OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

Peg Newill – President
10245 Virginia Lee Drive, Dayton, OH 45458
937-885-2971 103710.3426@compuserve.com

Steve Vinsky – First Vice President
21700 SW Chapman Road, Sherwood, OR 97140
503-625-3379 Fax: 503-625-3399 stevey@europa.com

Mary Lou Gripshover – Second Vice President
1686 Grey Fox Trail, Milford, OH 45150-1521
513-248-9137 daffmlg@aol.com

Phyllis Hess – Secretary
3670 E. Powell Road, Lewis Center, OH 43035
614-882-5720 Fax: 614-898-9098 phess@ee.net

Rodney Armstrong, Jr. – Treasurer
7520 England Drive, Plano, TX 75025
Phone: 972-517-2218 Fax: 972-922-6859 rod55@gte.net

Executive Director – Naomi Liggert
4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606
614-451-4747 Fax: 614-451-2177 NLiggert@compuserve.com

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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Chairman of Publications: Hurst Sloniker
4606 Honey Hill Lane, Batavia, OH 45103-1315
513-752-8104 Fax: 513-752-6752 blee811@aol.com

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DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS February 1, 2001

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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Joe Hamm
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Red White and Blue Award
Stan Baird
Portland, OR
*Kirby Fong photo*

Purple Ribbon
Tom Stettner Jr.
Dayton, OH
*Tom Stettner Jr. photo*

Collections of Three
South Western Ohio Daffodil Society Ooh & Ah Show (see story page 104)
*Bill Lee photo*
This past May, Kathy Andersen, Kathy Welsh, and I travelled to Spain for a week, hoping to find daffodils in their native habitat. We were not disappointed.

As it turned out, John Blanchard, his son Daniel, and Brian Duncan were also in Spain looking for daffodils at the same time. Kathy A. had arranged to call John on our arrival to find out what the season was like. After getting details, they agreed we would try to meet the next evening at Pajares. Then we were off!

The day was overcast as we set off north of Madrid, where the highway was flanked by lots of red poppies. The Guadarramas Mountains were snow-capped. Once out of the city, we left the main road and “headed for the hills.” It’s always nice to find some daffodils on your first day, so we stopped at a location where Kathy had previously found *N. rupicola* and *N. triandrus pallidulus* growing among granite rocks, and were delighted to find them again—still in bloom. Last time I went with Kathy, we went at the end of March, and also found these two species in bloom, so the season was a little later. The rocks here make up the terrain, with pockets of soil where the bulbs grew. Invariably, *N. rupicola* was growing right up against a large boulder. There were no huge drifts of color, but rather bulbs here and there, seemingly wherever the wind or animals had dispersed the seed. Many of the *N. triandrus pallidulus* had only one bloom per stem, and again seemed to have spread by seed rather than by bulb increase. The overcast day turned into a rainy day, and though we found more *triandrus* later, we decided to return the next day, when we hoped the weather would be better.

Next morning the weather was better, so we went back to take photos and enjoy an abundance of *triandrus* blooms. Then we set off through Segovia, north towards Ponferrada, hoping to find a species that Kathy had seen two years before. Kathy hadn’t found anything in the literature about any species daffodils in this area, and thought it just different enough from other species that it might not have been described previously. After meandering along narrow, one-and-a-half lane roads, through villages as old as time, and gorgeous country, we made our way to the Sierra de Teleno. Here, at about 6000 feet elevation, on a windswept mountaintop with pockets of snow here and there, we found the small trumpet daffodil. The cup was yellow, and the perianth was whitish, with yellow from the cup bleeding into the perianth. They were scattered about, a few in clumps, but many more scattered here and there. There were also a few crocus, but these were mostly over. The bad
weather caught up with us again, with rain and hail, and I began to think these notes might be titled “Daffodils in the Mist.”

The rain followed us as we headed for the mountain pass at Pajares, where we hoped to meet our British friends. When at last we made it up the 17% grade in pouring rain to the hotel at the pass, it was after 10:00 p.m.—just in time for dinner with our friends!

Next morning, the rain was still with us, though the weather seemed to be clearing. We found some daffodils in bloom in a field adjacent to a gas station next to the hotel. After going to the ski area nearby, where we saw a few *N. bulbocodium* and found *N. asturiensis* seedpods, we parted company with John’s party, agreeing to meet two days later in Cangas de Onis. We then headed for the San Isidro area, where we hoped to find some *N. asturiensis* still in bloom. We were able to drive into a ski area, right up to the lifts, where there was still lots of snow on the mountains. Gentians were growing along the roadside. We spent quite a bit of time looking around, and finally did find some *N. asturiensis* still in bloom. And I was pleased to find one with a definite pale orange trumpet.

We then headed to Tarna, and the weather improved. We saw *N. triandrus triandrus* along the way, and found fields of *N. nobilis* near Maraña. While the individual flowers are diverse and certainly not up to show standards, a field of them is a breathtaking sight. We stayed overnight in Riaño, alongside the Embalse de Riaño. You may remember that some years ago Kathy wrote about an area that was being flooded to provide recreational and tourism opportunities. Well, this is the place. Kathy pointed out places where she had seen daffodils before, and which were now under water.

Next day we headed for the Puerto San Glorio, to the “Bear Statue.” This was erected by the local public works department, but I couldn’t make out why. It doesn’t matter, because the view is gorgeous! The Picos de Europa are all around, and they are magnificent! But to daffodil people, the Bear is the place that is surrounded by *N. asturiensis*. Well, there were cows, and other tourists, but no *N. asturiensis* in bloom. We did finally find one lonesome bloom. But there were lots of seed pods, and I picked some, hoping that the seeds matured enough to grow here next spring. Near the Puerto de Pandatrave, where we had our picnic lunch, we found *Gentian verna*, *Ranunculus pyrenaicus*, and *Anemone nemorosa*. After lunch, we found a magnificent field of *N. nobilis*, much larger that what we had seen before—a meadow of flowers with mountains in the background. And such a diverse group of flowers: narrow trumpets, fat ones, narrow petals, some not so narrow. Heading north again, we went through a magnificent canyon, the Desfiladero de los Beyos, with walls going straight up, and on to Cangas de Onis.
**N. nobilis**
Contrast with the photo on the right to see great variation in form in the same population of a species
*Mary Lou Gripshover photo*

**N. nobilis**
Contrast with the photo on the left to see great variation in form in the same population of a species
*Mary Lou Gripshover photo*

**N. rupicola**
*Mary Lou Gripshover photo*

**N. rupicola**
Note that this clump grows at the base of a huge stone
*Mary Lou Gripshover photo*
We met John, Daniel, and Brian, and compared notes over dinner. Next morning we headed to the Lago de la Ercina area, looking for *N. bulbocodium citrinus*. It was Sunday afternoon, and lots of people were out enjoying the wonderful sunshine. After walking around most of the lake, we eventually found a few still in flower. While there were few daffodils, we saw gentians and other wildflowers, ducks, coots, and cows. Again we had a magnificent view of the Picos, from the other side! Along the way, we had passed the huge church at Covadonga. This is one of the pilgrim sites in Spain, celebrating a victory over the Moors. In the afternoon, we went back to the Tarna area, and looking where Daniel had directed us, found *N. asturiensis* and *N. bulbocodium*, along with a few gentians. Later near the Puerto de las Senales, we found more small daffodils growing happily in company with *Erythronium*.

The long drive back to the Madrid area left time for thinking about what we’d seen. I mentioned cows earlier. It seemed the best specimen of whatever species we saw was growing in the middle of a cow pie. So I’m going to try a small-scale experiment using cow manure with my planting. I have enough of one seedling to try it various ways, with a control group. And the flowers within a species population are so diverse. It certainly affects my thoughts on judging species. *N. triandrus pallidulus* often comes with only one bloom per stem, so I won’t object to single-floreted triandrus species in the future. And for the most part, these are mountain plants! Many are growing among rocks and boulders! No wonder they don’t do well in my climate. And while we are taught that *N. rupicola* comes one bloom to a stem, I did see a couple with two blooms per stem. But since there is barely any pedicel, they don’t look graceful on the stem—they look crowded. And one final thought: Spain is a gorgeous country.

---

**Narcissus**

EXTENSIVE LISTING OF VEGETATIVELY PROPAGATED BULBS

CATALOG $1

Nancy R. Wilson

6525 BRICELAND-THORN ROAD
GARBerville, California 95542

e-mail: nwilson@asis.com

VISIT OUR WEBSITE: www.asis.com/~nwilson/
A LOOK AT POLLEN
Lawrence Trevanion, Kaleen, Tasmania

Pollen sprouts. When it lands on the stigma it grows a root-like tube down through the style and into the ovary. This is how the pollen manages to fertilize the ova so that a seed may be formed.

It is fortunate that all types of daffodil pollen can be sprouted artificially. I am sure, therefore, that pollen sprouting is a very reliable guide to pollen fertility in Narcissus. If pollen sprouts well, then we can be sure, I think, that it will lead to seed if it is placed on the stigma of a fertile and compatible seed parent under the right conditions.

Finding a fertile seed parent should not be difficult. I assume that if a plant is fully pollen-fertile then it will also be fully seed-fertile but this may not be so.

Finding a compatible seed parent should not be difficult. As a rule of thumb, plants that are similar botanically are more likely to be compatible.

Finding the right conditions for pollination is a vexing question that can only really be answered by field trials. To my knowledge these have not been done, presumably because the benefits to be gained do not justify the cost.

The following, then, is an examination in an artificial environment of some of the issues of pollination, with a view to at least gaining some hints as to what might be the best thing to do in practice.

The Artificial Environment

Pollen was sprouted in a droplet of sugar solution on a glass slide for viewing under a microscope at a magnification of x100. The slides were kept in small clear plastic boxes. These boxes had five separate slide-sized compartments, at least one of which was partially filled with water to reduce evaporation from the droplets.

The sugar solution was prepared using white table sugar and deionised water.

Where temperature was of concern the plastic box was closed and floated on a water bath inside a large polystyrene box with the lid closed. The water inside the plastic box was taken from the bath. The temperature was monitored using a remote sensing digital thermometer. The temperature was adjusted by adding hot or cold water as appropriate. Most temperatures in the mid-range are accurate to ± 0.5°C and ± 1.5°C at the extremes. The plastic box was removed to room temperature for observations but this usually took only about five minutes per hour and has not, I think, influenced the results significantly. Room temperature (RT) was from 11-15°C (51.8°F-59°F).
The Pollen

Pollen was used from several sources: from storage in a freezer for one year (collected in 1999) or two years (collected in 1998) years; from cool storage from the autumn (2000); or was collected fresh from late winter (2000). Most Narcissus pollen is bean shaped when dry but swells almost immediately to an ovoid or spherical shape when wetted. The pollen of Section Bulbocodium is a little different. Fertile pollen is very uniform, whereas less fertile pollen shows variation and often contains misshapen grains. Even quite sterile plants can produce some good grains of pollen.

Pollen can be effectively stored in a freezer (and perhaps a refrigerator) for several years, provided it is collected dry and kept dry. To keep the pollen dry in storage I put silica gel either in the vial with the pollen or, when using capsules, in a closed container with the capsules.

The Observations

Observing large numbers of grains under a microscope is not easy. I have not used objective methods to handle this because it would have been too time consuming and perhaps unnecessarily accurate. Rather I have made use of general comments and estimates.

ISSUE 1: THE USE OF A SUGAR SOLUTION TO ASSIST POLLINATION

It has been suggested that adding a sugar solution or honey to a stigma might promote pollination. Given the possibility that a complex substance like honey may stimulate rejection in the stigma, I did not consider honey at the outset.

To discover what might be the best concentration of sugar, ‘Copperfield’ pollen (1999) was sprouted at various concentrations at roughly 25°C/77°F. Concentrations are expressed in terms of volume of granular sugar to volume of deionised water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sugar Concentration</th>
<th>½ hour</th>
<th>1 hour</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>hints of sprouting</td>
<td>clearly sprouting</td>
<td>similar to 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>some sprouting</td>
<td>significant sprouting</td>
<td>probably less than 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>perhaps less than 5% and 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>5% and 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>indistinguishable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>shorter tubes than 5% and 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comment: The most effective concentration of sugar is around 5-10%, i.e. one teaspoon of sugar in 10-20 teaspoons of water. Deionised water (and probably rain water) can stimulate pollen to grow. Presumably pollen that has gotten wet in the rain is usable for at least a short time. High concentrations of sugar seem to be toxic. When the evaporation rate is negligible a 5% sugar solution might be helpful. But when the evaporation rate is high it may be wise to use a much more dilute solution, possibly even distilled water, so that the solution on the stigma does not become concentrated and toxic as the water evaporates.

The sprouting of pollen in deionised water seemed so surprising that this was re-tested using several varieties at a temperature of 20°C/68°F. A newly purchased batch of water was used and all equipment was rinsed with it. The method of recording observations was developed during the experiment reported in Table 3.

During the course of the experiment it was realized that the length of the longest pollen tube was a useful measure. The length has been expressed in terms of the pollen grain itself, so that x3 means the longest pollen tube observed is three times longer than the pollen grain. Only **N. bulbocodium** var. *conspicuus* has grains much larger than the others--’Verran’, ‘Gotcha’, and ‘Copperfield’ pollen grains are slightly larger—and so the measure is fairly constant. In most samples most pollen tubes are considerably shorter than the longest one and the measure should be taken as only a rough indicator. The numbers that appear in later tables give some idea as to what is meant in the earlier ones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2. The Sprouting of Pollen in Deionised Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N. bulbocodium</strong> var. <em>conspicuus</em> (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N. cyclamineus</strong> (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N. lazetta</strong> subsp. <em>lacticolor</em> (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N. ‘Verran’</strong> (1999)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: pollen does indeed sprout in deionised water but, with the exception here of **N. bulbocodium conspicuus**, does not continue to grow well.

