

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

THE
DAFFODIL
JOURNAL

Volume 39, Number 3

March, 2003



The Daffodil Journal

ISSN 0011-5290

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 39

March, 2003

Number 3

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THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL (ISSN 0011-5290) is published quarterly (March, June, September, and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606. Periodicals postage paid at Columbus, OH.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Daffodil Journal, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 45150-1521.

Membership in the Society includes a subscription to the Journal.

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish for black and white, transparency for color) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Address all material to the Editor. Address advertising inquiries to the Chairman of Publications.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS April 15, 2003

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Front Cover: Daffodil reminder of bad weather in many parts of the country this year. *Bill Rash photo*

Back Cover: Daffodils in the Arkansas garden of Thera Lou Adams. *Marita Adams Moll photo*



'Dottie's Dream'

See story "Daffodils Named for Daffodil People," page 165.

Sandra Stewart photo



Wilf Hall's GMX-33

Pink-Cupped Tazetta

From front cover of December, 2002
Journal with better pink color

Tony James photo

AVOIDING LOSSES TO BASAL ROT

Photo by David Adams (See story on page 142)

Photo 1
Natural mulch is
removed to prepare
for digging.



AVOIDING LOSSES TO BASAL ROT

Photos by David Adams (See story on page 142)

Photo 2
Bulbs are dug
and left ex-
posed to the
sun.



Photo 3
Dry and
'cured' bulbs
ready for bag-
ging.



Photo 4
Firm, dry
bulbs that have
been cleaned
ready for stor-
age.



AVOIDING LOSSES TO BASAL ROT

David Adams, *Christchurch, New Zealand*

A close friend of mine is meticulous in all that he does. When he lifts his bulbs he carefully washes them, dips them in fungicide, and hangs the bulbs under a shaded balcony until planting time. Every year he complains that he has significant losses to basal rot. Judging by the annual discussion on Daffnet, others experience a similar problem.

My friend has often passed his surplus bulbs on to me so I'm sure the fusarium spores have been introduced into my plantings—yet basal rot is not a problem here. There must be something in my lifting program that inhibits the development of the pathogen.

As with growing the species cyclamineus, I do everything that the experts disagree with. I share my thoughts with you.

All the bulbs here are dug by hand. As they are lifted, each cultivar is left in a pile in the field to be sun-dried (photos 1 and 2, pages 140 and 141). Normally this is for a period of one to two days but sometimes for up to a week. I measured the soil surface temperature this year and it was around 120°. I believe that exposure to the sun for drying has the effect of sterilizing the bulbs and at such high temperatures may, in effect, act as a hot water treatment. It is the same principle that many tribal groups used for food storage. They sun-dried fish, meat, and fruit so that the food didn't rot. After sun-drying, the bulbs feel "cured" like good bacon (photo 3, page 141).

When completely dry the dirt, roots and outer skin of the bulb peel off, leaving a firm, hard bulb for storage (photo 4, page 141). One does have to be careful in that full sun at high temperatures may start to cook the bulb.

I am of the opinion that washing and dipping bulbs before storage is counter-productive. Washing the bulbs makes it more difficult to get them completely dry; dampness and summer heat are conducive to fungal growth and hence bulbs are more likely to rot.

Sometimes I bag the bulbs immediately after lifting. Those bags are left in the sun for a similar time (photo 5, page 144). In this case I turn the bags regularly to ensure even drying and to prevent sunburn of the top bulbs.

After drying, the bulbs are bagged and stored in large crates (photo 6, page 144) on the south wall (north wall in the Northern Hemisphere) of a shed (photo 7, page 144). Small quantities of bulbs are kept in Netlon bags, larger quantities in onion bags, and mixtures and really large quantities are placed directly in the crates.

The black crates you see in the photo were obtained from a local cut flower grower. He imports iris and lily bulbs from Israel. As the crates are of no further use to him, he is happy for me to have them. Maybe there is a bulb importer near you who is willing to do a deal.

I must confess that my bulbs go straight into their bags, dirt and all. The abrasiveness of the bag does most of the necessary cleaning. Netlon bags are wonderful. The name plate can be seen without removing the bulbs from their bag, which is a big help when arranging the bulbs in alphabetical order at planting time. Should any dipping be done, then the bulbs can stay in the same bag.

About four years ago some bulbs did rot during storage. We had a wet summer and none of the bulbs were properly dry before bagging. This experience convinced me that my normal lifting process is the right one.

When lifting your bulbs this summer, allow the sun to dry and sterilize them. A free cure quietly arrives each morning, passes the day, moves on, and comes back the next day just in case you need it.

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AVOIDING LOSSES TO BASAL ROT

Photos by David Adams

Photo 5

Bulbs are stored in Net-lon bags. The names or numbers are easy to read.



Photo 6

Bags of bulbs are stored in crates where the air can circulate through the bulbs.



Photo 7

Crates and boxes of bulbs are stored away from the full sun.



ENTERING COLLECTION CLASSES

Suzy Wert, *Indianapolis, IN*

I remember exactly the moment I decided to enter my first collection of daffodils: I had just rejoined the ADS and received my welcome letter from then-executive director, Mary Lou Gripshover. Included was the previous issue of *The Daffodil Journal* dated March, 1996, and in it was the first of a series of three articles written by Marianne Burr from Olympia, WA titled, "So You Want to Win a Ribbon, Part 1 of 3." Not three weeks later, the *Journal* came out with Part 2 of 3 and just a few more months passed and I had the final installment in my hands about how easy it was to enter flowers and collections. I was hooked.

People in Indiana didn't talk much about winning ribbons because it's considered greedy. The name of the game here is to grow the best flowers you can and show your best flowers at the show to demonstrate how good a grower you are in competition with other growers. *Welllllll*, I think I'm more competitive than that and I certainly don't have a laid-back attitude. I'll also have to mention that it seemed that there were unwritten rules and I was lacking the rulebook.

Marianne Burr said her article was the *Cliff's Notes* for the *Handbook for Growing and Showing Daffodils*, and she's right; but the article was better than the *Handbook* because she made it seem so easy and so possible, and it was encouraging. She advised going out a couple of days before the show with a pail of warm water to pick your flowers. She said to write the name on the stem as you pick them and to be sure to wear your glasses while you clean the flowers. She said to double-check your entry with *Daffodils to Show and Grow* and be careful transporting your flowers to the show lest they bend or break. She said if you follow these simple procedures you've probably got yourself a ribbon!

Putting collections together allows you to really get to *know* as well as to further appreciate your flowers. It encourages you to notice the differences between similar shapes and the nuances within the same color codes. Even the different shades of white become apparent when the flowers are placed side by side. You learn more about where they came from and see first hand what the different terms such as "crenated" or "flanged" mean. Assembling a collection takes you to a new level of daffodil appreciation.

Entering collections is exactly the same thing as entering single stems, with a little more organization and a little more risk thrown in. The upside is that it's very exciting to compete head-to-head with the best exhibitors. The downsides are: **all** the flowers must be properly named, clean, and in good condition. They also must be in the correct

collection, that is, no yellow flowers in a collection of 5 whites. And if one of these conditions isn't met by just one flower of a collection, you've spoiled it for the other four blue-ribbon flowers. Kind of risky! I'm told by single-stem exhibitors that it's this risk that keeps them entering year after year in the single stem classes, but it's a shame, because collections have less competition, earn a bigger reward, and are just more exciting.

Collection Risk Assessment and Avoidance

Some things can go wrong, but here's how to avoid having your collection pushed aside and not judged.

Misnamed Flower. Don't enter a flower in a collection unless you know its name. Simple, but you'd be surprised at how many people skip this vital advice! Don't guess at the name. If you've ordered from Mitsch or another professional grower and haven't mixed up any tags or markers, you're safe. If you've picked the bulb from an exchange table, you're not necessarily safe, even if you're sure you didn't mix up the tags or markers. If the flower doesn't match its color code, don't enter it.

Clerical Errors. The saddest of circumstances for judges is a perfect collection of three or five or more flowers with a tiny clerical error which prevents the judges from judging the collection. Using the wrong color code is usually the culprit. Exhibitors sometimes look at a flower to get the color code instead of *Daffodils to Show and Grow* or sometimes they go by memory. Tony James from England once wrote about an ADS national show for The (English) Daffodil Society. In his article he had written that it was such a shame when the Throckmorton Ribbon was awarded to what he considered to be the second place exhibit because of a mistaken color code. Yet, the color code is the whole point of the Throckmorton, and every exhibitor needs to know this ahead of time. In well-judged shows, one judge on the panel of three for that collection is assigned the task of looking up each and every one of the flowers in the *Data Bank* to make sure the color codes are accurate while the other two judges look for any duplicate color codes in the exhibit. Likewise, judges will not award a Historic Ribbon to an exhibit unless the dates are written on the entry tag and with the Red White and Blue ribbons, you'll need to make sure you haven't forgotten to write the last name of the originator on your entry tag. In each of these cases, that's the point of the whole award! Misspellings don't usually count, unless your error results in the name of a different daffodil, Helen Link's 'Galactic' and David Jackson's 'Gallactica', for instance.

Stupid Little Errors

Over the years, I've seen a number of silly little errors, including some of my own, that I want to share with you.

The Case of the Almost Maroon Ribbon. One of the most common exhibiting mistakes is to have one flower that looks like a reverse bicolor, and in fact may be a reverse bicolor the way yours has grown, but whose registered color code eliminates it from being a reverse bicolor. To be a reverse bicolor, two or more zones of the perianth must be yellow and two or more zones of the cup must be white. For example, daffodils registered as 1Y-W, 1YYW-WWY, and 1YYW-W are reverse bicolors. Daffodils registered as 1Y-WYY, 1YWW-WYY, and 1YYW-WYY are not reverse bicolors. For example, 'Hambledon' 2YYW-Y often looks like a reverse bicolor, but its color code does not qualify it for including in a Maroon Ribbon collection.

The Case of the Missing Identity. None of the flowers is labeled. Or no entry tag was placed with the entry.

The Case of the Identical Twin. Two stems of the same cultivar are included in the same collection.

The Case of the Last-Minute Substitution. A bad flower is removed and substituted with a better flower, but the exhibitor forgets to change the tag on the entry or the individual tag on the flower in the collection.

A Note about Pink-cupped Flowers. Most show schedules have a collection of 5 pink-cupped cultivars. To be eligible, flowers have to have some pink in the corona—"some pink" is the only qualification. This means a 2W-WWP (rimmed pink) is eligible; so is a jonquil, 7W-WWP. Any pink in the color code (and on the flower) is eligible. You could use any daffodils with cup color codes of WWP, GWP, GPP, YYP, WPW, or just plain P cup. You can also include flowers from any division, not just long cups in Division 2.

When Bill Lee asked me to write this article, he said that if he had restricted his entries to single-stem entries all these years he'd have long quit exhibiting out of sheer boredom. He said that a nicely-arranged 5-stem collection is much more appealing than a single-stem entry and is more challenging to put together. He thinks everybody should venture into 5-stem collections within a couple years of beginning to show daffodils, and then, with more experience and confidence, advance to the larger collections.

ADS WEB SITE

Have you visited the American Daffodil Society Web site lately? There is information about show winners, bulb suppliers, local societies, and daffodil culture. You can also subscribe to Daffnet, an email list where subscribers post questions, answers, and observations about daffodils. Go to www.daffodilusa.org to see what's new.

GROWING PRIZE-WINNING DAFFODILS FOR THE NOVICE

Margaret Brod, Mt. Prospect, IL

I consider myself to be a novice in the daffodil world because I have entered only two shows and have been a member in both the ADS and the Midwest Daffodil Society for just two years. But because of my enthusiasm for the subject I have been asked to teach a few classes on daffodils for my local park district and also my garden club. Invariably, I am asked where I buy my bulbs. I explain the pros and cons of buying them from local garden centers, from readily-available commercial catalogs, and from the specialized growers' catalogs known so well to readers of the *Journal*. I decided to test in a systematic way the information I had been dispensing, by making use of the last two September issues of the *Journal*, in which Bill Lee's "Introduction" summarizes the show reports from those years.

I tell my students that first and foremost, they should plant what they like, but if they don't know what they like and are intrigued by the idea of entering daffodil shows and winning awards, they could take a look at these recent winners.

