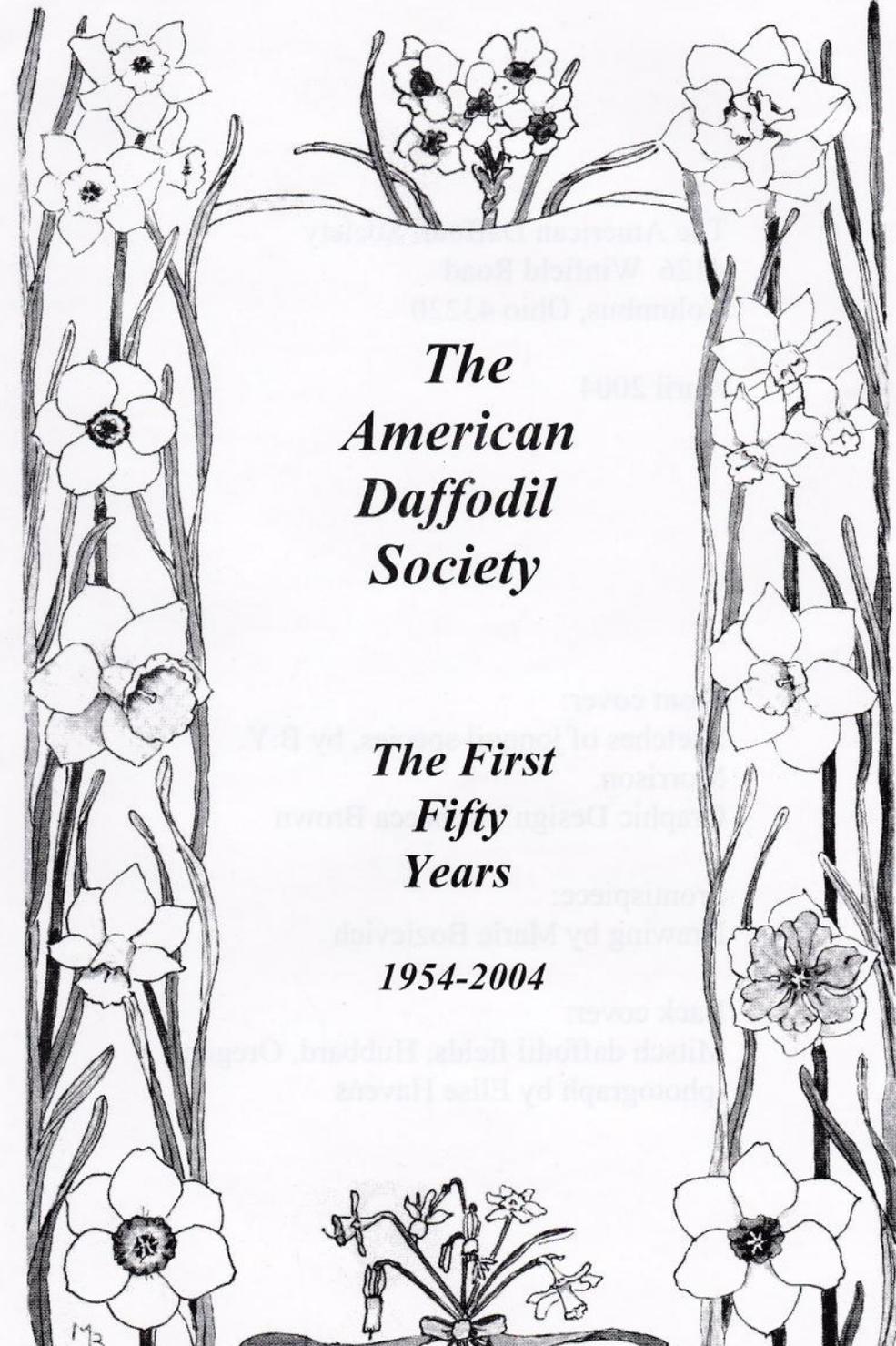


*The American  
Daffodil Society*

*The First Fifty Years*





*The  
American  
Daffodil  
Society*

*The First  
Fifty  
Years*

*1954-2004*

The American Daffodil Society  
4126 Winfield Road  
Columbus, Ohio 43220

April 2004

Front cover:  
Sketches of jonquil species, by B.Y.  
Morrison.  
Graphic Design: Rebecca Brown

Frontispiece:  
Drawing by Marie Bozievich

Back cover:  
Mitsch daffodil fields, Hubbard, Oregon  
-photograph by Elise Havens

*The American Daffodil Society*  
*The First Fifty Years*

<b>In Appreciation...</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>The American Daffodil Society: 1954-2003</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Convention Sites</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Shows and Societies of the ADS</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Pre-ADS Shows and Societies</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Gold and Silver Medal Winners</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Silver Medal Winners</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Gold Medal Winners</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Daffodil Favorites of the Half Century</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Pannill Award Daffodils</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Wister Award Daffodils</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>American Daffodil Hybridizers</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>American Daffodil Society Challenge Classes</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Presidents of the ADS</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Officers of the ADS</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>The ADS Works Through Its Committees</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Charter Members of the American Daffodil Society</b>	<b>119</b>

## **In Appreciation...**

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Elise Havens: 'Rapture,' 'Pacific Rim,' 'Stratosphere.'

Mary Lou Gripshover: 'Gull,' 'POPS Legacy,' 'Salome'

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Delia Bankhead: 'Segovia'

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Loyce McKenzie, ADS Historian

## THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

1954-2003

[The history of the first thirty years of the American Daffodil Society was compiled by Delia Bankhead and published in the March 1984 issue of the *American Daffodil Society Journal*. Without her timely effort, a complete history of the ADS would not be possible, as she had access to sources in the 1980s which are no longer available.]

1954-1983

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

By 1950, three garden clubs in the Washington area held a combined show in Washington. This led to the foundation of the Washington Daffodil Society later that year. The first president was Dr. Freeman Weiss (later *Bulletin* and *Yearbook* editor).

Treasurer Willis Wheeler became the first permanent ADS

Secretary, and Secretary Roberta Watrous was a founding member who attended all the early organizational meetings. Marie Bozievich, Willard King, and Carey Quinn were on the first Board of Directors. All these were among the founders of ADS.

The wide variety of modern hybrid daffodils was the subject of an article by Carey Quinn in the September, 1953, issue of *Popular Gardening*, edited by Paul Frese. Mr. Frese, who was well aware of the need for a national society through his extensive correspondence and travel about the country, issued a compelling call for the formation of such a society in an article titled, "Who Will Join a Daffodil Society?" in the October, 1953, issue of his magazine, and another in the November-December issue of *National Gardener*.

These articles drew nearly 400 responses, including many from future ADS mainstays—Mmes. Capen, Cox, Grier, Killigrew, Roennfeldt, Timms, and Wharton, and Messers. Lee, deGraaff, Throckmorton, and Quinn, among others. These articles, and Mr. Freise's ensuing correspondence with the many interested people, provided the impetus necessary to bring about the organizational meetings of the Society. (Oddly, one respondent was a man from Nashville who had already written all the commercial growers to try to organize a national society. But for Mr. Frese's excellent timing, we might have had a very different society.)

Paul Frese had made several inquiries to horticultural societies asking them to host an organizational meeting. No responses to these are in the correspondence files. However, in his original response to Mr. Frese, Carey Quinn offered to host an "organizing

committee" in Washington or join such a group wherever it might meet. He indicated that the local Maryland, D.C., and Virginia groups "all go along." He then organized a small meeting at the home of Willard King, attended by himself and Mr. King of D.C., Mrs. L.R. Wharton and Mrs. William Bridges of Maryland, and Mrs. J. Robert Walker and Harry Tuggle of Virginia. They decided to call a meeting of those people in the Washington-Maryland-Virginia area plus all others who had evinced an interest in a national society. An invitation was sent from the Washington Daffodil Society, signed by Roberta C. Watrous, inviting all interested persons to a meeting to be held in connection with the third Daffodil Institute in Washington on April 9, 1954.

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

This Board met formally on January 22, 1955, with twelve members present. Proxies for eight other members were held by those in attendance. They elected officers and considered the constitution and by-laws to be put before the membership at the first annual meeting. There was much discussion of the aims and

purposes of the new society. In the minutes of these meetings (and in a set of proposals made in January, 1954, to the Washington Daffodil Society by Carey Quinn) are contained the seeds for all present ADS activities---education of judges and judging standards, a scale of points for judging, classification and registration, accreditation of shows and awards, health and culture, publications, test gardens, symposiums, garden awards, and regional organization. Everything but the Data Bank was anticipated by Messrs. Quinn, Frese, Tuggle, Weiss, King, F.P. Lee, and Mmes. Bridges, Walker, Wharton, Watrous and others. The first international recognition occurred at the International Horticulture Conference held in London in 1955. The ADS was named national registration authority for all American-bred daffodils.

In the year that followed, three *Bulletins* were issued under the editorship of Dr. Weiss, and it was decided to hold the first National Convention in Washington, April 5-7, 1956. Guy Wilson of Northern Ireland was the principal speaker. C.R.Wootton and many American experts also addressed the group. The tradition of having first-rate speakers from America and overseas was established from the very beginning.

The 250 people attending the convention confirmed the officers and directors, approved the by-laws, and established the first regions. The first officers were: Carey E. Quinn, President; George S. Lee, First Vice-President; Grant E. Mitsch, Second Vice-President; Secretary, Willis Wheeler; and Treasurer, Mrs. William A. Bridges. Six regional vice-presidents were chosen and Freeman

Weiss was named editor of publications. Four *Bulletins* were published in 1956 as well as the first *Yearbook*, modeled on the 1955 Washington Daffodil Society *Yearbook*. The first Symposium had forty-five contributors.

In 1957, 168 members attended the convention at Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio. The "First National Show" had 1,400 entries and was attended by 12,500 visitors. The first judging school was given. George Lee became our second president. The main thrust in this year was to get enough accredited judges for shows. George Lee established the Publicity committee and stated the need to set up and staff membership displays at all shows."

Carey Quinn, new editor of the *Bulletin*, published two for the year. Dr. Weiss edited the 1956-57 *Yearbook* published in December. It was agreed to handle the RHS yearbooks and classified lists for sale to the membership. Dr. Weiss proposed a complete handbook on culture, shows, and accreditation.

In 1958, much of the Society's activity was focused on its incorporation as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, and revision of the by-laws. That year the convention was in Atlanta, and the 200 in attendance approved the new status of the Society. Founding member Frederic P. Lee, who contributed his legal services to the Society, drew up the incorporation papers which were signed by Roberta C. Watrous, Freeman Weiss, and Margaret Lancaster as Incorporators. As of July 1, the membership was 1,166 (up from 780 in 1957) due mainly to membership brochures which were distributed at large flower shows, notably the New York International Flower Show.

An interesting note from Texas in this year's records—Nita Harmon stated that many in the Dallas area were growing large collections of imported bulbs and would put in many new cultivars from Australia and New Zealand this year. She noted that profits from Texas flower shows, which had averaged \$16,000 to \$18,000 a year, had “built the Dallas Garden Center.”

At the 1959 convention in Philadelphia, the new ADS scale of points was used for judging. We had information/membership booths at both the New York and Chicago flower shows. The Photography, Library and Round Robin Committees were activated. Carey Quinn made a proposal that the ADS give awards for American-bred flowers to encourage American hybridizers. Many others would make similar proposals before a such an honor would become reality.

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

Roanoke, Virginia, was the scene of the 1961 convention. The 249 in attendance visited the nearby Garden Club of Virginia show as no daffodil show was held in connection with the Convention. This was the year of the great debate over a proposed dues increase from \$3.00 to \$4.00. [The Board voted against any increase.]

In 1962, the convention at Nashville was attended by 200 people

The show offered many ADS awards, including all the new ones. School III was given, and Willis Wheeler became our fourth president.

In 1963 the convention in Stratford, Connecticut, was hosted by the Connecticut Daffodil Society; School III was given. Speaker Elizabeth Lawrence, noted writer and horticulturist, gave each attendee an *helleboris Orientalis* from her garden. This was also the first year an American-bred flower, Grant Mitsch's 'Aircastle' 2 W-P, won Best in Show at the RHS Show in London, an award it had also won at the Midland Show in England the previous year. Dr. Tom Throckmorton began his history-making investigation of the use of computers for storing daffodil information.

The show schedule at the 1964 convention in Asheville, North Carolina, was the first at which the ADS name was located in the most prominent position—in larger type and above that of the local show. John Larus became president at the convention, which was attended by 180 members. Actions in this year included the agreement with the American Horticultural Society to contribute material and funds for the forthcoming publication of the ADS *Daffodil Handbook*. The second vice-president became responsible for and coordinator of the activities of all regional vice-presidents.

In this year it was decided to discontinue publication of our *Yearbook* with the 1964 edition and combine its material with the quarterly *Bulletin*. *The Daffodil Journal* was born with the September, 1964, issue, which contained a description of the first

*Data Bank.* Other actions include rejection (for the fourth time) of membership in the National Council of State Garden Clubs on the motion of Harry Tuggle that we “retain membership in AHS and exclude all others.” Our membership list was sold for the first (and only recorded) time. Who authorized and effected the sale is still a mystery.

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

In 1966, the highly acclaimed *Daffodil Handbook*, a joint project of ADS and AHS and edited by George Lee, was published. At the convention and show in Memphis, Bill Pannill became president. The position of Executive Director was created this year and George Lee's appointment approved by the Board. A list of intermediate daffodils was proposed for consideration by Jane Birchfield, who reported Matthew Zandbergen's offer of an award for an intermediate class. (This idea had been investigated twice previously, by Eleanor Hill and Harry Tuggle.) The Board ruled that in future years the nominating committee would expand its function to include nominations for secretary, treasurer, and all

regional vice presidents, in addition to presenting the slate of officers, regional directors, and directors-at-large.

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

In 1968 the duties of the executive director were defined in detail; and the board decided that the president, with the consent of the Board, would appoint an executive director annually, prior to January 1 of each year. The convention in Portland had no show, but visits to the Mitsch and Evans gardens made up for the lack of daffodils on display at the convention. On becoming president, Tom Throckmorton stated two of his chief aims: 1) to consider awards for daffodils as they grow in the garden (Elizabeth Capen was later appointed to investigate the process for this); and 2) to consider adoption of a color system for all daffodils.

The executive director worked on many fronts to clean up the by-laws and restructure and revitalize standing committees. During the early years when his health was good, George Lee produced a continuous flow of ideas to improve all aspects of the

## Society's operation.

At the Nashville convention in 1969, the first Quinn Gold Medal was won—appropriately by Harry Tuggle, who had exhibited rarely in recent years. Later in the year, Tuggle's untimely death, just before his accession to the presidency, robbed the Society of one of its most valuable members. Carey Quinn, first president and a principal founder, also died this year. George Lee began the job of cataloging the Library, which had been moved to him in New Canaan, Connecticut. There were great discussions about conventions—and complaints about “too much partying”. Also discussed pro and con were national shows. The Convention committee, originally created by the by-laws but never used, was activated to work with local groups and make recommendations for future conventions. The commercial membership category was dropped.

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

Many new awards were offered at the 1971 “National Convention Show” in Hartford, sponsored by the Connecticut Daffodil Society. George Lee noted that the *Daffodil Journal* had

become the leading publication on daffodils in the world, and suggested the *Journal* pick up all information on registration, tests, and awards previously carried by the *RHS Yearbook*. (The ADS was made the national authority for U.S. registrations in 1955, and U.S. registrations have been published in the *Journal* since 1969.) Standardized ADS show entry tags became available.

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

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

In 1974, the ADS returned to Ohio for its convention—this time in Cincinnati. Bill Roesse became our new President. We finally joined the National Council of State Garden Clubs, only to advertise our publications in theirs, and for “only one year.”

The third ADS convention in Portland, Oregon, was held in 1975. Again the show had classes for collections only. Tom Throckmorton proposed a new compact publication, *Daffodils to Show and Grow*, as a solution to the lack of regular updating of the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names*. The permanent show reporter’s job was re-established, and the person filling this job would become a Board member.

In 1976 we returned to Philadelphia, this time to help celebrate the Bicentennial. Bill Ticknor became the eleventh president of the ADS. Awards for American garden daffodils were again proposed, this time by Elizabeth Capen. An Intermediate list was also suggested again this year. An ADS membership pin was proposed by Margaret Yerger but no action was taken. In this year the first World Daffodil Convention was held in New Zealand with many ADS members in attendance.

In 1977, Mrs. Lionel Richardson again attended our convention, this year held in San Francisco, where she was awarded the ADS Gold Medal. Dr. Throckmorton, the Silver Medalist of 1977, was also presented the Peter Barr Memorial Cup (only two other Americans—B.Y.Morrison and Grant Mitsch, had ever received this honor.) New color coding in daffodil classification was to take effect on July 1. The ADS pin proposal was approved, and Marie Bozievich submitted three of her designs. The Board chose her 'Accent,' 2 W-P, which was subsequently produced.

On the death of George Lee in January, 1978, President Bill Ticknor carried on the Executive Director's duties as well as his own. Among many other responsibilities, he managed the gigantic chore of transporting all the Society documents, including the Library, from Connecticut to his home in North Carolina. On his retirement as President, the Board appointed him as the second permanent executive director. (Laura Lee Ticknor later shared his responsibilities, as co-executive director.)

At the 1978 convention in Columbus, Ohio, Charles Anthony was elected president. In this year the first *Daffodils to Show and*

*Grow* came off the press. Publications Chairman Laura Lee Ticknor reported that the big early sales had already covered the cost of its publication. It would be the final authority for classification in all ADS shows.

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

At the 1980 Memphis convention and show, the ADS Gold Medal was awarded to Dr. Throckmorton, the first person to win both of the Society's top awards. Later in the year, he received the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by the American Horticultural Society. Marie Bozievich was awarded the ADS Silver Medal as she became the new president. This year it was President Bozievich who proposed an award for garden daffodils. The board approved the concept that the Society would offer each year one award to a daffodil proved worthy as an outstanding plant and flower. It would be called the John and Gertrude Wister Award. In this year the Larus bequest monies were put into the Betty and John Larus Education Research Fund, along with other monies to "suggest to the IRS that we have a purpose."

The show held in connection with the 1981 Newport Beach Convention had the most comprehensive schedule ever seen at a

national convention, including entire sections for container-grown, junior, and seedling entries. First Vice President Louise Hardison won the Silver Medal. Later in the year, the Society was again deprived of one of its brightest and most energetic members by Louise's death. Events of the year: the first set of judges took refresher courses; the hot debate over color coding in shows may have been resolved by the Board's action to permit local option on this issue; and Helen Link, chairman of the new Garden Awards Committee, presented a report describing testing procedures. The Board postponed action on this proposal until 1982.

At the 1982 Nashville convention and show, the new Throckmorton Ribbon was offered for the first time and Quentin Erlandson became the fourteenth president of the ADS. The Garden Awards committee began testing. The committee planned to test one cultivar each year—'Stratosphere' 7 Y-O in 1982 and 'Accent' 2 W-P in 1983.