**ISSUE 2: THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON POLLEN SPROUTING**

One sometimes reads comments about the best time of day to pollinate. I think that breeders generally pollinate when they can, regardless of the time of day or weather. Nevertheless it would be interesting to know what temperature is most likely to lead to success, particularly so if one has some ability to control the temperature.
In the following experiment a variety of pollens were sprouted at various temperatures. A fairly accurate 10% solution was made by adding water to 5 ml of granular sugar and making it up to 50 ml.

**Observations Omitted from Table 3.**

The experiment also tested pollen for all varieties for three hours at 0°C and 40°C/104°F.

40°C: No grains of any variety sprouted at this temperature nor did they sprout when subsequently cooled.

0°C: No grains of any variety sprouted after two hours, but *N. cyclamineus*, ‘Copperfield’, ‘Cantabile’ and perhaps *X-jonquilla* had started to sprout after three hours. *N. bulbocodium* subsp. *bulbocodium* var. *conspicuous*, *N. calcicola*, ‘Gotcha’, and ‘Verran’ sprouted when subsequently removed to a higher temperature but *N. tazetta* subsp. *laticolor* did not. This was not tried for *N. viridiflorus* and *N. triandrus*.

### Table 3. The Effect of Temperature on the Sprouting of Various Daffodil Pollens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>N. cyclamineus (2000)</strong></th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C/50°F</th>
<th>20°C/68°F</th>
<th>30°C/86°F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>few, well advanced</td>
<td>many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>many, some very advanced</td>
<td>some, some very advanced</td>
<td>more advanced than previous hour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>some very advanced, most dormant</td>
<td>some very advanced</td>
<td>as above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** *N. cyclamineus* pollen sprouted over a broad range of temperature, even 0°C, although it was slower and less complete at 10°C. The 20°C batch may be anomalous due to pollen being squashed onto the slide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>N. tazetta subsp. laticolor (2000)</strong></th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>many, very advanced</td>
<td>some</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>some, not very advanced</td>
<td>many, very advanced</td>
<td>many, various stages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>many, various stages</td>
<td>many, very advanced</td>
<td>many, various stages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** Compared to *N. cyclamineus*, *N. tazetta laticolor* pollen seems to have a preference for a narrower range of temperature around 20°C. I had expected it to perform well at higher temperatures. This tazetta was a late winter flowering variety and may not be very representative of tazzetas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>N. bulbocodium subsp. conspicuus (2000)</strong></th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>many, various stages</td>
<td>many, not as advanced as cyclamineus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>few, showing some growth</td>
<td>many, various, probably less advanced than 30°C</td>
<td>many, various stages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

93
**Summary:** The *N. bulbocodium* pollen shows a preference for higher temperatures and seems to be ineffective at 10° C. The result with deionised water suggests it may prefer a lower concentration of sugar.

**‘Copperfield’ (1999)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>many, advanced, &lt; cyclamineus 30°C.</td>
<td>many, very advanced, &gt; cyclamineus 30°C.</td>
<td>many, advanced, but &lt;‘Copperfield’ 20°C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>some, none very advanced</td>
<td>many, very advanced to x5</td>
<td>many, more advanced than cyclamineus 30°C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>many, mixed, some very advanced</td>
<td>many, up to x9</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** ‘Copperfield’ pollen sprouted effectively in the range 10-30°C and even sprouted at 0°C. Around 20°C seems to be preferred.

**‘Cantabile’ (1999)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>many starting</td>
<td>many, very advanced, x2</td>
<td>many, very advanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>many, up to x1</td>
<td>many, to x6</td>
<td>many, to about x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>many, up to x2</td>
<td>many, to x6, but difficult to see in 3 dimensions</td>
<td>many, up to x5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** ‘Cantabile’ pollen seems effective across a broad range of temperatures and even sprouts at 0°C. Around 20°C seems to be preferred.

**N. triandrus subsp. triandrus (1998)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>many, very advanced</td>
<td>many, very advanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>some, to x1</td>
<td>many, to x4</td>
<td>many, x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>many, to x2</td>
<td>many, &gt;x10</td>
<td>many, to x9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** The *N. triandrus* pollen was effective across a range of temperatures but it may prefer 20°C or above.

**N. viridiflorus (Autumn, 2000)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>few, just starting</td>
<td>some, not very advanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>many, various, up to x1</td>
<td>some, not very advanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>many, up to x2</td>
<td>many, up to x3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** The *N. viridiflorus* pollen, not surprisingly, prefers warmer temperatures but not so high as 40°C. It is a sluggish grower.

**Hybrid between *N. jonquilla* species (X-jonquilla) (2000)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>some starting</td>
<td>many, perhaps not as advanced as at 30°C</td>
<td>many, most advanced, x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>many, to x1</td>
<td>many, to x8</td>
<td>many, to x3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>many, to x3</td>
<td>many, &gt;x10</td>
<td>many, to x9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** This *jonquilla’s* pollen sprouted well across a range of temperatures but shows a preference for around 20°C.
### N. calcicola (1998)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>some starting</td>
<td>many, x1.5</td>
<td>many, to x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>many, to x1</td>
<td>many, to x7</td>
<td>many, to x7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>many, to x3</td>
<td>many, &gt;x10</td>
<td>few greater than x10, not as good as at 20°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** N. calcicola pollen was good across a range of temperatures.

### ‘Gotcha’ (1999)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some to x1</td>
<td>many to x1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>some, &lt;x1</td>
<td>many, &lt;x3</td>
<td>many, &lt;x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>up to x1.5</td>
<td>few up to x7</td>
<td>up to x5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** ‘Gotcha’ pollen was effective across a range of temperatures but had a preference around 20°C. The pollen was not of good quality, probably due to collection and storage.

### ‘Verran’ (1999)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>many, up to x1.5</td>
<td>many, &gt;x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>some, &lt;x1</td>
<td>many, &gt;x3</td>
<td>many, &lt;x5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>up to x2</td>
<td>up to x8</td>
<td>up to x8 but not as good as at 20°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** ‘Verran’ pollen was effective across a range of temperatures but with a preference for warmer temperatures.

**General Comment on Table 3:** Most daffodil pollen seems to sprout best at a temperature of around 20°C excepting perhaps varieties from warmer climates which may prefer temperatures up to 30°C. The daytime temperatures I experience are less than this and one might conjecture that the fact that daffodils tend to point toward the sun enhances not just their color display to pollinators but also warms the stigma and promotes pollen growth. This might be fairly easily verified in a field trial. Most pollen seems to recover from being at 0°C but N. tazetta lacticolor did not and it seems unlikely that N. viridiflorus would. Pollinating with these types early in the day and protecting them from frost might be well worth while. 40°C is toxic to all pollen types.

The effectiveness of 15°C and 25°C on some varieties of pollen is an interesting question. More information on the sharp rise in activity from 10°C to 20°C might also be useful.

### Table 4. Pollen Sprouting at 15°C, 20°C and 25°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. cyclamineus (2000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:** There seems to be little difference between sprouting at any temperature between 20-30°C for N. cyclamineus pollen and 15°C seems effective.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. calcicola (1998)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>15°C</td>
<td>20°C</td>
<td>25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>many, to x1</td>
<td>many, x2</td>
<td>many, to &gt;x3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>to x4</td>
<td>to x8</td>
<td>to x9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>to x7</td>
<td>to &gt;x10</td>
<td>to &gt;x10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary: There seems to be little difference between sprouting at any temperature between 20-30°C for N. calcicola pollen and 15°C seems intermediate between 10°C and 20°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. triandrus subsp. triandrus (1998)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>15°C</td>
<td>20°C</td>
<td>25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>very few</td>
<td>many, &gt;x1</td>
<td>many, to x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>many, up to x3</td>
<td>to x5</td>
<td>to x6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>to x4</td>
<td>to x10</td>
<td>to x6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary: These results are slightly inconsistent but would not appear to be if a longer tube had been found after 3 hours at 25°C. There is little difference from 20-30°C and 15°C is intermediate between 10°C and 20°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘Cantabile’ (1999)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>15°C</td>
<td>20°C</td>
<td>25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>many, to x1</td>
<td>many, to x2</td>
<td>many, to x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>to x4</td>
<td>to x5</td>
<td>to x6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>to x6</td>
<td>to x7 (most tubes burst)</td>
<td>x10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary: There may be a sharp increase in activity from 10°C to 15°C and possibly a maximum activity at 25°C.

General Comment: There is a hint in ‘Cantabile’ pollen that there is a jump in activity from 10-15°C and a peak activity around 25°C but this is by no means conclusive. The other pollens all suggest a gradual increase in activity from 10-20°C and very little difference between 20°C and 30°C. A later experiment at 35°C will demonstrate a profound fall in activity beyond 30°C. It is likely that for all pollens 20-30°C is the optimal temperature for sprouting. How this translates to the field is another matter. It may be that for stigmas exposed to the sun on a still day the air temperature may be considerably lower than 20°C for optimal conditions. N. cyclamineus and N. alpestris shade their stigmas but it would be interesting to know if their down-turned trumpets act as an incubator. This sheltering of the stigma may help all trumpet daffodils keep their stigma warmer. This might be why they tend to flower earlier in the season. It would be interesting to know if sheltering late flowering trumpets improves seed set.

Field Survey: The Temperature Inside Daffodil Trumpets

Using a remote sensing probe thermometer, I compared the temperature inside daffodil trumpets to the air temperature. This brief survey was conducted from 1:00-1:30 PM in conditions of variable wind and variable sunshine. The results were very erratic, but significant, and
Justify a further examination under more stable conditions. I doubt the air temperature varied by 3°C and presume the lower temperature is more accurate. The temperature inside the trumpets oscillated according to the amount of sunshine and wind so the peak temperatures recorded here are probably reliable.

**Table 5. The Temperature of Daffodil Trumpets in the Field**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Air Temperature</th>
<th>Peak Temperature in Trumpet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Demmo' (near 1Y-O)</td>
<td>12.8°C/55°F</td>
<td>14.9°C/58.8°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Demmo' (about 20 minutes later)</td>
<td>10.0°C/50°F</td>
<td>17.8°C/64°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Y-Y</td>
<td>12.8°C/55°F</td>
<td>14.8°C/58.6°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1W-W</td>
<td>11.0°C/51.8°F</td>
<td>13.8°C/56.8°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclamineus hybrid</td>
<td>12.5°C/54.5°F</td>
<td>21.2°C/70.2°F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:** The temperature inside a daffodil trumpet can be significantly greater than the air temperature. This implies that still, sunny days may be very good for pollination when temperatures are in the low teens(C) (in Canberra, latitude 35° 17’south). Indeed, at these temperatures sunshine may be critical for good seed set. It seems likely that the downward poise of a trumpet improves its ability to catch direct sunlight and reduce the cooling effect of wind. One wonders if temperature may be an obstacle to breeding early small-cupped daffodils and doubles and possibly late trumpets. It also seems possible that species that have stigmas inside their tubes receive the benefit of incubation, and splitting them to pollinate them, as I do, may be detrimental.

**ISSUE 2A: THE EFFECT OF DRY HEAT ON POLLEN**

Having discovered that a 40°C sugar solution is toxic to pollen, it seemed worthwhile to find out if a temperature this high would kill dry pollen. To test this, pollen was kept dry at 40°C for three hours and then cooled and then sprouted in a 10% sugar solution at 20°C.

**Table 6. Pollen Sprouting at 20°C/68°F After 3 Hours Dry at 40°C/104°F**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>1 hour</th>
<th>2 hours</th>
<th>&gt;3 hours</th>
<th>&gt;4 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>N. tazetta</em> subsp. <em>lacticolor</em></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some, up to x2</td>
<td>some, to x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Verrum' (1999)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>N. triandrus</em> subsp. <em>triandrus</em></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>few, one to x4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1998)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>N. calcicola</em> (1998)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>some, to x1</td>
<td>few, to x1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

97
Comment: 40°C does not kill all pollen when dry, but it is probably damaging and does inhibit its sprouting for some time.

ISSUE 2B: THE UPPER LIMIT OF HEAT TOLERANCE

30°C/86°F is very effective and 40°C/104°F is fatal for sprouting pollen. To find the upper temperature limit for sprouting pollen, it seemed worthwhile to test pollen at 35°C/95°F. The pollen used was the same as in previous experiments. Two experiments were done. The pollen was sprouted directly in a 10% sugar solution at 35°C/95°F and then transferred to 20°C/68°F after three hours and room temperature (RT) after eight hours. In the second experiment, pollen was subjected to 35°C/95°F heat while dry for three hours and then sprouted in 10% sugar solution at 20°C/68°F.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7. Pollen Sprouting at 35°C/95°F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Pollen of three of the four varieties sprouted at 35°C, but did not continue to grow, not even when returned to a lower temperature. *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* pollen, which may have a preference for higher temperatures, was killed at 35°C. It would seem that although 30°C is a very effective temperature, temperatures much higher than this are fatal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8. Pollen Sprouting at 20°C/68°F After 3 Hours Dry at 35°C/95°F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Cantabille'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many, x0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*N. bulbocodium conspicuus* perhaps one grain few, <0.3, one X2 many, one x6

jonquilla species x many, x1 many, x6 many, >x10

'Copperfield' few, x1 few, up to x2 some, up to x6
Comment: Dry heat of 35°C for three hours appears to do little damage to pollen. It has been said that unfrozen pollen must be used within three hours. This seems unlikely in view of these results. I suspect that unfrozen pollen will last much longer provided it doesn’t become damp with condensation.