To compile a list of prize-winners, I combined the lists of the standard cultivars for the two years, taking only the top winners to give me a list of eleven standards, each having been reported eleven times or more. They are, in alphabetical order, 'Beryl', 'Conestoga', 'Goldfinger', 'Gull', 'Homestead', 'Ice Wings', 'Intrigue', 'Pacific Rim', 'Rapture', 'River Queen', and 'Williamsburg'. (A list of eleven was necessary, as there was a tie for tenth place.)

Applying the same principles for miniatures, this list was compiled: 'Clare', 'Hawera', 'Hummingbird', 'Little Rusky', 'Minnow', 'Pixie's Sister', 'Sabrosa', 'Segovia', 'Snipe', 'Yellow Xit', and 'Xit'. These were all reported thirteen times or more. Again, a list of eleven was compiled because of a tie.

Just to add another element to the mix, I consulted the article in the March, 2002 issue of the *Journal* written by Bob Spotts, in which he "weights" the winners, according to the type of award received. (All of these results, as well as the classification information for the cultivars, may be found by consulting the articles cited). His top five winners in both standards and miniatures are found in the above lists, and so it seems that both the novice and the experienced grower would do well to make their selections here when hoping for ribbons. But the question for the beginner remains—where to buy them? To answer this, I consulted recent catalogs (2001 or 2002) which are readily available, keeping in

mind that newcomers are often shocked by the price of bulbs offered by specialized growers, but I point out that they must also consider the minimum orders often required by the commercial catalogs, and compare shipping/handling costs as well.

Following are some observations regarding these catalogs.

Brent and Becky's Bulbs: Carried four of the standards and the miniatures (the best selection from any of these catalogs). In addition, they have an excellent easy-to-use alphabetical listing of the cultivars they carry.

Chicago Botanic Garden Bulb Bazaar Catalog: These are bulbs sold each year at their Bulb Bazaar. In 2001, out of 96 cultivars sold, one standard and two miniatures were from the above lists.

John Scheepers: Listed two standards and two miniatures, but the catalog is somewhat time-consuming to use as the divisions are not in strict order and some cultivars are separated out by color. Scheepers is the retail division of Van Engelen.

McClure & Zimmerman: Carried one standard and three of the miniatures. Well-organized by divisions.

Old House Gardens: Although a favorite of mine and with a cultivar index, none of those on the lists above are carried. A good bet for those wishing to enter in the Historical division, though.

Park's Bulbs: Only one standard top prize-winner carried, although some other possible contenders are offered, such as 'Bravoure', 'Actaea', and 'Sun Disc'. Catalog is exasperating to use as daffodils are mixed in with other flowers and no division information is used or offered.

Van Engelen: This is a "wholesale" catalog that requires a minimum purchase; carried two standards and three miniatures.

White Flower Farm: Carried one standard and two miniatures. The regular division arrangement is not followed, and no cultivar index is given.

It is interesting to note that the one standard cultivar carried by all of the catalogs except Old House Gardens is 'Ice Wings'. Could it be because it was among the "top ten" winners in 2001 and is an older cultivar (1958), therefore more readily available to commercial growers? I'm still learning, and I like to know the answer to these things.

So what can we conclude from all of this? I would tell my students to go with the obvious—Brent and Becky's is a source where they can buy the most prize-winners in one place. Of course, that catalog has minimum order requirements, as well as minimum numbers for each cultivar. These requirements can be met by group orders through garden clubs or other organizations.

Then, if I really wanted a top prize-winner, I would splurge on the top standard for the past two years, 'Rapture', from Mitsch at four dollars per bulb. This year's top miniature, 'Little Rusky', is available from Brent and Becky's; last year's ('Sabrosa') I wouldn't even know where to get. Possibly through the breeders. But I have found the world of daffodil people to be helpful and sharing,, so by calling around I could probably find out. I also like to quote the words of Sandra Stewart (the *Journal*, June, 2002): "You can win more ribbons with fifty \$2 daffodils than you can with four \$25 daffodils."

I also tell my students the advantages of belonging to a local daffodil society and of going to their local bulb sales and exchanges, where I have often found prize-winning bulbs to be available.

References

- Brent and Becky's Bulbs. 7463 Heath Trail, Gloucester, Va 23061. (804) 693-3966. <www.brentandbeckysbulbs.com>
- Chicago Botanic Garden. 1000 Lake Cook Road, Glencoe, IL 60022. (847) 835-5440. <www.chicagobotanic.org>
- John Scheepers, Inc. 23 Tulip Drive, PO Box 638, Bantam, CT 06750-0638. (860) 567-0838. <www.johnscheepers.com>
- McClure & Zimmerman. P.O. Box 368, Friesland, WI 53935-0368. 1-800-374-6120. <www.mzbulb.com>
- Midwest Daffodil Society, c/o Greg Speichert, President. P.O. Box 154, St. John, IN 46373.
- Mitsch Daffodils. P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, OR 97032. (503) 651- 2792. <www.web-ster.com/havensr/Mitsch>
- Old House Gardens. 536 Third St., Ann Arbor, MI 48103-4957. (734) 995-1486. <www.oldhousegardens.com>
- Park's Bulbs. I Parkton Ave., Greenwood, SC 29647-0001. 1-800- 213-0076. <www.parkbulbs.com>
- Van Engelen, Inc. 23 Tulip Drive, PO Box 638, Bantam, CT, 06750-0638. (860) 567-8734. <www.vanengelen.com>
- White Flower Farm. PO Box 50, Litchfield, CT 06759-0050. 1-800- 503-9624. <www.whiteflowerfarm.com>

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DAFFODILS IN CEMETERIES AS A TOKEN OF REMEMBRANCE—A BRIEF SURVEY

Sara L. Van Beck, Atlanta, GA

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I have always been intrigued by the cultural aspects of American cemeteries, and in the past ten years or so I've also been interested in the perennializing of species, hybrid, and historic daffodils in the Deep South. Lately, I've become interested in the cultural aspects of historic daffodil plantings—who planted what and when. Combining the two interests resulted in my desire to obtain information on what kinds of daffodils could be found in old cemeteries.

This article is the result of what began as a very informal search for information on daffodils planted in historic cemeteries in the United States, mainly in the South. I surfed the Internet to see what I could find, and spoke with southern American Daffodil Society members and other daffodil-savvy gardeners. This is not intended to be exhaustive or scholarly, but simply a compendium of information to serve as a launching point for discussion. I came across a few references to cemetery daffodils in England, the Netherlands, and Australia and decided to include them here, to give non-US readers something to ponder.

“Historic” is defined here as from about 1850 to about 1920, coinciding with the “rural cemetery” movement and the Victorian era in America. The rural cemetery movement saw the creation of community cemeteries because the growing population's needs were exceeding the available space in local church graveyards. These new cemeteries were meant to be inviting places for reflection and remembrance, with idyllic landscaping, winding roads, and wrought iron fences around family plots. The early twentieth century saw a new movement in the American design of cemeteries—the “lawn-park” design (*South Carolina Cemetery Preservation Guideline*, 1997). The design of an open expanse of grass lawn with orderly rows of gravestones for easy maintenance shunned the landscape plantings common in earlier cemeteries. In older rural cemeteries and small family burial grounds, many historic daffodil plantings (along with other cemetery floral plantings) have thus been lost due to overzealous grounds maintenance as well as the general vagaries of time. However, early historic hybrids and species narcissus were able to naturalize and/or perennialize because of their genetic fortitude, and many still continue to hold on. The lawn-park design seems to have hit Australia in the 1950s (*The National Trust of Australia (NSW) Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation*, 2001).

In the Victorian era, the daffodil was ascribed with funerary symbolism. The daffodil symbol was taken up by both affluent whites and African-Americans (I am presuming here post-Emancipation in the South) as a token of remembrance for the dead. I did not find evidence for this symbolism to pre-date the romantic Victorian period, although I did not actively research text publications on cemetery design history. There is some tenuous evidence to suggest that African cultures may have been predisposed to use specific plant materials in cemeteries (*South Carolina Cemetery Preservation Guideline*, 1997), and so adopting daffodils from the white culture as a symbol of remembrance may not have been too foreign a concept to preclude their use.

A number of reference guides to carvings in historic headstones are posted on the Internet and include information on daffodil carvings and their symbolic meaning(s) to Victorian America. One interesting site covers the history of Rochester, New York, "Rochester's History: An Illustrated Time Line" (<<http://www.vintageviews.org/vv-tl/index.htm>>). It includes information on the history of Victorian symbolism in headstone carvings, and lists the daffodil as signifying "death of youth, desire, art, grace, beauty, deep regard" (see web page Glossary of Victorian Cemetery Symbolism, Plants, Daffodils). A second web page, for Hope Cemetery in Barre, Vermont, notes a carved daffodil on a family headstone as symbolizing "Regard and Desire" (<www.central-vt.com/visit/cemetery>). Hope Cemetery was established in 1895 and apparently is noted for its wide array of granite memorial design and skilled craftsmanship. The romantic associations with daffodils in the 1800s even extended to the use of the word "Narcissus" as a woman's name, based on numerous genealogy Internet web sites.

A few American web pages with information on cemeteries with historic daffodil plantings were found, representing North Carolina, Virginia, and Texas. A fourth web site found was created by an individual who documented her excursions to explore essentially her genealogical history in Oklahoma, which included a few old cemeteries. While many cemeteries around the country have web sites, often the landscape plantings are not discussed much beyond a few trees or the general topography. (See <www.portifos.com/cemeteries.html#history> "Links to resources on cemetery history and preservation" as a good starting place to find specific cemeteries.)

During a clean-up of a neglected cemetery in old Durham, North Carolina, members of the Old West Durham Neighborhood Association found historic daffodils in the Erwin Mills cemetery (<www.owdha.org/cemclean.htm>). Established in 1893, the cemetery served a mixed community of white and African-American cotton mill

workers. As burial plots were free for mill workers, interments took place mostly through the 1930s, with sporadic interments continuing into the 1990s. Finding the hardy daffodils led to a planting effort by residents to place more daffodils in the historic cemetery the following year. No mention was made as to the types of flowers found, those used in the recent planting effort, or if the original historic daffodils were planted in association with interments or as general landscaping material.

The article "Cemetery Plantings of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Round Top Texas" (<www.herbsociety-stu.org/bible_herbs.htm>) discusses the plantings of this church founded in 1866 by German settlers. The web site states the church is possibly the oldest Lutheran church in Texas. The one narcissus inventoried at the cemetery is 'Chinese Sacred Lily', but the inventory then lists two botanical names for 'Chinese Sacred Lily', *Narcissus tazetta orientalis* and *Narcissus tazetta italicus*. The article does not state whether the flowers were found associated with specific interments or simply as background design landscaping material. This web page is sponsored by the South Texas Unit of The Herb Society of America. However, it appears that the historic plants inventory for the church was reprinted from the article "Blumen Auf Dem Grab (Flowers on the Grave): Round Top Cemetery" by Dr. William C. Welch and Dr. Greg Grant (*Magnolia* IX, No. 3 (Spring 1993): 6-8).

The Old City Cemetery of Lynchburg, VA has an active preservation consortium; the group has planted a wide array of trees, shrubs and flowering material in keeping with its landscape preservation plan. Further, the group planted nineteenth-century daffodils in an arboretum, namely 'Rijnveld's Early Sensation', 'Carlton', 'Telamoniuss Plenus', 'Butter and Eggs', and *Narcissus biflorus* (<www.lynchburgbiz.com/occ/index.html>). No information is provided as to why these specific varieties were planted; that is, whether they were present in the original historic landscape plan or simply because they are common historic cultivars in the area.

At "Welcome to Betty's Haven More of my Fantastic Explorings" (<<http://members.tripod.com/~BettyHaven/myexplorings26.html>>) there are photographs of Betty exploring the history of her familial stomping grounds in Cherokee and Muscogee Counties, Oklahoma. A few images posted are of old family burial grounds, and one notes thickly growing daffodils planted around an interment. In the same general locale Betty notes daffodils growing at the site of a 1940s home (evidently a home-stead). As the plants were not blooming when the images were taken, it was not possible to determine the type(s) of narcissus in the images. No dates were provided for the burial grounds.