The 1983 Williamsburg convention was hosted by the Tidewater Daffodil Society, whose show had entries totaling 2476 blooms. A procedural manual for the Board of Directors, begun earlier by Charles Anthony, was completed and distributed by President Quentin Erlandson. He also announced the establishment of a Memorial Fund to which members may contribute. The executive director would have discretion to accept non-cash or restricted-use gifts which could be offered to this fund. In September Bill and Laura Lee Ticknor retired as executive directors and Leslie Anderson assumed their responsibilities. Among the recommendations made by Bill Ticknor was that the

ADS compile and maintain a list of all local daffodil societies. In his final report he noted that in the five and a half years of his administration, during recession and the collapse of other plant societies, the ADS increased substantially both in membership and its invested assets.

#### 1984-2003

The ADS 1984 convention was held in Portland, Oregon, highlighted by visits to the Evans and Mitsch fields, and to Father Athanasius Buchholz' hillside plantings, with of course the obligatory rainy day for touring. Helen Link became president. The Gold Medal was awarded to Bill Pannill and the Silver Medal to Mary Lou Gripshover. It was decided that now judges must grow "some miniatures." From every region came reports of disastrous winter cold, "the worst I've seen in 25 years," according to Bill Bender. Many bulbs were lost, especially miniatures. 38 ADS members attended Springworld in Australia and New Zealand in September.

King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, was the site of the 1985 convention, which included tours of Longwood Gardens and Winterthur Museum and Gardens. The Silver Medal was awarded to William Ticknor, with the suggestion that he ought to allow his wife, Laura Lee, the co-executive director, to wear it half the time. All nine regions reported holding a regional show this year, and having at least one test or display garden. Membership chairman Frances Armstrong reported on a study which indicated that if the ADS could keep members for three years, they would likely remain members indefinitely.

At the 1986 convention in Memphis, the Gold Medal was awarded to Brian Duncan of Northern Ireland and the Silver Medal to William A. Bender. Ted Snazelle became president, and Kitty Frank the new editor of *The Daffodil Journal*. The Board meetings were dominated by two controversial topics: whether to allow professional growers who were ADS members to exhibit in shows, and whether cultivar judging would be sanctioned, rather than color or classification judging. "Horrors!" someone commented on the last item, "If we did that, a 'King Alfred' might win a Gold Ribbon!"

The 1987 gathering in Columbus, Ohio, featured the largest convention show ever held, with 3,180 blooms entered, and seemingly an equal number left behind in the staging room. Roberta Watrous was awarded the Gold Medal and Bill Roesse the Silver Medal. Procedural concerns centered around miniature seedlings: should we remove the commercial availability requirement, was it taking too long for candidates to get onto the approved list, and was the current policy of a miniature remaining on the candidate list indefinitely a good thing?

Washington, D.C., the site of the first ADS convention, was home to the 1988 gathering for the ADS' 25<sup>th</sup> birthday. The daffodil collection in Fern Valley at the U.S. National Arboretum featured the "Daffodils of the Future" garden. Hybridizers were invited to enter "what they felt were their most important advances in breeding." 27 responded with either 6 or 12 introductions each, mostly seedlings but also a few named cultivars. Kathryn Andersen became president, and outlined her personal goals, which focused

upon species conservation. She began her annual trips to Spain to search for species daffodils in the wild and document their endangered condition.

The Gold Medal went to Tom Bloomer of Northern Ireland and the Silver Medal to Jane Moore. The three new ADS Challenge Cup collection classes for national shows allowed originators to exhibit their blooms, even if grown in someone else's garden, which opened the show bench to amateurs and professionals competing together. Marie Bozievich's design for the bronze medal for the Throckmorton award at national shows was accepted. The Board voted down "local option" for cultivar shows.

In 1989, the ADS membership reached 1,814, the highest in the organization's history. The San Francisco convention included tours of Sid DuBose's and Ben Hager's daffodils at Melrose Gardens, and the first ADS acquaintance with the now-obligatory clear plastic boots for visiting growers' gardens. The Gold Medal was awarded to John Blanchard of England and the Silver Medal to Eve Robertson. Mary Lou Gripshover replaced Leslie Anderson as executive director. Miss Scarlett O'Daffodil's invitation to the 1990 convention set a presentation standard never quite equaled until the medieval ensemble invited us to Cincinnati for the year 2002.

The Callaway Gardens convention in 1990 featured Southern hospitality and acres of azaleas, but, alas, a daffodil season gone by. Jack Romine became president, and reminded us that "All members of the Society are members of the Membership Committee." The Convention Guidelines manual and the newly

revised *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils* were now available. We observed the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Daffodil Data Bank, invaluable to generations of exhibitors and hybridizers. The *Journal* this year included the first of Steve Vinisky's "Pollen Daubing 101" columns.

In Indianapolis in 1991, seventy people crowded into the first ADS workshop ever held on split corona daffodils. The Gold Medal was awarded to Barbara Abel Smith of England, and the Silver Medal to Kitty Frank. The Small Growers award was included in the National Show. This year's *Journals* contained the last Helen Link "Daffodil Primer" articles, and the first of Peggy Macneale's "Notes for the Newcomer" columns.

In Columbus once again, the ADS convention attendees in 1992 enjoyed "Ameriflora 1992", where the "America's Backyard" exhibit featured 67 varieties of daffodils furnished by Wim Lemmers of the Netherlands and a dozen other ADS members. In May, these bulbs were replanted by CODS members at the Columbus Zoo. Richard Ezell became president. The Gold Medal was given to Kate Reade of Northern Ireland and the Silver Medal to Loyce McKenzie. The first-ever heated debate over a Wister award erupted, with 'Ice Follies' 2 W-W finally approved 29-10. The ADS recognized as an accredited ADS Judge any person who is an ADS member and has been formally recognized as a daffodil judge by one of the following societies: The Daffodil Society(Britain), Northern Ireland Daffodil Group, Australian Daffodil Society, Tasmanian Daffodil Council, and the National Daffodil Society (New Zealand.)

Nashville's 1993 gathering could be termed the "Nostalgia" convention, as we paid tribute to the memory of thirteen members who had died since last year's meeting. Thirty-seven years after the first ADS convention in 1956, this year's event included four members who had been present in Washington at that inaugural meeting: Eve Robertson, Lib Capen, Lettie Hanson, and Meg Yerger. The Gold Medal was awarded to Sir Frank Harrison of Northern Ireland and the Silver Medal to Delores "Tag" Bourne. Mary Lou Gripshover this year received the prestigious Peter Barr Cup from the Royal Horticultural Society of England. The miniature collection classes were expanded to three, and a new Miniature Bronze Award made available for regional and national shows. The new "Daffodil Primer" had proved to be by far the most popular of the slide shows available for rental.

The Portland convention in 1994 included the first of the pre-convention tours which, along with post-convention excursions, would become a greatly enjoyed and traditional feature of future gatherings. Jeannie Driver led a day-long bus tour of the Oregon coast, punctuated by a picnic in Pirates' Cove. Marilyn Howe became president. The Gold Medal was awarded to David Jackson of Tasmania and the Silver Medal to Stan Baird. The March issue of *The Daffodil Journal* was the last to be edited by Kitty Frank; after her death in May, Lee Kitchens became editor of the *Journal*.

Dallas was the destination for the 1995 conventions, at which the Gold Medal was awarded to Helen Link and the Silver Medal to Naomi Liggett. The final banquet featured our first, but definitely not our last, visit to "The Wild Daffodils of Arkansas."

The ADS moved into the Internet age with a World Wide Website, later to become [www.daffodilusa.org](http://www.daffodilusa.org), and with the List Server, which Peter Ramsay dubbed “DaffNet,” a nickname which stuck. The Pannill Award was approved for American-bred daffodils of proven show-worthy quality. Container-grown daffodils in three categories could be included in all ADS shows. Published this year was of *Daffodils for American Gardens*, written by Brent and Becky Heath.

Jaydee Ager became president at the 1996 convention in Baltimore; well-attended optional tours included the Inner Harbour, as well as Annapolis and the William Paca house. The Gold Medal was presented to Dr. William A. Bender and the Silver Medal to Helen Trueblood. The ADS Illustrated Data Bank, or IDB, was made available, as well a seed exchange for species. This convention witnessed the first of the board-meetings-on-a-bus [the bus broke down twice]. Large, active Junior groups in Indiana were grabbing headlines; Florida-grown daffodils, making their first appearance in a national show, won blue ribbons; and Historic or pre-1940 daffodils acquired their own classes in shows.

The earliest—March 13—and the farthest south convention ever was held in 1997 in Jackson, Mississippi, including optional tours to the Vicksburg battlefield and the stately homes of the Natchez Pilgrimage. The Gold Medal was given to Elise Havens and the Silver Medal to Ted Snazelle. The first Pannill award was presented to ‘Gull’ 2W-GWW. In the initial year of awards for Historic daffodils, 60% of the ADS shows included them on their schedules.

The Intermediate award was approved, only 31 years after it was first proposed by Matthew Zandbergen and Jane Birchfield. The three-year-old Florida Daffodil Society now had 190 members. Naomi Liggett became executive director and Bill Lee the editor of *The Daffodil Journal*.

Eighty people who were among those at the 1998 convention in Richmond left straightaway on the Centenary Trip to England and then on to Northern Ireland. "Stay-at-homes" enjoyed an Easter Sunday tour of "Monticello" in Charlottesville. The Gold Medal was awarded to Clive Postles of England and the Silver Medal to Peggy Macneale. Bob Spotts became president. He began a search for the ideal mentoring program, especially for first-timers at conventions. A DNA testing program for identifying miniatures was set up, and Photography Classes were proposed as an optional "extra" for local show schedules.

Pittsburgh really was "Someplace Special" in 1999, including an Awards Night Cruise on the Three Rivers. The Gold Medal was presented to Mary Lou Gripshover and the Silver Medal to Dick Frank. The destination for the Sunday optional tour was Frank Lloyd Wright's "Fallingwater." Dr. Tom Throckmorton was announced as an Honorary Vice-President of the Daffodil Society of England. Two awards received prestigious new names: the Hybridizer's Rosette in the Challenge Classes became the W.A.Bender award, and the Green Ribbon in all shows became the Marie Bozievich ribbon or medal. The September issue of the *Journal* was the first 80-page issue, featuring as usual all of the

show reports. This year the Peter Barr Memorial Cup of the RHS was awarded to Jim Wells, *N.bulbocodium* specialist and author of *Modern Miniature Daffodils*.

The Millennium Convention in Portland in 2000 was also the World Daffodil Convention, with attendees from seven countries, including seven first-timers from Japan. The Gold Medal was given to Sid DuBose and the Silver Medal to Delia Bankhead. Peg Newill became President. The cycle of judging schools at conventions was re-instituted. Those not attending School I could go on the Mt. Hood trip the day after the convention's final banquet.

The always-popular bulb auction had an unusual setting: a riverboat cruise. The seminar which drew the greatest attention during the convention was a comparison of judging methods world-wide: panels from four countries reached essentially the same placement conclusions, using different methods. The Bronze Ribbon now became the Harry I. Tuggle Medal at regional shows and the Gold Tuggle at national shows. This convention's show included the first Havens Medal awarded. Also this year, ADS ribbons were awarded to the best Junior 3-of-a-kind and collection of five entries. Many of the Round Robins had converted to email routing, with varying degrees of success. The alternative method of becoming a judge was put into place. And Andrew Armstrong, the ADS' first third-generation judge, achieved certification while still young enough to make Junior entries.

In Louisville in 2001, a lively pair of octogenarian co-chairmen, Hilda Dunaway and Helen Trueblood, led us on quite a steeple-

chase of a convention. The Gold Medal was awarded to George Tarry of England and the Silver Medal to Martha Anderson. Bill Pannill won the first Gold Tuggle Medal to be awarded at a national show, and the first Bronze Tuggle ever, at the Midwest Regional in Scottsburg. These victories were very fitting, because Harry Tuggle introduced Bill to serious daffodil growing, hybridizing, and exhibiting. The four-day lunch at Whitehall Mansion, with its showcase landscape, proved that historic daffodils can be beautiful as well as historic. The first Photography competition at a National Show drew thirty entries. Newly-structured membership categories were established, as Family memberships became Household memberships, Organizational Memberships were put into place for libraries, arboretums, and similar institutions, and the Junior category was renamed Youth memberships. Sadly, this was the first ADS convention with no Charter Members present.

The Cincinnati Convention in 2002 was a medieval extravaganza at the appropriately-selected Drawbridge Inn. It included elaborate costumes, an "Ooh and Aah" Daffodil Show of non-flower items, and, at the Art Deco Union Station, the setting for the final banquet, a make-your-own centerpiece competition, provided only with flowers and tinkertoys. This definitely "outside-the-box" convention also included eleven different mini-lectures held on the show floor, and even had the actual national trophies on display. Steve Vinisky became president. The Gold Medal was given to Sally Kington of England and the Silver Medal to Kathy Anderson. The Peter Barr Memorial Cup of the RHS

was presented to Elise Havens. A complete by-laws overhaul dominated and exhaustively extended the Annual Meeting. The Illustrated Data Bank was now available on CD-ROM, and an updated edition of *Daffodils to Show and Grow* was for sale.

At the 2003 convention in Asheville, memorable features included the largest number of miniature entries ever in a national convention show, more than 500 diminutive blooms. Two of the Challenge Cup awards and several other collection blue ribbons went to a “dark horse” hybridizer, North Carolinian Bill Gould, with his gorgeous seedlings, mostly pink-cupped. Loyce McKenzie won the Throckmorton Medal with fifteen daffodils all from Division 7. The Gold Medal was awarded to Brent Heath and the Silver Medal to Richard Ezell. A new ADS publication was now available, *Miniature Daffodil Cultivars: A Guide to Identification, Illustrated in Color*. More than half the first printing had been sold by the first day of the convention.

Serving during the 2002-2004 term of office as first vice president is Mary Lou Gripshover; the second vice president is Rod Armstrong. It will be their responsibility, their privilege and their challenge to lead the American Daffodil Society into the organization’s second half-century.

## AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY CONVENTION SITES

1956	Washington DC	1981	Newport Beach CA
1957	Kingwood Center, OH	1982	Nashville TN
1958	Atlanta GA	1983	Williamsburg VA
1959	Philadelphia PA	1984	Portland OR
1960	Dallas TX	1985	King of Prussia PA
1961	Roanoke VA	1986	Memphis TN
1962	Nashville TN	1987	Columbus OH
1963	Stratford CT	1988	Tyson's Corner VA
1964	Asheville NC	1989	San Francisco CA
1965	Pasadena CA	1990	Callaway Gardens GA
1966	Washington DC	1991	Indianapolis IN
1967	Philadelphia PA	1992	Columbus OH
1968	Portland OR	1993	Nashville TN
1969	Nashville TN	1994	Portland OR
1970	Dallas TX	1995	Dallas TX
1971	Hartford CT	1996	Baltimore MD
1972	Portland OR	1997	Jackson MS
1973	Williamsburg VA	1998	Richmond VA
1974	Cincinnati OH	1999	Pittsburgh PA
1975	Portland OR	2000	Portland OR
1976	Philadelphia PA	2001	Louisville KY
1977	San Francisco CA	2002	Cincinnati OH
1978	Columbus OH	2003	Asheville NC
1979	Boston MA	2004	Washington DC
1980	Memphis TN		

## **THE DAFFODIL SOCIETIES AND SHOWS OF THE ADS**

### **NEW ENGLAND REGION**

Greenwich Daffodil Society, Greenwich CT—late April  
Nantucket Garden Club, Nantucket, MA—late April  
Seven States Daffodil Society, West Boylston, MA—early May

### **NORTHEAST REGION**

Little Garden Club, Rye, NY—mid April  
Delaware Valley Daffodil Society, Kennett Square, PA—mid to late April  
Daffodil and Hosta Society of Western Pennsylvania, Mt. Lebanon, PA—  
mid to late April  
New Jersey Daffodil Society, Morristown—late April  
Tuscarora Daffodil Group and Chambersburg Garden Club, Chambers-  
burg, PA—late April  
Garden Club of Shelter Island, NY—late April

### **MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION**

North Carolina Daffodil Society, Chapel Hill—early April  
Garden Club of Gloucester, VA—early April  
Somerset County Garden Club, Princess Anne, MD—early April  
Garden Club of Virginia, at various locations—late March or early April  
Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, Edgewater—early April  
Upperville Garden Club, Upperville, VA—early to mid April  
Virginia Daffodil Society, Richmond—mid April  
Washington Daffodil Society, Wheaton, MD—mid April  
Maryland Daffodil Society, Towson—late April

### **SOUTHEAST REGION**

Georgia Daffodil Society, Atlanta—late March  
East Tennessee Daffodil Society, Knoxville—late March  
Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, Nashville—early April

### **SOUTHERN REGION**

Central Mississippi Daffodil Society, Clinton—early to mid March  
Texas Daffodil Society, Dallas—early to mid March  
Arkansas Daffodil Society, Little Rock—late March  
Garden Study Club of Hernando, MS—late March

### **MIDWEST REGION**

Kentucky Daffodil Society, Louisville—early April  
Daffodil Growers South, Scottsburg, IN—early April  
Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society, Cincinnati—mid April  
Indiana Daffodil Society, Indianapolis—mid April

**Adena Daffodil Society, Chillicothe, Ohio-late April**  
**Central Ohio Daffodil Society, Columbus-late April**  
**Western Reserve Daffodil Society, Wadsworth, OH-late April**  
**Northeast Ohio Daffodil Society, Akron-late April**  
**Granville, Ohio, Garden Club-late April**  
**Bertrand Barn Show, Niles, MI-early May**

**CENTRAL REGION**

**Greater St. Louis Daffodil Group, St. Louis, MO-mid April**  
**Wichita Daffodil Society, Wichita, KS-mid April**  
**Midwest Daffodil Society, Glencoe, IL-early May**  
**Daffodil Society of Minnesota, Chanhassen-mid May**

**PACIFIC REGION**

**Northern California Daffodil Society:**

**Early show, Livermore-mid March**

**Late show, Murphys-mid or late March**

**Fortuna Garden Club, Fortuna, CA-late March**

**Oregon Daffodil Society:**

**Early show, Amity-late March**

**Middle show, Albany-early April**

**Late show, Corbett-mid April**

**Monday Daffodil Club, Mount Cleman Garden Club,  
and Central Washington Daffodil Club,  
Yakima/Union Gap, WA-mid April**

**Show dates change, contact people in charge of shows  
change. Shows are sometimes cancelled, sometimes  
discontinued. Every year new shows are added.  
For the latest information on any show or other local  
society event, go to [www.daffodilusa.org](http://www.daffodilusa.org)**

## PRE-ADS DAFFODIL SOCIETIES AND SHOWS

A quarter of a century before the formation of the American Daffodil Society, active groups, many of them area garden clubs, were focusing on the daffodil, in the garden and in shows. A trio of groups are an organizational landmark in the pre-ADS history of the 1930's, with as an unbroken record of holding shows annually down to the present time.