**ISSUE 3: FORCED DEHISCENCE**

Anthers dehisce (peel open) to release powdery pollen. Anthers that are wet do not dehisce and turn to mush. It seemed an interesting question whether pollen from unopened anthers is viable. Two tests were conducted. In Test 1, pollen was transferred immediately to a slide for sprouting. In Test 2, anthers were dehydrated with silica gel for about nine hours and then the pollen was sprouted. This second experiment was sometimes similar to the first because not all the anthers were significantly drier. Both experiments were conducted at 20°C using 10% sugar solution.

The flowers used and state of development were as follows:

- **N. triandrus**: flower posed (the position the flower has when open) but mucros (tips of outer petals) connected; difficult to put on slide
- **N. cyclamineus**: flower posed but mucros connected; pollen looked good
- **X-jonquilla**: flower unopened and greenish
- **N. tazetta subsp. lacticolor**: flower unopened; mucros connected
- **N. bulbocodium (viriditubus)**: flower unopened and erect; mucros connected
- 2Y-R seedling: mucros closed; spathe just split; flower erect

| Table 9. Pollen Sprouted Immediately from Undehisced Anthers |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                   | 1.5 hours       | 3 hours         |                 |
| **N. triandrus**  | some normal grains, hint of 2 sprouting | few sprouting, one to x2, very poor |
| **N. cyclamineus**| few sprouting, one to x1 | one x2, one x7, very poor |
| **X-jonquilla**   | normal grains, none | one x5 only, very poor |
| **N. tazetta subsp. lacticolor** | few grains, several sprouting, one to x2 | few grains but fair proportion sprouting, up to x4 |
| **N. bulbocodium (viriditubus)** | normal grains, none | none |
| **2Y-R seedling** | normal grains present, none | none |

Comment: Mucros detach early in the development of large Division 1 and 2 flowers and in *bulbocodiums*, and pollens from these did not sprout. Some pollen from the posed flowers (the position the flower has when open) did sprout but none very well. *N. cyclamineus* was surprising because its pollen looked good.
Table 10. Pollen Sprouted from Partially Dried Undehisced Anthers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 hour</th>
<th>2 hours</th>
<th>3 hours</th>
<th>RT 10.5 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>N. triandrus</em></td>
<td>few, x0.5</td>
<td>some, to x2</td>
<td>some x3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>N. cyclamineus</em></td>
<td>few, x0.5, one x1.5</td>
<td>some to x2, one x3, some burst tubes</td>
<td>some x4, some long tubes burst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>X-jonquilla</em></td>
<td>few, x0.3</td>
<td>few but significant, a couple x2</td>
<td>few, some x3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>N. tazetta</em> subsp. <em>lacticolor</em></td>
<td>few, x0.5, one x1</td>
<td>few but significant, a couple x2</td>
<td>some, x5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>N. bulbocodium</em> (viriditubus)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2Y-R seedling</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: It seems likely that drying the anthers improves the pollen.

The normal looking pollen from the 2Y-R seedling raised the question as to whether pollen might sprout from properly dried anthers. Anthers from another 2Y-R seedling flower, with mucros joined, were sun and room-temperature dried for nearly 24 hours. The pollen was then sprouted in a 10% sugar solution at 20°C. Three hours of observations showed no signs of sprouting.

There seemed to be no doubt that flowers picked in pencil bud (spathé split but flower still pointing up) would produce viable pollen. This was tested using the same 2Y-R variety but different flower referred to in the paragraph immediately above. Although the flower itself opened poorly, its anthers dehisced in less that two and a half days. This pollen proved viable when sprouted and would prove to be usable, I think.

Comment: Pollen taken from large division 1-3 flowers in pencil bud is probably not viable, but it becomes at least partly so when anthers are brought to dehiscence on the flower. Depending on the weather, this technique could make pollen available significantly earlier than it otherwise would be.

**ISSUE 4. THE TOXICITY OF TAP WATER**

It had been my practice to sprout pollen using tap water. However, after moving from one city to another I found that I could no longer sprout pollen easily. This problem was solved by using purchased deionised water rather than tap water. To reconfirm this impression, pollen was sprouted at 20°C/68°F using 10% sugar solutions, one made from tap water, the other from deionised water.
Table 11. Pollen Sprouted in Sugar Solutions Using Tap Water and Deionised Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 hour</th>
<th>2 hours</th>
<th>3 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>N. tazetta</em> subsp. <em>lacticolor</em> (2000) mains water</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2 grains, one x2</td>
<td>2 grains, x 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>N. tazetta</em> subsp. <em>lacticolor</em> (2000) deionised water</td>
<td>some, up to x1</td>
<td>many, up to x3</td>
<td>many, x4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:** The result came as no surprise and confirmed my impression that tap water can inhibit pollen growth. This suggests that, in some places, artificially watering flowers soon after pollination may not be a good idea. I doubt that anyone does this for fear of washing the pollen off. In places where tap water inhibits pollen sprouting, a field trial comparing overhead watering from tap water and from a rain water tank might establish if tap water has a more enduring effect on fertility. The inconsistency in the results is due to the problem of using a small viewer to scan over a large droplet. I do not think a pollen tube shrunk but rather that I did not find it again.

**ISSUE 5: THE USE OF HONEY**

Honey, which is mostly a form of sugar, has been suggested as an aid in promoting pollination. It is, however, a complex substance and the risk of its stimulating rejection in the stigma does seem possible; hence, its use cannot be recommended except by those people who already use their variety of honey successfully.

To test the effect of honey in an artificial environment, fresh *N. tazetta* subsp. *lacticolor* (2000) pollen was sprouted at a variety of concentrations at 20°C. Sugar solutions (from granular table sugar/sucrose) were also tried at the same concentrations, but it must be kept in mind that these concentrations are not equal; i.e., we cannot say that there is the same amount of sugar in 10% v/v (volume for volume) solutions of granular sucrose and honey.

Table 12. The Use of Honey to Sprout *N. tazetta* subsp. *lacticolor* Pollen at 20°C/68°F

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 hour</th>
<th>2 hours</th>
<th>3 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50% honey</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% sucrose</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% honey</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% sucrose</td>
<td>few, &lt;x0.3</td>
<td>many, to x1</td>
<td>many, to x1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% honey</td>
<td>one grain, &lt;x0.3</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none (tubes burst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% sucrose</td>
<td>many, x0.3</td>
<td>many, x4</td>
<td>many, to x8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% honey</td>
<td>many, up to x0.5</td>
<td>many, to x3</td>
<td>many, to x5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% sucrose</td>
<td>some, x0.3</td>
<td>many, x1</td>
<td>some, x2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:** Undoubtedly there is more sugar in the honey solutions than in the sucrose solutions. It seems that the honey used here is inferior.
to sucrose and is effective only at the lowest concentration attempted. There seems to be no reason to use honey.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

None of the observations here should be used to convince someone to change a practice that works for them. The results are not definitive and they cannot necessarily be applied directly to a real environment. They should only be looked to for hints when problems are encountered.

Sugar may promote pollination but one should probably use a concentration of less than 5% in humid weather and much less than that when the air is dry or when wind is assisting drying.

It is probably unwise to use honey to promote pollination.

Pollination will probably be most successful when the temperature of the stigma is between 20-30°C (68-86°F) although there are varietal differences. Temperatures much above 30°C are probably disastrous. Some varieties may be successfully pollinated at 0°C/32°F provided warmer temperatures are experienced, but other varieties of pollen are probably killed at 0°C. There is evidence that in sunny conditions the temperature of the stigma in a trumpet can be 10°C, or more, warmer than the surrounding air.

In some places tap water inhibits the sprouting of pollen.

Pollen can be successfully sprouted from undehisced anthers but not very well. The pollen improves if the anthers are dried. To make pollen available earlier, it is probably best to pick the flower and leave the anthers on the flower until they dehisce.

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Peg Newill, Dayton, OH

At the last ADS Board meeting a motion was passed that a history booklet be composed and available at the time of the 2004 convention celebrating the ADS 50th Anniversary. The responsibility for editing the ADS history has been assigned to our present ADS Historian Loyce McKenzie. Please forward any information that you have relating to this project to Loyce at lmckdaffodils@email.com.

The outline for an updated daffodil book tentatively titled The Daffodil Companion was accepted at the last Board of Directors meeting. Investigating a means for publishing this book is still in progress. Mary Lou Gripshover remains the chairman of this project. Direct any suggestions to Mary Lou at daffmlg@aol.com.

Looking forward to our gathering in Kentucky.
HOW AND WHY TO READ SHOW REPORTS

Kirby W. Fong, Livermore, CA

(Adapted from a Daffnet posting.) Since the September Daffodil Journal contains the reports of the ADS-approved shows, I thought it would be appropriate to discuss how or why people read the reports. This could apply just as well to Americans reading overseas reports or our overseas friends reading American reports. I'll give a few hows and whys to get you started. I don't mean that I read reports for all of the following reasons; they are merely ideas to get you started.

- The most obvious one is to see which cultivars are frequent winners and buy them to build up your collection. A variant is to look for the golden oldies which are presumably less expensive.
- See which cultivars are winners in regions with a climate similar to yours. The regions could be in overseas countries.
- Look for parentages of Rose and Mini Rose ribbon winners to see crosses that might be worth trying yourself.
- See what cultivars the more prominent exhibitors are using in their collections to get an idea of what new cultivars may be worth acquiring.
- Find out if someone is showing a rare miniature or historic daffodil for which you could trade.
- Find out which cultivars work for others in more specialized classes like the intermediate and container-grown classes.
- Find the frequently winning cultivars in overseas shows to acquire for use in international collections in your own show or for use in your hybridization program.
- Get an idea who your competitors might be at the national show and what their strongest classes are.
- Compare the cultivars at your local show against other local shows to see if they are as new and diverse in origin; that is, are you provincial or cosmopolitan.
- Look for the best cultivars in some area of interest like the best reverses or the best doubles.
- See which cultivars appear to do well in all regions and might be the best candidates as garden flowers.

There must be many other reasons for reading show reports, and I invite you to post them to the Daffnet mailing list. I'd be interested to hear if anyone compares reports from the same show for several years to look for trends and consistency.

(Loyce McKenzie adds that she also reads show reports to see what her friends are entering and how they are doing.)
THE OOH & AH DAFFODIL SHOW
Linda Wallpe, Cincinnati, OH

Looking for something new, different or exciting for a meeting program? Last winter our local society had a fun and successful event that others might like to try. It was a non-flower daffodil show and I adapted the idea from Myrna Smith, who staged one for a north central regional meeting about three years ago.

First, what is a non-flower daffodil show, you ask? Well, it’s all that daffodil stuff you’ve been buying for years. Not the bulbs you plant every autumn but the jewelry, china, needlepoint, you name it--stuff. You know you’ve been dying to show it off and this is your chance. We had members show up who hadn’t been to a meeting in years.

Using the same format as a show schedule, I broke it down into five sections:

Section A One piece of anything
Section B Three pieces, Down-Under-Rules, pieces do not have to match (see photo on page 85)
Section C Collection of five pieces
Section D Collection of twelve or fewer pieces
Section E Collection of more pieces than believable

Then there were the divisions: China, Crystal, Fabric, Furniture, Glass, Jewelry, Metal, Miniatures, Paintings, Paper, Plastic, Pottery, Silver, Sundries.

General rules were that all entries had to be placed within a one-hour time span—we didn’t quite make that but were close. There were no entry cards, but exhibitors were encouraged to work out their own identification system. (Really, some of this stuff no one else would have taken home!) I used little, pink, self-sticking dots on the back of my entries.

Exhibit Rules were easy. We would provide tables but not staging. So if you wanted your picture exhibited on a stand, you had to provide the stand. Entries had to be removed before exhibitors left (taking no chances that they were just hoping Goodwill would haul their stuff away). All classes were open to anyone. The judges could subdivide classes and the decisions of the judges were final.

And did we ever have entries: a sun tea container, pillowcases, a complete table setting of china and silver, baskets, a collection of 24 pins, and much more. We filled ten eight-foot tables and had entries hanging from the walls and sun catchers on a window. There were 187 separate entries, not even counting the individual items within each entry, and there were numerous entries in every section.
And then I got carried away. I named and made the awards. The awards were nothing more than the name of the award printed on cardstock, cut out in different shapes, and glued to fancy ribbons (silver, gold, plaids, etc.). For example:

The Peggy Macneale Historic Award for the nicest old exhibit
The Miggy Jacobs Shabby Chic Award
The Peg Newill Best Organized Collection Award
The Bill Lee Most Floriferous Award (because he insists upon wearing that shirt)
The Tom Stettner Jewelry Award (because he spends too much time on the shopping channel)

There were more—but you get the idea. All done in fun and not meant to be malicious, no matter what the honorees thought. And of course the Best in Show Award was named after myself. If you make up the show schedule, you can name it after yourself!

Now to the pièce de résistance: the judges! It is not safe to be my friend, you get asked to do all sorts of weird things. I asked a half dozen of them—not daffodil people—to dress up as their idea of a flower show judge. One arrived in a mink pillbox hat and lace gloves. The only rule I gave them was that daffodils had six petals and they could use that as a tiebreaker. They divided into three panels and put up with kibitzing from the exhibitors, which was encouraged. Can you believe that the judges complained that judging is tough work?

So there you go, an idea to wrap a cold February meeting day around. Just remember that what you bring, you must take home with you. Have fun!

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Second Annual

WORLD DAFFCHAT

Dec 30, 2000
2:00 to 8:00 pm EST

☑ Log on to chat—sign in using your real name so we know who you are.
☑ Talk to daffodil growers and breeders from all over the world!

Point your browser to:
<http://gardening.about.com/homegarden/gardening/mpchat.htm>
Loo-ee-vil, loo-a-vul or loo-is-vil. Derby City, River City, or Falls City. Gateway to the West, or the Gateway to the South. No matter how YOU wanna say it, or what you wanna call it, Louisville, Kentucky is where every narcissophile will want to be the first week of April 2001 for the ADS National Convention. Members of the Kentucky Daffodil Society have been working hard to make sure everyone has an unforgettable good time. Learn all about the history of the region and see all your daffodil friends here in the middle of the country.