Two detailed cemetery preservation guides were located on the Internet, one for South Carolina and the other for New South Wales. The *South Carolina Cemetery Preservation Guideline*, by Susan H. McGahee and Mary W. Edmonds (1997, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office, ISBN 1-880067-43-9), at <www.state.sc.us/scdah/hstcm.pdf>, offers a great “how to” book of planning, preservation, documentation, and restoration work. Written in a way to serve both dedicated novice community activists as well as trained professionals working in the broad field of historic preservation, the document includes a brief but interesting history of American cemetery practices as well as how to produce a master plan (recording features, preparing a site map, making a photographic record, and developing a maintenance plan for landscape and structural features). The history section includes information on the symbolic uses of plants in landscapes for both white and African-American cemeteries (with particular mention of symbolism held over from the African area of origin for slaves), with daffodils planted as symbols of rebirth or resurrection. For comparative purposes, it states that some African cultures believe(d) that the spirits of the dead remained with the living and that certain plants impact the spirits’ actions; thus, thorny yucca and cactus were planted to hold the deceased’s spirit from wandering around the cemetery. The guide also discusses the uses of archeology and plant materials for the purposes of grave delineation and identifying lost structural features of a cemetery. For anyone interested in cemetery preservation and the role and function of plant material in historic cemeteries, this guide is a good starting point.

For Australian readers, the National Trust of Australia’s Cemetery Preservation web page offers numerous interesting links to the professional field of cemetery preservation. It also contains a posting of *The National Trust of Australia (NSW) Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation*, a thorough reference for cemetery preservation. The guidelines provide a list of appropriate planting materials based upon plants observed in historic contexts (*Appendix E, List of Plants Suitable for Use in 19th and Early 20th Century Cemeteries*), which can be found at <www.nsw.nationaltrust.org.au/cemsappe/html>. The list includes one daffodil, *Narcissus jonquilla* (“common name jonquil”), as a historic planting that would be acceptable and in keeping with cemetery preservation and associated historic landscaping efforts. One cemetery web page noting the presence of historically planted daffodils (which were rescued and relocated) is the Cadia Cemetery in New South Wales. This cemetery was for workers of the Cadia Hill Gold Mine; the interments date from 1865 to 1927, with most of the later burials dated around 1914

(<http://members.ozemail.com.au/~jlsymo/cadia3.html>). No mention is made of the type(s) of daffodils found or how they were originally planted in relation to the interments.

Two references turned up for English cemeteries with historic plantings of daffodils, namely *The Flora and Fauna of Boston Cemetery Old Part* (Martin Potts, Cemetery Manager, January 2000, <<http://www.boston.gov.uk/web042000/downloads/flora.pdf>>) and the City of London cemetery. The Boston cemetery was established in 1854. A plant observation list created in 1993-1994 (by Sandra Hull, RSPB South Lincs Group) mentions "wild daffodils (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*)" and "daffodil cultivars and crosses." There is no in-depth discussion of the landscape plan of the cemetery and whether or not it has changed significantly since its creation or if any changes have occurred in the plantings. The web site for The City of London Cemetery (Paul Ferris, 2000, The Wren Conservation and Wildlife Group, <<http://www.wrengroup.fsnet.co.uk/COL.htm>>) notes the cemetery was initiated in 1854, and is considered a fine example of Victorian cemetery design. Apparently an array of daffodil varieties were incorporated into the original design and not with specific interments. Variety names are not provided; they are simply referred to as "many specimens of garden daffodils *Narcissus* spp." One European Internet site I found was for a Netherlands World War II cemetery where children had planted narcissus on the graves of Canadian soldiers. The daffodil description is simply "white with orange heart." I found this to be of interest simply because the type of flower chosen was not a standard yellow-on-yellow flower.

The following anecdotal data on daffodils observed in historic cemeteries were obtained from long-time American Daffodil Society members and from other daffodil gardeners via the Internet. I included Internet information from a large Georgia cemetery simply for regional comparative purposes. It is important to note that these perennialized or naturalized narcissus are not necessarily the same flowers that would be found similarly adapted in old town gardens or at abandoned farms and homesteads in the same areas. The areas are presented in USDA Zone sequence from colder to warmer, following the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map, which can be found on the web site at <www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone/hzm-sm1.html>.

In north Alabama (Zones 7a to 7b), the daffodils of choice at historic cemeteries (planted by both whites and African-Americans) were "Twin Sisters" 13W-Y (formerly *N. biflorus*, now *N. × medioluteus*). The connection between this flower and cemeteries is reflected in their regional common name of "Cemetery Ladies." Secondary flowers used were *N. jonquilla* 13Y-Y and older tazettas such as "Grand Primo" ("Grand

Primo Citronère') 8W-Y and 'Grand Monarque' 8W-Y. Few Paper Whites (such as 'Paper White Grandiflorus' 8W-W) were ever noted (Weldon Childers, personal communication, 2002.).

Daffodils, as well as trees, shrubs and flowers, were planted as part of the grieving process soon after burial by family and friends at Atlanta's historic Oakland Cemetery (Zones 7a to 7b), a custom that still prevails. The cemetery was established in 1850 as the main cemetery for the city (<<http://oaklandcemetery.com>>). Daffodil varieties noted include the double yellow "Butter and Eggs" 4Y-O ('Yellow Phoenix') and "Pheasant's Eye" (*N. poeticus* var. *recurvus*). As these were planted personally by family members and friends, the result is daffodils scattered about the cemetery. Unfortunately, clumps of daffodils have dwindled and disappeared totally in recent memory. A recent beautification project planted "King Alfred type" bulbs at the Watchman's House (Kevin Kuharic, personal communication, 2002). Conversely, the web page for the Memory Hill Cemetery (established in 1809) in Milledgeville (Georgia's capital city from 1807 to 1868 and in Zone 7b) discusses at length trees, shrubs and flowers planted as part of the landscape and as memorials, but daffodils are not mentioned (<<http://oldcapitol.gcsu.edu/MemoryHill/default1.htm>>).

N. moschatus 13W-W and "Twin Sisters" or "Cemetery Ladies" are the most commonly observed daffodils in historic cemeteries in Arkansas (Zones 6b through 8a, but primarily in southern Arkansas Zones 7b and 8a). Also found are the yellow daffodils *N. jonquilla* 13Y-Y and *N. × odorus* 13Y-Y ('Campernelli'). Most daffodils found seem to be surviving in spite of grounds-clearing maintenance efforts, so that many are growing alongside the cemeteries and not within the grounds proper. As a result, the soil conditions the daffodils are found in closely resemble gravel. No differences between African-American and white cemetery plantings have been observed to date. *N. moschatus* has also been observed in historic cemeteries in Georgia and South Carolina (Roxane Daniel, personal communication, 2002).

Historic daffodils observed in northwestern Louisiana cemeteries (Zone 8a) include "Grand Primo" ('Grand Primo Citronère') 8W-Y, 'Grand Monarque' 8W-Y, and *N. italicus* 13W-Y (Celia Jones, personal communication, 2002).

In eastern Texas (Zones 7b to 9a, but mostly Zones 8a and 8b), historic African-American cemeteries reflect a reliance upon fragrant species and wild hybrids with plantings of *N. italicus* 13W-Y, *N. × odorus* ('Campernelli' or "Campernelle jonquil") 13Y-Y, *N. jonquilla* 13Y-Y, and the rare to occasional *N. pseudonarcissus* subsp. *pseudonarcissus* 13Y-Y and "Twin Sisters" (Keith Kridler, personal communication,

2002). Another source noted taking slides of "Grand Primo" 8W-Y, *N. italicus* 13W-Y and *N. jonquilla* 13Y-Y in Texas cemeteries (Greg Grant, personal communication, 2002. You can see additional archived articles by Greg Grant on Texas perennialized daffodils at <www.plantanswers.com/arcadia_archives.htm>).

In old cemeteries near Tallahassee, Florida (Zone 8b), one nearly always finds a few Paper Whites or *N. italicus* 13W-Y holding on in the dappled shade. Daffodils have been found in the old Tallahassee city cemetery as well as at a small African-American church graveyard east of Tallahassee. Groundskeepers of the old city cemeteries have been warned not to pull daffodil foliage because of damaging the bulbs. In general for north Florida, flowers planted in remembrance are found more often in small African-American church graveyards than in community or church cemeteries designated for whites. (Linda Van Beck, personal communication, 2002).

The repeated appearance of white narcissi at first seems odd, given the current general preference for yellow-colored flowers. However, traditionally white has been the color associated with death (such as wearing white flower corsages on Mother's Day instead of colored flowers, to signify that one's mother had passed away), and given how tradition-conscious most Southerners are, this color preference should not come as a surprise. Also, some of the white flowers in the South are more tolerant of shade, so when old cemeteries and burial grounds became more shaded over the decades as their trees grew, those yellow narcissus requiring full sun would likely have been "shaded out."

There are also some notable differences in cultivars observed in these areas based upon the cold requirements of the specific flowers. For instance, 'Grand Monarque', *N. × medioluteus* ("Cemetery Ladies"), and *N. moschatus* do not thrive at all in Zone 8b (*N. × medioluteus* rarely blooms in the April heat in north Florida), whereas Paper Whites as a group are probably a bit too tender to really thrive in Zone 7a. It is also interesting to note the use of fragrant yellow flowers by Texas African-Americans, while African-Americans in northern Alabama seem to have used *N. × medioluteus* more frequently. How much of this comparative color and fragrance preference is culturally derived and how much of it is due to botanical reality (e.g., insufficient cold weather in the observed Texas cemeteries to make "Cemetery Ladies" happy) is intriguing.

The preceding observations provide just enough tidbits to pique my curiosity. How prevalent was the planting of narcissus in Victorian rural/community cemeteries and in family burial grounds? Are there differences in chosen cultivars between cultural groups of settlers and freed African-Americans? Are there differences in what was planted based

upon economic status or size of the cemetery? Are those flowers surviving today a skewed statistical artifact of a shade-induced culling out of full-sun cultivars? Further questions might be exactly which “Grand Primo” is planted where and by region—is it the one with white petals or the one with yellow petals? Within Zone 9, does one find narcissus in cemeteries only in Texas and not southern Louisiana or central Florida? Are there many cemeteries in North Carolina, Tennessee, or other northerly tiered southern states in which perennialized daffodils appear in larger, landscaped community cemeteries or in smaller church yards or family burial grounds? What about Ohio and other northern states? If daffodils appeared on the gravestones in the north, did anyone actually plant them in the cemetery? If readers have any information on narcissus they’ve seen in cemeteries, I’d love to hear about it.

During the finalization of this article, I had to travel to southwestern Ontario, Canada (Zones 5a and 5b), for a family funeral. On my travels I met with a monument carver who had been in business for many years, and decided to continue my line of inquiry. He had been to numerous small community cemeteries in the region, many of which date back to the 1890s and even to the 1850s. He indicated that daffodils were often planted with specific interments in the past and that the tradition still continues. In order to survive, the bulbs had to be planted deeply and very close to the headstone, with often some soil preparation required, and then the foliage had to somehow escape the grounds maintenance crew. He indicated that both yellow and white daffodils could be found, and that he had never noticed any planting patterns based on religious denomination. (Verne Rumble, Woodstock Monuments, personal communication, 2002.)

The planting of daffodils in memory of the deceased continues today. During my Internet search, I came across many cemetery planting projects in memory of individuals or as a general beautification project. These projects were sponsored by municipalities, churches, and civic groups. Of the more recent, large scale plantings of daffodils, one of the most notable is Lake View Cemetery and its Daffodil Hill in Cleveland, Ohio (<www.lakeviewcemetery.com>). The cemetery contains over 100,000 daffodil bulbs, planted in a three-acre area as an on-going project since the 1940s. The current movement of planting daffodils in memoriam took a nationally visible turn with the planting of one million daffodils in New York City as a memorial to those individuals who lost their lives as a result of the September 11 terrorist attacks (“The Daffodil Project,” initiated by Partnerships for Parks; see the Brooklyn Botanical Garden’s web page at <www.bbg.org/daffodilwatch/index.html>).

It may do well for ADS-affiliated daffodil societies to consider cemetery plantings as an outreach program. Outreach planting projects and educational efforts have already been undertaken or are being planned for the 2003 growing season by the Arkansas Daffodil Society, the Georgia Daffodil Society, and the Florida Daffodil Society. Societies could provide historic flowers to members to plant in their traditional family plots or offer more recent cultivars to the grounds as a whole as a beautification project. They could also offer valuable growing information (e.g., don't mow off the foliage or braid it up, water appropriately, etc.). This would not only introduce their societies to people who otherwise may not know of them, but would also continue the tradition of planting daffodils to remember the dearly departed and provide a new means by which to grace another public landscape.



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WINNING THE LABEL BATTLE

Bill Lee, *Batavia, OH*

I've searched for years to solve the labeling problem: just what is a durable label for identifying daffodils in the garden? Many ADS members saw my solution on the tour of my garden during last year's convention. And many asked about both the label materials and the method I use. So here is how I do it.