The Garden Club of Virginia held the first documented daffodil show, calling it a "Narcissus Show;" the first Daffodil Society was organized in Maryland; and in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was begun a cooperative effort involving garden club members and daffodil growers, a show which has continued for sixty-eight years.

In 1931, the Garden Club of Virginia held its first Narcissus Show, including eleven classes of daffodils, three classes of arrangements featuring daffodils, and one class exhibiting flowers from the extensive daffodil trial collections of the GCV .

The first Daffodil Society was organized in Maryland in 1923. But this effort actually began earlier, as described by Serena Bridges in the March 1969 *Daffodil Journal*, "It was the winter of 1919, the war to end wars was over, and the members of the Hardy Garden Club remembered that the daffodil had never failed to bloom during the years of neglect." A program by local daffodil enthusiast T. McKean Miere inspired them to schedule a show that same spring, inviting other garden clubs to join them.

The Hardy Garden Club had already been purchasing bulbs from Ireland, mostly from Guy Wilson. By 1924, when they staged the first known daffodil show to have a printed schedule, they met with such success that they formed the Maryland Daffodil Society. Henry duPont of

Winterthur, Delaware, was a judge that year. By 1930, B.Y. Morrison had become the group's "most able guide."

The Maryland Daffodil Society was proud of the fact that their shows were held throughout the World War II years; they took the flowers, after the shows, to soldiers in nearby Maryland camps and hospitals.

Throughout the years, the Maryland Daffodil Society show has been an umbrella for dozens of garden clubs. Those who attended the 1996 convention in Baltimore well remember the beautiful garden display in the hotel foyer, the creative work of forty-four garden clubs.

The Chambersburg Garden Club, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was formed in 1931, and immediately chose the daffodil as their club flower. From the beginning, this group used the RHS classification system. That first year, two collections were offered to members, one of 23 bulbs for \$3.50, and one of eleven bulbs for \$1.50.

The first recorded Chambersburg Daffodil Show was held in 1935, with 235 specimens exhibited by 31 members. Twenty-nine members exhibited in the arrangement classes. Over the years, many outside daffodil growers have been attracted to Chambersburg, and most of the ADS awards have been offered.

Dr. William A. Bender was an honorary member of the Chambersburg Garden Club, and through his leadership, the Tuscarora Daffodil Group was organized, working with the garden club. Together each spring, they have produced an outstanding show, a premier example of a garden club and a daffodil society working together to stage a beautiful event for the exhibitor and for the public.

The Washington Daffodil Society, which was officially formed in 1950, within four years was instrumental in the establishment of the ADS. This group's historic organizational work is documented on pages 5-9 of this *History*.

The Greenwich, Connecticut Daffodil Show was first held in 1937; garden club groups continued to stage competitive daffodil shows every year, except for the World War II years, until the present time. In 1976 a Greenwich Daffodil Society was formed.

In 1950, the Garden Study Club of Hernando, Mississippi was organized. They chose the daffodil as their club flower and began their daffodil show as an annual event. The Hernando group has hosted a series of judging schools and two of the national conventions held in nearby Memphis, Tennessee. They have also inspired and guided the formation of two other area daffodil societies.

Five other groups began daffodil societies and shows during the last half of the Fifties decade, activities which have continued until the present time. Georgia daffodil enthusiasts went straight home from the first convention in Washington in 1955 and formed their own state daffodil society. They held their first show the next year, and within two years were hosting the fourth American Daffodil Society convention.

The Dallas, Texas, Daffodil Society held its first show in 1957. The Indiana Daffodil Society, organized in 1958, held not only a daffodil show but also a study school in Indianapolis. A more regional group, the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, was also organized in 1958, with 112 members. Their show that year, judged by George Lee, included ten entries for the Quinn Ribbon. In 1960, the Arkansas Daffodil Society was organized with Carl Amason as its first president.



# AWARDS

of the American  
Daffodil Society



**The Gold Medal is given  
for pre-eminent service  
to the genus *Narcissus***

**The Silver Medal is given  
for exceptional service to  
the American Daffodil  
Society**

**The Wister Award is given  
to a daffodil outstanding  
in the garden.**

**The Pannill Award is given  
to an outstanding exhibition  
cultivar bred by an American**

## GOLD and



### TOM THROCKMORTON

Gold 1980      Silver 1977

Tom Throckmorton, a Des Moines, Iowa, surgeon, was ADS President in 1968-1970. He created the ADS *Data Bank* and devised the color coding system as a part of the classification of daffodils. His own seedlings included "toned" daffodils. He received the Peter Barr Memorial Cup in 1977.



### BILL PANNILL

Gold 1984      Silver 1976

Bill Pannill lives in Martinsville, Virginia. He was President of the ADS for 1966-1968, and is the Director of Development. An outstanding hybridizer across the divisions, he was the first to win a Gold Quinn with all his own originations. He is a popular ADS convention speaker. He won the Peter Barr Cup in 2000.



### ROBERTA WATROUS

Gold 1987      Silver 1972

Roberta Watrous, a Charter member, lived in Washington, D.C., and was active in WDS and in the early organizational activities of the ADS. She was chairman of Breeding and Selection 1959-1968, and the editor of *The Daffodil Journal* for 1968-1978. She was the leading hybridizer of miniature daffodils.

## SILVER MEDALS

### HELEN LINK

Gold 1995      Silver 1963

A Charter member of the ADS, Helen Link lived in Brooklyn, Indiana. She served as President in 1984-1986. As Judges' chairman for 1958-1962 and 1964-1977, she helped create the point scoring system and the first judges' manual. She taught many judging schools and wrote the "Daffodil Primer" column for the *Journal*.



### BILL BENDER

Gold 1996      Silver 1986

Bill Bender, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was the ADS President in 1972-1974. As chairman of Breeding and Selection, 1980-1990, he began the Hybridizers' Breakfast at conventions. A founding member of the Tuscarora Daffodil Group, he stressed an organized scientific approach to culture for exhibition daffodils.



### MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

Gold 1999      Silver 1984

Mary Lou, who lives in Milford, Ohio, was *Daffodil Journal* editor during 1978-1986 and Executive Director 1989-1997. She won the Peter Barr Cup in 1993. She is a member of the RHS Narcissus Classification Committee. In April of 2004, she will become the 25<sup>th</sup> president of the ADS.



## SILVER MEDAL

### 1962 LOUISE WHARTON



Louise Wharton, a Charter member, lived in Baltimore, Maryland. She was President of the Maryland Daffodil Society, and was hostess for the first organizational meeting of the ADS. She served as the Classification Chairman and as RVP for the Mid-Atlantic region. She set up and taught many judging schools.

### 1964 GEORGE LEE



George Lee, from New Canaan, Connecticut, was a Charter member. He was President of the ADS from 1957 through 1960, and was the first Executive Director, 1960-1978. He edited the AHS *Daffodil Handbook* in 1966. As Executive Director, he made a complete catalog of the ADS Library.

### 1965 WILLIS WHEELER



Willis Wheeler, a Charter member, lived in Arlington, Virginia, and was a key member of WDS. He was the first secretary of the ADS, and President for 1962-1964. He was chairman of Breeding and Selection 1957-1959, Health and Culture 1968-1981, and Publications 1961-1968. He was "the complete daffodil doctor."

## SILVER MEDAL

### 1966 LAURA LEE COX

Laura Lee Cox, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was a Charter member, and was the RVP in 1960-1963, when the Arkansas membership doubled. Already an accredited judging instructor by 1959, she served as Judges' chairman for 1967-1977, and was co-editor of the first *Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*.



### 1967 KITTY BLOOMER

Kitty Bloomer, a Charter member of WDS and of ADS, lived in Lorton, Virginia. She was the editor of the *Daffodil Bulletin* in 1958-1964, and became the first editor of *The Daffodil Journal* in 1964-1968. In 1968-1984, she served as the Librarian, making it "the most complete library on daffodils in the world."



### 1968 HARRY TUGGLE

A Charter member, Harry lived in Martinsville, Virginia. In the 1950s, he taught many of the first judging schools and helped devise the point scale for judging. He also compiled the Symposium for 1959-1968. He won the first Gold Quinn Medal awarded, in 1969. Harry Tuggle grew and appraised 2,000 daffodils in his Virginia garden.



## SILVER MEDAL

### 1969 WELLS KNIERIM



Wells Knierim, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a Charter member who attended every ADS convention until 1992., He was President 1960-1962, and Treasurer 1968-1986, then the Librarian 1964-1968. A skilled photographer, he preserved ADS memories. His generosity made color in the *Journal* a reality.

### 1973 JOHN LARUS



John Larus, from West Hartford, Connecticut, was an ADS charter member. He was President 1964-1966. As chairman of the Miniature committee 1968-1976, his research formed the basis for the approved list of miniatures. He was on the Constitution and By-Laws committee when the ADS was first organized.

### 1974 POLLY ANDERSON



Polly Anderson, from LaCanada, California, was a founding member of the Southern California Daffodil Society, encouraging shows and recruiting new growers. She was RVP for the Far West region. She was the ADS Registrar for 27 years, 1965-1992. Tazettas were her favorites; she always had them in bloom in January.

## SILVER MEDAL

### 1980 MARIE BOZIEVICH

Marie Bozievich was a resident of Bethesda, Maryland. A Charter member of the ADS, she was the President in 1980-1982. Awards chairman 1964-1967, and then Test Gardens chairman in 1984-1984, making the Wister Award a reality. Her artistic talents beautified our medals, our trophies, and all of our publications.



### 1981 LOUISE HARDISON

Louise Hardison, of Nashville, was a founder and first president of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society. She was ADS Membership chairman 1958-1961. She was the first vice president of ADS 1980-1981. She was a superb exhibitor and instructor. Her daffodils now bloom in the Louise Hardison Garden at Cheekwood.



### 1983 BERTIE FERRIS

A Dallas resident, Bertie Ferris was founder and President of the Texas Daffodil Society. She was a Regional Director, Regional Vice President, and a Director at Large. She chaired two ADS conventions in Dallas and "never missed a convention or a board meeting."



## SILVER MEDAL



### 1985 BILL TICKNOR

Bill Ticknor, of Falls Church, Virginia, and later of Tyner, North Carolina, was President of the ADS in 1976-78, and then Executive Director 1978-1984. He was Publications chairman in 1968-1972, and also in 1985-86. He was president of the Washington Daffodil Society in 1961, and long-time editor of its newsletter.



### 1987 BILL ROESE

Fire chief in Los Angeles County, Bill lived and grew his Daffodils in Santa Maria, California. He was President of the ADS in 1974-1976. He was an invaluable member of the Southern California Daffodil Society, a Regional Director, exhibitor and hybridizer who also always kept us happy and enjoying our daffodils.



### 1988 JANE MOORE

Jane Moore, of Newport News, Virginia, was Treasurer of the ADS in 1986-1991 and compiled the Symposium in 1976-1982. A Charter member of the Tidewater Daffodil Society, she co-chaired its two ADS conventions in Williamsburg, 1973 and 1983. She was a Regional Director, Regional Vice President, and a Director at Large.

## SILVER MEDAL

### 1989 EVE ROBERTSON

Eve Robertson, who lived in Taylors, South Carolina, was a Charter member. She attended the first Washington convention and thirty-five more. She was the second vice-president in 1964-1966, and later a RVP and a D-L. She was a busy judge even before there were judging schools. Eve made her last overseas daffodil trip at age 93.



### 1991 KITTY FRANK

Kitty Frank, of Nashville, Tennessee, who was *Daffodil Journal* editor for 1986-1994, was president of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society. An outstanding judge and exhibitor, Kitty was the coordinator of the Louise Hardison Garden at Cheekwood. She was also very active in the work of the Camellia Society.



### 1992 LOYCE MCKENZIE

Loyce McKenzie, who lives in Madison, Mississippi, writes a weekly "Gardening Glimpses" column. A charter member of the Central Mississippi Daffodil Society, she was the ADS Show Reporter 1977-1991. She has been Historian for 2000-2004. With the June 2004 issue, she will become the seventh editor of *The Daffodil Journal*.



## SILVER MEDAL

### 1993 DELORES BOURNE



Delores Bourne, of Columbus, Ohio, is a longtime member of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, and was registrar for two ADS conventions hosted by CODS. "Tag" has been ADS Awards chairman in 1982-1989, Photography chairman in 1981-1982 and 1990-1992. She is an outstanding judge and instructor.

### 1994 STAN BAIRD



Stan Baird retired to Blue Lakes, California from the world of education, and focused on educating daffodil judges. Schools and Judges chairman for 1996-2002, Stan led the revision of the *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*. He was a founder of Daffodil Societies in Northern California and Oregon.

### 1995 NAOMI LIGGETT



Naomi Liggett, of Columbus, Ohio, has been the Executive Director of the ADS since 1997. She was Judges' chairman in 1982-1983, and Schools and Judges chairman 1984-1996. She has chaired two national ADS conventions held by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society. Naomi has been active in miniature judging and exhibiting.

## SILVER MEDAL

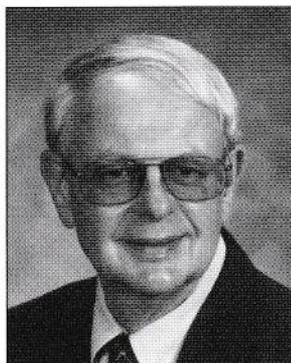
### 1996 HELEN TRUEBLOOD

Helen Trueblood, of Scottsburg, Indiana, is a missionary for the ADS in both Indiana and Kentucky. She hosts the annual and exhibitor-friendly Daffodil Growers South show at Leota Barn. Helen was co-chair of the Louisville 2001 ADS convention. She was Intermediate chairman 1995-1998, and has been a Regional Vice President.



### 1997 TED SNAZELLE

Ted Snazle lives in Clinton, Mississippi, where he is Professor of Biology at Mississippi College. He was President of the ADS in 1986-1988. He was the Health and Culture chairman, and wrote *Daffodil Diseases and Pests* in 1986. Founder of the Central Mississippi Daffodil Society, he instituted DaffNet and the ADS Home Page.



### 1998 PEGGY MACNEALE

Peggy Macneale lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was the first director of the Civic Garden Center of Greater Cincinnati. She was a founding member of the Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society and was Miniatures chairman in 1987-89. For many years, Peggy wrote "Notes for Newcomers" in the *Daffodil Journal*.



## SILVER MEDAL

### 1999 DICK FRANK



Dick Frank, of Nashville, Tennessee, has been a leading member for many years of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, exhibiting, judging, and working as a judging instructor to add new judges in the area. He was co-chairman of the 1993 Nashville convention and has worked "pro bono" for the ADS for 30 years as Legal Counsel.

### 2000 DELIA BANKHEAD



Delia Bankhead lives in Hendersonville, North Carolina. She has been Miniatures chairman for the ADS for 1996-2004. She has worked hard to make the miniatures list accurate, accessible, and accepted worldwide. She is the editor of *Miniature Daffodil Cultivars: A Guide to Identification, Illustrated in Color*, 2003. She exhibits, judges, and lectures on miniatures.

### 2001 MARTHA ANDERSON



Martha Anderson lives in Hernando, Mississippi. She is a charter member of the Daffodil Study Club of Hernando, which pre-dates the ADS. Termed the Deep South authority on growing miniatures, she has been a judging instructor, and has recruited new members, new exhibitors, and new societies.

## SILVER MEDAL

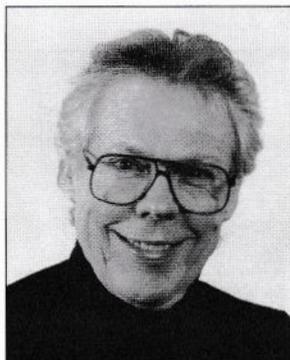
### 2002 KATHY ANDERSEN

Kathy Anderson, who lives in Wilmington, Delaware, was the President of the ADS in 1988-1990. She had been Secretary in 1972-1984. Kathy has been the Species Conservation chairman since 1994. Kathy is a founding member of the Delaware Valley Daffodil Society. She is an outstanding exhibitor, judge, and judging instructor.



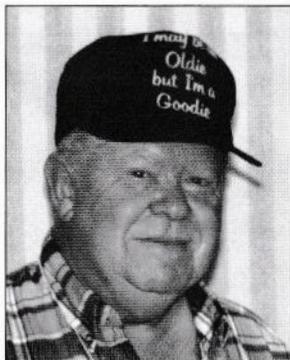
### 2003 RICHARD EZELL

Richard Ezell, who lives in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, is active with the Chambersburg Garden Club show and is a founding member of the Tuscarora Daffodil Society. Richard was ADS President in 1992-1994. He now serves as Parliamentarian. He is an outstanding Judges' Schools instructor and ADS convention speaker.

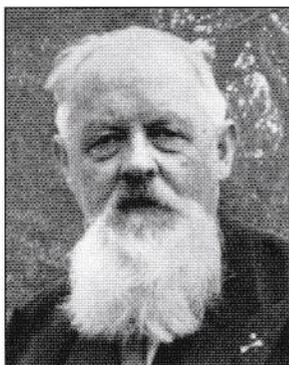


### 2004 WELDON CHILDERS

Weldon Childers lives in Carbon Hill, Alabama. Once a mathematics teacher, he is teaching others to grow, show, and judge daffodils. He is a Charter member of the Central Mississippi Daffodil Society, and their longtime classification chair. He has been an RD, a RVP, and in 2002-2004, Wister-Pannill chairman.



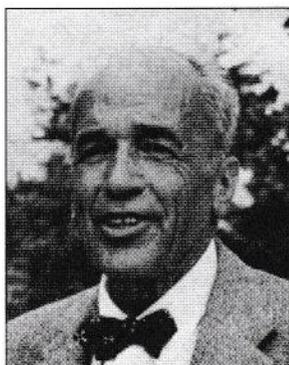
## GOLD MEDAL



### 1959 EGBERT VAN SLOGTEREN

The Netherlands

Egbert van Slogteren, of Lisse, the Netherlands, "literally saved an industry." From 1917 to 1958, he directed work at the Laboratory for Flower Bulb Research. He developed the hot water soak method of treating daffodil bulbs to free them of bulb and stem nematodes and also of sterilizing bulb fields by steam. He was awarded the Peter Barr Cup in 1938.



### 1960 B.Y.MORRISON

Benjamin Y. Morrison lived in Tacoma Park, Maryland. The director of the U.S. Arboretum, and the principal founder of the American Horticultural Society, he was for 37 years editor of AHS publications. He edited five *Daffodil Yearbooks* for the AHS in the 1930's. He was awarded the Peter Barr Cup in 1962.



### 1961 JOHN WISTER

John Wister, a Charter member of the ADS, was director of the Arthur Hoyt Scott Foundation at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, where he conducted trials for 700 daffodil cultivars. He is the only American to whom the RHS dedicated a *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*. He received the Liberty Hyde Bailey medal for horticulture.