Convention co-chairs and Kentuckiana daffodil matriarchs Hilda Dunaway and Helen Trueblood have organized a program sure to please every attendee. Newcomers are once more given an extra incentive to attend with a $50 discount off the cost of registration. Daffbuddies will also pair off with newcomers to show them the ropes and make the most of their participation. Please be sure to note on your registration form if you are a first time attendee or if you would like to be a daffbuddy. We're counting on plenty of both.

The convention will take place at the Executive West Hotel, located across the expressway from Louisville International Airport. The Executive West is easy to access whether you fly or drive. Be careful that you do not end up on the wrong side of the street at the Executive Inn. All the daff junkies will be at the Executive WEST. Those arriving by air may call the Hotel for complimentary shuttle service by using the courtesy phones located near the baggage claim. Staging and exhibition on the ground floor make it easy for everyone to bring loads of daffs. Bring yours!

Of course the National Daffodil Show is what many are most interested in. Show chairs Pat and Bill Evans, along with Joe Hamm, assure you that staging begins Wednesday at 3PM and continues all through the night until 9AM Thursday. Helen Trueblood will be there all night, so you know that there will be some good coffee to keep you primed. There will be plenty of room as well as cool conditions favorable for our daffodils. Hint to exhibitors: dress appropriately if you are averse to chilly rooms.

Thanks to Bill Lee's challenge in Portland in the fall of '98 (The Daffodil Journal, June 1999, p. 247), the KDS has had a photo section in its last two shows. Next year we are proud to include a photo exhibition for the first time at an ADS National Show. Photography
classes include daffodil portraits, landscapes, people, and collages of five photos. Amateur and professional photographs will be judged separately. The KDS owes many thanks to the Louisville Photographic Society for providing display props and a judging panel of professional photographers. Please bring your mounted photos, either 8x10 or 11x14, color or black and white. Sue Bartle, 107 Nashua Drive, Clarksville, IN 47129, 812-945-8219, e-mail suebartle@prodigy.net, is the photography show coordinator. Please contact her should you need more info. Also be sure to check on your registration form that you plan to exhibit photos and how many. By so doing you will be sent a list of rules and classes. Advance notice is required as we want to provide adequate display space for every possible photo exhibit.

**Show judging** is scheduled to begin at 10AM, sharp, Thursday. While judges are busy with their charge, buses will leave the hotel for an optional trip to The Falls of the Ohio State Park and Interpretive Center, nestled on the northern bank of the mighty Ohio River in 1,404 acres known as the Falls of the Ohio National Wildlife Refuge. Here you will see the rapids which gave rise to the falls cities of Louisville, Shippingport and Portland in Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Clarksville and New Albany in Indiana, along with an exposed fossil bed that was a tropical inland sea floor 400 million years ago. Ancient corals and many other forms of long-extinct sea life are to be found here. If the river level is low, you can walk on the fossil beds for close inspection. If you are not that daring, but still interested in the natural history of a spot where Audubon rendered more than 200 sketches of some 14 avian species, the interpretive center offers an entertaining and informative exhibit of the geology, history, and development of the falls. There is an outdoor wildlife observation deck and a room indoors for viewing the river and surroundings. Natural history enthusiasts and souvenir hunters are sure to find treasures in the gift shop. The buses for this trip will return to the hotel in time for lunch on your own and plenty of free time for all. I bet you might also see a yellow flower or two.

Back at the hotel, judges will have proclaimed the show winners. The show will be open at 2PM and remain open until takedown following the Friday night banquet. Hurry in to see if you got the ribbons and medals you hoped you would.

KDS members also will have opened the daffodil boutique, where you are guaranteed to find at least one item you can’t live without. For those familiar with the SWODS non-daffodil show last winter (see article, page 104), you can bet you will find something to win, place, or at least show in every future non-daffodil show. It’s not too late for you to make donations, if you wish, to the boutique. Any individual is invited
to rent space or donate items, but contact Sue Bartle soon if you wish to participate. The KDS boutique will be open 9-5 Thursday through Saturday, but come early for best selection.

At 3:30PM the ADS Executive/Finance Committee will convene a short meeting followed by a Board meeting at 4PM. While the meetings proceed, everyone else has free time. Daffbuddies will meet with their newcomers as they arrive, explaining the nuances of a convention of people with the severe, but only slightly dangerous, contagion known as yellow fever.

The cash bar opens at 6PM Thursday and gives everyone a chance to mix, mingle, and meet new and old friends. Daffbuddies are encouraged to introduce the newcomers around. At 7PM, dinner will be served in the hotel and Helen Trueblood and Kirby Fong will present the show awards. Newcomers will also be recognized and welcomed. Early to bed applies now to those who don’t want to miss a thing, as Friday’s schedule is packed tight.

Starting at 8AM Friday morning, you will have to choose from two breakfast programs. A Hybridizers Breakfast organized by Elise Havens or the Historics Breakfast hosted by Helen Trueblood and Joe Hamm. Joe and Helen will narrate a slide show of the Fabulous Five Plus. You will see the work and legacy of Backhouse, Engleheart, Brodie of Brodie, P. D. Williams, Guy Wilson, and others. Elise will assemble a panel of noted hybridizers with a topic of current interest.

Friday’s tour goers will board busses by 9:30. Two sets of buses will depart the Executive West. They will all visit the same destinations, but one group heads east and the other heads west. Four stops are planned and the buses will cover less than 30 miles, so you won’t be cooped up too long. Cave Hill Cemetery, the garden of Sandi and Russ Johnson, Bullitt Estate, and Whitehall historic home and garden make up the stops.

In less than 20 minutes from our suburban hotel, those working their way east will arrive at Cave Hill Cemetery, a horticultural and historic jewel of tranquil respite only minutes from downtown. Chartered in 1848 and comprised of 296 acres, Cave Hill, where more than 500 species of woody plants can be seen, is home to over 20 specimen trees that are the largest of their species known in Kentucky. A male gingko that is 18 feet in circumference also has one one female branch. A cave in one of the hills goes back 246 feet and is 120 feet below the tropical sea floor you saw just the day before at the Falls some two miles west of the cemetery. Spring-fed lakes are home to many waterfowl that consume more than 150 pounds of corn daily. Miles of paved roads meander through this tranquil setting where many monuments are works of art indeed and
depict the changes in style and materials used for memorials through the centuries. Also buried and returning their yellow spring glow in a perennial way are—you guessed it—a few of our favorite flowers.

**Whitehall**, our next stop and about five minutes from Cave Hill, originated in 1855 as a farmhouse of eight rooms, four down and four up. On 20 acres, the original Italianate house was built by the first sawmill owner in the area. Whitehall went through five owners until Mrs. Middleton purchased it in 1909. She is responsible for the house you will see, her Victorian fantasy of what an antebellum mansion should look like. The Logan family bought the house in 1924, and the middle son, Hume Logan, Jr., lived there until 1992 when he died a bachelor at age 94. Having spent his life collecting antiques to fit a house of this size, style, and grandeur, he left the house to the Historic Homes Foundation. You will be able to tour parts of the house. But be careful of the ghost that was first spotted by Hume Logan Jr. If you tour the house, beware lights turning on and doors opening—it’s just the ghost doing what he likes most. Logan Jr. also designed a formal garden in the Florentine style. The grounds are currently in transition as work proceeds to make this a botanical garden. KDS members, thanks to generous donations, have planted more than 120 novelty cultivars labeled in trial beds. Historic buffs will most likely be impressed with a planting of over 100 labeled pre-1940 cultivars in the annual garden. Thousands of bulbs are also naturalized all over the property and will nod yellow welcome to all that come. Look for wonderful woody plants here too, and don’t miss the woodland walks and the formal areas walled with yew. Box lunches will be served here.

Just ten minutes away, the **Bullitt Farm and Estate** is still occupied by Mrs. Bullitt, now in her 90s. This huge tract of property was first deeded to a Bullitt in 1795 and the 495-acre farm is still in the family, a bucolic island in suburban sprawl. Mrs. Bullitt was an Olympic medalist in tennis in the 1920s and a lifelong gardener. She delights in opening the grounds including seven different gardens to other enthusiasts and has planted lots of bulbs just for our visit. Gardens of dwarf conifers, annuals and perennials dominate, but you will also see woodland plantings as they awake from their winter’s rest, and a working farm. If we’re lucky, the horses will be training too.

Back on the bus, we will make the ten-minute trip to **The Daylily Garden**. Sandi and Russ Johnson began planting this three-acre garden 20 years ago. Today it’s one of only four AHS Display gardens in Kentucky and the only one in Louisville. Five hundred Hemerocallis find their home here among thousands of mass-planted daffodils. Three ponds, meandering paths through meadow and woodland, and planted
beds add up to an unforgettable horticultural treat. April will show the garden just waking from its winter slumber, a most wondrous time in the garden to those afflicted with yellow fever.

At 3:30PM, the Executive/finance Board will meet followed by the meeting of the Board at 4PM. If you are free during this time you may want to view the show again and shop the boutique. Those taking Judges School II on Sunday morning will take the identification test at 4PM too. Look for these flowers to be staged Thursday after the show has been judged.

The cash bar opens again at 6PM and the buzz of the crowd is likely to be high in anticipation of the night’s 7 o’clock banquet headlined by keynote speaker Ian Tyler. The KDS is grateful that Ian was gracious enough to accept our last-minute invitation when Ron Scamp had to cancel. Those who know Ian in person, or just through his Daffnet postings, will not be disappointed. He has accomplished much in the world of daffodils since he began growing them 21 years ago. He joined The Daffodil Society 18 years ago, achieved accredited judge status in 1993, served TDS as marketing manager from 1995 to 1998, and is a Silver Gilt Medal recipient for services to The Daffodil Society during the Centenary. Ian plans to make a slide presentation of Ron Scamp’s flowers and to set up a stand of some of Ron’s daffodils. He will also share news of his daffodil microwave-nuking experiments. With what is known of his sense of humor and the rumored fan club, lots of laughs are a sure bet.

Saturday starts at 7:30 with a choice once again between two breakfasts. Kathy Welsh has organized a panel for the Judges Refresher Breakfast to discuss the often tricky business of judging miniatures. Jean Ohlmann, KDS member and convention treasurer, will offer a workshop on Creative Flower Arranging with Daffodils. Jean is a Master Flower Show Judge and board member of the National Council of State Garden Clubs. What a tough decision choosing breakfast can be. I wanna be at both.

Those wishing to take in more of the local sights will leave on busses by 9AM for the Kentucky Derby Museum just outside world famous Churchill Downs where the three year old thoroughbreds thunder down the homestretch every first Saturday in May for the garland of roses. We’ll be a month early, but can at least get the two-hour tour through the recently redone museum showcasing the thoroughbred industry and the Kentucky Derby, including three floors of racing artifacts, a life size thoroughbred exhibit and a well-stocked gift shop. There may be time to look around the legendary track and even see some horseflesh.
Next stop is the Hillerich and Bradsby **Louisville Slugger Museum** on historic West Main Street where one of the world’s largest concentrations of 19th century cast-iron façade buildings can be found. You can’t miss the Museum though—it is marked by the world’s largest baseball bat! The tour takes visitors underground through a locker room and dugout and on to view lots of baseball memorabilia. The tour concludes in the manufacturing area where you will see bats in production. Fans of the favorite American pastime must also visit the gift shop. Box lunches will be served here as well and everyone leaves with a mini slugger souvenir.

If Mother Nature graces us with fair weather, our next stop will be the new **Waterfront Park**. This park, just four years ago a jumble of rustbelt industrial sites and scrap yards, combines active and passive recreation opportunities with such features as the Great Lawn, Festival Plaza, and the Water Feature with a fountain stretching 900 feet. Landscape architect George Hargreaves has built upon the vision of Frederick Law Olmsted, who designed Louisville’s first park system, by making a river park that hosts great public and civic events as well as quiet walks “across broad and tranquil spaces.” The park adjoins many features you may explore including the Louisville Wharf, berthing place of the **Belle of Louisville**, the world’s oldest authentic paddlewheel steamboat, and an eight-mile river walk with loads of daffodils in mass plantings.

Busses will have you back to the hotel for the rest of Saturday’s events. The **ADS board** convenes briefly again at 4PM to accept the new board members.

At 4:30 Steve Vinisky will lead this year’s **ADS Bulb Auction**. Steve has exceptional skills at auctioneering, so even if you want to sit on your hands, don’t miss this! But if you are serious about having the latest and greatest of our favorite flower, loosen and up and be ready to bid for what promises to be a huge selection of choice bulbs from the world’s most accomplished hybridizers. And don’t forget that a silent auction of daffodil art will be ongoing until the final banquet.

6PM opens the **last cash bar** for our gathering and will lead us into our **farewell banquet** at 7PM. **Bill Tribe** will be our keynote speaker. He is a legend in daffodildom and has a program sure to captivate every daffnik. Don’t miss it!

You don’t have to leave us so soon though. **Sunday** we have **Judges School II** at 8AM and an optional trip into the famous Kentucky Bluegrass Region. At 9AM busses leave for the **Kentucky Horse Park** in Lexington, some 90 miles east. At Kentucky Horse Park you can ride horse drawn trolleys through the 1000-acre park or take a self-guided
walking tour. Visit the **International Museum of the Horse** to see the history of all breeds of horses depicted. A working thoroughbred horse farm will also be on tour. If you’ve never been to the bluegrass, you are in for a treat. It’s in April when the grass really does wear a blue sheen and Kentucky never looks better than when winter turns to spring. The daffodils grace the countryside where the horses know the first Saturday in May is the day their champion is crowned, just as narcissophiles from all over the world will crown their best, in Louisville, on the first weekend in April.