The Materials

The materials consist of the labels themselves and the legs and plate that support them. I print the labels from my computer on Avery clear address labels, Avery Number 5660, on my laser printer. These labels are 1" x 2-3/4" and come 30 to a sheet. It is better not to use partial sheets in the printer so try to fill a sheet of 30 labels before printing. These labels also come in a version that is removable, but do not use these as you do not want them peeling off in the garden. Mike Berrigan tells me he recently saw a version that was labeled for exterior use. I'm going to try those next year.

The legs and plate are Eon Industries' Style E nursery marker in the 15" length. Eon Industries is a *Journal* advertiser with the ad appearing every March. (See the end of this article for the most current ad.) You can also find information at <www.eonindustries.com>. These markers have a zinc plate through which you thread the metal posts. I buy the 15" length so the labels are well anchored with the labels about 3-4" above soil surface. For miniatures, you might want to snip off some of the length of the legs.

I pulled some labels out of a bed this summer that had been in place for two years. Because the daffodils there had all died, I was planning to remove the labels to reuse the markers. I attacked the labels with wallpaper stripper, lighter fluid, rubber cement solvent, razor blades, a hair dryer, and a heating coil used for stripping paint. None of the methods was effective in removing the labels except for the heating coil, though this was very time-consuming. So if you burnish each label down well by rubbing with the edge of a fingernail, these labels will last a long time.

I have a mix of labels in the garden. The last three years I have been using the method just described. The labels show little wear or fading. The year before that I used a Brother P-touch labeling machine to print similar labels. They also show little wear; however, since I already have all my daffodil cultivars in a Word table, rekeying every name and color code to create each P-touch label was not an attractive option, so I abandoned the P-touch method immediately; it had a slight speed advantage

over Dymo label machines, but I value my time too much to spend it typing things I already have captured in a word processing file.

Creating the Labels

I create my labels using Microsoft Word 97, although the procedures I am about to describe should also work with later versions of Word. If you use Works, WordPerfect, or some other word processing software, you'll have to use the manuals to figure out how to achieve the same effect with them.

The labels are printed using the mail merge function. The mail merge is based on the file in which I have a Word table that holds all my daffodil data. I have columns in the table for cultivar name, division and color code, hybridizer, country of origin, year of registration or introduction, cost, year purchased, and so on. In order to use a Word table as the data source for a mail merge, the file that contains the table must have nothing else in it except the table. If you want a heading to describe the table or show the date of the last change, put that information in a header or footer rather than in a paragraph in the document. (To create a header in Word, click View, then Header and Footer.) It is also helpful if you have named each column in the table and indicated that the first row is the Headings row. To do this, simply click in the heading row and click Table, then Headings.

Here is what a small portion of my table might look like. Notice that my Source column has every entry beginning with a 2-digit year designation. I use this column to sort my master list so all of my new year's entries are together at the top (sort descending). I can now copy those rows into a new document to use as the data source for my mail merge to create labels.

CULTIVAR	CODE	SOURCE	BREEDER	CO.	INTRO
Aunt Renee	11aW-GPP	02Reed	Reed	US	2000
Asila	2W-YYP	02Ringhaddy	Duncan	N.I.	1993
Arwenack	11aY-YYO	02Scamp	Scamp	Eng	1996

Make sure the document with your data source table has no other characters in the file. If you do not usually have the hidden characters showing, turn on the Show/Hide button on the toolbar to be sure you don't have any paragraph marks showing outside the table; delete them if they are present, then save the file with a new name and close it.

Setting Up the Mail Merge

To create the labels, begin with a new blank document. Click Tools, then Mail Merge. Then follow these steps:

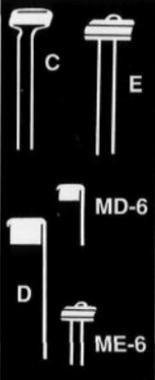
1. Under Main document
 - click Create
 - then click Mailing Labels
 - click Active Window

2. Under Data Source
 - click Get Data
 - then Open Data Source
 - doubleclick the file with your data source table
3. Click Setup Main Document
4. Set Label Options
 - click Laser and Ink jet for printer
 - scroll down the product number list and click 5660, then click OK
5. In the Labels Window you are now ready to set up the master label
 - type a single quote (all cultivar names should be surrounded by single quotation marks to be technically correct)
 - click Insert Merge Field and click Cultivar
 - type a single quote
 - hit RETURN

Continue to insert merge fields for whatever information you wish to have on your labels.

At this point, I highly recommend formatting this coded version of one mailing label before actually performing the merge. You can highlight any merge field name, right click on it, and set different kinds of formats such as font and font size, boldface and italics, alignment and so on. Once the label is formatted, you are ready to merge the master label with the data in your data source file (your table).

6. Merge the data
 - Click the Merge button
 - Under Merge to: select New Document, All, and Don't print blank lines when data fields are empty
 - Merge to a new file, not the printer. You can then inspect the new file for anything you might want to correct before you print on expensive labels. When you have finalized the document, print the file to your clear labels.



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**TYING UP DAFFODIL FOLIAGE:
EXPERIMENT AT MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
Jason Delaney, St. Louis, MO**

(Editor's note: One of the topics on Daffnet in December was about tying up daffodil foliage after the blooms are spent. I asked whether we really knew whether this had a harmful effect or whether it was just the unproven conventional wisdom. Jason Delaney sent the following reply.)

The William T. Kemper Center for the Home Garden of the Missouri Botanical Garden (MOBOT) has just planted a three-year trial planting of daffodils to study exactly what you're wondering about.

A plot containing three separate clumps each of twenty-five different cultivars of daffodils was planted—three clumps across and twenty-five clumps long—to compare the side-by-side effects, if any, of three methods of handling daffodil foliage:

- a. Leaving foliage to ripen *in situ*
- b. Tying and braiding foliage
- c. Cutting foliage off just above ground level within two weeks of the flowers' withering.

The varieties used reflect a balance of common to specialty, dwarf to standard, and extremely hardy to fairly tender. Each row of three across will be labeled with the cultivar name, and each row of twenty-five long will be labeled with its respective procedure.

We hope this experiment will yield a good deal of information about the care of daffodil foliage. In particular, we hope to determine whether the braiding and tying of daffodil foliage has the deleterious effect we believe it has. We'll also have data on the effect of cutting the foliage off early. Because we also inter-plant with annuals, perennials, and other bulbs, we may have additional information on whether this affects daffodil growth as well.

Three years may not be long enough for the most accurate results, but that's all the time we've been given. It should, however, be ample time to give the local and visiting public something worth noting.

**CHRISTOPHER AND MR. TED
Ted Snazelle, Clinton, MS**

He lives next door, and his name is Christopher. Christopher, a Dennis the Menace look-alike, blond and blue-eyed, is in the first grade. Just as I began tilling a daffodil bed on Saturday to plant a few new bulbs, Christopher arrived to "help." When Christopher helps, it takes twice as

long to get the job done. Nonetheless, I didn't want to be Mr. Wilson so I indulged Christopher.

I started digging out the four-foot-long rows only to give way to Christopher "finishing" the job for me. Then he planted the bulbs in the thumb impressions that I created in the bottom of the rows. Next came the conventional covering of the bulbs with soil. That soon became boring to Christopher. So, he left and said that he would be right back.

True to his word, he was soon back, carrying his bulldozer. Christopher's mother called out the back door, "You're not bothering Mr. Ted, are you?" Even though rain was threatening, and the job wasn't but about half finished, I answered back, "No, he isn't bothering me." Well, the slow job of planting got slower as Christopher used his toy bulldozer to cover the bulbs. Despite the job taking twice the time normally required, we finished planting just as a light sprinkle began.

After helping me return the tiller and tools to my garden shed, Christopher scampered off home, bulldozer in hand, cheerfully saying, "When you get some more bulbs, I'll be back to help." With Christopher, that is a promise!

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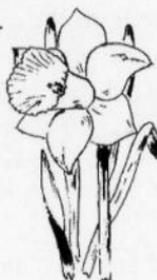
(From Daffnet postings)

Daffnet subscribers were recently asked to contribute the names of daffodil cultivars that have been named in honor of people in the daffodil world. The following names were suggested. Please send any additions or corrections to the editor.

- 'Alex Grey' 1W-W
- 'Brooke Ager' 2W-P (for Jaydee Ager's daughter)
- 'California Rose' 4W-P (for Bill Roesse)
- 'Cameo Marie' 3W-YYO (for Marie Bozievich)
- 'Chief Inspector' 1W-Y (Mary Lou Gripshover says this was named for Sandy McCabe's wife, Mary Kate)
- 'David Bell' 1Y-Y
- 'Delia' 6W-YWP (for Delia Bankhead)
- 'Dottie's Dream' 2Y/W-WPP (for Dottie Sable)
- 'Elizabeth Ann' 6W-GWP (for Betty Duncan)
- 'Eve Robertson,' 2W-W
- 'Jake' 3Y-GOO, 'Jodi' 11bW-P/W, 'Kaydee' 6W-P, 'Suzie Dee' 6Y-YR, and 'Lauren' 3Y-GYR (for Brian Duncan's children and grandchildren)
- 'Katie Heath' 5W-P (for Brent Heath's mother, Katie Heath)
- 'Lady Eve' 11aW-GPP (for Eve Robertson)
- 'Lady Eve' 11aW-GPP (for Eve Robertson)
- 'Laura Lee' 5W-W (for Laura Lee Ticknor)
- 'Marie' 2W-W (for Marie Bozievich)
- 'Mary Lou' 6W-W (for Mary Lou Gripshover)
- 'Namraj' 2Y-YYR (David Burdick says, "This is named after Eddie Jarman, kind of. Brian Duncan has pled guilty. Perhaps he was looking at the bloom in the mirror when he thought of the name.")
- 'Pappy George' 7Y-O (for Brent Heath's father, George Heath)
- 'Peggy Macneale' 2W-GWW
- 'Peggy's Gift' 3W-YYO (named in honor of Peggy Macneale's 80th birthday)
- 'Polly Anderson' 8Y-Y
- 'Polly's Pearl' 8W-W (for Polly Anderson)
- 'River Queen' 2W-W (for Kitty Bloomer)
- 'Roberta Watrous' 7Y-GYP
- 'Singing Pub' 3W-O (Mary Lou Gripshover says, "This was named in honor of Stella Evans, who wanted to visit a "singing pub" when she visited Northern Ireland some years ago.)
- 'Tag' 3W-O (for Tag Bourne)

'Trueblood' 3Y-R (for Helen Trueblood)

'Violet Dawson' 1W-Y



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ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW: AN ALTERNATIVE TO ALWAYS OR NEVER

Bob Spotts, *Oakley, CA*

The American Daffodil Society has a policy on small cultivars: either it is a miniature or it is not—always or never.

But we all know that daffodil cultivars grow differently in different climates. Those who grow daffodils in warm or dry climates cannot match the bloom size attained by growers in the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Tasmania, or Oregon. There are exceptions: cultivars bred from species native to temperate climates often have more vigor in warmer climates than in cooler climates. So tazettas (such as 'Avalanche' or 'Soleil d'Or') and poetaz (such as 'Matador') grow taller and have more florets in California than in Connecticut.

For most daffodils, bloom-size variation in different climates is of little or no importance. But for some cultivars whose blooms are borderline to the size limit for miniatures, size variation does make a difference—a difference only in exhibiting blooms in shows, perhaps, but for many of us that is important. Shows are a primary way of publicizing our flower and are a way of exercising our competitive nature as well. We want to be able to exhibit our best flowers.

Cultivars on the ADS List of Approved Miniature Cultivars cannot be shown in classes for standards. If blooms grow larger in the local climate than the acceptable miniatures size, they can be entered, but never judged, no matter how lovely.

The Miniatures Committee, in the "Miniatures Committee Report, 2002" published in the December, 2003 *Daffodil Journal*, announced the addition of several cultivars to the ADS List of Approved Miniature Cultivars. It also announced the deletion of several cultivars previously on the "List" and the rejection of another. These actions were consistent with the "always or never" policy. Those cultivars added were deemed to be sufficiently small in many (but not necessarily all) regions in the USA. Cultivars deleted were deemed too large in many (but not necessarily all) regions. Contradictorily, blooms of these cultivars had once been deemed suitable in size by the Committee!