## GOLD MEDAL

### 1962 CAREY QUINN

Carey Quinn, of Washington, D.C. was a Charter member and a key figure in the founding of the ADS. He was its first President, 1955-1957, and chairman of the first national convention in 1956. He was the editor of the *Daffodil Bulletin* in 1957-1958. Carey Quinn wrote *Daffodils Indoors and Out*, 1959, the first book on American daffodils.



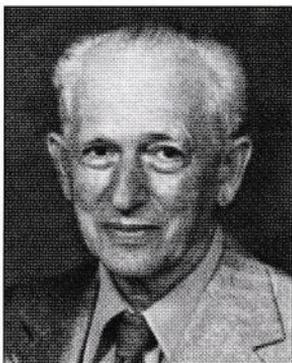
### 1963 ABILIO FERNANDES Portugal

Abilio Fernandes was Professor of Botany at the University of Coimbra. From this work came the lists of chromosome numbers of the daffodil species, which was invaluable for hybridizers in predicting success of crosses. He is best known for "Keys to Identification of the *Narcissus*." The 1967 RHS *Yearbook* was dedicated to him.



### 1964 GRANT MITSCH

Grant Mitsch, of Canby, Oregon "put America on the daffodil map of the world." He registered nearly 700 new cultivars, working chiefly with pink and red cups, reverse bicolors and Divisions 5-8. He was given the Peter Barr Cup in 1973. He received the Gold Medal of the Men's Garden Club of America and the Garden Club of America's Medal of Honor.



## GOLD MEDAL



### 1965 ALEC GRAY England

Alec Gray, of Cambourne, Cornwall, was the world's first miniature daffodil specialist. He wrote *Miniature Daffodils* in 1955. At his Treswithian Daffodil Farm, he sold seventy different miniatures, some of them his hybrids, some of them species he had collected from old gardens. He was awarded the Peter Barr cup in 1945.



1972 MATTHEW FOWLDS  
Matthew Fowlds began growing daffodils in Lebanon, Oregon, but later moved near Canby. His last garden was at his retirement home in Salem. Always he grew the small species and used them in breeding cultivars of distinction in Divisions 5-7. His generosity with bulbs and seeds encouraged others to grow the smaller hybrids.



1975 MURRAY EVANS  
Murray Evans never lived anywhere but Corbett, Oregon, and never did much traveling. But the daffodil world came to his hilltop fields on Mannthey Road to see his introductions, nearly 200 of them, whites and pinks and doubles with purity of color and with sharpness of color contrast. He also listed the Bill Pannill cultivars in his own catalogs and grew them in his fields.

## GOLD MEDAL

### 1976 MATTHEW ZANDBERGEN

The Netherlands

Matthew Zandbergen, of Sasenheim, the Netherlands, with his family's company, Zandbergen-Terwegen, bridged the bulb industry gap across World War II, acquiring stocks of good varieties to increase for the flower trade. President of the Holland Daffodil Society, he was awarded the Peter Barr Cup in 1967. The RHS *Yearbook* of 1968 was dedicated to him.



### 1977 NELL RICHARDSON

Ireland

Helen "Nell" Richardson grew daffodils and fine Jersey cattle at Prospect House, Waterford. She carried on the Richardson business after her husband's death, winning eight more Engleheart Cups. In 1960, she was the first woman to win the Peter Barr Cup. The RHS dedicated its *Yearbook* to her in 1965. She was a frequent ADS visitor.



### 1982 BARBARA FRY

England

Barbara Fry, of Cambourne in Cornwall, worked at the Rosewarne Experimental Station for 1964-1989, directing the variety trials for 2000 daffodils, always breeding for early daffodils, good tazettas, and quality doubles. She was awarded the Peter Barr Cup in 1974.



## **GOLD MEDAL**



**1983 PHIL PHILLIPS**  
New Zealand

Phil Phillips, of Ororohanga, New Zealand, was President of the Daffodil Society of New Zealand. He organized two world conventions in his home country. For 25 years he was an exhibiting force to be reckoned with in North Island shows. A frequent visitor to the ADS, he won the Peter Barr Cup in 1979.



**1986 BRIAN DUNCAN**  
Northern Ireland

Brian Duncan, of Omagh, has been many times a winner in the ADS Challenge Classes. He has been the chairman of the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Committee, and was awarded the Peter Barr Cup in 1979, as well as Member of the British Empire in 2000. He bought Rathowen Daffodils, preserving the stock of Tom Bloomer's bulbs.



**1988 TOM BLOOMER**  
Northern Ireland

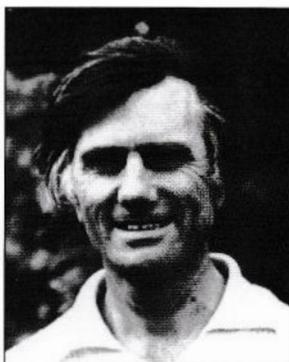
Tom Bloomer, of Ballymena, was the first person to win the Bowles Cup, top amateur award at the RHS Show in London, for three years in a row. He inspired the development of the Omagh Daffodil Show and was founder of Rathowen Daffodils. He revived an interest in daffodils in Northern Ireland. He won the Peter Barr Cup in 1985.

## GOLD MEDAL

### 1989 JOHN BLANCHARD

England

John Blanchard, who lives in Blandford, Dorset, has traveled widely in Spain, Portugal and Morocco in search of species daffodils in her natural habitat. He is the author of *Narcissus, A Guide to Wild Daffodils*, in 1990. He was chairman of the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee. In 1971 he was awarded the Peter Barr Cup.



### 1990 BARBARA ABEL

SMITH

England

Barbara Abel Smith lived in Letty Green, Hertford. For 25 years she was on the Governing Committee of the Daffodil Society of England. She only worked with the first three divisions and introduced the first true Division 3 pink-cup raised in the British Isles, 'Orchid Pink' 3 W-P. She was awarded the Peter Barr Cup in 1989.



### 1992 KATE READE

Northern Ireland

Kate Reade established Carn-cairn Daffodils at her home village of Broughshane. She came to her first ADS convention in 1973, and most of them thereafter, several times as a speaker about the Irish hybridizers. She began work with the species early. Kate won the Peter Barr Cup in 1990.



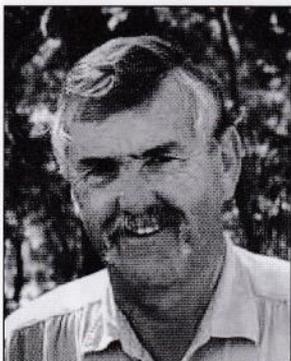
## GOLD MEDAL



### 1993 FRANK HARRISON

#### Northern Ireland

Frank Harrison lived in Killinchy in County Down. He was one of the founders of the Northern Ireland Daffodil Society. He established Ballydorn Bulb Farm. He wanted color breaks and new forms. He loved the green-eyed Division 3 flowers and poeticus hybrids, always after "a pure green, a deep green" He won the Peter Barr Cup in 1998.



### 1994 DAVID JACKSON

#### Australia

David Jackson, third generation daffodil pioneer, lives and grows daffodils in Geeveston, Tasmania. First captivated by one bloom of 'Vahu,' he now works only with Divisions 1-4. He is a member of the Tasmanian Daffodil Council. David first came to ADS conventions in 1988. He won the Peter Barr Cup in 1996. Mitsch Daffodils also grow the Jackson bulbs in their fields.



### 1997 ELISE HAVENS

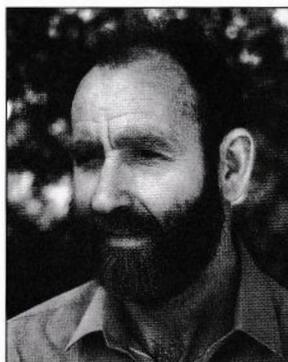
Elise Havens, second generation American hybridizer, now operates Mitsch Daffodils in Hubbard, Oregon. She has registered nearly 200 of her own cultivars, "across the divisions." Elise has been chairman of Hybridizing in 1996 to 2001, and Research and Education 2002-2004. She won the Peter Barr Cup in 2002.

## GOLD MEDAL

1998 CLIVE POSTLES

England

Clive Postles, of Purshull Green, Worcester, preserved the daffodil legacy of John Lea, taking over the stocks from Dunley Hall. He has a sterling exhibition record, winning the Board Trophy for best unregistered seedling 17 of 19 years in the Daffodil Society of England Show. He won the Peter Barr Cup in 1995.



2000 SID DUBOSE

Sid DuBose, of Stockton, California, established Melrose Gardens with Ben Hager. His 30-year breeding program, with a goal of producing show quality daffodils for warm climates, has had elegant results, many of them pink-cupped, quite a few of them intermediate in size. They are available from Cherry Creek.



2001 GEORGE TARRY

England

George Tarry, who lives in South Wirral, won the Peter Barr Cup in 1992. His breeding program for red trumpets is legendary. He has enriched the ADS photo library with his slides and the *Journal* with his articles. He was president of the Daffodil Society of Great Britain for 1994-2001. He assesses daffodils for the Award of Garden Merit in the Wisley Trials.



## GOLD MEDAL



### 2002 SALLY KINGTON

#### England

Sally Kington, who lives in London, is the RHS Daffodil Registrar, and also secretary of the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Committee. She compiled the International Checklist in 1989 and by 1998 had produced the first *International Daffodil Register and Classified Lists*. She won the Peter Barr Cup in 2001.



### 2003 BRENT HEATH

Brent Heath of Gloucester, Virginia, is the third generation to run Daffodil Mart. The business is now Brent and Becky's Bulbs. Brent, working with wife Becky, published *Daffodils for American Gardens*, in 1995. Brent does consulting work on the use of daffodils in historic landscaping. He is now hybridizing species hybrids.



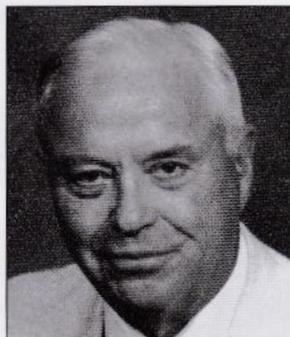
### 2004 FRANK GALYON

Frank Galyon, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is internationally known for his work with trees, especially magnolias. He is a world-respected botanist and scientific writer. Within the ADS, he is known as a superb hybridizer of small daffodils, working toward the earliest flowering and most colorful late blooming small standards and miniatures in Divisions 5, 6, and 7.

## Past Presidents of the ADS



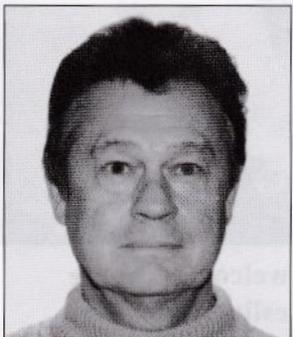
**Marilynn Howe**  
1994-1996



**Quentin Erlandson**  
1982-1984



**Peg Newill**  
2000-2002



**Jack Romine**  
1990-1992



**Jaydee Ager**  
1996-1998



**Betty Barnes, Judges chairman 1977-1984,  
Past Presidents Bill Roese and Marie Bozie-  
vich, and Frances Armstrong, Membership  
chairman 1980-1986**



**English hybridizer John Lea is welcomed to the  
1980 Memphis convention by Leslie Anderson,  
later Executive Director, 1984-1989**

## Daffodil Favorites of the Half Century



**'Gull'**  
2 W-GWW



**'Fragrant Rose'**  
2 W-GPP



**'Rapture'**  
6 Y-Y



**'Bravoure'**  
1 W-Y



**'Intrigue'**  
7 Y-W

Pannill Award



1997 'Gull'  
2 W-GWW



1998 'Homestead'  
2 W-W



1999 'Rapture'  
6 Y-Y



2000 'Pacific Rim'  
2 Y-YYR

## Pannill Award



2001 'Geometrics'  
2 W-Y



2002 'Conestoga'  
2 W-GYO



2003 'River Queen'  
2 W-W



2004 'POPS Legacy'  
1 W-Y

## Wister Award



1985 'Stratosphere' 7 Y-O



1987 'Accent' 2 W-P



1992 'Ice Follies' 2 W-W

## Wister Award



1993 'Sweetness' 7 Y-Y



1994 'Ceylon' 2 Y-O



1995 'Salome' 2 W-PPY

## Wister Award



1996 'Peeping Tom' 6 Y-Y



1997 'Rapture' 6 Y-Y



1998 'Intrigue' 7 W-W

## Wister Award



1999 'Tripartite' 11a Y-Y



2000 'Monal' 2 Y-R

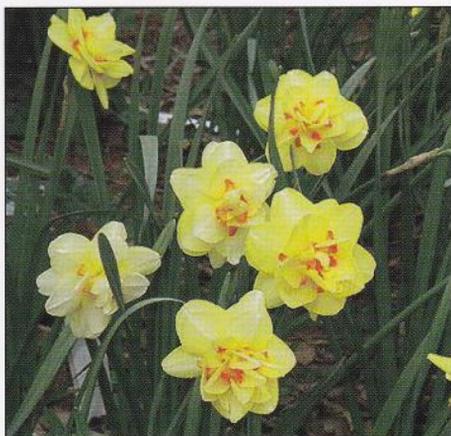


2001 'Golden Aura' 2 Y-Y

## Wister Award



2002 'Bravoure' 1 W-Y



2003 'Tahiti' 4 Y-O



2004 'Segovia' 3 W-Y

## AMERICAN DAFFODIL HYBRIDIZERS

Exhibitors in American Daffodil Society shows who are choosing blooms for a Red-White-Blue Ribbon collection, five daffodils of American origins, will likely consider first the many flowers introduced by a quartet of American hybridizers, all with ties to Oregon, with its exceptional soil and climate: Grant Mitsch and his daughter Elise Havens, Mitsch's neighbor Murray Evans, and Bill Pannill, the Virginian who tested most of his best seedlings in the Evans hilltop fields as well as in his own Atlantic Coast climate.

These four hybridizers have each had ADS show awards named for them, and among the four of them have registered more than 1,300 daffodils in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Grant Mitsch "definitely put America on the world daffodil map," concluded Dr. John Wister, writing in the 1966 *Daffodil Handbook*. Grant Mitsch, a quiet and thoughtful man, rarely left his farm near Canby, Oregon. He and his wife Amy attended the first five ADS conventions, and perhaps three more in later years. But the daffodil world, and ADS conventions, came to his fields---three times in his lifetime-1968, 1976, and 1984.

As a young man, Mitsch considered either ornithology or horticulture as a career. He chose horticulture, but the ornithological interest still echoes in the bird names he gave to so many of his daffodils. In 1946, he and his wife Amy, who was always a full partner in their work, settled on a farm near Canby. He had begun a correspondence with a man 6,000 miles away, an exchange of letters that would change his life. That man was Guy Wilson of Northern Ireland. The Mitsches took their first plane trip in 1956, traveling to Washington D.C. to meet Guy Wilson.

Mitsch made his first crosses in 1934; by 1938 he was using his

own seedlings in further crosses. He had three hybridizing goals: deeper colored pink cups, reverse bicolors, and daffodils from Divisions 5-12 with varying colors and proper form.

He wanted to produce a red daffodil from pink breeding, rather than orange. He crossed 'Green Island' 2 W-GWY onto the pink line for superior perianths. Later he would combine the pinks and the reverses to achieve yellow-pink daffodils. Considered the best among the color breakthroughs in the red/pink Mitsch daffodils are 'Magician' 2 Y-R, 'Catalyst' 2 W-R, and 'Amadeus' 2 W-R.

Mitsch's introductions were 'Lemon Drops' 5 Y-Y in 1951 and 'Estrellita' 6 Y-Y in 1952, and 'Yellow Warbler' 6 Y-Y in 1954. From this work at Daffodil Haven with the species hybrids, the triandrus and cyclamineus and jonquil, came many new small flowers. In 1976, Mitsch saw the opening of his first blooms of 'Rapture' 6 Y-Y, probably the best-loved daffodil in the higher-numbered divisions. Other small-flowered favorites have been 'Pipit' 7 Y-W, 'Bell Song' 7 W-P, 'Carib' 6 W-P, 'Akepa' 5 W-P, 'Jetfire' 6 Y-O, the poet 'Angel Eyes' 9 W-GYO, and a delightful miniature 'Hummingbird' 6 Y-Y.

Cultivating the rows of Division 7 flowers at season's end one year, Mitsch noticed swelling seed pods on 'Quick Step' 7 W-P. A fertile jonquil? Was this possible? It was. And this breakthrough changed Division 7 for forever. Later his daughter Elise Havens would make a similar discovery, noticing several 'Hillstar' 7 YYW-YWW which had fat seed pods.

In the late '30s and '40s, Mitsch had repeated the crosses that Guy Wilson used to produce 'Spellbinder' 1 Y-WWY. From this line came many of today's breathtaking reverse bicolors. In the 50's Mitsch introduced 'Lunar Sea' 1 Y-W. 'Daydream' 2 Y-W, the best-known of his reverse bicolors, was introduced in 1960. Later outstanding reverse bicolors have included 'Chiloquin' 1 Y-W and 'Trumpet Warrior' 1

YYW-WWY. Crosses involving 'Binkie' x *N jonquilla*, beginning in 1953, produced many of the reverse bicolor jonquils being shown today.

Mitsch's daffodils were beginning to be known in other countries. 'Aircastle' 3 W-Y, won Best in Show at the Midlands Daffodil Society competition in England, the first American-bred flower to win such an award in Britain. 'Aircastle' also won Best in Show at the main RHS Show in London the next year, 1963. Two weeks later, 'Daydream' 2 Y-W won an FCC commendation in the late RHS show.

In more than fifty years of hybridizing daffodils, Grant Mitsch introduced and registered nearly 700 daffodils. His influence on American daffodils is impossible to fully appreciate. Just think how much poorer American shows and American daffodil gardens would be without those 700 varieties (a term which Mitsch preferred to 'cultivar') and their botanical descendants.

The Grant and Amy Mitsch Trophy is given at national conventions to a vase of three seedlings exhibited by the originator. The



Grant Mitsch (seated) and Murray Evans share a quiet moment at the final banquet of the 1984 Portland, Oregon convention. At left is Tom Throckmorton.

Wister Award, for the best garden daffodil, has been won by Mitsch's 'Stratosphere' 7 Y-O, 'Accent' 2 W-P, 'Rapture' 6 Y-Y, ' and 'Monal' 2 Y-R. The Pannill Award, for a superior exhibition daffodil bred by an American, has gone to Mitsch's 'Gull' 2 W-GWW, 'Rapture' 6 Y-Y, and 'Pacific Rim' 2 Y-YYR.

In 1978, Mitsch's daughter Elise, helped always by her husband Dick, orchestrated a seamless transition of the business, Mitsch Daffodils, from father to daughter, moving the bulbs to the larger Havens farm in nearby Hubbard, Oregon. Elise and Dick Havens carried on in the mainstream Mitsch tradition. Many daffodils are attributed in all records as Mitsch/Havens introductions.

