                                                                                                       | 9. Actaea<br>Cantabile                                                                              |
|     |                                                                                                                       | 10. <i>asturiensis</i> (M)<br><i>cyclamineus</i> (M)<br><i>jonquilla</i> (M)<br><i>rupicola</i> (M) |
|     |                                                                                                                       | 11. Split                                                                                           |

## PILGRIMAGE TO BROUGHSHANE

*By WILLIS H. WHEELER, Arlington, Va.*

To daffodil fanciers the world over, "Broughshane" means two things. One is the remarkable white trumpet daffodil by that name. The other is the charming little village of Northern Ireland and "The Knockan", the home of the late Guy L. Wilson, where he grew his daffodils for over 50 years. On a September week-end in 1956 it was my good fortune to be able to call on Mr. Wilson at his home to return the visit he had made to the United States in the spring of the same year.

Today's modern means of travel make it a simple trip from London. Actually, you spend nearly as much time in reaching London Airport from the city center as you do in flying to Nutt's Corner Airport just north of Belfast.

The day of my flight was one of those rare and beautifully sunny days of a very dark and disagreeable summer for western Europe. We left London in sunshine and arrived over the Emerald Isle with the sun shining brightly on the beautiful green countryside below. Soon we were on the ground and taxiing to the airport buildings on a runway laid between newly mowed strips of grass. To my surprise, rabbits were running about on the grass, paying no heed to the arriving plane.

My arrival was made especially pleasant by the kindness of another famed daffodil raiser, W. J. Dunlop, who took time from his work to meet me. I couldn't help finding him. He's six feet, six inches tall and probably the tallest man in Broughshane. Our ride north through the sparkling green countryside took us first to Ballymena of County Antrim. There I registered at the Adair Arms Hotel (built in 1846) and then we went on north a few miles to little Broughshane itself. It lay between the low rolling hills that were marked with the rough stone fences marking the boundaries between the farms. Autumn was coming early that year and the trees were already losing their summer green.

We arrived at "Dunrobin" just in time for tea, graciously served by Mrs. Dunlop in their charming home on a farm recently purchased by the Dunlops for their daffodil growing. Then in the late afternoon, as the sun dropped low over the western hills, we went out to look at the land. The region there lies on basalt rock and the deep friable earth is easily worked soon after a rain.

Following the evening meal we went the short distance to The Knockan and found our famous host awaiting our coming. The evening

was spent before a beechwood fire in a room displaying water colors of famous daffodils as well as scenes of the British Isles and New Zealand. There, over coffee and “biscuits”, we talked daffodils.

The next morning dawned dark and gray and soon the rain began. Nevertheless, I returned to The Knockan to see it by daylight. The very comfortable home sat on a knoll with the lawns and gardens surrounding. A short distance away are the rolling hills. I entered the grounds from Knockan Road through an iron gate and passed up the drive between neat copper beech hedges to the house.

By chance two other Americans had also come to The Knockan on that day. I had to come to Broughshane to meet two other American Daffodil Society members, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Timmis of West Wardsboro, Vt. Our genial host showed us the place *Empress of Ireland* and many another famous Wilson daffodil first opened to the sun of an Irish morning. We saw the many boxes under sash where the seedlings spent their first two years, and then the field of dark brown earth, well-tilled and ready to receive the year's planting. And finally, we saw the beds where the selected seedlings were grown for further trial and increase.

Thereafter, we toured the warehouse where the cleaned and shining



*The late Guy L. Wilson of North Ireland pointing to the place where his bulbs of *Empress of Ireland* were planted in the autumn of 1956.*

bulbs were stored until all orders were filled. There too, were the planting stocks ready to be treated before planting. Trays with many familiar names such as Home Fires, Kanchenjunga, Broughshane, Slemish, Vigil, Ave, and Cantatrice filled the room. We were also shown where the bulbs were given the hot water treatment to assure that we who were to buy the bulbs would receive bulbs as pest free as it was humanly possible to make them. That treatment, a most critical one, can be given safely only with the proper equipment and care. Temperatures too high will damage the bulbs, but if too low the pests will not be killed.

Nearby was the packing room where the bulb orders were prepared for shipment to the many daffodil growing regions of the world. Also of interest were the two glasshouses where potted narcissus were brought into early bloom. At that particular moment one of the houses had a spectacular display of Frank Reinelt's remarkable tuberous begonias in full bloom.

Sunday morning brought another day of sunshine and windswept clouds. Light and shadow moved across the rounded hills and peaceful green valleys. Dotted the landscape were white thatched cottages with chimneys trailing fragrant peat smoke in the early morning air. Such weather called for a return to The Knockan to remake some of the pictures of the day before. From the vantage point of the knoll where stands The Knockan one could look toward the east and see Mt. Slemish, a bold, flat-topped dark mass thrust against the morning sky. Since that morning the flower of that name has always brought to the mind's eye that prominence of the Irish landscape.

A short walk into the village of Broughshane itself brought me to the First Presbyterian Church, set in its old graveyard. Many a good Scotch-Irish name was there, including "Buick" on two or three of the headstones. Before that time I had not known the source of that name. At the church door my host met me and we joined together at high noon in worship in his church of many years. The pastor, a man of fine appearance, had spent his entire church career in that one parish over a period of some 32 years.

With church ended we returned to The Knockan for a delightful dinner. After farewells came the return through the green countryside to the airport and the flight over the Isle of Man to London in time for an evening church service.