Placing a cultivar on the List restricts its being shown to classes for miniatures. No matter that in some regions it may grow too large to be placed there. An example is 'Odoratus' 8W-Y, which in California can grow 12" high with multi-floreted blooms on pencil-thick stems. The bloom cluster can be several inches in diameter. Small for a tazetta, to be sure, but with no resemblance to the qualities sought in a miniature.

Though 'Odoratus' is a strong grower in California, now that it is an approved miniature, it will be no longer feasible to exhibit it there.

Removing a borderline cultivar (for example, 'Oz' or 'Toto') from the List should be a positive action, enabling the cultivar to be shown as it grows locally—be it miniature size or larger. However, the Miniatures Committee has in the past recommended that cultivars deleted from the List should never be shown in classes for miniatures, even though ADS shows policy states that "any diminutive cultivar may be entered in classes for miniatures." If the cultivar deleted from the List were not of miniature size in some climates or regions, it would never have been placed on the List in the first place..

Cultivars bred and selected in warm climates can be less vigorous when grown in colder climates. This is especially true with those coming from tazetta or jonquilla parentage. Tazetta or jonquil cultivars have genes from species that thrived in relatively warm climates. One example is the jonquil hybrid, 'Kokopelli' 7Y-Y. In my plantings, the bloom cluster of 'Kokopelli' follows a cycle. The number of florets increases each year, starting from two florets and attaining four florets before the bulb divides and the cycle repeats. Each floret is similar in size to 'Segovia' or 'Xit'. A bloom with two florets looks miniature; a bloom with three or four florets does not.

This cyclic growth pattern isn't evident when 'Kokopelli' grows in cold climates. The blooms ordinarily have one or two florets. Show results over several years indicate 'Kokopelli' to be an ideal miniature in the Central Region. In shows in the Northeast Region, I have seen delicate 'Kokopelli' specimens of typical miniature size, much smaller than those that grow for me in California.

The Miniatures Committee has rejected placing 'Kokopelli' on its Approved List. As its hybridizer, I'm in complete agreement. Designating 'Kokopelli' an approved miniature would mean in California where it grows vigorously it could not be shown to the public. But, the Miniatures Committee in its Report suggests that 'Kokopelli' should never be entered as a miniature—anywhere. That certainly doesn't seem fair to people living in places where it grows to miniature size.

Policy on miniatures should be set for the majority of cultivars. But good policy isn't needlessly restrictive on those in the minority. Miniatures policy needn't be "always or never." Let's adopt a gentler policy recognizing that exceptions occur, in some places and keep in mind the ADS policy already in existence: that "any diminutive cultivar may be entered in classes for miniatures."

OREGON DAFFODIL SOCIETY CHALLENGE CLASSES

Margaret Pansegrau, *Albany, OR*

In 1994 at the National Convention in Portland, OR, the Oregon Daffodil Society (ODS) Challenge Classes were developed. The exhibitor in these classes must be the hybridizer, but need not be the grower. The purpose of the Oregon Challenge classes is to allow the hybridizers to compete against other hybridizers.

The ODS Challenge Classes are ODS "12" Challenge, ODS "6" Challenge, ODS "3" Challenge, and ODS Orange Trumpet Challenge. The Orange Trumpet Challenge was to encourage more Division 1 orange trumpets. Entries must be grown outside so they are also eligible for the ADS Rose and Gold Ribbons. This makes the ODS Challenge classes different from the national ADS Challenge classes, which may be grown "in any manner that is deemed appropriate by the exhibitor."

By diverting seedlings to these special challenge classes, non-hybridizers have a better chance of winning in the Throckmorton and Quinn collection classes because they are not competing as often with these expert growers/hybridizers.

We get to see many more seedlings in one Oregon show by having these additional competitive seedling classes. We might have as many as two to three hundred seedlings in a show and also have two or three shows in one area. Hybridizers who frequently exhibit in these special ODS Challenge classes include Elise Havens, Barb Rupers, Lee Gross, Walter Blom, Bill Tribe, and Steve Vinisky. Bob Spotts is also an ODS member and frequently exhibits his seedlings in these classes as well.

Winners of ODS Challenge Classes in 2002 include the following:

Amity, OR, March 23-24, 2002

ODS "12" Challenge

Elise Havens

GH9/1

GO43/1

179/1

'Oregon Pioneer' 2Y-P

'Blue Lake' 2W-W

'Magic Lantern' 1Y-O

'Jetstart' 2W-O

'Clavier' 6YYW-WWY

GH43/2

'Pink Silk' 1W-P

HH26/1

'Arrowhead'

ODS "6" Challenge

Elise Havens

'Arrowhead' 6Y-R

'Oregon Pioneer' 2Y-P

'Blue Lake' 2W-W

TEH53/11

WH154/1

'Magic Lantern' 1Y-O

ODS "3" Challenge

Elise Havens

WH154/1

'Arrowhead' 6Y-R

WH175/1

ODS Orange Trumpet Challenge

Walter Blom

20-6, 1Y-O

Silverton, OR April 6-7, 2002

ODS "12" Challenge

Elise Havens

'Smooth Silk' 2W-P

'American Dream' 1Y-P

'Swedish Sea' 2Y-Y

'Winter Evening' 2W-P

'Oregon Pioneer' 2Y-P

'Emerald Empire' 2W-GWW

'World Peace' 5Y-Y

'American Heritage' 1YYW-P

'Pink China' 2W-P

'American Classic' 2Y-WWY

Y149/2

GO5/1

ODS "6" Challenge

Bob Spotts

SS-869-1, 2Y-O

SS-009-2, 2W-W

SS-004-5, 2W-YOO

SS-072-2, 2W-P

SS-856-1, 1Y-Y

SS-574-1, 1Y-Y

ODS "3" Challenge

Elise Havens

'Oregon Pioneer' 2Y-P

Y181/2

'American Classic' 2Y-WWY

ODS Orange Trumpet Challenge

Bob Spotts

SS-052-1, Division 1

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HERE AND THERE

DAFFODILS IN CEMETERIES

In the March/April issue of *Horticulture* Russell Studebaker of Tulsa, OK wrote of observing small, yellow trumpet daffodils, probably *N. pseudonarcissus*, flowering at the bases of aged grave markers in a Cherokee Indian Territory cemetery. Down the road he observed more of these same daffodils around some abandoned Cherokee home sites. Years later he observed 'Van Sion', 'Campernelle', 'Early Louisiana', 'Butter and Eggs', and *N. pseudonarcissus* in other Cherokee cemeteries near Tahlequah, OK.

*

WHERE CAN I FIND.....?

The Florida Daffodil Society is searching for the following cultivars to test their suitability for USDA Zone 8b. Any leads/assistance greatly appreciated. Contact Sara Van Beck at: svanbeck@profilingsolutions.com; send correspondence (and any bulb shipments!) to: Linda Van Beck, President, FDS, 6061 Weeping Willow Way, Tallahassee, FL 32311.

'Paper Sol' 8W-Y (Koopowitz hybrid)

'Autumn Sol' 8Y-Y (Shepard hybrid)

The Florida Daffodil Society is also looking for a source for 'Cloth of Gold' for fall bulb sales.

*

MEMORIALS

Jack & Iris Yarbrough Mr. & Mrs. Tom Ragouzis
Helen Link Indiana Daffodil Society for Brochure Fund
..... Joe Hamm
..... Walter Vonnegut
..... Central Ohio Daffodil Society
Jenny Smith Meta Barton
Gerard Horton Arkansas Daffodil Society
Esther Dawson Arkansas Daffodil Society
Shirley Anders Arkansas Daffodil Society
Robin Reade Mr. & Mrs. Frank Driver
Al Conrad Mr. & Mrs. Frank Driver
Eve Robertson Mr. & Mrs. Frank Driver
..... Mr. & Mrs. Richard Havens

*

LATE NEWS

As the *Journal* neared press time, we learned of the deaths of Margaret Lawton and Estella Evans. Margaret was the mother of Lynn Ladd in Tennessee. Estella was the wife of Murray Evans. There will be more information in the June *Journal*.

*

DOES ANYONE KNOW . . . ???

Does anyone have information about Lilian A. Guernsey? Who was she was, where did she live and what was her interest in daffodils? Throughout the American Horticulture Society's *Daffodil Handbooks* of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, Ms. Guernsey's excellent black and white portraits of daffodils comprised almost all of the illustrations. The pictures were of fine quality, the cultivars and species selected were discriminating choices, and often the pictures matched the text of many of the articles, so she must have been available for photo shoots on suggestion from the editor and the authors of the various articles. Yet she took no other credit for herself, and the editorial committee furnished no identification. If you have any information, please contact Loyce Mckenzie at 249 Ingleside Drive, Madison, MS 39110; lmckdaffodils@aol.com.



Eve Robertson

EVE ROBERTSON 1906-2003

When word began to reach the members of the American Daffodil Society of the death of charter member Eve Robertson on February 2, tributes poured in, all echoing the same themes, not just of respect and admiration, but of friendship, love, and a sense of personal loss. Laura Lee Ticknor summed it up, "She was a gracious lady, a superb grower of daffodils, a successful hybridizer, and a good friend to all who shared her interest in daffodils."

In the small chapel in Taylors, S.C. on Feb. 5, bouquets of daffodils from loving ADS friends underscored the words of Eve's pastor, John Rush,

sharing his fond memories of Eve and of the daffodil world to which she introduced him.

"Treasures like Eve are rare," said Brian Duncan, who named a beautiful pink split corona 'Lady Eve' for her in a 1999 tribute. Brian and Betty, who had exchanged visits with Eve in their homes, had planned to visit her on the way to the Asheville convention in March, as had many others.

Eve had a second daffodil named for her in 2002. John Pearson registered a 2W-W, 'Eve Robertson', last July as a timely 96th birthday tribute. John said, "Eve was a very special person for us and a living legend in the ADS. Her passing will be mourned by the whole daffodil world."

Elise Havens, who had known Eve since her schooldays, when Eve and Ben Robertson drove to Oregon in their camper and visited for weeks with the Mitsch and the Evans families, said, "I will miss Eve terribly...she was one of my best daffodil friends. No one who was close to her could help but love her! We have so many happy memories of her friendship with my folks, as well as all the special times I was privileged to have with her in our travels together, and also being in her home"

From Phyllis Hess and Tag Bourne and Dottie Sable, the memories were the same: "We loved her. She was a lovely lady and a dear friend to so many. She was special." Kathy Welsh added, "I have such great memories of her cheery personality. I'd already chosen several pictures of Eve to include in the 2004 convention video."

I met Eve at my first daffodil convention, in 1973 in Williamsburg. Wandering alone around the banquet room, I saw this smiling lady reach out a hand and say, "We've a place at our table." I met John and Gertrude Wister that night, but even more important, came to know Eve's husband Ben. Soon after I returned home, a big box appeared on my doorstep, full of Eve's favorite cultivars and some of her numbered seedlings, including the yet-unregistered 'Limey Circle' and 'Elegant Lady'. In that box was a seedling 2Y-Y, ER #11, which thrives with me still. On the morning I left to drive to South Carolina for services for Eve, ER#11 opened its first bloom, a happy omen on a sad day.

Richard Ezell remembers a similar instance of Eve's typical generosity. Judging at the first Columbus convention, in 1978, he was enchanted with 'Angel' 3W-GWW, and openly lamented that it was not to be bought anywhere. Soon he received a package with several bulbs of 'Angel', plus some of her seedlings, "from a lady I did not know." Thus began his long and fun-filled friendship with Eve.

Fran Higgins, whose mother, Marie Bozievich, was close friends with Eve before there was an American Daffodil Society, said, "Eve had such an influence in daffodil history." One of the earliest of ADS judges,

she was second vice-president in 1964-1966, in those years when women did not move up to the presidency. With or without an ADS office, Eve was always an ambassador for the daffodil and the Daffodil Society, even educating her nurses and doctors about daffodils in the last two years.

For Eve, daffodil conventions were serious exhibiting and judging business, but they were also always fun. Linda Wallpe, Eve's roommate at Portland in 1994, remembered, "We laughed our way through that entire convention. I was positively charmed by her, bewitched." Gene Cameron lamented, "Conventions won't be the same without my dancing partner."

From Ian Tyler, her busdriver on the 1998 England/Ireland tour: "I have many wonderful memories of Eve that will live with me forever, most of which are of her wicked sense of humor...my life will be smaller now she has gone." And Mike Brook, who took Eve to tea at the RHS Hall in 1998, missing a scheduled lecture, later shared the Mt. Hood tour after the Portland convention with her, giving his warm jacket to Eve in the best Sir Walter Raleigh tradition, as South Carolina's climate had not prepared her for mountain winds. He said, "I only wish I had known her longer." So do we all.