The other daughter, Eileen Mitsch Frey and her husband Jerald, still living in Canby, focused on miniatures and small flowers, including such small beauties as 'American Songbird' 7 Y-GOO, the very prolific 'American Goldfinch' 7 W-GYY, 'Classic Delight' 2 YYW-GOO, 'Pink Charisma' 7 W-GYP, and three miniature 6 Y-Y's, 'Little Star', 'Star Music', and 'Little Sunshine.'

Elise and Eileen had been making daffodil crosses since they were small children. Elise said that it was neighbor Murray Evans who encouraged her, when she was about 12, to become serious about hybridizing. Murray and Stella Evans and Matthew Fowlds continued to be close friends and daffodil colleagues for the Mitsch family.

Elise Havens has had several distinct goals of her own. She wanted not only the smoothest, brightest new pinks, but definite yellow-pinks. She created pink split-cups with fine perianth segments and exquisite pink small-cupped daffodils. Her 'Pink Silk' 1 W-P sets the world standard for pink trumpets. But brilliant color in the larger flowers was not enough for this second-generation hybridizer.

Elise has continued to work with the fertile jonquils 'Quick Step'

and 'Hillstar', plus 'Limequilla' 7 W-W, to create several generations of Division 7 flowers, in myriad color combinations, some fertile, many very fragrant, and most of them late-season bloomers. 'Fertile Crescent' 7 YYW-YYW, 'Clavier' 6 YYW-WWY, and the intermediate daffodils 'Scarlet Tanager' 2 Y-R and 'Pink China' 2 W-P have been favorites. The Havens Award in ADS shows is given to the best collection of 12 daffodils from at least three visions, in Divisions 5-10.

Elise's 'Emerald Empire' 2 W-GWW won the Bender Award in 2001; it appeared in her winning Challenge Cup entry at the Louisville convention. This entry also included 'Young American' 1 YYW-WWY and 'American Dream' 1 W-P.

Murray Evans lived in Corbett, Oregon, his entire life, except for four years during World War II. He and his wife Stella had worked in the family's bulb business, also digging "volunteers" to start their own daffodil business. The Evans' daffodil rows lined three acres when WWII began. As a source of steady income, they also grew timber, and later, Christmas trees.

A visit to Grant Mitsch's fields changed the direction of Murray's life with daffodils. Mitsch generously gave bulbs, advice, and encouragement about hybridizing. Murray joined the ADS, and met Harry Tuggle and Bill Pannill, who began sending him seed from their daffodil crosses, to grow on in the favorable Oregon climate and soil.

Murray had begun publishing a general bulb list; soon he limited it to his cultivars and those from Pannill's hybridizing. Murray's bulbs are now marketed by Oregon Trail Daffodils, run by his niece Diane and her husband Bill Tribe.

From the first, Murray had three goals: pristine whites, more symmetrical doubles, and deeper pink-cupped daffodils. His very best introductions include 'Cataract' 1 W-W, 'Shadow' 2 W-W, 'Neahkahnie' 1 W-W, 'Quasar' 2 W-PPR, 'Satsuma' 1 Y-Y, and 'Sweet Prince' 1 YYW-

WWY. His best doubles include 'Replete' 4 W-O and 'Peach Prince' 4 W-O. Add to that special list 'Newcomer' 3 W-P and 'Personable' 2 W-P, both from the fabulous W-2 cross involving 'Quasar' that produced a dozen distinct cultivars. A vase of all the W-2's was a magnet for people and for cameras during the 1984 Portland convention.

The Murray Evans Trophy, one of the Challenge Classes at national convention shows, is for a collection of six daffodils exhibited by the originator. Murray registered nearly 200 daffodils; Bill Tribe has also registered several Evans seedlings in recent years.

Bill Pannill, of Martinsville, Virginia, was given some daffodil bulbs in the '50's. They bloomed, he entered six of them in a Garden Club of Virginia show, and won five blue ribbons and a red ribbon. The rest is rather inevitable daffodil hybridizing history.

Harry Tuggle, also of Martinsville, gave Bill good cultivars and good advice, got him involved in the ADS, and introduced him to internationally known hybridizers. Bill says that in 1960, he "made four or five crosses." From the first, he wanted to create his own daffodils across the whole range of the ADS classifications. In 1972, he won a Gold Quinn medal with 24 of his own seedlings, the first person ever to do this.

He at first sent seeds, then seedling bulbs, to Murray Evans to grow on for him. For 24 years, he went to Oregon every spring to select which seedlings to name. However, Bill never exhibits in a show any flower that is not grown in his Martinsville garden. His bulbs were marketed through the Evans list and later through Oregon Trail. Many of his 200 introductions are now also available in general bulb catalogs on several continents.

Pannill says that the daffodil of which he is proudest is 'Intrigue' 7 Y-W, which has won the Wister Award for garden daffodils. Bill's own favorite is 'River Queen' 2 W-W, and his favorite show daffodil is 'Homestead' 2 W-W. Both of these white flowers have won the award

named for him; the Pannill Award is given to a superior exhibition daffodil of American origination.

Other Pannill cultivars which Bill has used in a half a dozen winning Quinn and Tuggle collections at recent national convention shows include 'Spindletop' 3 W-Y, 'Rising Star' 7 W-P, 'Ashland' 2 W-Y, 'Williamsburg' 2 W-W, and 'Lara' 2 W-O.

Another Oregon hybridizer, this one focusing on species hybrids, was Matthew Fowlds. The Fowlds Award, given only at national shows, goes to the best standard named cyclamineus. Living also in Canby, Matthew worked closely with neighbor Grant Mitsch. His first seedling introduced was 'Pixie' 7 Y-Y. Among his introductions were miniatures 'Chit Chat' 7 Y-Y and the highly-coveted 'Heidi' 6 Y-Y. Standard small flowers he introduced were the fertile triandrus 'Honey Bells' 5 Y-Y, and two others from that division, 'Harmony Bells' 5 Y-Y and 'Waxwing' 5 W-W. His last garden, filled with all of his small species hybrids, was at a retirement home in Salem, Oregon.

Two women hybridizers, in addition to many time-consuming responsibilities carried out successfully for the ADS, created beautiful small flowers that are still treasured and exhibited: Helen Link and Roberta Watrous.

The award named for Roberta Watrous is one of two that are reserved only for entries made by ADS members. A Watrous collection must consist of a dozen different miniatures from at least three RHS divisions. When Roberta won the Gold Medal in 1987, one nominating letter said, "No one in the world since Alec Gray has contributed more to the miniature daffodil."

In her small city garden on Reno Road in northwest Washington, D.C., Roberta realized she would have room for so many more daffodils if she hybridized miniatures rather than standards. Some flowers were grown in the "Annex," a daffodil patch "down the alley." The best of the

seedlings grew in one of the several coldframes in her backyard garden.

Keeping meticulous records, Roberta worked with *N. cyclamineus*, *N. triandrus*, and her favorites, the apodanthi and jonquil species. Her first cross was made in 1944; she was still naming and registering miniatures in 1990. 'Little Rusky' 7 GYO is one of the most prized exhibition miniatures today, as is 'Sewanee' 2 W-Y. Her other top miniatures include the scarce and enchanting 'Flyaway' 12 W-W and 'Kibitzer' 6 Y-Y. Of the few standard cultivars Roberta introduced, the best known is the bright-colored, very early 'Happy Hour' 7 Y-O.

Helen Link, on her Midwestern farm near Brooklyn, Indiana, approached daffodil growing and hybridizing as a science, reflecting her background in botany and biology. She began growing daffodils in 1939; some of her numbered seedlings may still be registered. Everybody is charmed by Helen's 'Roberta Watrous' 7 Y-GYP. Another favorite is 'Whip-Poor-Will' 6 Y-Y. The Link Award, one of the Challenge Classes at national ADS shows, is given to a vase of three different daffodils exhibited by the originator.

Some hybridizers tend to focus on one division, one color, one sharply-defined goal. No American hybridizer has ever been more focused than Meg Yerger, of Princess Anne, Maryland. In her Eastern Shore garden, she grew poet seedlings, seemingly by the hundreds. Meg has registered 106 daffodil cultivars, all of them poets, and most with extra green in the cup. Her 'Greenspring' 9 W-GGR won a White Ribbon in 2003. Others which exhibitors find show-worthy are 'Topaz Treasure' 9 W-GYO, 'Secret Circle' 9 W-GYR, 'Sweet Somerset' 9 W-GRY, 'Sweet Surprise' 9 W-GYO, and 'Sweet Dream' 9 W-GYR.

Two American Daffodil Society presidents, both doctors, were serious hybridizers and created beautiful exhibition flowers.

Unfortunately, Tom Throckmorton, a Des Moines, Iowa, surgeon,

and Bill Bender, a Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, general practitioner, had such high standards that they did not register nearly enough of their daffodil creations.

Tom Throckmorton was especially intrigued by those daffodils which changed colors as they matured. He used the Data Bank, which he had envisioned, to find flowers which tended to give "toned" offspring. Classic Throckmorton daffodils still exhibited include 'Golden Pond' 3 Y-Y, 'Suave' 3 Y-Y, 'Walden Pond' 3 Y-YYO, and 'Wind Song' 2 Y-YYP. Fittingly is the Throckmorton Award named; the 15 standard cultivars with 15 different classification codes would not have been a possibility without the color coding which he had devised.

Bill Bender grew POPS (Phillips Open-Pollinated Seed) from his New Zealand friend Phil Phillips by the thousands, used them himself and gave them away generously. His 'POPS Legacy' 1 W-Y, the latest winner of the Pannill Award, came from those seed. This flower also won a Mitsch Trophy at the 1985 convention, while still under seedling number.

'Conestoga,' 2 W-GYO, the 2002 Pannill Award winner, won for Bill Bender the first Mitsch Trophy ever awarded, at the Boston convention in 1979. He won a third Mitsch Trophy at the last convention he attended, Baltimore in 1996, with the flower that would be named 'Towson Blush' 1 Y-PPY. His other best-known daffodils are named for historic places in his part of the country: 'Tuscarora' 1 Y-Y, 'Sideling Hill' 1 Y-Y, and 'Absegami' 2 Y-YYR. The William Bender Award at national ADS shows is given to the best cultivar exhibited in all of the Challenge Classes.

Sid Dubose, of Stockton, California, won the ADS Gold Medal in 2000. Few daffodil people have met Sid, as he rarely leaves Melrose Garden, which he and Ben Hager established to grow a variety of very special plants. Sid's goal, for thirty years, has been to breed show-quality daffodils that will grow and bloom in a warm climate only marginally

supportive of daffodils. As proof of his success, his 'Brooke Ager' 2 W-P, is the most sought-after intermediate today. Hybridizers covet its great color. Other fine Dubose introductions, marketed through Cherry Creek Daffodils, include 'Dove Song' 2 W-WWP, 'Raspberry Rose' 2 W-P, the jonquil 'Work of Art' 7 W-P, and tazettas 'Bright Spangles' 8 W-O and 'Polly Anderson' 8 Y-Y.

Some of the really fine hybridizers in the half-century history of the American Daffodil Society were reluctant to register new daffodils "because they really aren't distinctive enough." But they should have given us more.

Bill Roesse grew his daffodils in a Southern California climate where he said, "you dig a ditch and plant your daffodils in it, and then maybe they'll have enough moisture." Bill, an ADS past president, at the 1989 ADS convention in San Francisco won the ADS Challenge Cup with ten seedlings plus his 'Nancy Reagan' 2 Y-YYR and 'La Paloma' 3 W-GYR. Two others among Bill's best originations are 'Guinevere' 2 Y-Y and the unregistered but greatly appreciated 'Super Seven' 7 Y-Y.

Eve Robertson, at age 95, regretted that she "hadn't registered a few more of my seedlings." She should have done so. In her South Carolina garden, in the 1940's, she mastered techniques of hybridizing learned through correspondence with Guy Wilson of Northern Ireland, who advised her to "try for the very early or the very late." Among the best of Eve's introductions are 'Amy Linea' 3 W-W, 'Elegant Lady' 1 W-Y, and 'Limey Circle' 3 W-WWY.

Bill Gould, the North Carolinian whom most of the daffodil world first recognized as a talented and prolific hybridizer at the 2003 convention in Asheville, inherited Eve Robertson's daffodil bulbs. Her seedlings had survived, very healthy, with no digging, dividing or special care for a decade. Most were from white parentage, and most were late-

season cultivars. Crossing them with his own vast stock of pink-cupped daffodils under number, some of them intermediates, Bill may produce long-lasting beauties for a hot and humid climate.

Another Southern hybridizer of great skill has only been discovered in recent years. The Mitsch Trophy was won in 1997 by a large-cup with white perianth and red cup. Its originator was Frank Galyon and he has since named it 'Millie Galyon', for his wife. The few who have been privileged to visit his Knoxville, Tennessee, garden speak very highly of his beautiful Division 5, 6, and 7 miniatures. Only one has been registered so far, 'Quick Bells' 5 W-W.

The future is now for a pair of diligent hybridizers. Steve Vinisky, of Sheffield, Oregon, through his Cherry Creek Daffodils, markets many of his new flowers. He has won numerous large collection classes on the West Coast with his numbered seedlings, and has done the same at the last three national convention shows. In 2003, Steve had the winning Challenge Cup Collection. 'Platinum Pink' 2 W-P from that group graced the cover of the September 2003 *Daffodil Journal*. Other exceptional new Vinisky cultivars in that collection included 'Lemon Puff' 4 Y-Y and 'Gold Fusion' 1 Y-Y. Visitors' favorites from the Vinisky garden are 'Pink Passion 1 W-P, 'Amity Angel' 2 W-W, 'Wind Dancer' 6 W-P, and 'Pacific Monarch' 2 Y-Y.

Too few ADS members see any of John Reed's new cultivars or his seedlings. His garden and nursery, Oakwood Daffodils, is up in the northern Midwest, in Niles, Michigan. He's already registered 170 or more cultivars. A visiting foreign hybridizer said, "John's got so many good things there, he just doesn't know what he really has." Just a few of the Reed daffodils to watch for: 'Char' 2 YYW-YRR, 'Little Ruby' 2 W-R, and 'Pink Wax' 2 W-P.

Other American hybridizers are working on their specialties. Bill Welch in California concentrates on tazettas. Midwesterners Mary Lou

Gripshover and Leone Low are slowly, carefully, introducing new miniatures and small standards. Ted Snazelle and Weldon Childers are working on cultivars that will stand up to the heat and humidity of the Deep South.

And on the West Coast, Bob Spotts wins over and over again, with big collection classes, all his numbered seedlings. Many of them are lovely intermediates. So far, few have been introduced. Everyone knows Bob's 'Kokopelli' 7 Y-Y ("Is it a miniature? Is it a standard?") However it is categorized, the Daffodil Society of England has already given it an Award of Garden Merit. Bob has also, in 2003, inherited, distributed, and re-planted the many *N. viridiflorus* seedlings which were the life work of the late Manuel Lima. These promise a different color and a different season for all who love daffodils.

All of these creative, hardworking, visionary people have given us choices and champion cultivars today, and the promise of many more to be enjoyed in the future.



**Past Presidents and Pacific Coast Hybridizers**  
**Steve Vinisky, 2002-2004**  
**ADS President**



**Bob Spotts 1998-2000**  
**ADS President**

## AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY CHALLENGE CLASSES

### CHALLENGE TROPHY [ 12 exhibited by the raiser ]

1988 Brian Duncan  
1989 Bill Roesé  
1990 Clive Postles  
1991 Brian Duncan  
1992 Brian Duncan  
1993 Brian Duncan  
1994 David Jackson  
1995 Bob Spotts  
1996 John Pearson  
1997 John Pearson  
1998 Elise Havens  
1999 Brian Duncan  
2000 David Jackson  
2001 Elise Havens  
2002 Brian Duncan  
2003 Steve Vinisky

### LINK MEDAL [ 3 exhibited by the raiser ]

1988 Brian Duncan  
1989 Helen Link  
1990 Brian Duncan  
1991 Elise Havens  
1992 Mary Lou Gripshover  
1993 Brian Duncan  
1994 John Pearson  
1995 Sid Dubose  
1996 Bill Tribe  
1997 John Pearson  
1998 Leone Low  
1999 Brian Duncan  
2000 Elise Havens  
2001 Bob Spotts  
2002 Steve Vinisky  
2003 Bill Gould

### MURRAY EVANS TROPHY [ 6 exhibited by the raiser ]

1988 Helen Link  
1989 Ben Hager  
1990 Brian Duncan  
1991 Brian Duncan  
1992 Brian Duncan  
1993 Brian Duncan  
1994 John Pearson  
1995 Elise Havens  
1996 Brian Duncan  
1997 John Pearson  
1998 Elise Havens  
1999 Brian Duncan  
2000 David Jackson  
2001 Elise Havens  
2002 Brian Duncan  
2003 Bill Gould

### WILLIAM A. BENDER MEDAL [ Best daffodil in the Challenge classes ]

1988 Brian Duncan  
1989 Sid DuBose  
1990 Clive Postles  
1991 Brian Duncan  
1992 Brian Duncan  
1993 Brian Duncan  
1994 Elise Havens  
1995 Bob Spotts  
1996 John Pearson  
1997 John Pearson  
1998 Elise Havens  
1999 Brian Duncan  
2000 David Jackson  
2001 Elise Havens  
2002 Nial Watson  
2003 Steve Vinisky

## **PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY**

<b>1955-1957</b>	<b>Carey Quinn</b>
<b>1957-1960</b>	<b>George Lee</b>
<b>1960-1962</b>	<b>Wells Knierim</b>
<b>1962-1964</b>	<b>Willis Wheeler</b>
<b>1964-1966</b>	<b>John Larus</b>
<b>1966-1968</b>	<b>William Pannill</b>
<b>1968-1970</b>	<b>Tom Throckmorton</b>
<b>1970-1972</b>	<b>Walter Thompson</b>
<b>1972-1974</b>	<b>William Bender</b>
<b>1974-1976</b>	<b>William Roese</b>
<b>1976-1978</b>	<b>William Ticknor</b>
<b>1978-1980</b>	<b>Charles Anthony</b>
<b>1980-1982</b>	<b>Marie Bozievich</b>
<b>1982-1984</b>	<b>Quentin Erlandson</b>
<b>1984-1986</b>	<b>Helen Link</b>
<b>1986-1988</b>	<b>Ted Snazelle</b>
<b>1988-1990</b>	<b>Kathryn Andersen</b>
<b>1990-1992</b>	<b>Jack Romine</b>
<b>1992-1994</b>	<b>Richard Ezell</b>
<b>1994-1996</b>	<b>Marilynn Howe</b>
<b>1996-1998</b>	<b>Jaydee Ager</b>
<b>1998-2000</b>	<b>Robert Spotts</b>
<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>Peg Newill</b>
<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>Steve Vinisky</b>

## OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

### SECRETARY

1955-1957	Willis Wheeler
1958-1959	Estelle Sharp
1959-1963	Maxine Adams
1963-1968	Maxine Lawler
1969-1972	Ruth Johnson
1972-1984	Kathy Andersen
1984-1990	Marilynn Howe
1990-1992	Jaydee Ager
1992-1994	Ruth Pardue
1994-2004	Phyllis Hess

### TREASURER

1954-1960	Serena Bridges
1960-1968	Mrs. Grover Roenfeldt
1968-1986	Wells Knierim
1986-1991	Mrs. P.R. Moore
1991-1995	Joseph Stettinius
1996-2001	Rodney Armstrong
2002-2004	Kirby Fong

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1966-1978	George Lee
1978-1984	William Ticknor
Co-Executive Director: Laura Lee Ticknor	
1984-1989	Leslie Anderson
1989-1997	Mary Lou Gripshover
1997-2004	Naomi Liggett

### EDITOR, *DAFFODIL JOURNAL*

1964-1968	Kitty Bloomer
1968-1978	Roberta Watrous
1978-1987	Mary Lou Gripshover
1987-1994	Kitty Frank
1994-1997	Lee Kitchens
1997-2004	Bill Lee

## THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

### WORKS THROUGH ITS COMMITTEES

The American Daffodil Society throughout the past fifty years has functioned and moved forward through the work of its committees. The standing committees have dealt with ongoing objectives. The ad hoc committees have taken care of present needs. And the structure and the alignment of these committees has changed as the world of daffodils has progressed.