It was a week-end to be remembered and I regret it could not have been repeated during a springtime when the bulbs had awakened to paint the sloping fields with the colors sprung from the imagination and tireless effort of our friend, Guy L. Wilson.

# MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Friends who spent the week between Christmas and New Year's Day visiting in eastern North Carolina and Georgia report seeing thousands of blooms of Paper White, and at least two other tazetta varieties. They said the fragrance of each was as distinctive as the appearance.

\* \* \*

Two small books published in England in 1964 came to our attention a little late, but better late than never. They are Penguin Handbooks 108 and 109, *Hardy Bulbs*, Vol. I and II, prepared and published in collaboration with the Royal Horticultural Society. Vol. I, "*Bulbs for the Outdoor Garden except the larger hybrids of Hyacinths, Narcissus, and Tulip*," is by E. B. Anderson. Sixteen pages are devoted to the smaller daffodil species and hybrids, with 12 illustrations. Vol. II, "*Daffodils, Tulips, and Hyacinths*," is by Cyril F. Coleman, and nearly 150 of the 220 pages deal with daffodils. Chapters 6 and 7, "Classification and lists of varieties" and "Breeding new varieties", are particularly good. Our copies were ordered from the Royal Horticultural Society, price 11 sh. 6d. each (about \$1.65), including postage.

\* \* \*

In the movie "Doctor Zhivago", there is a scene in which a frosted pane of glass, through which Dr. Zhivago is gazing, dissolves to show a field of daffodils. According to *Time* (Dec. 24, 1965), 4,000 potted daffodils were used to produce this shot, which shows the change of

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seasons in an instant. We wonder how easy it was to get 4,000 potted daffodils in Spain, where the scene was shot.

\* \* \*

Washington, D. C., may become famous for daffodils as well as Japanese cherries. One hundred thousand daffodil bulbs were included in the landscaping of the new Smithsonian Institution Museum of History and Technology, and bloomed for the first time in 1965. Later it was announced Mrs. Mary Lasker of New York was presenting 100,000 daffodil bulbs to be planted in drifts in Rock Creek Park.

\* \* \*

We wonder whether other people have as much trouble with records as we do. Are card files or loose-leaf notebooks easier to manage? Is it worth while to keep records from the time a variety is first acquired, or could we be satisfied with data on current plantings only? We are resolved to simplify, but don't know when we'll find time to do it.

\* \* \*

We have a daffodil postcard and greeting card collection. The postcards are from England, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and our own Northwest. A clump of yellow trumpets on a card published in Tacoma, Wash., is correctly titled "Trumpet daffodils of the Narcissus Family," but has a series title "Natives of the Pacific Northwest." Local maidens pose with bunches of flowers in fields of daffodils (cultivated) in Holland, and (wild) in Austria. "Wordsworth's daffodils, Ullswater" are golden, although 10,000 are not to be seen at a glance in this view. Two other cards from England have notes on modern daffodils and their development at the hands of breeders. Most of those from southern Europe are of wild poeticus, although one card so labelled shows a rather rough *2b*.

## YOUR 1966 DUES MUST BE PAID!

If you are to receive the *Daffodil Handbook* being published co-operatively by the American Daffodil Society and the American Horticultural Society, you must be a paid up ADS member. If all goes well, the *Handbook* is to be mailed sometime in March. Don't fail to get this valuable publication as a bonus with your 1966 membership. It is absolutely free if you pay up. And being paid up assures your name being included in the 1966 roster.

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## CHANGES IN THE 1965 CLASSIFIED LIST

Does everyone know now that Silver Chimes has been classified as an 8? Some other varieties that have been reclassified are Caro Nome, Kenellis, and Snug. Rima remains listed as 2*b*, however, and Roger as 6*a*. Other changes in the 1965 *Classified List* are evident in the new Approved List of Miniatures published in the December DAFFODIL JOURNAL. Most of these reflect a new treatment of old varieties or forms that had been given botanical names followed by the term "Hort." Many of the changes involve only differences in style of type, and will concern writers and proofreaders more than gardeners and exhibitors. In some cases, however, the classification has been changed. There are now no doubles in Division X, for instance.

The standard botanical practice of indicating natural hybrids by an "X" preceding the name has also been adopted, as X *gracilis*, X *odorus*, X *tenuior*.

Exhibitors, classification committees and judges are advised to study carefully the introduction to the new *Classified List*, and to check all entries in shows. Memory will not serve.

### REGISTRATIONS

Continued from Page 114

Verdin (Mitsch) T6/3, 7*b*, mid-season, 18". P. soft lemon yellow; C. soft lemon yellow fading to near white. Resembles Pipit, is a little more rapid in increase and a free bloomer. Binkie x *jonquilla*. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Wahkeena (Evans) 2 *b*, early mid-season, 21". P. white; C. clear lemon yellow. Resembles Descanso but crown is not long enough to be a trumpet. Crown is narrow and quite long and neat. Polindra x Frolic. Daffodil Haven 1965.

Wings of Song (Mitsch) P16/2, 3*c*, late mid-season, 18". P. pure white; C. white, green throat, blue gray effect when first open. Unusual triangular form. Chinese White x (*Rubra* x *Sylvia O'Neill*). Daffodil Haven 1965.

### REGIONAL MEMBERSHIP LISTS AVAILABLE

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