Once we retired from schoolteaching, Mary Price and I were able to visit with Eve at length in her home, "Daff-o-Dale," sitting up late at night talking over her "stud book," and by day walking through her large "daffodil patch," where she knew the name and provenance of every cultivar and seedling.

Linda Wallpe said it well: "Eve was a lesson in how to attack life with grace and good humor," even through loss and many illnesses and increasing infirmity.

She was the youngest 96-year-old one could imagine. I never heard her talk about "the good old days." For Eve, today was the second best day of all time; the best day would be some morning next spring when her daffodils would first open, or she would go to convention and see her host of friends.

"Eve was such an inspiration to me," said Dianne Mrak, for whom Eve was a mentor in Dianne's early ADS days in Atlanta. "Not only because of her love of daffodils, but for her positive spirit and attitude which gave me the hope and courage to see me through some very difficult life experiences. Her spirit shall live on in those of us whose spirits she touched, and with her lovely daffodils that she left the world to enjoy. As I look outside on this beautiful day and see our flag, lowered to half mast to honor the Columbia space crew, in my heart I know it is for Eve as well."

Expressions of appreciation for the joy that Eve has added to all our lives may be sent to her great-niece Barb Tate, an ADS member (203 Roe Rd., Greenville, SC 29611) and to her dear friend Nelle Taylor (102 Badger Drive, Taylors, SC 29687), an attentive, caring, loving neighbor for thirty years.

[Editor's note: For the story of how Eve Robertson discovered daffodils at age six, beginning ninety years filled with not only daffodils but daffodil friendships, read pages 207-209 in the March 2002 Daffodil Journal, and re-visit her garden on the back cover of that issue.]

Loyce McKenzie, Madison, MS



Helen Link

HELEN LINK 1912-2002

“Another great lady of the daffodil world is gone.” These words from Laura Lee Ticknor echo the feelings of the entire American Daffodil Society. Helen Link died on November 30, 2002. A memorial service was held at her church, the First United Methodist Church of Mooresville, Indiana, on December 7, 2002.

Helen Link, of Brooklyn, Indiana, an ADS charter member, was president of the ADS 1984-1986. She was awarded the Silver Medal in 1963 and the Gold Medal in 1995. A Life Member of the ADS, Helen was also chairman of the Schools, Research, and Health and Culture committees and served three separate three-year terms as a Director at Large. She was a founder of the Indiana Daffodil Society, a highly successful exhibitor in area shows, and taught many judging schools throughout the Midwest.

Helen Trueblood, probably Helen's most frequent traveling companion to daffodil shows and garden club shows, remembers Helen as being meticulous in regard to show entry presentations. She would try to instill this attribute in others, either in her Judges Classes or when she assisted others with constructive criticism, if conditions and time allowed. Helen thought everyone should win a Blue Ribbon.

Helen Link was internationally known for her hybridizing of daffodils, especially the miniatures and the species hybrid divisions. The daffodils she hybridized were beauties, and well-tested before introduction.

She had more than 50 registered and numerous un-registered seedlings. Mary Lou Gripshover remembers, "Helen was generous with her seedling bulbs, spreading them around for others to enjoy." She believed in giving away her creations because "the Creator gave them to me; how can I expect money in return for His bounty?"

Ted Snazelle said, "When it came to point-scoring daffodils, Helen Link literally wrote the book." Charles Wheatley, who shares Helen's monographs on point-scoring with aspiring student judges, put it even more succinctly, "Helen Link was the mother of all daffodil judges—let us not forget it." Laura Lee Ticknor suggested, "A collection of her writings in the *Journal* could be made into a fine reference book for growers and judges, both experienced and new."

Naomi Liggett said, "Sad to see such a great lady gone. Helen was a great teacher and I feel privileged to have had her as one of my instructors." According to Laura Lee, "Judging with Helen was a learning experience. She was a never-ending source of knowledge of our favorite flower. She knew more about daffodils than most of us can ever hope to know. She studied the subject of daffodils from every angle until she knew all there was to know about them. Her curiosity led her into great detail and she shared this knowledge."

The opportunity to visit Helen's garden was a great drawing card for the 1991 ADS convention in Indianapolis. Laura Lee Ticknor notes, "Only once did Bill and I have the opportunity to visit her home and garden, but that was an experience not to be forgotten. Her attention to detail was amazing. All the plantings, and they were extensive, were neat in weed-free beds, carefully marked. But Helen knew where each variety was without the labels."

Ted Snazelle remembers, from the spring of 1970, as he was completing his PhD at Purdue University, that "Helen called to say that she was having an Open Day in her garden, and would my family and I like to come down and see the daffodils at her Brooklyn, Indiana, home. Those daffodils were lovely, particularly the naturalized ones. Helen was a wonderful hostess, and her husband, Dr. Goethe Link, was holding court on the patio. He told us he had made enough money doing goiter operations to build his observatory at their home. I took my final judging school in that observatory."

Joe Hamm, who says that he and Helen first became friends through their interest in the historic daffodils, wrote: "Helen Link was a Renaissance woman who enjoyed the science of horticulture, with many detailed studies, and she grew the full breadth of plant material. Helen might be found working anywhere on the 17 acres of her domain. She

could handle a tractor with ease, and yet would set the table with small cakes and sandwiches for a proper tea.”

In recent years, as Helen was no longer able to take care of her daffodil plantings herself, Joe became her faithful and willing assistant, doing the digging and maintenance she could no longer manage. He made it possible for her to continue enjoying her daffodils for several more years, bringing her back to the garden, after she could no longer live at home, during bloom season as long as she could travel.

Joe continued to make weekly visits to see Helen, which he said “were more for my benefit than hers. I found her a virtual source of information on many subjects and our philosophical outlook on life was quite similar.”

Ted Snazelle’s words sum up everyone’s feeling: “The daffodil world is surely a poorer garden with the passing of Helen Link.”

[Expressions of sympathy may be sent to Helen’s son, Goethe Link, 1881 Main St., Goshen, Ohio 45122. A further account of Helen Link’s adventures with daffodils and her love for other plants may be found on pages 209-211 in the March, 2002 issue of *The Daffodil Journal*.]

Loyce McKenzie, Madison, MS

ARKANSAS DAFFODIL SOCIETY LOSES THREE GREATLY VALUED MEMBERS

In December of 2002 the Arkansas Daffodil Society lost three of its very greatly appreciated long-time members.

Esther Dawson (Mrs. J.C. Dawson), of 45 Riverside Drive, Clarksville, Arkansas 72830, where she lived with her daughter Jane in recent years, was 94. A past president of the Arkansas Daffodil Society, she was a retired ADS judge.

Gerald Horton was also a past president of the Arkansas Daffodil Society and had served as a Southern Region director. He and his wife Beth were active in daffodil growing for twenty years and were both ADS judges. Expressions of sympathy can be sent to Beth Horton at 2006 Robinson, Conway, Arkansas 72032.

Shirley Anders was a charter member of the Arkansas Daffodil Society and also a retired ADS judge. Condolences can be sent to her grandson, Jason Anders, at 152 Graceberg Drive, Camden, Arkansas 71701.

Loyce McKenzie, Madison, MS

ASTRID POSTLES

James Akers has sent word from the UK of the death of Astrid Postles on December 10, 2002.

Phyllis Hess, who passed on the sad news, recollected, "Astrid was a lovely lady; the daffodil world has lost another icon. I have fond memories of their visits to the CODS-sponsored convention here in Columbus, and I also had the pleasure of showing them a few of the sights at Callaway Gardens during the 1990 convention there."

Brian Duncan remembered, "Astrid was an ever-present and supportive assistant to Clive at the London show and other shows in the region. She was always very friendly and cheerful as she helped Clive in the selection of flowers for the major classes. But I suspected that she was equally interested in her own garden, which was immaculately maintained, beautifully designed, and chock full of a wonderful selection of plants of real quality."

The sympathies of the ADS go to Clive, and to Andrew.

Loyce McKenzie, Madison, MS

LAST CHANCE TO VOTE FOR YOUR FAVORITE DAFFODIL

Loyce McKenzie, Historian

The spring of 2003 is your last chance to cast your vote for your favorite daffodil. The top five choices will be a feature of the *The American Daffodil Society: The First Fifty Years*, to be published in time for sale at the 2004 convention.

The bright yellow ballots will be available at the National Convention Show in Asheville in March and at local shows. You may also vote by mail, using the ballot below. You can even email your vote if you include all the information on the ballot.

Your choice may be a named cultivar or a numbered seedling. It may be a standard, intermediate, or miniature. It may be a historic daffodil or even a not-yet-available twenty-first century introduction. It is simply the one daffodil you cannot do without in your garden.

This is not a secret ballot. You aren't a passionate advocate for your favorite if you won't stand up and be counted. Be sure to fill out the entire ballot, including your state (for easier filing), and the date you vote.

The happy flip side of this non-secret vote is that you can change your mind! If you vote in March and then fall in love with a new introduction in April, but as May wears on, you return to your first favorite, that's fine. Only your vote with the latest date will count.

At the publication deadline for the March *Journal*, 119 ballots from 20 states had been cast for 89 different daffodils. Maryland, with 24 ballots cast, leads all other states, followed by Oregon with 14, Pennsylvania with 12, and Mississippi with 10.

Vote for your favorite
Daffodil of the Half-Century

Cultivar _____
Your name _____
Your state _____
Today's date _____

Any daffodil, standard, intermediate, miniature, numbered seedling, American or foreign, historic or brand new, is eligible.

Return to your show chairman or to Loyce McKenzie, 249 Inglestone Drive, Madison, MS 39110.

Voting open until June 1, 2003

HELP US FIND OLD-TIME PICTURES!

Loyce McKenzie, *Historian*

During this spring, as you are thinking about daffodils, and daffodil friends, could you search through your albums and all those boxes of loose photographs, for photographs of daffodil people at conventions, local shows, or in their own gardens?

We need them to enhance the upcoming ADS history, work on which is moving into the home stretch. In addition, as noted elsewhere in this issue, Kathy Welsh, chair of the Golden Anniversary Convention in Washington in the spring of 2004, needs them for displays. Any photographs submitted to either of us will be shared with the other.

These will be used as black-and-white photographs in the ADS history text, but you can submit color prints or color slides, which we can have converted into black-and-white. We are especially interested in photographs which include those who have won the Gold or Silver Medal and who are no longer with us.

Also, does anyone have any of the slides which Wells Knierim took for many years? We'd like to borrow and carefully copy them. Wells, a lifetime photographer, was ever present with his camera at conventions, and often shared them as a post-dinner, post-speaker treat. As he ap-

proached retirement from active work in the ADS, he gave away many of these pictures. We'd like them back, but just temporarily.

Please send any slides or photographs to Loyce McKenzie, 249 Inglestone Drive, Madison, MS 39110; email: lmckdaffodils@aol.com. They will all be returned after they have been copied.

ADS MEMBERSHIP: ARKANSAS CATCHES YELLOW FEVER!

Kathy Welsh, Membership Chair

There is a serious disease brewing in the state of Arkansas. Health officials have been investigating the latest breakout of Yellow Fever and they've found that the first case started on Maul Road in the city of Camden. An ADS member by the name of Roxane Daniel started displaying odd symptoms which quickly spread to ten other people in that town and four others in the state. That's right, Arkansas has 14 new ADS members! Doctors in the state of Arkansas have found that Yellow Fever is in fact contagious when enthusiastic ADS members are present, so make sure your city, state, and region become infected this spring!

Daffodil season is upon us, so now is the time to recruit new ADS members. The flower we love so much is our greatest tool for signing up friends, fellow gardeners, and interested visitors who attend our shows. Open your garden and open your heart to those with weakened immune systems. If you feel passionate about daffodils and our organization, it's time to go to work! ADS displays will appear at every show this spring, and at many daffodil festivals as well. Use the display as an opportunity to talk about the ADS and the benefits of joining. This must be a grass roots effort if we want to succeed.

If you have an event and would like ADS materials for display, please contact Kathy Welsh at 703-242-9783 or kathywelsh01@aol.com and she will more than gladly send you what you need. We aren't trying to be stingy with our displays, the more, the merrier!