In the December 1984 *Daffodil Journal*, Delia Bankhead continued the thirty-year history of The American Daffodil Society. This second section, following Miss Bankhead's narrative history in the March 1984 *Journal*, outlined the way the ADS has worked throughout the years and the people who have carried out those necessary tasks.

Through the fifty years of The American Daffodil Society, hundreds of dedicated individuals have worked at difficult jobs, often with little recognition for their hours and weeks and months of decision-making. Their work kept the ADS a vibrant and up-to-date organization. For that we remember them and appreciate their efforts.

Change and growth mean that we are alive. Debates and discussions have been the routes to wise choices. "We've always done it this way" has value; but so, too, does, "We must move on into the 21<sup>st</sup> century."

### OFFICERS

Before the incorporation of the ADS in 1958, officers and directors were generally selected by the Board of Directors or by the Executive committee. In 1958 the first recorded Nominating committee was empowered only to select directors at large. By 1959, it presented a partial slate of officers and nominations for regional vice presidents. Today it presents a slate of nominees for each office, plus regional vice

presidents, one director from each region, and a director-at-large, to be elected by the membership at the annual meeting. The secretary and the treasurer are appointed by the Board. The Executive Director is a presidential appointment, as are the chairmen of the standing and ad hoc committees.

The idea of a salaried executive director was explored for three years prior to the creation of the post in October 1966, which was followed immediately by the appointment of George Lee to the office. In early 1968, the Board detailed the duties of the executive director, a few of which are the administration of all Society business affairs, maintenance of all membership records, mailing of all publications, housing the library, and providing a semi-annual report to the directors. These reports were mailed to every director well before each Board meeting and contained most of the innovations later adopted by the Society. Through these carefully wrought reports, George Lee created or revised most of the systems under which the Society still operates. His administration lasted until his death at age 80 in January of 1978.

In the last few months of his presidency, Bill Ticknor carried out some of the executive director's duties, then assumed them on a formally appointed basis upon completion of his term as president. As his years in office were marked by greatly increased costs and double-digit inflation, his primary concern was maintaining the financial health of the Society. Greater income was generated through expanded sale of publications and a slight increase in dues. Invested assets grew and membership increased.

#### AWARDS

The earliest awards given at shows were listed in the 1957-58 *Yearbook*. The Carey E. Quinn Silver Award for 24 daffodils representing at least five divisions, was one of the earliest awards chosen. This award, and the Roberta Watrous Award for 12 miniature daffodils from at least three division, first given in 1964, are the only awards which

are open only to American Daffodil Society members. Also established this year were the Rose Ribbon for best seedling, and the Purple Ribbon for best vase of five stems, both offered at regional and state shows. For local and club shows, the White Ribbon for best vase of three stems and the Green Ribbon for best collection of twelve were available.

The Awards committee was made a separate standing committee in the 1958 by-laws, and was first chaired by Mrs. Leon Killigrew. In 1959, the Board approved an awarding of the Rose Ribbon for best seedling, already a local and regional award, at the national show. The year 1960 saw the creation of the ADS Gold Ribbon, for the best bloom in a show, and the Silver Ribbon, to the winner of the most blue ribbons, as well as the Red-White-Blue Ribbon for five American-bred daffodils and the Maroon Ribbon for five reverse bicolors. Mrs. Killigrew also proposed an ADS Silver Medal for service to the Society.

During Mrs. T.E.Tolleson's tenure as chairman (1961-1963), an anonymous donor offered the Roberta Watrous Gold Medal, at national shows, and the Watrous Silver Medal, at local and regional shows, for a collection of twelve miniatures, to be given first in 1964. Also, in 1963, as a result of the work of a special committee on miniatures, the Miniature Gold Ribbon, for the best miniature in a show, was authorized.

Under Marie Bozievich's management (1964-1967), the show manual, first published in 1964 and revised in 1967, codified show rules and procedures. It also established a system of awards to be given at local, state, regional and national shows. An updated version of this material appears in each revision of the *Handbook*.

Frank Seney became Awards chairman in 1967. In October of that year, the Board approved creation of the Carey E Quinn Gold Medal for national shows, to be available in 1968. The next year, a Junior award was created. The Harry I. Tuggle Award was first offered in 1971, and Mrs. Theodore Pratt donated the Larry P Mains Trophy, both only for

national shows. In 1972, the Miniature Rose and Miniature White Ribbons were first offered. Show rules were revised again in 1972, and included for the first time the exhibitor's sole responsibility for correct classification of an entry.

Mildred Simms assumed the Awards chair in 1973, also the year the Matthew Fowlds Medal for the best standard cyclamineus in a national show was established. Rules for all ADS medal classes were revised to allow an exhibitor to win each medal only once, and to provide ribbons for repeat winners. In 1974, the Rose and Miniature Rose Ribbons were eliminated, as it was thought there was not much public interest in seedlings. These awards were reinstated in 1977. The first award from an overseas donor appeared in 1976 with the gift of the Carncairn Cup from Kate and Robin Reade, to be awarded for a collection of five Irish-raised daffodils. The ADS also offered its first trophy to an overseas group: Wells Knierim proposed donating a trophy to New Zealand shows for American-raised cultivars. The next year, he collected money for the silver which Marie Bozievich used to make a second trophy for New Zealand. The two trophies alternate between the North and South Island national shows. The year 1978 brought reciprocity, with Phil Phillips and Lindsay Dettman offering awards to ADS national shows for New Zealand and Australian collections. Dr. and Mrs. Tom Throckmorton contributed the Grant and Amy Mitsch Trophy, which was handmade in silver by Mrs. Bozievich; this trophy is given for the best vase of three seedlings, under number, at national shows. Mrs. Simms proposed completely standardized schedules for the different types of shows.

Mrs. Phil Lee replaced Mrs. Simms as Awards chairman in 1979. That year the Olive W. Lee Bowl, for the best named cultivar in Divisions 5, 6, or 7, previously limited to certain regional shows, was made an ADS national award. The Kells Plate, presented to Wells Knierim at the World

Convention in 1979, was in turn given by Wells to the ADS for a new Northern Ireland Award. Also this year the Daffodil Society (England) presented to the ADS an award for five English-raised daffodils. Charles and Amy Anthony donated the John and Betty Larus Trophy, also handmade in silver by Mrs. Bozievich, for the best vase of three miniature seedling candidates at the national show.

In 1981, at Dr. Bill Bender's suggestion, the Board created another ADS award—the Throckmorton Ribbon. The Throckmorton award, named for the creator of the color code, is for 15 cultivars, each with a different combination of division and code color. In 1990 the Throckmorton Silver Medal was created for national shows; in 2000, the Bronze Throckmorton Medal at Regional shows replaced the ribbons.

On the death of Mrs. Lee in 1982, Mrs. Hubert Bourne assumed the chairmanship of this very active committee. She continued to hold this vital position through 1989.

Attending his first convention, in 1986, Charles Wheatley was told about the various English collection awards, particularly the Engleheart Trophy. He wrote a letter strongly suggesting “an American Engleheart” for national shows. A special committee was named to establish classes in national shows for hybridizers, and to set the criteria for these awards.

In April of 1987, the Board created the Challenge Classes, for national shows only. This trio of awards included the Link Award for three daffodils, the Murray Evans Trophy for six daffodils, and the American Daffodil Society Challenge Cup for 12 daffodils. The award for the best bloom in the Challenge Cup section was at first termed the Hybridizer's Rosette, but in 1999 was renamed the W.A. Bender award. These daffodils, seedlings or cultivars, were to be exhibited only by the raiser, but might have been grown by someone else. This innovative addition meant that show-goers could enjoy flowers from different

climates, indeed, from different continents, and different seasons. These classes were a crowd favorite when first a part of the schedule at the 1988 convention in Washington, D.C.

During 1987-1988, the ADS made several functional changes regarding awards. Accepting reality, the Board discontinued the insuring of trophies because of the increased cost of premiums. Toward the end of her chairmanship, Delores Bourne proposed to the Judges' Handbook committee that the ADS adopt a standardized format for a national show schedule. She recommended also that local awards no longer be included in the national show, in the interest of space requirements and judging time.

Bob Spotts became Awards Chairman in 1990-1991. The miniature classes were expanded in 1993 with the addition of Miniature Red-White-Blue for all shows. The Miniature Bronze award, for three stems each of five different cultivars and/or species from at least three divisions, was made available for regional and national shows. The five-stem award for intermediate daffodils was added in 1994.

Leone Low became Awards chairman in 1994; she had been Show Reporter, and the Show Reporter's duties were combined with Awards this year. The Small Growers award was added to national show schedules, beginning in 1996.

Kirby Fong served as Awards chairman from 1996 to 2000. As the ADS continued to fine-tune their rules to adjust to the needs and wishes of convention committees, exhibitors and show visitors, a provision was made that a local group sponsoring a convention might add one local award appropriate to their particular national show.

In the next three years, one change and two additions were made to the ADS awards. The Green Ribbon Award was changed to the Marie Bozievich Ribbon for local and regional shows, and the Bozievich Medal for national shows. The Elise Havens Medal for national shows, and

Havens Ribbon for regional and local shows, was created for a collection of 12 standard daffodils from at least three of the Divisions 5-10. Another national award, established in 2001, was the John Van Beck Medal for the best historic daffodil.

The current chairman of Awards, Eileen Whitney, took this office in 2002. Her special focus has been to clarify instructions to show reporters.

#### BREEDING AND SELECTION, and HYBRIDIZING

The Breeding and Selection Committee was very active in the early years of the Society. First, for two years, chairman Willis Wheeler established important working relationships with foreign hybridizers. From 1959 until 1968, chairman Roberta Watrous not only corresponded with and collected much valuable data from hybridizers throughout the world, but also authored a regular column, "The Hybridizers' Forum," in the *Journal*. In 1960 she introduced the set of rules and definitions governing seedlings which is still in use.

There is no documentation of the years between 1968 and 1980. In 1980, Bill Bender became chairman, "after a long hiatus." In addition to several breeding studies initiated, he proposed that a means be devised to salvage the life work of amateur hybridizers upon their death. A lively exchange of ideas and information among hybridizers, amateur and professional, is still carried on at the present time at the Hybridizers' Breakfast at the national convention. This inspiring tradition was begun by Dr. Bender in Memphis in 1980. Dr. Bender was also diligent in the sharing of thousands of POPS seeds from the hybridizing work of Phil Phillips of New Zealand. In 1988, Dr. Bender urged the consideration, or re-consideration, of the quality of "distinction" in seedlings.

Dr. Bender resigned as chairman in March 1990, recommending that the committee be dissolved. But he stressed that he had especially enjoyed the Hybridizers' Breakfast as a convention event, and hoped that

it would continue.

The Hybridizing Committee was first chaired by Steve Vinisky for 1994-1996. Elise Havens succeeded to the chairmanship for 1996-2001, followed by Bob Spotts in 2002. The Hybridizing committee at this time has an international focus. The main event each year for the group is the Hybridizers' Breakfast at conventions, always drawing a large crowd, including many who have never attempted a cross. Hybridizers from several continents sharing their experiences and hinting at flowers they have "in the pipeline" are invariably an irresistible drawing card.

#### CLASSIFICATION, REGISTRATION, AND DATA BANK

Classification and Registration was originally one committee. Mrs. J. Robert Walker, Mrs. Lawrence Wharton, Mrs. John Wister, and Mrs. W.L. McCoy were the early chairmen. Mrs. Walker, the first chairman, served again from 1964 to 1976. Mary Lou Gripshover was Classification chairman for two years, 1976-1978. Amy Anthony, chairman from 1978 through 1984, worked to clarify classifications and to persuade commercial growers to use correct classifications in their catalogs. Mrs. Anthony contacted "everyone from the leading Dutch growers to the garden shop of the New York Botanical Garden" in an unremitting crusade for using correct names and classifications. She was succeeded in this position by Margaret Thompson in 1984, and by Handy Hatfield in 1988.

Since its formation, this committee has worked continuously over the years to assist the RHS in cleaning up classification errors and to eliminate lost or unknown cultivars from the RHS Classified List, which was, until 1977, the only reference available on daffodil names. Many American names, registered but either never used or unknown, were eliminated from this list in 1960. In 1969, the RHS accepted this committee's recommendation to use "Split Corona" as the official name for Division 11. Mrs. Walker researched classification changes for

Divisions 4, 5, 6, and 7 in 1973, and the following year sent to the RHS for its approval a proposed re-definition of Division 9. During the early 1970's this committee made many well-researched proposals to the RHS on color definition, reverse bicolors, and division descriptions.

When the ADS became the authority for all American registrations in 1955, all applications to register new daffodil cultivars by name and classification went to the ADS Classification and Registration committee.

### Registration

In 1965, Registration was separated from the Classification committee, and the position of Registrar was created. Only one person filled this important position—Polly Anderson. She established a record for length of service, twenty-seven years, resigning in April of 1992. She approved all applications for new names before sending them on to the RHS, still the international authority. With Mrs. Anderson's resignation, the work of the Registrar became a part of the Executive Director's job, and later found a home under the umbrella of Information Management.

### *Data Bank*

At the Board of Directors meeting in October, 1963, Bill Pannill spoke of the need to complete a list of daffodil parentage and described how easy it would be to "put it on tape, once completed." President Wheeler appointed a committee consisting of Pannill, Tom Throckmoton, and Roberta Watrous to investigate this possibility. By April of 1964, Dr. Throckmorton had ready for the Board a suggested system of recording daffodil data, including a new system of classification by color code letters, on the IBM computer "George" at the Des Moines, Iowa, Medical Center, where he was chief of surgery. He offered to underwrite all expenses for the project, but the Board agreed to contribute and

Throckmorton was also authorized to enlist the cooperation of the RHS with respect to exchange of data on registration.

The first *Data Bank* was published in 1965. Also this year, Dr. Throckmorton suggested that the roster be put on computer. This became a reality in 1966, with "George" also producing judges' rosters and mailing labels for publication.

The *Data Bank* has been reprogrammed and updated often in the intervening years and has gone through several generations of computers. It now contains more than 16,000 listings and is capable of instant retrieval of information. The most detailed print-out was unique. Termed the "Stud Book," it is a list of all known cultivars with parents and four grandparents of each. The "Stud Book" was first printed out in 1979, and was placed in the ADS Library as a memorial to George Lee. Only one set exists, and it is destroyed upon receipt of an updated copy. A current edition is available for perusal but not loan in the Library. Its information value has been largely superseded by the Illustrated Data Bank.

#### Color Coding

Dr. Throckmorton's other great project---the instituting of his color coding system for the classification of daffodils---has had a more uncertain and controversial history.

The March 1973 *Journal* carried a complete explanation of the proposed new system and a color-coded drawing of 'Green Island' 2 W-GYW in color on its cover. In April of that year, Dr. Throckmorton was authorized to go to London to present and urge the new system to the RHS. He succeeded in getting them to suspend publication of their *Classified List* and to allow the current list to remain in print as a reference for daffodils introduced prior to 1968.

In 1975, the RHS printed a new *Classified List*, its last one until the 1998 edition. Dr. Throckmorton proposed a new ADS list---*Daffodils*

to *Show and Grow*—in a small format which would contain information on all cultivars introduced since 1959 plus 400 names (to be selected by an international committee) of pre-1959 cultivars. Although the proposal was approved promptly, Dr. Throckmorton decided to delay printing until the new 1975 RHS *Classified List* became obsolete.

In 1977, the RHS finally accepted the revised classification system and began sending Dr. Throckmorton copies of all new registrations. Color coding became the official classification system on July 1, 1977; but the debates on its merits were far from over. In the fall, the first edition of *Daffodils to Show and Grow*, containing approximately 5,000 listings, was printed. It became the classification authority for all ADS shows, supplemented by the Data Bank. The Board also ruled that requiring color coding on entries in shows would be at the option of each show chairman.

The two issues involving color coding which were most hotly debated were the use of color coding in shows and the judging controversy arising from the changeable colors of the 'toned' and reverse bicolor daffodils. The suggestion put forth by Helen Link, the use of a symbol 'V' to denote variability of color, was incorporated into the *Data Bank* and *Daffodils to Show and Grow* in 1980, and is now available to alert judges to the existence of this condition in certain cultivars.

In 1981, after much debate and several conflicting motions on the use of color coding in shows, President Marie Bozievich prevailed upon the Board to continue to allow local option on this issue. Each show schedule must specify if color coding is or is not required.

Dr. Throckmorton was joined in 1987 by Bob Jerrell and Ruth Pardue of the ADS and John Byrne of New Zealand in his unceasing quest to perfect the *Data Bank*. The continual updating of the *Data Bank* is now a part of the duties of the Information Management Committee.

The *Data Bank* makes possible the printing out of the condensed

*Daffodils to Show and Grow*, that portable classification reference for judges and for exhibitors. All members can own, and all shows are urged to possess, the newest printout of the *Data Bank* as a final word on classification.

### HONORS

The American Daffodil Society gives two awards for service—the Gold Medal for preeminent service to the genus *Narcissus*, and the Silver Medal for exceptional service to the American Daffodil Society.

The Gold Medal was first approved in 1958 and was limited to Americans. The following year, Willis Wheeler persuaded the Board to return to the original concept of an international award, and the Awards committee recommended the first recipient, Dr. Egbert van Slogteren of the Netherlands, for his work on daffodil diseases and pests. In 1960, the Awards committee proposed the Silver Medal; the Board approved it, to be available in 1962.

Until 1965, either the Awards or the Executive committee made all the recommendations for these medals. At that time, Executive Director George Lee proposed that an Honors committee be created, consisting of the three immediate past presidents, and with the current president as non-voting chairman. The vote on candidates must be unanimous and would be binding on the Society unless overturned by a 2/3 majority of the Board. In 1967, rules were amended to give the Honors committee total control over the awards and to require strictest secrecy until announcement at the annual meeting. Any member may nominate a candidate for either award by a written nomination to the current president, with a seconding letter by another member. Either or both medals may be withheld at the discretion of the committee.