Y’all do come now or you will always wonder what you’ve missed. We look forward to seeing you!

**DIRECTIONS FOR DRIVING**

**From Nashville/Bowling Green:** Travelling I-65 Northbound, take Exit 131-B marked Fair/Expo Center. (Do not take Watterson or Airport exits.)

**From Indiana/Downtown Louisville:** Travelling I-65 Southbound, take Exit 131-B. Follow signage marked Fair/Expo Center.

**From Eastern Jefferson County, Frankfort, Lexington, & Cincinnati:** Take I-264 Westbound to Exit 11 (Crittenden Drive, Airport, Fair/Expo Center Main Gate). Follow signage marked Fair/Expo Center. **OR** From I-71 or I-64, Take I-265 (Gene Snyder) South to I-65 North (Exit 10A). Then take Exit 131-B marked Fair/Expo Center.

**From Southern Jefferson County:** Travelling I-264 Eastbound, take Exit 12 (Nashville/Indianapolis). Follow signage marked Fair/Expo Center Main Gate. **OR** Travelling I-265 (Gene Snyder) Eastbound, take Exit 10 North to Louisville. Then take Exit 131-B marked Fair/Expo Center.
ADS DAFFODIL CONVENTION 2001
April 4–April 7, 2001
Executive West Hotel
830 Phillips Lane
Freedom Way @ Kentucky Exposition Center and Airport
Louisville, Kentucky 40209-1387

Name(s)__________________________________________
Address__________________________________________
City, State, ZIP_____________________________________
Phone___________________________________________ E-mail__________

How do you want your name(s) to appear on your badge?

☐ This is my first ADS Convention (I’m a Newcomer!)
☐ I’m willing to be a daffbuddy (I’ll help a Newcomer!)
☐ I plan to exhibit in the ADS National Show
☐ I plan to exhibit _____ of my daffodil photographs in the photography show
   (indicate the number of photos on the blank line)

Registration fee – Includes: National Show, tours, and banquets.

☐ Before December 15, 2000...............................$215.00
☐ Before February 15, 2001...............................$240.00
☐ After February 15, 2001.................................$270.00

Amount Enclosed _________________________________

Optional Activities

Thursday:
Tour of the Falls of the Ohio Interpretive Center...........$15.00

Friday:
Hybridizers Breakfast ........................................$15.00
OR Historic Daffodils Breakfast..................................$15.00

Saturday:
Judges Refresher Breakfast ....................................$18.00
OR Creative Flower Arranging..................................$15.00

Sunday:
Tour Kentucky Horse Park......................................$40.00
(35 participants required for horse park tour)

☐ Deduction for Newcomer attending an ADS
   convention for the first time.................................$50.00

TOTAL ENCLOSED _________________________________

Send completed registration form and check payable to ADS Convention 2001 to:
Judith P. Hunt, Registrar
6701 Echo Trail
Louisville, Kentucky 40299
HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY CONVENTION 2001
Executive West Hotel
830 Phillips Lane
Freedom Way @ Kentucky Exposition Center and Airport
Louisville, Kentucky 40209-1387
Kentucky: 800-633-8723; 502-367-2251
Out-of-State: 800-626-2708
Fax: 502-363-2087

Make reservations before March 14, 2001. When reserving by phone, be sure to identify yourself as part of the ADS Convention.

Name__________________________________________
Address________________________________________
City, State, ZIP___________________________________
Phone___________________________________________
Date of Arrival_________________ Date of Departure_________

Rates: 1 to 4 persons per room ......................... $99.00
(Rate does not include 12.03% tax)

# of Rooms  # of People
______________ __________

Special Requests_____________________________________

To guarantee reservation for arrival after 6:00 PM, send deposit for one night’s lodging (plus tax) or credit card information.

Name of Cardholder __________________________________

Card Number ____________________________ Exp Date ________

Signature _______________________________________

Master Card, VISA, Diners, American Express, Discover Accepted
REGISTER NOW FOR JUDGING SCHOOL II
AT THE 2001 CONVENTION

Please register now if you wish to take Judging School II at the 2001 ADS Convention in Louisville. The Identification Test will be given during the convention, with study periods starting on Thursday, April 5, at 3:00 PM (or as soon as flowers can be set up) and continued on Friday, April 6, at 5:00 PM. All students should plan to take the Identification Test on either Thursday or Friday.

Instruction for School II will begin Sunday, April 8, promptly at 8:00 AM, followed by the written tests and the judging test.

ALL STUDENTS TAKING THE COURSE FOR CREDIT MUST BE MEMBERS OF THE ADS AND MUST HAVE A COPY OF THE HANDBOOK FOR GROWING, EXHIBITING, AND JUDGING DAFFODILS, FOURTH EDITION.

The course of study for Judging School II may be found on pp. 8-4 and 8-5 in the Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils, Fourth Edition.

All those planning to take this school for credit must send in the following registration form and the $5 registration fee no later than March 1, 2001.

REGISTRATION FORM FOR JUDGING SCHOOL II
LOUISVILLE, KY--APRIL 5, 6, AND 8

Name (please PRINT) ____________________________________________

Street _________________________________________________________

City, State, Zip _________________________________________________

Home phone ___________________________________________________

Email __________________________________________________________

If taking this school for credit, please complete this form and mail it before March 1, 2001, along with a check for $5, made payable to ADS, to:

Stan Baird, Chairman of Judging Schools
PO Box 516
Blue Lake, CA 95525
NOTES FOR THE NEWCOMER: SEEING VS. LOOKING
Peggy Macneale, Cincinnati, OH

Let’s remember how we looked at our daffodils last season. Our hearts rejoiced at their beauty. Color—the gold of springtime—is a feast for the eyes after drab winter days. Maybe that’s all that we need to do to enjoy a stroll through the garden. Just gaze and gaze and maybe pick a few to bring a bit of that springtime indoors.

A better suggestion might be to take a second look, a SEEING look, at that bouquet of daffodils this spring. What do you see? Color, of course. But compare those tones of yellow and marvel at how they vary from one variety to another: from the beaten gold of some trumpets to the clear primrose of others, and then there are the greeny-lemons that make a statement clear across the yard. A close look will reveal that color is enhanced by those flowers with a velvety texture, whereas other varieties are enriched by a slight flush of orange. The contrast that results when a golden perianth has a halo of white at the juncture of the cup is another feature to observe and appreciate.

Let’s think about the white daffodils. Surprisingly, a good look will reveal that white can be creamy, milky, snowy, or ivory, and that texture, again, affects the color. Some petals are leathery, others pearly, and some may be diamond-dusted, truly an enchanting discovery. We learn that those daffodils with the purest white perianths probably have a good dose of Poeticus genes, and that revelation may send us into making a collection of Division 9s, or taking a closer look at Division 3s.

We don’t get very far into enlarging our daffodil collection before we become enamoured of the pinks. So, let’s look at pink. For some years a pink cup was almost always a salmon tone. When you gaze deep into those cups you think of peach ice cream—simply luscious. Now we are offered more and more daffodils that have pure rose tones, so our stroll through the garden will be ever more exciting in years to come, as rosey cups become bright red. Then we will have fun comparing the orange-red ones with the rosey-red ones.

Really seeing your daffodils involves going beyond color and texture, however. How about taking a good look at the perianth segments? First of all, note that there are always six segments. Daffodils, belonging to the Amaryllis family, have the characteristic of six parts in the flower form. Members of the Lily family, closely related, also have six parts. If the flower you are looking at happens to have eight petals, it may look interesting, but it is freakish. You might decide that doubles (Division 4) are freakish, too, but they have become well-established as viable varieties, worthy of growing and showing. If you think you might
like to try hybridizing some day, you will begin to look for a pistil or some pollen-bearing anthers among all the petaloids in the center of those lovely doubles. Doubles vary greatly in their degree of fertility; if you are lucky, one of your favorites may have some fertile pollen. Then you might be off and running with a chance of developing a new all-orange double, or some other color combination.

Next, in looking at a normal standard variety, check out the shape of those perianth segments. Are they broad and rounded or perhaps a bit narrow and starry? The character of a flower depends greatly on whether it is starry or round in form. You may decide that starry daffodils are more graceful and that round ones are too formal. More than likely, Wordsworth's dancing daffodils were starry, and there are still plenty of those varieties available, especially in the "smaller" Divisions 5, 6, and 7. But even rounded forms don't have to be stiff. As you compare one variety with another, you will see that even some ace-of-spades petals do not lie flat, but may curl or twist a bit, giving them an air of grace that is very refreshing. Also, some varieties have perianth segments that have a sharp pointed tip. This is called a micro, and it may be more pronounced on the three outer segments (the sepals) than on the three inner petals. This may cause the segments to curl inwards at the edge, but beware of trying to smooth out this curl—you risk making a tear that cannot be healed. Just relax and appreciate the fact that this daffodil may be more graceful, after all, with micro points.

Your next close look may be concentrated on the trumpet, cup, or eye. Besides those pink cups, many other colors exist, to match or contrast with the perianth. Green, for instance, in the center of a flower is especially attractive. More subtle: is the inside of the cup paler than the outside, or is it perhaps a related color?

Then, there are shapes to observe. Is the cup straight like a cookie-cutter, "waisted" (small at the perianth and gradually increasing in diameter to the rim), or spreading with a flange that may be ruffled? How about a cup that is completely split? These split cups caused a furor when first introduced in London shows; they had been discarded as hideous throw-backs when they turned up in seedling beds, but the longer they were around, with improved form and colors, the more they were accepted, just like doubles, as a viable division. Now, some historians think that the original daffodil cup may have been split, but that over time, as daffodils evolved in the snowy Iberian mountains, the inner split petals fused into a cup to protect the pollen from being destroyed in spring storms. Who knows? Maybe that's why some species hang their heads, too, so rain and snow will not affect the precious anthers.
There are so many aspects to this seeing process that we could spend a whole morning discerning the variations in the individual flowers in our bouquet. Let’s use our noses as well as our eyes as we enjoy this review. Three of the divisions of daffodils are noted for their scent: the jonquillas, the tazettas, and the poeticus. The scents are different in each species; some persons don’t care much for the tazetta scent, but love the jonquilla. As the hybridizers have crossed these species with trumpets and other types, the scent factor has become an important goal, and it is sometimes reflected in the name of the flower: e.g. ‘Fragrant Rose’. In other words, by using our senses to really SEE our daffodils, we discover that between the efforts of Mother Nature and many devoted hybridizers over the years, our gardens have been endowed with a genus that challenges us even as it thrills us with its beauty.

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'Silverwood'
'Notre Dame'
'Campion'

'RHS Award of Garden Merit Varieties (after Trial at Wisley)

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'Dispatch Box'
'Notre Dame'
'Kaydee'

'B' Give Bond' 'Date Line'
'Doctor Hugh' 'Walldorf Astoria'
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'Brian Duncan

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The arrival each fall of the *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook* is an event, a late-season pleasure. Each *RHS Yearbook* gathers the best writing on daffodils, tulips, and minor bulbs world-wide, and includes color pictures of these flowers on the show bench, in the garden, and in the wild. Each issue also includes results of the major UK shows, lists of Wisley and other garden awards, and show schedules for the coming year.

The current *Yearbook* includes an article on Brian Duncan’s and John Blanchard’s daffodil explorations in Spain. Brian Duncan’s trip, “the fulfillment of a long-held ambition—to visit Spain and see daffodils in the wild”—was fueled, he said, “by having read the annual and compelling articles and reports in the *Yearbook*.”

This trip appears to have been quite an experience for Brian Duncan. “Having often heard that species varied in the wild,” he writes, “I was nevertheless unprepared for the amazing degree of variation.” Of *N. nobilis*, he says, “Not only did individual flowers vary significantly in form, color and size from one location or colony to another, but widely separated colonies seemed to have distinct and common characteristics which were identifiable but difficult to define. [These] differing characteristics ranged from the degree of yellow staining of the perianth or the extent of twirl of the petals, to the flaring or lobing of the trumpet or even the pose of the flowers.”

The article is accompanied by a photograph of a meadow in the Picos Mountains of Spain covered with millions of white and yellow blooms.

Other outstanding articles include a discussion of rapid propagation of daffodil cultivars, a many-part Symposium on Division 7 Cultivars, and extensive discussion of the Portland World Daffodil Convention.

Delia Bankhead’s article on “American Standard Jonquils” is the best and most complete survey I have seen in a division which has been dominated by U.S. breeders. Although her discussion treats all of the old American favorites, such as ‘Stratosphere’, ‘Eland’, and ‘Dainty Miss’, her focus is on the future, with the promise of thick, well-formed, multi-floreted blooms coming from the fertile jonquils in the Mitsch stable, such as ‘Perpetuation’, ‘Fertile Plains’, and the remarkable ‘Limequilla’ (pictured). Also of interest are the tetraploid jonquils bred from *N. viridiflorus* now starting to appear in California and elsewhere.

Delia Bankhead has also contributed an article on “Miniature Jonquils Worldwide,” which is itself worth the price of the *Yearbook*.
The photographs in the *Yearbook* are mouth-watering. After seeing pictures of John Pearson’s ‘Sargeant’s Caye’ 1YYW-WWY on the cover, or John Hunter’s ‘Polar Sky’ 2W-P on the inside, what exhibitor would not want to grow these flowers?

The *Yearbook* is available from Naomi Liggett, Executive Director, for $21 (plus 5.75% sales tax for Ohio residents).

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ARE YOU CONSIDERING TRAVEL OVERSEAS?

Bob Spotts, Oakley, CA

Would attending daffodil garden events and daffodil shows abroad interest you? Well, there are many upcoming in 2001.