The ADS would like to welcome the following new members, listed in alphabetical order by state, who have joined since November, 2002:

Jason K. Anders, 152 Graceberg Dr., Camden, AR 71701; (870) 836-0452
Lennie Betts, 710 Washington St., Camden, AR 71701; (870) 836-3125
Bob Byers, P.O. Box 22240, Hot Springs Nat'l Park, AR 71903-2240; (501) 262-9300

Harles H. Carter, 3138 Roseman Rd., Camden, AR 71701; (870) 836-5554
John Dawson, Jr., P.O. Box 752, Camden, AR 71711-0752
Sue Dompkowski, 123 Berg Ave. NW, Camden, AR 71701; (870) 836-0501
Elaine Berg Eckert, 605 Washington St., Camden, AR 71701; (870) 836-2843
Clara L. Freeland, 3604 Roseman Rd., Camden, AR 71701; (870) 836-0023

Dr. Ralph Hale, 758 Fairview Rd. SW, Camden, AR 71701; (870) 231-5242
 Mrs. Charles Harmon, 1402 Highway 113 S., Bigelow, AR 72016; (501) 330-2403
 Wanda Ledbetter, 5200 Edgewood Rd., Little Rock, AR 72207 (501) 614-4662
 Dr. James T. McDonald, 512 Brookridge Dr., Camden, AR 71701; (870) 7343
 Parker Westbrook, PO Box 127, Washington, AR 71862; (870) 983-2828
 Amanda Wunnenberg, 902 Tate St., Camden, AR 71701; (870) 231-4315
 William Howe, 172 Hermann St., San Francisco, CA 94102
 John Bukowski, 6367E 3300 North Rd., Potomac, IL 61865; (217) 987-6413
 Lynda Hilton, 423 East Elm St., Rensselaer, IN 47978-2307; (219) 866-8317
 Lawrence Taggart, 28 Independence Dr., Westbrook, ME 04092; (207) 797-3950
 Deanna L. Franz, 8729 Douglas Drive N., Brooklyn Park, MN 55445-3232
 John Rodgers, 2659 Lake Circle, Jackson, MS 39211
 Constantine Kallas, Box 166, 91 Dreahook Rd., Stanton, NJ 08885
 Sandra L. Lepard, 1984 Smeltzer Rd., Marion, OH 43302; (740) 382-1897
 John Pansegrau, 312 Ellingson Rd. SE, Albany, OR 97322-3726; (541) 926-2792
 Randy Roop, 27687 S. Pelican Ct., Canby, OR 97013
 Peggy Billian, 78 Highpoint Dr., Berwyn, PA 19312
 Sandra Fyffe, 199 South 600 East, Alpine, UT 84004; (801) 756-0480
 Joan C. Cabaniss, 312 Summer Lane, Huddleston, VA 24104; (540) 297-4498
 Granville L. Hall, 7294 Shackelford Ave., Gloucester, VA 23061; (804) 693-3919
 Jean Hughes, 6400 Thrasher Way, Mechanicsville, VA 23111
 Roy & Juanita Price, Sr., 402 Forest Ave., Richmond, VA 23223; (804) 737-0097

Check the information above and contact Naomi Liggett with additions and corrections. She is listed on the inside cover of the *Journal*. We would like email addresses to help with correspondence, so contact Naomi with that information as well.

Have you started looking at the new members listed in the *Journal* each quarter to see if you know any of them? I hope you will contact the ones you know, as well as those you don't know. We want to make our new members feel welcome. I had great fun calling the new members from my region last fall. Encourage our new members to attend your local show, help them with exhibits, invite them to your garden, or offer them bulbs this fall. We want to make sure our new members become long-time members.

Thank you to everyone who has written and emailed with ideas and words of encouragement. Many shows this spring will award an ADS membership to the winner of the Small Grower's Award. If your show isn't doing this already, suggest the change. Other ideas are welcomed and encouraged, especially from those who are willing to join the Mem-

bership Committee and help with implementation! I need additional people on my committee and want to hear from you if you would like to join. It would be helpful to have people from each region so that we can implement our programs more easily.

Have a great spring and work to recruit at least one new ADS member!

2004 CONVENTION NEEDS YOUR PHOTOS!!

Kathy Welsh, *Convention Chair*

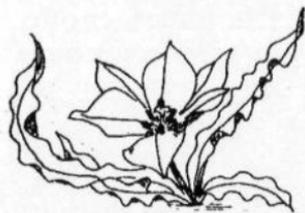
An article appeared in the September *Journal* requesting photographs for a video to be shown Sunday evening of the 2004 Convention. To date photographs have been received from only one person. Thank you, Mary Lou. I am now at the point of desperation, so let me try again.

The 2004 ADS Convention, which will celebrate the first 50 years of ADS, would like to show a video consisting of pictures of ADS members at past conventions. Although it would be fun to have photographs of early ADS gatherings, it would be equally, if not more, fun to have photographs of recent conventions. For anyone who has ever taken a picture at a convention, this is your opportunity to help me out. The more pictures I receive, the more fun the video will be for everyone. I would like to have pictures from every ADS convention. Your pictures will all be returned once the video is made. Please list the year of the photo, those pictured in it, and your last name. I would prefer not having to call individuals for pictures, but I need **YOUR** help. Please call 703-242-9783 or email kathywelsh01@aol.com if you have photos we can borrow. I may be able to use slides and I can definitely use video, so please search your photo albums and picture sleeves for material we can include.

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SPECIES IN CLASSES FOR MINIATURES

Delia Bankhead, *Chair, ADS Miniatures Committee*

Recently, I discovered that some ADS members are under the impression the ADS still has an "approved list" of miniature species. There has also been confusion in shows as to whether or not every representative of a given "miniature" species should be shown in classes for miniatures. This is a review of the current status of species in classes for miniatures.

In the mid 1990s, the ADS decided it would no longer publish a list of species that are considered small enough for the miniature classes. This decision was based on the field work of many knowledgeable plantspeople, who had established beyond doubt that size in many species is so variable that there could be miniature specimens in nearly every species. As Kathy Andersen stated in the *ADS Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*, "Size is so diverse in some species as to make specimens at one end compatible with miniatures and those at the other extreme compatible with standards."

The definition of a miniature species is the same as that of a cultivar: a diminutive daffodil which appears graceful, with all its parts proportionately small, that looks consistent in size with others of its type. Therefore, flower size is the only criterion the judges may use in assessing whether or not an exhibit is appropriate for the miniature classes. If a very large specimen of a species that is usually considered to be miniature, such as *N. bulbocodium*, is entered in the miniature classes, the judges must assess the exhibit on the basis of appropriateness, **not the name**. If the exhibit at hand is an appropriate size, they will judge it. If they determine the exhibit is too large, it will not be judged.

Height is not a factor in determining a species to be miniature, or a short stem reason to enter a large specimen in classes for miniatures. Because this characteristic is as variable as size, future editions of the species listing in the ADS Data Bank will drop the use of "Height 1," which is used for miniatures only, and instead use a "v" in the height column to indicate the variable height of most species. "Height 1" will continue to be used for miniature cultivars.

INTERMEDIATES UPDATE

David Burdick, *Intermediates Chair*

Judges, exhibitors and breeders need be aware that the ADS amended its definition of an intermediate daffodil at the 2002 Fall Board Meeting. An intermediate is now any single-floreted variety in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 11 that typically measures (in diameter) above 50 mm up

to 80mm. The most noticeable change is of course to metric measurement. The new definition roughly translates to 2" to 3-1/8". Using the millimeters makes it easier to spot potential intermediate candidates, since hybridizers are required to use the metric terms when registering their introductions. The new size also brings the ADS into conformity with the RHS Classification Committee's definition of intermediates, which was one of the main reasons for the switch. All of the cultivars mentioned as possibilities for the Suggested Intermediates List printed in the Dec 2001 Journal, plus the additions below, fall within the new size limits. Two deletions to the list should be made though, 'Doctor Margaret' and 'Little Barry', since cultivars registered in Division 12 will be excluded from intermediate classes starting in 2004.

Newer Intermediate Registrations

Division 1:

'Miss Muffit' 1Y-Y
'Towson Blush' 1W-PPY (formerly 'Towson Rose')
'Yamarna' 1Y-W

Division 2:

'Gentleman Jack' 2W-Y
'Jeannie McNiven' 2W-YOO
'Little Toot' 2Y-R
'Matrix' 2Y-P
'Orange Tint' 2W-Y
'Snowmist' 2W-W
'Steffi' 2Y-YPP
'Toowaiwai' 2Y-Y

Division 3:

'Barnack' 3W-GYY

'Circle of Friends' 3W-GWO
'Fairy Spell' 3W-GWW (Omitted from the 2001 update)
'Lauren' 3Y-GYR
'Lucciola Inn' 3W-GYR
'So Sweet' 3W-GYR
'Vera Robbins' 3W-GWW

Division 4:

'Double Dee' 4W-Y
'Eline' 4W-Y
'Sunface' 4Y-Y
'UpDate' 4Y-O

Division 11:

'Paradise Island' 11aW-P
'Pretty in Yellow' 11aW-Y

Classification changes:

'Green Pearl' 3W-GWW (changed from Division 9)
'First Hope' 2Y-Y (trade designation 'January Gold') (changed from Division 6)
'Viennese Waltz' 4W-Y (changed from Division 6)
'Wishing Well' 2Y-W (changed from Division 7)

CLASSIFICATION QUESTIONS

Mike Berrigan, *Information Management Chair*

The Advisory Panel on Narcissus Classification (formerly the Narcissus Advisory Committee) has asked the following questions:

'February Silver' 6W-Y and 'Golden Lacquer' 6Y-Y (both originated from de Graff Brothers, pre 1949): Is the classification in Division

6 appropriate? It has been suggested that the perianth segments of neither of these daffodils is sufficiently reflexed for Division 6.

'Killearnan' 9W-GYR: Is the classification in Division 9 appropriate? Should the classification be changed to Division 3?

If you have experience of these daffodils or have any other information about them, please contact either of the following by the first of June:

Sally Kington, International Daffodil Registrar
RHS, 80 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE
Tel: (020) 7821-3083; fax: (020) 7828-3022; email: sal-lyk@rhs.org.uk

Mary Lou Gripshover, ADS Representative
1686 Grey Fox Trails
Milford, OH 45150-1521
Tel: (513) 248-9137; email: dafmlg@aol.com

Narcissus

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2003 DAFFODIL SHOWS

Eileen L. Whitney, *Awards Chairman*

(Changes since the December report are in italics.)

March 8, 2003 Mississippi State Show, Clinton, Mississippi: Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at Alumni Hall, Mississippi College. Contact: Loyce McKenzie, 249 Ingleside Drive, Madison, MS 39110; (601) 856-5462; *lmckdaffodils@aol.com*

March 8-9, 2003 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 15-16, 2003 Murphys, California: Northern California Daffodil Society at Kautz Ironstone Vineyard. Contact: Bob Spotts, 409 Hazelnut Drive, Oakley, CA 94561; (925) 625-5526; *rspots@netvista.net*

March 15-16, 2003 Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Daffodil Society at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, 1345 Piedmont Ave, NE, Atlanta, GA 30309. Contact: John Lipscomb, 13725 Providence Road, Alpharetta, GA 30004; (770) 475-4243; *jwlipscomb@worldnet.att.net*

March 15-16, 2003 Texas State Daffodil Show, Dallas, Texas: Texas Daffodil Society at Dallas Arboretum, 8617 Garland Rd. Contact: Rod Armstrong, 7520 England Drive, Plano, TX 75025; (972) 517-2218; *rod55@gte.net*

March 21-23, 2003 Pacific Regional Show, Fortuna, California: Fortuna Garden Club at River Lodge Conference Center. Contact: Dian Keese, 1000 Angel Heights Avenue, Fortuna, CA 95540; (707) 725-2281; *mizmik@htan.org*

March 22-23, 2003 Conway, Arkansas: Arkansas Daffodil Society at Wildwood Performance Center, Wildwood Park, 20919 Denny Rd, Little Rock, AR 72223. Contact: J. A. Strauss, 322 Hall St., Malvern, AR 72104; (501) 332-2109; *jas37@swbell.net*

March 22-23, 2003 Southern Regional Show, Hernando, Mississippi: Garden Study Club of Hernando at DeSoto County Courthouse, Hwy 51 South. Contact: Diane Haney, 6193 Spring Hill Drive, Olive Branch, Mississippi 38654; (662) 895-7180; *Tehaneys@aol.com*

March 22-23, 2003 Amity, Oregon: Oregon Daffodil Society at Amity Elementary School gymnasium, 302 Rice Lane, Amity, OR. Contact: Barbara Rupers, 6440 Harmony Road, Sheridan, OR 97378; *daffy-barb@onlinemac.com*

March 22-23, 2003 Knoxville, Tennessee: East Tennessee Daffodil Society at Ellington Hall, University of Tennessee Agriculture Campus.