### HISTORIC DAFFODILS

As the old century wound down to its close, interest in old

daffodils increased immensely. In April of 1996, the Board, after vigorous campaigning by the Historic Daffodils Robin, voted to offer a ribbon for the best Historic (pre-1940 registration) daffodil in a show. In some cases where registration data did not exist, records of a daffodil having been exhibited or in commerce before that date were accepted. The Historic Robin also paid for the first award ribbons.

Not only were shows encouraged to offer this new ribbon, but both judges and exhibitors were asked to work toward a special scale of points for exhibiting historic daffodils. It was decided to give 40 points for condition, rather than 20 points, as in the general point scale. The daffodils winning blue ribbons in the Historics section of the show were not to be eligible for other ADS awards. But exhibitors could also enter their historic daffodils in regular classes; winners there would be eligible for all ADS awards.

This special interest group acquired its own standing committee status in October of 1997, with Scott Kunst as the first chairman. The next year's convention schedule included the first Historic Breakfast. Joe Hamm became chairman in 2000-2001, and, for the Louisville convention in 2001, planned a lunch at Whitehall, a beautifully landscaped mansion with an extensive and well-labeled garden "room" featuring historic daffodils.

Keith Kridler was appointed chairman of this committee in 2002. Not one but two Round Robins, one of them flying by email, involve many ADS members dedicated to these pre-1940s flowers.

#### **INFORMATION MANAGEMENT, INFORMATION SERVICES, and INTERNET SERVICES**

A trio of vital committees which help to move the ADS into the 21<sup>st</sup> century include Information Management, Information Services, and Internet Services.

In 1994, Ted Snazelle was made chairman of Information

Management and began working toward a List Serve for members, soon known as DaffNet. The ADS president at that time, Marilyn Howe, had worked tirelessly toward achievement in this area. The ADS had its own Home Page by July of 1995, which would later become [www.daffodilusa.org](http://www.daffodilusa.org). Steve Vinisky took over the chairmanship by 1996, and by the end of that year, "DaffNet was up and running."

In 1998, the Information Services/Classification committee was formed, with Mary Lou Gripshover as chairman. Michael Berrigan moved into this position in 2000. Tom Roche had become chairman of the Internet Services committee in 1998.

The original DaffNet List Serve had been hosted by Mississippi College in Clinton, Mississippi. When the college's on-campus DaffNet administrator moved to another school, Nancy Tackett of Martinez, California, became Internet Services/ Home Page administrator. Nancy works with her husband Ben Blake to coordinate DaffNet through Ben's Net Vista company. As one example of amazing global technology, American daffodil enthusiasts can see the results of Southern Hemisphere shows the day before they happen—at least on the calendar.

By October of 2003, DaffNet had 185 members, one-third of them already ADS members. Now it was possible to join ADS on-line, through DaffNet, by using a credit card. We had a new member join within the first hour that this service was available. Since its beginning in 1995, the website has had 150,000 visitors.

#### INTERMEDIATES

Daffodil growers who spoke out strongly for a separate Intermediate section noted that daffodils of intermediate proportion better fit the landscapes of today's smaller homes, that they had a distinct disadvantage because of size when included in regular show classes, and that they provided a gene pool for hybridizers and therefore should be kept in the readily-available commercial offerings, rather than just fading

out of existence because they were not usually show winners.

It took thirty-one years from the initial proposal to get an Intermediate award. It may take another thirty-one, or perhaps sixty-two, to arrive at a mutually acceptable list of intermediates. Joy Mackinney, chairman of an ad hoc committee considering an award for intermediate daffodils, wryly stated, "There is a considerable divergence of opinion amongst the committee about just what constitutes an intermediate daffodil."

Nancy Wilson served as Intermediate committee chairman from 1987 to 1989. Her committee proposed that shows which wished to do so could add an intermediate class. Names of all daffodils which were entered in this class (presumably with attention to those which won ribbons) would be collected by the committee as a suggested list.

One concern from potential exhibitors was that the higher-numbered divisions might be almost decimated if the intermediate category included them. In April of 1988, the Board ruled that only flowers from Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 11 could be considered for any intermediate class.

Intermediates were made the responsibility of the Miniature committee in 1990; Jeanie Driver was appointed Intermediate sub-chairman. Jeanie enthusiastically wrote *Journal* articles, corresponded with international growers, and urged hybridizers to identify their new creations as intermediates in their catalog list.

By 1994, the Intermediate committee was once again a separate committee, with Pat Bates as chairman. Pat circulated the list which the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society had used for decades for such an optional class. When Helen Trueblood took over the chairmanship in 1995, she renewed effort to collect a list of flowers which had been entered as intermediates in shows; Linda Wallpe, who succeeded to this chairmanship in 1998, went forward with this compilation.

In 1997, an Intermediate Ribbon was first available for ADS shows. Jeanie Driver returned to the chairmanship in 2000; David Burdick became chairman in 2002. In October of 2002, Intermediates had, if not an official list, at least a very specific definition: "An intermediate daffodil is a single-floreted cultivar from Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, or 11, with the flower diameter greater than 50mm through 80mm." This definition becomes mandatory for 2004.

Steve Vinisky's 2002 catalog offerings of his and Sid Dubose's introductions contain many daffodils of intermediate size; and at the Asheville Convention in 2003, Bill Gould's intermediate pink-cupped seedlings were both award winners and also crowd pleasers.

#### JUDGES AND SCHOOLS

Two of the issues on which the Society has focused much of its attention have been (1) accrediting judges and standardizing and improving judging practices, and (2) approving and standardizing shows and establishing awards.

The original committee to tackle these issues was called Awards, Accreditation, and Test Gardens. For two years it operated under the chairmanship of Serena Bridges; then, in 1958, it was divided into four groups: Awards, Judges, Study and Show Schools, and Test Gardens. In 1984, Judges and Schools again became one committee. Because of the inter-relationships of these issues, handbooks, manuals, and rules have been published by several committees, standing and special.

In 1956, Mrs. Bridges proposed a scale of points for judging, rules for exhibitors, and accreditation of shows; she also designed the first study outline for judges' schools. In the same year, Carey Quinn outlined a proposed show schedule for standardizing shows. In the year following, the controversy over accrediting judges began in earnest, and Judge Quinn "sticks his neck out" and says, "...the basic objective is to fix, codify, and unify judging practices among those persons who have a

sound knowledge of daffodils and daffodil varieties.” President George Lee appointed a committee of all regional vice-presidents, under the chairmanship of Helen Link, to solve the problems of accrediting judges and shows. Dr. Freeman Weiss proposed that we have one complete handbook on culture, shows, and judging.

The first judging school was held at the 1957 convention and taught by Serena Bridges and Harry Tuggle. In 1958, temporary judges’ cards were issued to 156 members generally considered to be knowledgeable judges, plus the 165 members who had completed at least one of the judging schools which had been given in 1957 and 1958. In 1959, Helen Link, Schools chairman created the first Judges and Schools manual.

By 1960, Mrs., Paul Garrett, Judges chairman, reported 49 accredited judges, 203 students, and 18 “Special Judges,” a group of very knowledgeable people designated judges by the Board of Directors. (These continued to be listed as “special” until 1978, at which time those who were still active judges were incorporated into the regular roster.) Six judging schools were given in 1960.

In 1960, students were pressed into service as regular judges because of shortages throughout the country. This 1960 shortage surely was the cause of the arduous Schools schedule adopted. The national convention began on March 23 in Dallas, Texas. School I was held that day. School III was given on March 26, also in Dallas. School II was held two days later, March 28, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. And today’s student judges feel stressed because they must juggle convention activities and just one judging school!

The judging school manual was revised in 1963 by Eleanor Hill, Schools chairman, who created standard course forms and examinations. The Board amended judging rules to allow judges to exhibit, provided that “no judge, accredited or student, may judge his own entries in any

show approved by the ADS.”

Laura Lee Cox became Judges chairman in 1963 and served for fourteen years. Her efforts culminated with the publication in 1974, with Schools chairman Helen Link and Awards chairman Mildred Simms, of the *Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*. Mrs. Cox proposed, that year, that judges be required to take periodic refresher courses, that they grow newer daffodils, and that they use their judging skills regularly. Mrs. Link was twice Schools chairman, 1958-1962, and 1964-1977.

In 1977, Meg Yerger assumed the Schools chair, serving until 1983, when Naomi Liggett became the chairman. Also in 1977, Betty Barnes became Judges chairman. She commended the especially smooth judging of collection classes at the national show in 1983, attributing it to the use of secret ballots for voting; she suggested that this become standard policy in judging.

In 1984, the Judges committee and the Schools committee were combined, with Naomi Liggett as chairman. One of Mrs. Liggett's suggested goals was that each judge should judge at least one ADS show every year. She held this post until 1996.

Requirements for students and accredited judges had been the subject of hot debates during the 1970s. Reports of many inept judges brought suggestions to require a candidate to judge as a student more than three times, to require accredited judges to take more initiative for instructing students, and to evaluate them instead of merely acknowledging their presence on a panel.

A special committee--the Handbook Revision committee--was authorized by the Board in 1979, chaired first by Meg Yerger, then by Charles Anthony. Marie Bozievich made this her first priority upon becoming president in 1980. Throughout that year, revisions to the *Handbook* were thoroughly debated by the committee and the Board.

Judges took their first refresher courses (now mandatory every three years) in 1980; at the same time, the rules for judging in national shows were revised and published.

In 1981, the revised *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils* was published. It was the synthesis of years of experience and work by Awards, Judges, and Schools chairmen, as well as the Handbook committee and other members with special expertise. It was surely one of the great accomplishments of the ADS. It contained all of the study materials for judging schools, rules governing judges and shows, as well as a comprehensive section on daffodil health and culture.

Stan Baird served as Schools and Judges chairman from 1996 until 2002. During his tenure, he directed another revision of the *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*. He had long expressed serious concern about the dwindling number of judges. This concern is being alleviated by a return to the practice of offering one Judging School, in rotation, the day after each national convention. This rotation began in Portland in 2000. Twenty or more candidates have registered for each school.

The alternative method of judging certification was accepted by the Board in 2002. Under this method, a potential judge must: pass one of the Judging Schools, pass the exams for all parts of the Judging curriculum, grow at least 150 cultivars, judge five shows within a three-year period, and win three ADS ribbons, including one for collections, within a three-year period.

In 2001 the work of this committee was split into two parts. Stan Baird continued as Judges School chairman, to be succeeded by Nancy Wilson in 2002. Kathy Welsh became chairman of the Judges Credentials and Refreshers committee in 2001, to be followed by Anne Donnell Smith in this post in 2002.

## LIBRARY

Established in the original by-laws, the Library continued to be the province of Mrs. John Moats through 1962. She began acquisition of publications and attempted to define the purposes of the collection. Bill Pannill held the job for a year before becoming first vice president. During Wells Knierim's tenure (1964-1969) the library acquired many rare publications. He arranged for much material to be donated to the collection by several European and American donors. When Kitty Bloomer took over the collection on her retirement as *Journal* editor in 1968, she set about making it the most complete library on the subject of daffodils in the world. She also had all the early ADS publications bound into volumes and instituted other conservation measures for the material.

In 1969, Executive Director George Lee began cataloging the library, which was then in New Canaan, Connecticut. On his death, it was moved to North Carolina, and later to the new executive director's office in Hernando, Mississippi. On the retirement of Mrs. Bloomer in 1984, Mrs. W.D. Owen served as Librarian from 1984 through 1989. A complete list of publications available to members was printed in the September 1984 *Journal*. In 1990, the responsibility for the Library was made a part of the Executive Director's job.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Membership committee was formed by the 1958 by-laws. It collects data on members and maintains contact with them through the regional vice presidents. The committee has made recommendations on categories of membership and probable ways of attracting and retaining members. During the first thirty years of the ADS' organization, only three individuals chaired this committee: Louise Fort Linton, 1958-1961, Margaret Thompson 1961-1980, and Frances Armstrong, 1980-1986.

Mrs. Armstrong reported, just after taking office, that we had a

membership of 1,633, with overseas members accounting for approximately 10%. This proportion has held true throughout the years of the ADS. Mrs. Armstrong was also pleased to report, in 1983, that we had at least one member in every contiguous state.

In 1985, a Membership Brochure was proposed by Naomi Liggett. A committee composed of Charles Wheatley, Dave Karnstedt and Frances Armstrong worked for several years on the brochure. By 1988, it appeared that this publication had brought about an increase in members. But a change in dues structure mandated a revision, which was completed in 1990. The present membership chairman, Kathy Welsh, is working on yet another revision of the brochure.

Judy Faggard served as membership chairman in 1987, succeeded by former President Quentin Erlandson in 1988. 1989 marked the all-time high in membership, 1,814 members. One factor may have been the 300 personal hand-written letters Mr. Erlandson sent to the delinquent members. He especially paid tribute to Vallie Wells, RVP of the New England region, for a 26% increase in membership in Massachusetts. Mrs. Wells was also the founder of the Northern New England daffodil show, which was held from 1975 through 2003.

Ruth Pardue became Membership chairman in 1990, Delia Bankhead in 1992, Kathy Welsh in 1994, Lee Kitchens in 1997, and Linda Wallpe in 2000. Kathy Welsh returned to the post in 2002. Mrs. Welsh has completed the organization of a chain of responsibility for finding new members and giving special emphasis to keeping the current ones involved. In 2003, a modest net gain in membership was reported.

#### MINIATURES

Two names stand out in early work with miniatures: Dr. Helen Scorgie, whose miniature symposia appeared in the *Yearbook* from 1956 to 1965, and John Larus, whose research formed the basis for the creation of an Approved List of Miniatures. In April 1963, Vice President Larus

presented a list of cultivars and species considered to be eligible for listing as miniatures, with a recommendation that the two groups be judged separately. The membership approved and the Board created a standing committee to “establish rules under which the Approved List of Miniatures may be revised and put such revisions into effect. Awards for for miniatures were established and the criteria for the Watrous Medals, and the Miniature Gold and Lavender Ribbons were amended to fit the new list. Mr. Larus served as Miniature chairman from 1968 to 1976, revising the list regularly.

When Peg Macneale became chairman in 1997, she recommended dropping from the list all miniatures not commercially available. By 1980, New Zealand had adopted the ADS list, and the Board had voted to allow seedlings to be shown in Watrous classes.

The 1983 rules revision stated that additions to the list would be limited to flowers receiving three nominations from members, plus commercial availability. Judges were now required to grow “some miniatures,” and research went forward to determine which cultivars might be extinct.

In 1984, Joy Mackinney became chairman. Her committee, at the 1985 national convention, initiated the instantly popular Miniatures breakfast.

The focus of the committee, and the entire ADS, from 1987, was centered on the status of miniature seedlings. By 1989, the criteria had been fine-tuned. “Any named or numbered diminutive daffodil, which appears graceful and with all parts in proportion, can be a miniature candidate for three years, after registering with the committee, completing a form, and submitting a photograph, including a metric ruler.” All miniature candidates before March 6, 1988, would be “grandfathered.” The commercial availability requirement had been dropped.

Nancy Wilson was Miniatures chairman from 1990 to 1994. Mrs.

Wilson expanded the committee, and created a sub-committee to study the “miniature” species. After careful research, it was decided /that because all species display such a great variability in size, the ADS would no longer publish a list of miniature species. Any small species that seems appropriate in size might be exhibited in classes for miniatures. The committee also recommended that classes for species be subdivided into their appropriate botanical sections. Liz Ellwood became chairman of this committee for 1994-1996.

Delia Bankhead was Miniatures chair from 1996-2004. The committee was expanded to represent all growing regions and the procedures for approving miniatures were simplified. It became easier for new cultivars to be approved. Extensive inquiries were made here and abroad for cultivars thought to be extinct. Correspondence with the RHS resulted in the reclassification of some older cultivars. After a three-year study of some of the larger cultivars, some were removed as too large to be appropriately exhibited with most miniatures.

Correspondence with the RHS resulted in the reclassification of some older cultivars. After a three-year study of some of the larger cultivars, some were removed as too large to be appropriately exhibited with most miniatures. Today, the ADS Miniature List is accepted for use in shows around the world.

Many bulbs of fertile cultivars were distributed to hybridizers here and abroad, to encourage greater effort in hybridizing miniatures. An international panel of miniature breeders at the 2000 Portland convention discussed ways to increase color in miniature daffodils and to encourage breeders to work with Divisions 2, 3, 5, 8, and 9. After several years of research, the book *Miniature Daffodil Cultivars, a Guide to Identification, Illustrated in Color* was published in 2003.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Larry Mains was the first chairman of the Photography committee from its establishment in 1959 through the year 1970. Professor Mains built up the slide sets by encouragement and competition. He planned what has to be one of the all-time top "hands-on" convention seminars.

In Stratford, Connecticut, at the 1963 convention, on the morning before the Garden Tours, Mains loaned 20 cameras, complete with film and flash, to adventurous members who planned to attend the Photography seminar. All cameras were one model, a Kodak Startech, which had been created for close-up work. The film which was taken that day was developed immediately and shown the next morning in the panel discussion. Even those among the twenty who had no knowledge of photography whatsoever had made excellent daffodil pictures. This experiment proved that the Startech was excellent for daffodil photography.

Professor Mains was succeeded in this chairmanship by Bernice Ford (1972-1977), Sally Stanford (1977-1981), Delores Bourne (1981-1982), and in 1983 by Sara Ann Shryoc. By now the slide sets numbered eleven, and had been continually updated.

The committee also had an "angel" in the person of Wells Knierim, who had donated hundreds of his own slides for the sets. Slides had also come from overseas members Brian Duncan, John Blanchard and George Tarry. Programs using these slides have made a substantial contribution to public education on daffodils through the years.

All of the chairmen worked diligently to organize the slides available and build up the collection. The goal always was to keep each topic updated and to expand the listings as daffodil offerings increased. In 1983, Mrs. Shryoc sponsored a very successful "one time only Photo Contest" which added greatly to the slide library. Jocelyn Turner

succeeded Mrs. Shryoc in this post for 1988-1990.

In 1990, the committee was re-named SLIDES, with Delores Bourne chairman once again, for 1990-1992, and Kirby Fong held this job from 1992 until 1996. When Tom Stettner became the chairman in 1996-1997 of SLIDE PROGRAMS/PHOTOGRPAHY, workshops were given on actually photographing daffodils, a timely topic as digital photography was making great forward strides.

In 1998, *Journal* editor Bill Lee suggested that each local show include a competitive photography section. Several groups did this, and saw their top award winning photographs in color in the *Journal*. A special Photography section was added to the national shows beginning with the Louisville convention in 2001, and the number of entries has increased dramatically each year.