UNITED KINGDOM: In the United Kingdom, you have a full slate of festivities from March through May. The principal events are:
March 13-14: Royal Horticultural Society Early Competition, London. Contact: RHS London Shows Manager, 80 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE; <georginac@rhs.org.uk>
April 10-11: RHS Daffodil Show, London. Contact: RHS London Shows Manager (above)
April 22-23: The Daffodil Society Show, Solihull. Contact: Mrs. Gill Matthews, 35 Hazeldown Close, River, Dover, Kent CT17 0NJ; <info@hoffdaff.kemc.co.uk>
April 26-27: The North of England Horticultural Society Spring Show, Harrogate. Contact: Show Director, 4a South Park Road, Harrogate HG1 5QU; <info@flowershow.org.uk>
April 28-29: Belfast Spring Festival, Belfast. Contact: Richard McCaw at 77 Ballygowan Road, Hillsborough, Co. Down, N. Ireland BT26 6EQ; <Richard@glendun.freeserve.co.uk>
April 28-29: The RHS Late Daffodil Competition, London. Contact: RHS London Shows Manager (above)
May 21-25: Chelsea Flower Show, Chelsea, London. Contact: <www.rhs.org.uk>

THE NETHERLANDS: In Holland, Spring brings a famous garden festival. Visit in mid-April for daffodils at their peak:
March 22-May 22: Keukenhof Garden Festival, Lisse. Contact: Mr. Karel van der Veek, Belkmerweg 22, 1754 G B Burgerbrug, Petten, Netherlands; <www.keukenhof.nl>

AUSTRALIA: Should your travel be to the Southern Hemisphere, both Australia and New Zealand are hosting daffodil shows that might entice you. In Australia the major event is:
September 5-9: National Daffodil Association of Australia Championships, Perth. Contact: Jennie Jamieson, 11 Bromley Place, Kingsley W.A. 6026, Australia; <ndaaliaison@hotmail.com>

NEW ZEALAND: In New Zealand, the main daffodil events are the North Island and South Island National Daffodil Championships, held two weekends apart. This gives you plenty of time to enjoy the varied spring scenery of the two islands. The 2001 schedule is:
September 14-16: North Island National Show, Wanganui. Contact: Brian Parr, 19 Tapia Point Road, Mangonui Northland 0557, NZ; <btpa@xtra.co.nz>

September 29-30: South Island National Show, Dunedin. Contact: Brian Parr (above)

2002 EVENTS: Should you be considering your trip for 2002, the events listed for 2001 will be repeated with some changes in dates and locations. There will be some additional activities on the schedule. Of special interest should be The Floriade in Holland, a magnificent show of all flowers and only staged every ten years!

April 11 through mid-October 2002: The Floriade, Haarlemmermeer. Publicity is forthcoming. Check the Internet website: <www.floriade.nl>

In New Zealand, concurrent with their annual South Island National Show, there will be the biennial Australasian Championships. A pre-Championships tour of New Zealand is being organized for visitors. September 28-29, 2002. Australasian Daffodil Championships, Christchurch. Contact: Brian Parr, 19 Tapia Point Road, Mangonui Northland 0557, NZ; <btpa@xtra.co.nz>

WORLD CONVENTION 2004: Finally, put on your calendar the next World Daffodil Convention to be held near Melbourne, Australia in 2004. A post-Convention tour of Tasmania is being organized. September 11-13, 2004: World Daffodil Convention, Glen Waverley, Victoria. Contact: Graeme Brumley, 101 Fairy Dell Road, Monbulk, Victoria 3793, Australia; <ncontrol@ozemail.com.au>

**ADS CALENDAR**

**ADS Convention April 5-7, 2001:** Louisville, Kentucky, Executive West Hotel, 803 Phillips Lane, Louisville, KY 40209-1387

**ADS Fall Board Meeting, September 29, 2001, 9:00 AM:** Wyndham Garden Hotel, Dallas, Texas (Executive/Finance Committee Meeting, September 28, 2001, 9:00 AM)

**ADS Convention April 18-20, 2002:** Cincinnati, Ohio, Drawbridge Inn & Convention Center

**ADS Convention 2003:** Asheville, North Carolina

**ADS Convention 2004:** Washington, D.C., 50th Anniversary Celebration
STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION
(Required by 30 U.S.C. 3685)

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Naomi J. Liggett, Executive Director

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Write for Free Catalog
William H. "Bill" Roese, president of the American Daffodil Society 1974 through 1976 and winner of its Silver Medal for service to the ADS in 1984, died on September 14, 2000, in Santa Maria, California.

Bill was born in Los Angeles in 1927. During World War II he served in the Navy in the South Pacific. He returned to Los Angeles, where he was Captain of the Los Angeles County Fire Department. After retirement, Bill and his wife Rosemary moved to Santa Maria to grow exquisite daffodils and breed racing pigeons. The last convention they were able to attend was the 1994 gathering in Portland.

Bill and Rosemary were invaluable members of the Southern California Daffodil Society and were both kind and discriminating judges. Marilyn Howe says, "Bill was a source of enthusiasm and encouragement to other daffodil growers. I shall miss him and am glad I was privileged to know him."

Bill was a fine grower of beautiful daffodils and a superb exhibitor. The 1989 Show Report in the Journal documents his greatest exhibiting triumph: "The ADS Challenge Cup was awarded to Bill Roese, whose beautiful California-bred daffodils had only been legend to many of us before we came to San Francisco. Bill’s winning entry in a highly competitive section which kept the judges enchanted for an inordinately long period of time included his ‘Nancy Reagan’ 2Y-YYR, ‘La Paloma’ 3W-GYR, and ten seedlings which were the result of his breeding work with ‘Camelot’, ‘Daydream’, and ‘Golden Aura’."


Brian Duncan remembers Bill and Rosemary as wonderful hosts. “Bill knew and was so proud of his native California, and was a wonderful guide, a fount of information, and a hilarious companion.” The Duncans and the Roeses had traveled the Coast route to Portland to
ADS conventions three times; Brian regretted that they were not able to make the trip together in 2000, but rejoiced in their few days’ visit with them last November. Brian concludes, “We have lost a really good friend but are left with many happy memories.”

The Roeses, an inseparable couple who shared many interests, were charming guests. One of my very favorite ADS memories was of the long weekend they spent with us to judge the 1990 CMDS show (and do yeoman work putting up and taking down the show.) Every free moment, Bill, as much a fisherman as Murray Evans, slipped off to our pond. While we were at church, he caught a 12-inch bass. By the time we got to Callaway Gardens to the ADS convention, that fish had tripled in length.

Laura Lee Ticknor echoes the memory of so many who knew Bill. Referring to a West Coast visit she and Bill Ticknor made to Santa Maria, she said, “I never laughed so much in my life as I did on that drive.” Bill Roese’s sense of humor was legendary and memorable.

Often, when we were waiting impatiently for the show doors to open at a convention, or fuming over a stalled tour bus, Bill would turn to the group and ask, “Are we having fun yet?”

Not nearly so much, Bill, now that you are gone.

The American Daffodil Society sends its sincere sympathy to Rosemary Roese, whose address is 903 Amberley Place, Santa Maria, California 93455-4159.

Loyce McKenzie

PAUL FRESE

Paul Frese, the magazine editor who sent out a “wake-up call” for the establishment of a national daffodil society, died at his home in Southbury, Connecticut, on March 28, 2000.

Traveling around the country as editor of Popular Gardening magazine (later to become Flower and Garden), Frese saw the increasing interest in growing and exhibiting daffodils. Eve Robertson remembers his coming to a National Council of State Garden Clubs show in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, “long before there was an ADS,” and taking her picture because she had won blue ribbons for her own daffodil seedlings.

When Judge Carey Quinn wrote “New Daffodil Varieties” in the September, 1953 issue of Popular Gardening, Frese quickly followed in the next issue with an article titled, “Who Will Join a Daffodil Society?” He thought that there should be an American Daffodil Society, and asked that all who would like to become a member of such an organization
write to him. Even Frese was probably surprised at the more than 400 positive responses he received.

Working with Judge Quinn and a group of daffodil enthusiasts from Washington, D.C., Virginia, and Maryland, Frese was the temporary chairman of the organizing meeting on April 9, 1954.

Frese became a Life Member in 1954. Although he never took an active part in the ongoing activities of the American Daffodil Society, without his timely and imperative suggestion, the ADS might not have come into being nearly as early as it did.

Loyce McKenzie

HERE AND THERE

Wanted: Local News

The editor would like to begin including information about activities on the local and regional level, especially activities that can inspire other groups in their educational programs, sales, shows, and public works. The story about the South Western Ohio Daffodil Society’s Ooh and Ah Show in this issue is a beginning. Please send in ideas for speakers and topics that have been successful, methods of raising funds and gaining new members, public events your society has sponsored or participated in, etc. Anything that can be useful to another group is fair game for a topic. Articles can be anywhere from a few sentences, to a paragraph, to a full multi-page story. The more we make our local societies interesting and appealing, the more we are likely to attract new members.

* U.S. Registrations 2000

Due to an unusually large number of U.S. registrations this year, the list and description would fill over nine pages of the Journal. Therefore, it has been postponed to the March, 2001 issue. If anyone needs this list earlier, it may be requested from the editor BLEE811@aol.com. The file will be emailed and is available only as a Word97 for Windows file. Sorry, but snail mail requests cannot be honored and will not be acknowledged.

* Kathryn Culbertson

Kathryn Culbertson of Columbus, Ohio, died recently at age 82. Phyllis Hess writes, “She was THE best cook, grew all kinds of plants, and grew them well. She especially loved her daffodils, which were given to the Columbus Zoo when she became ill and had to move from her home.”
MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Julia Dowd................................................................. Margaret Nichols
................................................................. Celia A. Jones
................................................................. Carl R. Amason
................................................................. Joe Hamm
................................................................. Robert Bell
................................................................. Scott Kunst
................................................................. John van Beck
................................................................. Gordon Vujevíc
Jane Moore .............................................................. John L. Tarver, Jr.
Bill Roese .............................................................. Mary Lou Gripshover
.............................................................. Mr. & Mrs. Frank Driver
.............................................................. Kathy Andersen (Color in the Journal Fund)
Mr. & Mrs. Ray Culbertson........ Phyllis Hess (ADS History Book Fund)

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JUDGES FORUM
Stan Baird, Judging Schools Chair

Why Judges Are Not Permitted to Touch Blooms

Almost all plant societies that stage competitive shows have a rule that prohibits judges from touching the blooms being judged. So the ADS rule prohibiting judges from touching either the bloom or the stem (pp. 9-20, Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils) is certainly not unique. There is good reason why most plant societies have such a rule. If judges are allowed to touch a flower, they can alter the decision as to which blooms receive ribbons. The judge who is tempted to touch a flower to improve the position of a petal or brush off dirt should remember how this looks to those who have competing exhibits in the class. Grooming an entry is the exhibitor’s responsibility--never the judge’s! It is often clerks who take notice when a judge touches a flower that is being judged. That clerk may well have a competing entry in that class which he or she has groomed with great care, in which case the clerk may feel it is a little unfair for the judge to groom an entry for the careless exhibitor who did not bother to groom his or her entry. The judge who is tempted to touch a bloom during judging should remember that this is not only a serious violation of the rules but it is also unfair to competing exhibitors.

The rule against touching the flower or its stem does not apply to the container. Judges can and should pick up the container when necessary to examine the back of a bloom. If a bloom should slip farther down into the container as a result of picking up the container, a clerk should be asked to pull the bloom back to its original position. It is the judge’s responsibility to judge entries as the exhibitor entered them.

Unfortunately, reports of judges touching flowers do occasionally reach the ears of the Chair of Judging Schools. If you are tempted to groom a flower you are judging, remember you are violating a very important rule and opening yourself to criticism for doing so.

JUDGING SCHOOLS SCHEDULED FOR 2001

Introductory Course & School I: Nashville, TN, March 31-April 1. Contact Ann McKinney, 921 South Lane Ct., Brentwood, TN 37027
Introductory Course & School I: Greenwich, CT, April 25-26. Contact Nancy Mott, 38 Perkins Rd., Greenwich, CT 06830
School II: ADS Convention, Louisville, KY, April 5, 6, and 8. Contact Stan Baird, PO Box 516, Blue Lake, CA 95525
School II: Chicago Botanical Gardens, April 29. Contact Laurie Skrzenta, 2959 Hobson Road, Downer’s Grove, IL 60517
**2001 DAFFODIL SHOWS**

*Kirby Fong, Awards Chair*

As of October 30, 2000, I have received the following information about daffodil shows in the United States for the year 2001. The information is incomplete, and some of the dates and locations are still tentative. Please send corrections and additions to me as soon as possible.

**March 10-11 Pacific Regional Show, Livermore, California:** Northern California Daffodil Society at Alden Lane Nursery, 981 Alden Lane. Contact: Kirby Fong, 790 Carmel Avenue, Livermore CA 94550, (925) 443-3888, kfong@alumni.caltech.edu

**March 10-11 Southern Regional Show, Clinton, Mississippi:** Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at Hederman Science Building Lobby, Mississippi College. Contact: Loyce McKenzie, 249 Ingleside Drive, Madison MS 39110, (601) 856-5462, lmckdaffodil@email.com

**March 17-18 Murphys, California:** Northern California Daffodil Society at Kauth Ironstone Vineyard. Contact: Bob Spotts, 409 Hazelnut Drive, Oakley CA 94561, (925) 625-5526, rspotts@netvista.net

**March 17 Southeast Regional Show, Atlanta, Georgia:** Georgia Daffodil Society at the Atlanta Botanic Gardens. Contact: John Lipscomb, 13725 Providence Road, Alpharetta GA 30004, (770) 475-4243, jwlipscomb@worldnet.att.net

**March 24-25 Amity, Oregon:** Oregon Daffodil Society at Amity Grade School gymnasium. Contact: Barbara Rupers, 2245 Oak Grove Road NW, Salem OR 97304-9510, (503) 364-0774

**March 24-25 Fortuna, California:** Fortuna Garden Club at River Lodge Conference Center. Contact: Dian Keesee, 1000 Angel Heights Avenue, Fortuna CA 95540, (707) 725-2281, mizmik@htan.org

**March 24-25 Conway, Arkansas:** Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hulen Hall, Hendrix College. Contact: J. A. Strauss, 322 Hall St., Malvern AR 72104, (501) 332-2109

**March 24-25 Hernando, Mississippi:** Garden Study Club of Hernando at First Regional Library. Contact: Bea Howell, PO Box 207, Nesbit MS 38651, (662) 429-7180, mastererb@aol.com

**March 24-25 Knoxville, Tennessee:** East Tennessee Daffodil Society at Ellington Hall, University of Tennessee Agriculture Campus. Contact: Lynn
Ladd, 1701 Westcliff Drive, Maryville TN 37803-6301, (423) 984-6688, lладd1701@aol.com

March 28-29 Richmond, Virginia: James River Garden Club at Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden. Contact: Muschi Fischer Westover, 7000 Westover Road, Charles City VA 23030, or Carroll Andrews, 4103 W. Franklin Street, Richmond VA 23221

March 31-April 1 Silverton, Oregon: Oregon Daffodil Society at Oregon Garden. Contact: Betty Jean Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Drive, Shedd OR 97377-9701, (541) 491-3874

March 31-April 1 St. Louis, Missouri: Greater St. Louis Daffodil Society at Missouri Botanical Garden. Contact: Jason Delaney, Department of Horticulture, MOBOT, P.O. Box 299, St. Louis MO 63166, (314) 577-0234, ext. 7, jdelaney@ridgway.mobot.org

March 31-April 1 Nashville, Tennessee: Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Cheekwood Botanical Gardens. Contact: Patrice Winters, 815 Greenwood Avenue, Clarksville TN 37040, wintersreed@cs.com

March 31-April 1 Chapel Hill, North Carolina: North Carolina Daffodil Society at the Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden. Contact: Luan Smyth, 2306 Jones Ferry Road, Chapel Hill NC 27516, (919) 929-3987, lsmyth@nc.rr.com

March 31-April 1 Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Daffodil Society at Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden. Contact: Mrs. A. C. Ford, Jr., 5313 Tuckahoe Avenue, Richmond VA 23226, (804) 282-1399

April 3 Upperville, Virginia: Upperville Garden Club at Trinity Parish House. Contact: Ginger Wallach, P.O. Box 1507, Middleburg VA 20118-1507, (540) 687-5018, gwallach@wallach.com

April 5-7 ADS National Show, Louisville, Kentucky: Kentucky Daffodil Society at Executive West Hotel, 803 Phillips Lane. Contact: Hilda Dunaway, 3104 McMahen Boulevard, Louisville KY 40220, (502) 458-7121 or Bill Evans, 11103 Rotary Court, Louisville KY 40243, (502) 245-6531, pheibd@cs.com

April 7-8 Wichita, Kansas: Wichita Daffodil Society at Botanica, 701 N. Amidon. Contact: Ray Morrissette, 1840 N. Ridge Drive, Wichita KS 67206-3017, (316) 636-5562, ksgarden@southwind.net

April 7-8 Gloucester, Virginia: Garden Club of Gloucester at Page Middle School, Rt. 17. Contact: Pat Zima, 8711 Exchange Lane, Gloucester VA 23061, (804) 693-0202, FAX (804) 694-4679, patz@inna.net

April 7-8 Princess Anne, Maryland: Somerset County Garden Club at Peninsula Bank, 11732 Somerset Ave. Contact: Dianne Ward, 5145 S. Pompfrett Road, Crisfield MD 21817, memorie@ccisp.net

April 11-12 Midwest Regional Show, Scottsburg, Indiana: Daffodil Growers South at Leota Barn. Contact: Helen Trueblood, 3035 Bloomington Trail Road, Scottsburg IN 47170-9529, (812) 752-2998
April 11-12 Edgewater, Maryland: District II, Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland at London Town Public House. Contact: Marie Coulter, 342 Prestonfield Lane, Severna Park MD 21146, (410) 647-8971, frankandmarie@earthlink.net

April 14-15 Hillsboro, Oregon: Oregon Daffodil Society at Washington County Fairgrounds. Contact: Steve Vinisky, 21700 S.W. Chapman Road, Sherwood OR 97140-8608, (503) 625-3389, FAX (503) 625-3399, stevev@europa.com

April 14-15 Cincinnati, Ohio: Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden. Contact: Mary Lou Gripshover, 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford OH 45150-1521, (513) 248-9137, daffmlg@aol.com

April 14-15 Wheaton, Maryland: Washington Daffodil Society at Brookside Gardens. Contact: Chrriss Rainey, 2037 Beacon Place, Reston VA 20191, (703) 391-2073, sjrainey@erols.com

April 17-18 Chillicothe, Ohio: Adena Daffodil Society at Veteran’s Medical Center. Contact: Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe OH 45601, (740) 775-6663

April 18-19 Indianapolis, Indiana: Indiana Daffodil Society at Meridian Street United Methodist Church. Contact: Joseph Hamm, 4815 Fauna Lane, Indianapolis IN 46234-9531, (317) 293-3381, joehamm1@juno.com

April 18-19 Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Daffodil Society at Church of the Redeemer, 5603 North Charles Street. Contact: Mrs. James T. Williamson (Lissa), 403 St. Ives Drive, Severna Park MD 21146, (410) 987-9661

April 20-21 Morristown, New Jersey: New Jersey Daffodil Society at Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 53 East Hanover Avenue. Contact: Mrs. Richard S. Ellwood, 12 Auldwood Lane, Rumson NJ 07760, (732) 842-7945, lellwood@aol.com

April 21-22 Yakima, Washington: Central Washington Daffodil Club at Yakima Area Arboretum. Contact: Bonnie Johnson, 1610 Dazet Road, Yakima WA 98908, (509) 966-9257, bjohn58229@aol.com

April 21-22 Columbus, Ohio: Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Franklin Park Conservatory. Contact: Cindy Hyde, 8870 W. State Route 22, Stoutsville OH 43154, (740) 474-7488


April 21-22 Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: Chambersburg Garden Club and Tuscarora Daffodil Group at First Lutheran Church. Contact: Richard Ezell, 334 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg PA 17325, (717) 334-2304, ezell@cvn.net

April 21-22 Kennett Square, Pennsylvania: Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Contact: Kathryn Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington DE 19803, (302) 478-3115, ksa@del.net
April 21 Shelter Island, New York: The Garden Club of Shelter Island at St. Mary’s Parish Hall. Contact: Trina Waldron, P.O. Box 633, Shelter Island NY 11964-0633, (631) 749-1935, trinawaldr@aol.com

April 21-22 West Boylston, Massachusetts: Seven State Daffodil Society at Tower Hill Botanic Garden, 11 French Drive. Contact: Nancy Mott, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich CT 06830-3511, (203) 661-6142, grancymott@aol.com

April 24 Wadsworth, Ohio: Western Reserve Daffodil Society at Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 260 Broad Street. Contact: Daniel Bellinger, 341 Akron Road, Wadsworth OH 44281-1968, (330) 336-6314, cuyahoga@neo.rr.com

April 26-27 New England Regional Show, Greenwich, Connecticut: Greenwich Daffodil Society at Christ Church Parish Hall, 254 W. Putnam Avenue. Contact: Nancy Mott, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich CT 06830-3511, (203) 661-6142, grancymott@aol.com

April 28 Akron, Ohio: Northeast Ohio Daffodil Society at (site to be determined). Contact: Carol McKeeman, 2773 Boltz Road, Akron OH 44333, (330) 666-0722

April 28-29 Glencoe, Illinois: Midwest Daffodil Society at Chicago Botanic Garden. Contact: George Dorner, 20753 N. Buffalo Run, Kildeer IL 60047, (708) 438-5309, gdorner@imaxx.net

April 28-29 Nantucket, Massachusetts: Nantucket Garden Club at the Point Breeze Hotel, Easton Street. Contact: Jane Stentzel, PO Box 3824, Nantucket MA 02554, (508) 325-7790, zaney@nantucket.net

May 4-5 Peterborough, New Hampshire: Northern New England Daffodil Show at Peterborough Town House. Contact: C. H. Anthony, PO Box 320, Dublin NH 03444, (603) 563-7176, aestony@earthlink.net

May 5-6 Central Regional Show, Chanhassen, Minnesota: Daffodil Society of Minnesota at U. of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum. Contact: Edie Godfrey, 4050 Kings Point Road, Minnetrista MN 55331, (612) 472-5623, ediegodfrey@yahoo.com

CLASSIFICATION CHANGES IN 2000

Please make note of the following changes in your copy of Daffodils to Show and Grow.

‘Angel o’ Music’ ................... change year to 1999<
‘Cape Cornwall’ .................. 2 Y-YYO
‘City Lights’ .................... 2 W-YYO
‘Clown’ .......................... 6 W-Y
‘Compressus’ ........................ change year to 1882<
‘Dream Maker’ (Brogden) .... name changed to ‘Kiwi Dream’
‘Fenben’ .......................... change year to 1999<
‘Shindig#’ (Glenbrook) .......... now called ‘Glenbrook Shindig’
‘Killearnan’ ......................... change breeder to J.M.
                            deNavarro/J.S.B. Lea
‘Lazy River’ ......................... 1 Y-WWY
‘Little Becky’ ....................... change year to 1999<; add breeder,
                            Bill Dijk, New Zealand
‘Little Emma’ ....................... change year to 1999<; add breeder,
                            Bill Dijk, New Zealand
‘Lovely Ladies’ ................... change year to 1999<
‘Martinette’ ......................... 8 Y-O
‘Mitimoto’ .......................... change year to 1999<
‘Pink Topaz’ ......................... change year to 1999
‘Polar Convention’ ................ change year to 1999
‘Polar Mist’ ........................ change year to 2000
‘Primrose Beauty’ .................. 4 Y-Y
‘Riddle Diddle’ ...................... change year to 1999<
‘Sighing’ ............................ 7 W-O; change year to 1999<
‘Slip Slop’ ........................... change year to 1999<
‘Snowy River#’ (Brodgen) .......... now listed as ‘Stoney River’
‘Splatter’ ............................ change year to 1999<
‘Stafford’ ............................ 7 Y-YYO
‘Tilly Titus’ ........................ change year to 1999<
‘Topaz Dawn’ ....................... change year to 1999
N. albomarginatus ................. N. albimarginatus, changed to
                                Section Apodanthi
N. cerrolazae ....................... Name no longer valid; correct name
                                is N. fernandesii
N. fontqueri ........................ Name no longer valid; correct name
                                is N. primigenius
N. nobilis primigenius .......... Name no longer valid; correct name is
                                N. primigenius
N. wilkommii ........................ correct spelling is N. willkommii

Additional changes have been made to flowers listed in the Tom D. Throckmorton Daffodil Data Bank of the ADS. Be sure to check
the latest copy when preparing entries for shows.

Mary Lou Gripshover, Information Management Chair
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES
October 14, 2000, The Mayfair, St. Louis, MO

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held with 39 Directors present. President Peg Newill presided. Secretary Phyllis Hess recorded. President Peg Newill called the meeting to order at 9:05 AM by thanking everyone who was in attendance.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS:
SECRETARY: Secretary Hess moved approval of the Minutes for the 2000 World Convention Board Meetings as sent to the members. Motion Passed.
TREASURER: Treasurer Rod Armstrong being absent, Jaydee Ager gave the report. She moved adoption of the Budget for 2001. Motion carried. Year through September 30, 2000 we had a net income of $7,891.70 on revenues of $39,359.84. Jaydee reported on the loss for the World Convention 2000. President Newill has appointed Jaydee to a committee to revamp the convention manual. A financial spreadsheet will be sent to future convention chairs to help them with their budgets. (Secretary’s note: Copies of the budget and financial reports are available from the Treasurer upon request.)

PRESIDENT: President Peg Newill reported that she had been very busy promoting daffodils since our last meeting. She has appointed a Public Relations Chairperson, Mary Koonce, and a Trophy Steward, Kathy Welsh. She reported that Eve Robertson has broken her hip. She also told us of the deaths of Madeline Kirby, Dr. Tom Throckmorton, Bill Roese, and Julia Dowd. She also reported that Kate Reade has sold her business and that we will miss her catalog, but hope she will continue to join us at convention time.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT: Steve Vinisky reported that he had talked with Bill Pannill. He is doing well, except for a broken clavicle sustained while bike riding, and plans on joining us in Louisville.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: Mary Lou Gripshover distributed updates to the Board Manual.

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS: Reports were received from all Regions. Nancy Mott reported for Sally Nash who was unable to attend. Leslie Light Sobel will replace Dianne Mrak as RVP of the Northeast Region. Dianne is moving to New Hampshire. We wish her well. Dottie Sable reported that Hernando will be holding their 50th Anniversary Show in 2001. She also invited the Board to Dallas, Texas on September 29, 2001 for the Fall Board Meeting. The Board accepted her kind invitation with pleasure.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Naomi Liggett’s report dated 1 September 2000 was included with the Board Meeting Agenda and sent to all Board Members. Naomi will have the RHS Handbooks for sale again this year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: George Dorner announced that he had copies of his Central Region Newsletter available to those who were interested. President of the local Daffodil Club, Jim Morris, spoke to the group. President Peg Newill announced that nominations for the ADS Gold and Silver Medals need to be in to her by January 1, 2001.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS:
AWARDS: Kirby Fong reported that he had mailed schedule preparation guidelines to all the contact persons for the 2001 shows. He and Mary Lou Gripshover have been working on photographing the ADS Trophies.