Olivia Welbourn succeeded to the chairmanship of the Photography committee in 2002, and has continued to work on inventory, reorganization, and photographs of newer cultivars.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The regular publications of the young Society began modestly with bulletins typed on letter paper. These originated from the first editor, Dr. Freeman Weiss(1955-1956), who also edited the first ADS *Yearbvook*. During Carey Quinn's editorship, 1957-1858, the format of the *Daffodil Bulletin* became smaller. It averaged 8 pages, was printed in green ink, and had no cover or ads. With the May 1958 *Bulletin*, Kitty Bloomer became the editor and began publishing four editions on regular dates each year. These contained collected data of the ADS and many articles contributed from around the world, and are a treasure trove of historical information about daffodils and daffodil people.

Gertrude Wister, wife of Dr. John Wister and herself an outstanding horticulturalist, and author of *Hardy Garden Bulbs*, became Publications chairman in February of 1961, and filled the *Bulletin* with

excellent articles from a wide variety of contributors.

In 1968, the Publications committee was restructured. Willis Wheeler was chairman for 1961-1968, Bill Ticknor 1968-1972, Laura Lee Ticknor 1972-1978, and Ruth Pardue, 1978-1980.

The underlying responsibility for any Publications chairman has been to assist the incumbent *Journal* editor in whatever ways are most needed at the time. Originally the *Journal* was mailed by the Executive Director; then for years it was a responsibility of the Publications chairman. Mary Cartwright was chairman in 1983-1984. Bill Ticknor held this chairmanship again for 1985-1986, and Dave Karnstedt in 1986-87. Dave's great focus was on persuading growers to use color in their ads. Mrs. Cartwright returned to this chairmanship in 1987. Proofreading was an inevitable staple of the job, as well as preparation for mailing. This final job is now handled by a mailing service. The functions of this job will continue to vary with the different needs of each succeeding editor.

Martha Kitchens was Publications chairman 1994-1996; she worked diligently at the selling of ads for the *Journal*. Hurst Sloniker, who became chairman in 1997, not only handled much of the selling of ads, but also wrote numerous insightful book reviews and indepth articles about great plantpersons from the past.

#### Editors of *The Daffodil Journal*

In 1964, the Board decided to discontinue publication of yearbooks and to incorporate their material into an expanded quarterly publication, *The Daffodil Journal*. Kitty Bloomer, with four years' experience as editor of the *Bulletin*, moved forward with the new publication. Her first edition appeared in September of 1964, on glossy paper, in the format we know today. This issue was dedicated to the memory of Guy Wilson and Lionel Richardson, whom the daffodil world had lost "in the short span between the planting season of 1961 and the bloom season of 1962." It had color on the cover and contained the first

ever article on the new *Data Bank*. During the next four years, Mrs. Bloomer expanded the *Journal* from eight to an average of fifty pages in her last year as editor

In 1968, Roberta Watrous became editor of the *Daffodil Journal*. She established many regular departments which still appear in the *Journal*, and expanded the number of contributions from here and abroad. In 1976, Executive Director George Lee reported growing interest from overseas in the *Journal*. The Northern Ireland Daffodil Group, which asked permission to use materials from the *Journal*, reported that back issues of the *Journal* were the best sellers on their list of publications for sale.

Mary Lou Gripshover became editor of *The Daffodil Journal* with the September 1978 issue. The number of pages went from 48 to 64 at no added costs; each issue included many pictures, both of flowers and of people; and the talks by convention speakers were reported fully, either from their written notes or from cassette tapes.

Color was added to the *Journal* during Mrs. Gripshover's editorship. Initially color came through the generosity of Wells Knierim, with the March 1983 issue, then as a feature fully budgeted by the Board. Nearly 75% of membership dues now went to print and mail the *Journal*, as the annual costs of a single set of four issues was slightly over \$7.00.

During Mrs. Gripshover's editorship, the *Journal* for five consecutive years, 1979-1984, won the Award of Merit given by the National Council of State Garden Clubs "for excellence in horticultural education."

Kitty Frank served as editor of the *Daffodil Journal* beginning with the September 1986 issue. Mrs. Frank expanded the international coverage begun by Mrs. Gripshover. The first four issues coming from Nashville included feature articles from New Zealand, Tasmania, Northern Ireland, England, Scotland, Australia and Italy. She also

worked constantly toward more color in the *Journal*.

Lee Kitchens became *Journal* editor with the June 1994 issue. He was the first editor to produce the *Journal* layout on his computer, and added all the production tasks to the editor's job. He envisioned and produced the first (and so far the only) theme issue of the *Journal*; the June 1995 issue focused on jonquils, with seven lengthy feature articles about the flowers of Division 7. Lee served through the December 1996 issue of the *Journal*.

Bill Lee was chosen as editor of the *Daffodil Journal* in 1997; his first issue appeared in March. During his seven years, the *Journal* three times won the prestigious Award of Merit for a Plant Society from the National Council of State Garden Clubs. Bill was very active in Garden Writers of America, and used his connections with a network of plant societies to promote and publicize the daffodil. Bill Lee's last issue as editor was the March 2004 *Daffodil Journal*.

Beyond the printed word. . . .

As the 21<sup>st</sup> century approached, "Publications" became more than just the print media. The ADS Illustrated Data Bank, CD, was available by 1996 on a series of diskettes. In 2002 it became available on CD-ROM. Containing the same material as the traditional *Data Bank*, the IDB also includes 4,000 photographs, as well as the genealogy of each flower back seven generations, or as far as it is known. Individuals can search by breeder, by color, or by year of registration. They can also add their own "grower's list" of the daffodils in their gardens, as well as planting information about their flowers.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS

The first Public Relations chairman, in 1960, was Mrs. Henry C. Prange; the committee was titled Publicity. Mrs. Grover Roennfeldt was Public Relations chairman for 1968. She was succeeded by Eleanor Hill, who served from 1969 until 1973.

Meg Yerger assumed the chairmanship in 1973, using regional committee members to achieve maximum publicity nationwide. She campaigned for greater interest in the daffodil among garden writers and proposed an ADS membership pin, to gain recognition for the daffodil and for the Society.

When Virginia Perry became chairman in 1977, she expanded the committees threefold and sent three newsletters a year to these committees. She also began saving the publicity the Society had received. Mrs. Perry collected enough news articles on daffodils and pictures of daffodil-related events to fill five large scrapbooks, with the assistance of Sally Hohn on the last three scrapbooks.

At the request of President Anthony, Mrs. Perry worked diligently to get commercial catalogs to use correct nomenclature. Of the many letters she wrote to these firms, she reported that only Burpee and DeJager were cooperative. Another goal of hers was the correction of errors in daffodil articles in other publications.

At Mrs. Perry's retirement in 1983, Nancy Howard became chairman. She noted in 1986, "all horticulture societies are experiencing membership decreases, linked to women working fulltime." The total ADS membership had reached its high-water mark in 1983; perhaps, like the double-digit interest on our bank accounts in 1983, we shall not see the like again.

Charles Wheatley assumed the Public Relationship chairmanship in 1986. Two years later, he reported the distribution of 20,000 new membership brochures. Wheatley was succeeded in this position by Joseph Stettinius in 1988 and Susan Raybourne in 1996. Mary Koonce became Public Relations chairman in 2000, focusing on public awareness of daffodil shows and societies within the community.

Upon taking the chairmanship in 2002, Beth Holbrook has begun an ongoing campaign of press releases for of the Wister and Pannill

award-winning daffodils, similar to those for the top winners in other plant societies.

### RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Only two people directed the efforts of the Health and Culture committee for its first twenty-seven years. Until 1968, it was Dr. Harold King's bailiwick; then Willis Wheeler took on this work for thirteen years. During those years, all aspects of pests and diseases were under continuing investigation. Articles on these and new developments in the culture of daffodils appeared in nearly every ADS publication of the time, and members were kept informed as new discoveries were being made.

From 1981 to 1984, Ted Snazelle built upon these efforts with his research into basal rot and bulb fly control. Through these three chairmen, the ADS has accumulated a comprehensive body of work on the health and culture of the daffodil, which was briefly synthesized in the new *Handbook*.

As a result of the bequest of the Betty and John Larus Fund, the Board created a new standing committee in 1981—the Education and Research Committee—to review and approve research grants to be financed by income from the Board. These two committees were combined into one—the Research, Health and Culture committee—under the chairmanship of Julius Wadekamper in 1984, who held the office through 1993. Studies authorized by the ADS during his term of office included “Nutritional Studies” and “Pre-Emergent Herbicides”, and the effect of both on daffodils. To these were added a “Daffodil Fertilizer” demonstration at Washington State. When Nancy Gill took the leadership role in 1994, this committee was entitled “Research and Education.”

Helen Link served as chairman 1996-1998. At this time, discussions began about an “Embryo Rescue” study. New chairman Jack Hollister, in 1998, finalized plans for a study project, “Embryo Rescue and Ploidy Conversion” conducted by Harold Koopowitz at the

University of California-Irvine.

When Elise Havens was appointed chairman of Research and Education in 2002, she stressed the need for research on control of the bulb fly and of basal rot, “both of which are prevalent in many parts of the United States.”

#### ROUND ROBINS

One of the original ADS committees, the Round Robin committee was not activated until 1959, although several robins were established in the earliest days. Two men’s Robins were circulating in 1957. Mrs. E.G. Sawyers was the first chairman.

Dr. Glenn Dooley took the chairmanship in 1960 and held it for twenty years. In 1964, a record number of sixteen active Robins was reported. Richard Ezell, chairman for 1980-1982, and Otis Etheridge, who held the post from 1983 until 1985, tracked, or searched for, frequently flightless circulating letters. Chairman Etheridge reconstituted four Robins and worked to resurrect others which were lost or inactive.

Upon Mr. Etheridge’s untimely death in 1985, the committee was chaired by Frances Armstrong; she was succeeded by Lucy Christian in 1986 and by Betty Krahmer in 1988. Mrs. Krahmer’s ongoing campaign was to have articles by the different Robin chairmen appear in the *Journal* on a regular basis, sharing group discussions. She also urged “more Robins, especially general ones in different geographic areas.”

Leslie Anderson served as Robins chairman for 1991-1994; she was succeeded by Delia Bankhead during 1995; then Leone Low took over in 1996. Usually five to seven Robins were active in any one year. By 2000, Dr. Low noted that some of the Robins were moving to an email format, with varying degrees of success.

When Liz Ellwood began as Robins chairman in 2002, she noted that “the Miniature email Robin has 40 members, including some from Australia and New Zealand,” and many photographs were included.

## SHOW REPORTER

The first show reports appeared in the September *Journals* of 1965-1967, written by Eleanor Bolton. Beginning in 1968, show reports were compiled by the Awards chairman. Mildred Simms, in this job, wrote particularly readable show reports. In 1975, when the Board created the official position of Show Reporter, Mary Lou Gripshover served until she became *Journal* editor in 1977. The job then went to Loyce McKenzie, whose complete and detailed reports filled half the September *Journal* each autumn through 1991.

In 1991, the Show Reporter job was returned to the Awards chairman, Leone Low, who compiled the reports until 1996. A one-year experiment in 1996 of having no show reports was deemed a mistake.

Beginning with Bill Lee's editorship of the *Journal*, the show report has appeared, complete with every blue ribbon winner of every ADS award, the exhibitor thereof, and the flowers exhibited, all correctly classified. This report, in chart form, has become a valuable record and reference for all members interested in exhibiting. It has also resulted in the *Journal's* increase to 80 pages for each September's issue.

## SPECIES CONSERVATION

In 1992, Louisa Conrad wrote in the *Journal* about the increasing loss of native species of daffodil bulbs throughout the world. By 1994, the ADS recognized the need for a committee directed toward this concern.

Kathy Andersen became chairman in 1994 of the new Species Conservation committee, and has held this job until the present time. This has been less a chairmanship than a crusade. Mrs. Andersen was already making yearly trips to Spain to visit daffodils in their native habitat, and to observe and note the increasing loss of species. Side trips to Andorra, Portugal, and the Pyrenees in France were also made. Within this time period, she has enlisted half a dozen other ADS members to share one or more of these journeys. Kathy has spoken on this topic at

numerous conventions, written extensively for the *Journal*, and has corresponded with and traveled to meet with various international groups concerned about the loss of plant species habitats. She has also led the ADS in joining the movement of many plant societies to strongly encourage growers to list the sources of all their commercially-offered species.

### SYMPOSIUM

The Daffodil Symposium was begun in 1956 by Charles Meehan, who, with a large committee, published yearly reports until his resignation in 1958. Harry Tuggle, one of Meehan's original reporters, took on the Symposium in 1959, and published his first report in 1961.

Reports were published in different formats until Tuggle's illness forced his resignation in 1968. Through the Meehan and Tuggle years, the reporters for the symposia were members of the ADS selected as "critical, experienced reporters."

In 1958, all members became potential reporters as the new chairman, Elizabeth Capen, instituted the Symposium by ballot appearing in the *Journal*. Mrs. Capen worked diligently for six years to increase participation by members in the Symposium. Responses averaged 5% of the membership, up to 10% when reports from the regional vice presidents were added.

In 1976, Jane Moore redesigned the reports and received a 28% response the first year. However, the number of participants quickly declined. In 1982, the Symposium was abolished at the request of Mrs. Moore, who believed that show reports and test gardens provided better information for members.

Charles Wheatley, in 1986, conducted a Daffodil Popularity Poll, with the results appearing in the *Journal*. This was attempted through 1988, then discontinued for lack of participation. Evidently the thorough, detailed Show Reports each September are meeting the ADS

members' need to know about the best cultivars.

### TEST GARDENS

In 1970, the first of Elizabeth Capen's three detailed proposals for an award for garden daffodils "similar to the Dykes Medal for iris or the Stout Medal for daylilies," was tabled and not revived by the Board. However, the idea of test gardens met with approval much earlier.

The first test garden projects were established under Chairman Miller Thompson's committee in 1959 at Kingwood Center in Mansfield, Ohio, where the second ADS convention had been held. Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama, and Clemson College in Clemson, South Carolina also had established testing projects. These three were for many years the only formally recognized tests gardens, though there is frequent mention in various records of other public plantings.

In 1966, Dr. Freeman Weiss began experimenting with growing daffodils in the cold climate of Minnesota, and this garden remained an informal test garden until its approval as a permanent scientific project in 1976. During Walter Thompson's chairmanship (1966-1980), a new test garden was begun at the University of Arkansas, and replanting and maintenance were done at all the original testing sites.

When Ruth Pardue became chairman of this committee in 1980, the number of test gardens had burgeoned to fifteen. She defined Test, Trial, and Display Gardens, and wrote criteria for their establishment; this listing was published in the June 1983 *Journal*. Four new gardens were added in 1983. Gardens were established within each of the groups. The expanded program was continued by Marie Bozievich, who assumed the chair in 1984.

As the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary approaches, the American Daffodil Society has no official test gardens, but a few display gardens remain. The incoming president, Mary Lou Gripshover, has stated that public daffodil

plantings will be one focus during her two-year term in office.

#### THE WISTER AND PANNILL AWARDS

It was not until Marie Bozievich took office as president in 1980 that a committee to implement a garden award for daffodils was created. The Board approved the concept to offer each year an award for an outstanding daffodil in the garden, to be called the John and Gertrude Wister Award. One cultivar each year would be tested in gardens in each region. In 1983, over 100 bulbs were sent out for testing. The first Wister award was given in 1985, to 'Stratosphere' 7 Y-0.

The three-year testing for the Wister Award continued until 1991, when the choosing of the Wister daffodil became a membership voting procedure, based on individual and regional performance. Each year the chairman, striving for widespread geographic participation, receives nominations from members. The winner is decided by the committee and confirmed by Board vote at the fall board meeting each year.

The William G. Pannill Award for an outstanding exhibition cultivar bred by an American was established in 1996, and the first award was made at the 1997 convention. The membership may nominate daffodils which have won a Gold or a White Ribbon within the last five years. The committee selects two candidates; the Board votes at the fall board meeting; and the Pannill Award winner is announced at the annual meeting during the next spring's convention.

The Wister Award committee has a separate entity was established in 1996, with Ruth Pardue as the first chairman. The new Pannill Award, added later that year, also was placed here. Mrs. Pardue served through 1999; she was succeeded by Nancy Mott for 2001-2002, and Weldon Childers for 2002-2004.

## YOUTH AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

One of the youngest ADS committees, Youth and Community Involvement (at that time termed "Junior") became a reality in 1998, led by the energy and enthusiasm of Suzy Wert, who had organized and motivated large and active local groups of young daffodil growers in the Indianapolis area. Karen Fanning, who succeeded to the chairmanship in 2002, had been the "sparkplug" for a very large group of young exhibitors in the Amity, Oregon, area. Those who attended the Portland 2000 convention saw hosts of these youthful daffodil growers visit the show and crowd the show bench with their flowers.

## OTHER LEADERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

Not only does the ADS work through its standing committees, but also through individuals shouldering particular ongoing responsibilities, and hard-working groups of people who deliberate for months, sometimes years, to fine-tune organizational changes. Ad hoc committees within recent years, for instance, have worked on a very complete by-laws revision, as well as an updating of the Board manual and of the judges' handbook.

Special appointments to the Board include chairmen who carry out necessary tasks, recruiting their own work crews. Steve Vinisky was the first Marketing Products chairman from 1996 to 1998. Chriss Rainey became the Marketing and Product Sales chairman from 1998 until 2001, selecting a new logo and an array of daffodil-themed clothing. Sandra Frank is presently filling this chairmanship.

As exhibitors showed increasing reluctance to take temporary possession of valuable silver trophies, a Trophy Steward was appointed to maintain custody and inventory of the trophies, exhibit them at national shows which request them, and prepare photographs of the trophies to award them to future winners. A winner does, of course, have the option to accept the perpetual trophy for the year in which it is won. Kathy

Welsh is the only individual to have served as Trophy Steward.

Several individuals have worked diligently at coordinating the working relationships among daffodil groups. Olivia Welbourn was named the first Liaison to the Regional Directors in 2001. George Dorner succeeded her in this responsibility. Mildred Hornblower now fills the chairmanship for Garden Club Intensification.

Two members have worked faithfully through the past decade, keeping the ADS on track, both within the law and within the framework of our own by-laws. Dick Frank was appointed Parliamentarian in 1995 and had the job of Legal Counsel added to his duties in 1995. Presently, Mr. Frank is the ADS Legal Counsel. Richard Ezell was appointed Parliamentarian in 1996 and has continued to hold that position to the present time.

Working with international groups, Mary Lou Gripshover serves as the Royal Horticultural Society's Liaison, and Bob Spotts is the ADS' representative to the World Daffodil Council.

People change, daffodils change, and the world changes. The organizational structure of the American Daffodil Society has been re-invented many times over, so that it now reflects its place in the global connection which involves the growing, showing, and pure enjoyment of the daffodil in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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Above: Bill Pannill, Cathy Riley, and President Charles Anthony celebrate the organization of the Connecticut Daffodil Society. Anthony was ADS President in 1978-1980

Right: President Walter Thompson, first ADS President from the Deep South, and his wife Margaret. The Thompsons lived in Birmingham, Alabama.