BULB AND SILENT AUCTION: Eileen Whitney was absent and sent no report.

DEVELOPMENT: Bill Pannill was absent but sent word that he appreciated all the prayers, good wishes and many notes he had received from his friends. He expects to be “back next season ‘hale and hearty’ and not the least bit humble!”

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Editor Bill Lee reported that a new printer has been found for the Journal who will not only cut manufacturing time but also cost. Congratulations are in order: the Journal once again received the Award of Merit for a Plant Society from the
National Council of State Garden Clubs. He also thanked those who helped correlate the show reports for the September issue. He has received articles for publication but can always use more. Bill and Peggy MacNeale manned an ADS information booth at the Garden Writers Association of America Symposium. They report that the information on ADS and story idea sheets were well received. Bill feels a seed has been planted to obtain the cooperation of garden writers across the country. He also expressed his thanks to Peggy MacNeale for her help in setting up the booth and manning same.

HISTORIAN: Joyce McKenzie will be writing the Remembrance column for the Journal. She has received copies of the past Journals and scrapbooks from Naomi Liggett and will be organizing any memorabilia available. Anyone with information, old letters, photos, etc. should contact Joyce.

HISTORIC DAFFODILS: Scott Kunst was absent and sent no report.

HYBRIDIZING: Elise Havens was absent as she was busy packing and shipping orders. She wants to thank Harold Koopowitz for moderating the Hybridizers Breakfast, as “trying to picture what the future may be is mind boggling.”

INTERMEDIATES: Jeannie Driver was absent as she was off to Scotland. Secretary Hess read her report. David Burdick and Sandra Stewart have agreed to co-chair the committee. They will also be writing articles for the Journal. Mrs. Driver has contacted Brian Duncan about the status of intermediates in the British Isles and will be contacting David Adams and David Jackson about “Elfin” daffodils DownUnder. The committee has high praise for the increasing number of hybridizers that specifically identify their intermediate offerings. An updated suggested list will be forthcoming, and will be printed in the Journal. A list of 2000 registrations for “possible” new intermediates was in the September Journal. The committee’s mission will be education, encouragement, and promotion.

INTERNET SERVICES/HOME PAGE ADMINISTRATOR: Secretary Hess read the report in Nancy Tackett’s absence. In April Internet names of all variants of daffodilusa (daffodilusa.org, daffodilusa.com & daffodilusa.net) were formally registered to the ADS. May 1, 2000 the ADS Home Page and Daffnet were transferred to a corporate account donated by NetVista, Inc. from Mississippi College. The Home Page is updated to include contacts for local societies. There have been approximately 80,000 visitors to the Home Page and there are 135 members of Daffnet. (Secretary’s note: President Newill expressed her deep appreciation to both NetVista and Nancy Tackett for providing ADS with a corporate account so there was no interruption of service to either the Home Page or Daffnet.)

JUDGES SCHOOLS: Stan Baird reported that as a result of a highly successful School I at Convention there are now 14 new student judges. Congratulations to Lorraine Ingles, Clay Higgins, Martha Ann Griner, Andrew Armstrong, Sarah Willig, and Margaret Pansegrau who are all new Accredited Judges. School II will be held at the Louisville Convention, as well as schools in Nashville, Fortuna, Harpers Ferry, Columbus, and Chicago.

JUDGES CREDENTIALS AND REFRESHERS: The secretary read Kathy Welsh’s report in her absence. Judges records have been updated. However, she needs to know the names of all judges who judged and/or ribboned at Amity or Portland in 2000. Kathy would like to have all e-mail addresses possible for her files. When the Judges list is completed anyone who desires one should contact her. There will be a refresher at Convention. She will be sending letters to those judges who need to refresh.

MARKETING & PRODUCT SALES: Chriss Rainey reported that there will be items for sale at the Louisville Convention.

MEMBERSHIP: Linda Wallpe reported that the membership stands at 1,286, a loss of 29 members since March. There are currently 152 international members. The committee is working with Hilda Dunaway to have a reception for first-time attendees and their mentors at the spring convention. The committee is working on ways to utilize the talents of the Regional Directors. They suggest we need a new ADS slide program geared toward membership recruitment. They welcome suggestions and ideas on ways to increase membership.

MINIATURES: Delia Bankhead reported that new cultivars are becoming available sooner. The six cultivars added to the approved list this year are: ‘Golden Bells’, ‘Gummut’, ‘Niade’,

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'Star Music', 'Wyandot', and 'Wynken'. There were no deletions this year. However, a ballot will be sent to members of the committee voting on several deemed too large. 280 bulbs of 15 miniatures were sent to Harold Koopowitz to be used in the embryo rescue program. Dr. Koopowitz chipped a few bulbs of some very rare cultivars to try to build up stocks before attempting ploidy conversion. The DNA study is ongoing, albeit slowly due in part to renovations to the lab. Initial studies suggest that 'Bagatelle', 'Little Gem' and 'Wee Bee' are all the same! Delia has obtained the few bulbs James Wells still had at the time of his death and will attempt to identify them and increase their numbers so they can be passed on to miniature hybridizers. She hopes to see his good seedlings registered. She thanks Mary Lou Gipschower for distributing bulbs of N. poeticus hellenicus to hybridizers this year. She also sent a few other bulbs but her stocks are depleting so this part of her effort to encourage more hybridizing is at an end. She will spend the winter editing and refining the copy for the miniature identification handbook. One of her goals has been to locate the history of miniature cultivars; to this end she has been trying to find Alex Gray's breeding records. While trying to locate them she learned from the RHS and Sally Kington that they had a number of his papers in their library. These were sent to her from the RHS, but since they were all his notes on species she presented them to Kathy Andersen, ADS Species Chair. We are indebted to the RHS and Sally Kington for their kindness in making these papers available to us.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS:** Mary Konce asked the Board's approval to send a window decal to each paying member. This decal would be affixed in the March Journal. The decal would be one color on a clear background with lamination on the back. The wording would be: *Grow Daffodils—American Daffodil Society* with a drawing of a daffodil. The Board approved this.

**PUBLICATIONS:** Bill Lee read the report of Hurst Sloniker who was absent. There are three new advertisers in the September Journal. It is hoped the membership will support these firms as well as all our advertisers. Revenues totaled $2,820, which includes a $60 overpayment. The retirements of Jeanie Driver and Kate Reade will adversely affect revenues next year.

**RESEARCH, HEALTH & CULTURE:** The secretary read Jack Hollister's report in his absence. He has been struggling to get the paperwork done on the Koopowitz project. It was thought that a signed contract was in effect, when in fact it was not. It is believed that nothing patentable will come from the project, although valuable information will result from the studies. **Resolved: That we move forward and sign the contract and fund the Koopowitz project.** Motion carried. President Peg Newill will take care of making sure the contract is signed and payment made to the University of California Irvine.

**ROUND ROBINS:** Leone Low reported that there are six Robins. The Internet is having an effect on the Robins as the Species Robin is being converted to electronic communication. She asks that those interested check with Sandra Stewart about membership in the second Historic and E-mail Robin. Contact Lavern Brusven about openings in the new Hybridizers Robin.

**SLIDE PROGRAMS/PHOTOGRAPHY:** The secretary read Tom Stettner's report in his absence. Income was $305, shipping costs were $70.97, on 20 rentals.

**SPECIES CONSERVATION:** Kathy Andersen reported that the International Bulb Society has asked for our endorsement of their species conservation policy.

**WISTER/PANNILL AWARDS:** Ruth Pardue reported the committee's choice for the Wister Award for 2001. The Board voted to accept 'Golden Aura' as the winner for 2001. The Board voted on the nominations for the Pannill Award for 2001, 'River Queen' and 'Geometrics'. The winner will be announced at the Louisville Convention.

**WORLD COUNCIL DELEGATE:** Bob Spotts reported that there were two issues the council was dealing with. One is collecting information worldwide about where and when shows are held. This could be published in the Journal for those interested in attending some of these shows. The other is having a worldwide daffodil show, all by photo, in the off season on the Internet, similar to the one Clay Higgins conducted this year.

**YOUTH & COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT:** Suzy Wert reported that she needed a committee to help her. She also would like to be made aware of new ADS Junior members. She asked that we invite Girl Scout Troops to our shows. She also suggested that local societies give a one-year ADS membership as the Junior prize.
2001 CONVENTION CHAIR: Convention Chairman Hilda Dunaway enticed us with wonderful particulars of what we will see in Louisville, April 5-7. Further details are available elsewhere in this Journal.

AD HOC COMMITTEES:

**ADS Convention 2003:** The 2003 ADS Convention will be held in Asheville, North Carolina, working with the North Carolina Daffodil Society.

**Editorial Committee:** Bill Lee reported that he had e-mailed a document describing the purpose of the committee. Most members responded and some have completed articles, others are working on some. The tasks of the committee are to serve as acquisitions editors, to serve as advisors to the Editor, and recruit editorial talent.

**ADS Handbook:** Mary Lou Gripshover reported for the committee. The committee asks approval of the motions resulting from their study.

**Information Management/RHS Liaison:** Mary Lou Gripshover reported there are 376 new entries in the Data Bank for the current year. Copies are now available from the Executive Director. She attended the meeting of the Narcissus Classification Advisory Committee of the RHS in June. A suggestion was made to make *Daffodils to Show and Grow* available for sale in the UK. The Committee discussed Division 7. No changes were made at this time. (Details were in the September *Journal.* Changes were made to the classification of several cultivars; these appear in the December *Journal.*

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS:**

**Report on status of IDB revision:** Mary Lou Gripshover reported that the Databank is completed. It needs to be beta-tested and the hope is it will be available in Spring 2001. The price will be $149.95 to new buyers. The upgrade price will cover the cost of materials and postage only. No actual cost for the program.

**NEW BUSINESS:**

The following motion failed:

**Motion regarding alternative method of accrediting judges:** Resolved: That the following statements be added to the description of the alternative method of accrediting judges: “This alternative accreditation procedure is not normally intended for use by those residing in an area where judging schools are offered frequently. Utilization of this alternative procedure requires approval from the Chairman of Judging Schools. To apply for such approval, the individual must send a letter to the Chairman of Judging Schools explaining why taking the usual sequence of judging schools is not feasible.”

The following motions were passed by the Board:

**Motion regarding endorsing the International Bulb Society species conservation policy:** Resolved: That the ADS endorse the International Bulb Society species conservation policy.

**Motion regarding membership for Wisley:** Resolved: That the ADS enter a complimentary membership for the RHS Garden at Wisley.

**Motion regarding Bronze ribbon:** Resolved: That effective in 2001, the Bronze ribbon shall be renamed the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. ribbon. The requirements and conditions for the award are unchanged.

**Motion regarding a Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. medal:** Resolved: That the ADS accept the donation from the Armstrong family for producing a Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. medal. The medal will be awarded to first-time winners at the national show of the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. collection class. The Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. plate will continue to be available as a perpetual trophy.

**Motion regarding ADS Red White and Blue Ribbon:** Resolved: That if requested by overseas daffodil show sponsors, the ADS may offer its Red White and Blue and mini Red White and Blue ribbons provided the sponsor includes in the show schedule the same classes for which the ribbons are awarded at ADS approved shows.

**Motion regarding ADS medals:** Resolved: That effective 2001, the ADS will cease charging daffodil show sponsors for the ADS medals won by their exhibitors. The ADS will instead pay for those medals through its awards budget. Previous medal winners who have lost their medals (e.g. by fire or theft) may purchase replacement medals at the ADS’s replacement cost plus a fee not exceeding five dollars.
**Motion regarding use of Exhibitor Numbers.** Resolved: That any information on an entry tag, including the exhibitor’s number, that could compromise the anonymity of the exhibitor must be concealed during judging.

**Motion regarding the printing of the history of the ADS.** Resolved: That the Board accept the outline for a book about the history of the ADS, to be called *The American Daffodil Society: The First 50 Years*. The book to be available for sale at the convention in 2004, and thereafter.

**Motions regarding the outline for the book *The Daffodil Companion*.** Resolved: That the Board accept the outline for a book tentatively titled *The Daffodil Companion*. Resolved: That the ADS pursue a publishing arrangement with Timber Press or other publisher for *The Daffodil Companion*.

There being no further business before the Board, President Peg Newill adjourned the meeting at 3:00 PM.
Respectfully submitted,
Phyllis L. Hess, Secretary

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**MOVING?**

If you are moving, please be sure to notify the Executive Director of your change of address. The post office will usually not forward the *Journal* to your new address. Instead, the post office returns your copy to the Executive Director and the ADS pays $1.43 for each return. If the Executive Director does not have a new address for you, you will not receive your *Journal*. So save the ADS some money and ensure your continuous subscription. Contact the Executive Director at: Naomi Liggett, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606; Tel: 614-451-4747; fax: 614-451-2177; email: compuserve.com.
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<td>'Angel’s Whisper'</td>
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<td>'Angel o' Music'</td>
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**CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING**

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held Friday, April 6, 2001 at Executive West Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky for the purpose of electing officers and directors as provided by the By-laws, and to take action on, and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

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Was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.
The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics. Subscription rates, which depend upon whether publications are mailed by air or surface, are:

By air: 1 year £9 or US$14.50, 3 years £26 or US$42.00
By surface: 3 years £7 or US$11.20, 3 years £20 or US$32.00
Payment in US$ to be made to the ADS Executive Director. Payments in UK£ to The Daffodil Society Membership Secretary, Hofflands, Bakers Green, Little Totham, Maldon, Essex. CM9 8LT. UK.

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7. Species and Wild Forms
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