Contact: Lynn Ladd, 1701 Westcliff Drive, Maryville, TN 37803-6301; (865) 984-6688; lladd1701@aol.com

March 27-28, 2003 ADS National Show, Asheville, North Carolina: American Daffodil Society at the Holiday Inn SunSpree Resort, One Holiday Inn Drive, Asheville, NC 28806. Contact: Delia Bankhead, 118 Chickadee Circle, Hendersonville, NC 28792; (828) 697-8122; deliab@ioa.com

April 5-6, 2003 Silverton, Oregon: Oregon Daffodil Society at Oregon Garden, 879 W. Main St., Silverton, OR 97381; (503) 874-8100. Contact: Nancy Cameron, PO Box 789, Newberg, OR 97132; (503) 628-0204; dad@cafetoday.net and Betty Jean Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Drive, Shedd, OR 97377; (541) 491-3874

April 5, 2003 Louisville, Kentucky: Kentucky Daffodil Society at Bashford Manor Mall, Louisville, KY. Contact: Hilda Dunaway, 3104 McMahan Boulevard, Louisville, KY 40220-2241; (502) 458-7121; HTDunaway@aol.com.

April 5, 2003 Princess Anne, Maryland: Somerset County Garden Club at the Somerset County Civic Center, 11282 Crisfield Lane, Princess Anne, MD. Contact: Mary Ann Peterman, 30174 Hudson Corner Road, Marion Station, MD 21838; (410) 623-8473; Rpeterman@dmv.com

April 5-6, 2003 Southeastern Regional Show, Nashville, Tennessee: Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Cheekwood Botanic Gardens, 1200 Forrest Park Drive, Nashville, TN 37205. Contact: Ann McKinney, 921 South Lane Court, Brentwood, TN 37027; (615) 333-1242; AteamTN@aol.com

April 5-6, 2003 Gloucester, Virginia: Garden Club of Gloucester at Page Middle School, Route 17, Gloucester, VA. Contact: Karen Malo, PO Box 126, Dutton, VA 23050; (804) 693-9474; kmalo@inna.net

April 8, 2003 Upperville, Virginia: Upperville Garden Club at Trinity Parish House, Route 50, Upperville, VA. Contact: Katie Anders, PO Box 521, Upperville, VA 20185; (540) 592-7002; ktanders@crosslink.net

April 9-10, 2003 Edgewater, Maryland (new listing): District II Federated Garden Club of Maryland at Historic London Town House and Gardens, Edgewater, MD. Contact: Marie Coulter, 342 Prestonfield Lane, Sevena Park, MD 21146-1512; (410) 647-8971; Frankandmarie@aol.com

April 9-10, 2003 Scottsburg, Indiana: Daffodil Growers South at Leota Barn. Contact: Helen Trueblood, 3035 Bloomington Trail Road, Scottsburg, IN 47170-1507; (812) 752-2998

April 9-10, 2003 Leesburg, Virginia: Garden Club of Virginia at Holiday Inn at Carradoc Hall, 1500 East Market Street, Leesburg, VA. Contact: Emma Kelly, 212 North Street NE, Leesburg, VA 20176; (703) 777-8885; Eire100@aol.com

April 11-13, 2003 Union Gap (previously listed as Yakima), WA: Monday Daffodil Club and Mount Cleman Garden Club, Valley Mall, 2529 Main Street, Union Gap, WA 98903. Contact: Bonnie Johnson, 1610 Dazet Road, Yakima WA 98908-9211; (509) 966-9257; BJohn58229@aol.com

April 11-13, 2003 Corbett (previously listed as Gresham), OR: Oregon Daffodil Society at Springdale School, Columbia River Highway and Bell Road, Corbett, OR 97019. Contact: Carol Hesse, 37049 SE Loudon Road, Corbett, OR 97019; (503) 695-5480

April 12, 2003 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Daffodil and Hosta Society of Western Pennsylvania at Galleria Mall, 1500 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon, PA 15228. Contact: Barbara Dittmer, 611 Royce Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15243; (412) 343-7881; jddittmer@compuserve.com

April 12-13, 2003 Central Regional Show, Wichita, Kansas: Wichita Daffodil Society at Botanica, the Wichita Gardens, 701 N. Amidon, Wichita, KS. Contact: Margie Roehr, 594 N. Broadmoor, Wichita, KS 67206; margie@roehrc.com, and Ray Morrissette, 1840 N. Garnett, Wichita, KS 67206; (316) 636-5562

April 12-13, 2003 Wheaton, Maryland: Washington Daffodil Society at Brookside Gardens, 1800 Glenallan Avenue, Wheaton, MD. Contact: Mitch Carney, 5906 Clevelandtown Road, Boonsboro, MD 21713; (301) 432-4728; Mca1062357@aol.com

April 12-13, 2003 St. Louis, Missouri: Greater St. Louis Daffodil Society at Missouri Botanical Garden, 4344 Shaw Boulevard. Contact: Jason Delaney, Department of Horticulture, MOBOT, PO Box 299, St. Louis, MO 63166; (314) 577-0234, ext. 7; jason.delaney@mobot.org

April 12-13, 2003 Cincinnati, Ohio: Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden. Contact: Tom Stettner, Jr., 3818 Drakewood Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45209; (513) 251-6071; tstettnerjr@cinci.rr.com

April 12-13, 2003 Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Daffodil Society at Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden. Contact: George and Patty Bragdon, 103 West Square Drive, Richmond, VA 23233; (804) 784-3527, (239) 592-7014

April 15-16, 2003 Northeast Regional Show, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania: Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Con-

tact: Martha Griner, 21 Chesterfield Road, Bordentown, NJ 08505; (609) 298-4375; Martha809@comcast.net

April 16-17, 2003 Middle Atlantic Regional Show, Towson, Maryland: Maryland Daffodil Society at Loch Raven High School, 1212 Cowpen Road, Towson, MD 21286. Contact: Lois Lissauer, 829 East Lake Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21212; (410) 435-8307

April 17-18, 2003 Midwest Regional Show, Indianapolis, Indiana: Indiana Daffodil Society at Meridian Street United Methodist Church. Contact: Joseph Hamm, 4815 Fauna Lane, Indianapolis, IN 46234-9531; (317) 291-6197; joehamml@juno.com

April 19-20, 2003 Columbus, Ohio: Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Franklin Park Conservatory. Contact: Phyllis L. Hess, 3670 East Powell Road, Lewis Center, OH 43035-9530; (614) 882-5720; fax (614) 898-9098; phess@ee.net

April 22-23, 2003 Chillicothe, Ohio: Adena Daffodil Society Show at the VA Hospital, Route 104. Contact: Mary Ellen Sheridan, 83 E. Fourth Street, Chillicothe, OH 45601; (740) 775-7595

April 23-24, 2003 New England Regional Show, Greenwich, Connecticut: Greenwich Daffodil Society at Christ Church Parish Hall, 254 W. Putnam Avenue. Contact: Mildred Hornblower, Indian Waters Drive, New Canaan, CT 06840; (203) 966-6819; mildredhrn@aol.com

April 25-26, 2003 Morristown, New Jersey: New Jersey Daffodil Society at Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 53 East Hanover Avenue, Morristown, NJ. Contact: Mrs. Alan M (Chris) Willemsen, 306 Pleasant Valley Road, Mendham, NJ 07945; (973) 543-7687; cswillemsen@hotmail.com, and Mrs. Richard (Peggy) Krementz, Jr., Red Gate Road, Morristown, NJ 07960; (973) 539-4037; fax (973) 539-8392

April 26, 2003 Shelter Island, New York: The Garden Club of Shelter Island at St. Mary's Parish Hall. Contact: Paulette Van Vranken, PO Box 189, Shelter Island Heights, NY 11965-0189; phone *82-631-749-4212; or Lucy Schmitt, luckylucy43@hotmail.com

April 26-27, 2003 Nantucket, Massachusetts: Nantucket Garden Club at the Point Breeze Hotel, Easton Street. Contact: Caroline Ellis, PO Box 368, Siasconset, MA 02564; (508) 228-1134; caroline@nantucket.net

April 26-27, 2003 Chambersburg, PA: Chambersburg Garden Club and Tuscarora Daffodil Group at First Lutheran Church. Contact: Richard Ezell, 334 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325; (717) 334-2304; brownezell@innernet.net

April 29-30, 2003 West Boylston, MA: Seven States Daffodil Society at Tower Hill, West Boylston, MA. Contact: Diane Stoner, 83 Maple Street, Litchfield, CT 06759; (860) 567-5041; Dbstoner@optonline.net

May 2-3, 2003 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 3-4, 2003 Glencoe, Illinois: Midwest Daffodil Society at Chicago Botanical Garden. Contact: Greg Speichert, PO Box 154, St. John, IN 46373; (219) 374-9419; Gspeichert@aol.com

May 10-11, 2003 Chanhassen, Minnesota: Daffodil Society of Minnesota at University of Minnesota, Landscape Arboretum. Contact: Edie Godfrey, 4050 Kings Point Road, Excelsior, MN 55331; (952) 472-5623; ediegodfrey@yahoo.com

CINCINNATI CONVENTION REMEMBERED



**Elise Havens and
Dianne Mrak**

Leslie Light Sobel photo



**Nial, Hilary, and
Alice Watson**

Leslie Light Sobel photo

American Daffodil Society, Inc.
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2002

ASSETS

Current Assets

Checking/Savings

Certificates of Deposit.....	161,244.89	
Money Market Accounts	41,143.79	
Checking Account	<u>469.05</u>	
<i>Total Checking/Savings</i>		202,857.73

Other Current Assets

Inventory Assets	487.20	
Undeposited Funds.....	<u>516.54</u>	
<i>Total Other Current Assets</i>		1,003.74
<i>Total Current Assets</i>		203,861.47

Other Assets

Inventory	<u>6,774.44</u>	
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Total Assets		<u>210,635.91</u>
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LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

ADS History Fund	6,360.00	
Advance Dues.....	12,364.90	
Brochure Fund	5,224.49	
CA Research Project	2,434.80	
Color in Journal.....	5,401.57	
Computer Fund	3,847.59	
Convention Surplus.....	14,051.44	
Fischer Bequest.....	5,000.00	
Ident. Miniatures Book Fund	524.50	
K. Frank Fund	525.00	
Larus Bequest.....	10,000.00	
Life Memberships.....	59,485.26	
Memorial Fund	13,899.96	
Sales Tax Payable	<u>55.61</u>	
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>		139,175.12
Total Liabilities		139,175.12

EQUITY

Opening Balance	30,934.35	
Retained Earnings	47,756.68	
Special Projects	-18,423.31	
Net Income.....	11,193.07	
Total Equity		<u>71,460.79</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		<u>210,635.91</u>

American Daffodil Society, Inc.
Profit and Loss Statement
For Year Ended December 31, 2002

INCOME

Dues and Other Income

Auction	6,219.61
Dues Received	18,037.72
Interest Income	9,074.87
Journal Income	2,372.40
Judging Cert. and Refresh... ..	416.00
Other Income	<u>235.85</u>

Total Dues and Other Income 36,356.45

Sales and Rentals

Mini. Daffodil Cultivars	3,334.00
RHS Yearbook 2002-3	1,590.00
Other RHS Yearbooks	1,352.29
Data Bank	708.48
DTSG	3,014.64
Show Entry Cards	1,324.00
IDB	4,304.42
Judges Handbk. & Binders ..	782.50
Slide Rentals	330.00
Other Items	<u>2,412.20</u>

Total Sales and Rentals 19,152.53

Total Income 55,508.98

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of Goods	5,631.05
IDB Cost	2,520.00
Other	<u>1,051.26</u>

Total Cost of Goods Sold 9,202.31

Gross Profit 46,306.67

Expenses

Committees	2,083.76
Computer, software	407.30
Insurance	250.00
Journal	19,257.82
Office	3,131.76
Officers	549.23
Regional Vice Presidents	1,943.45
Sales Expenses	310.17
Miscellaneous Expenses	380.11

Total Expenses 28,313.60

Net Ordinary Income 17,993.07

Executive Director 6,800.00

Net Income 11,193.07

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Cemetery Daffodils
(see story on page 151)

Sara Van Beck photo

GROWING SEEDS INDOORS

Mike Berrigan, *Oakdale, MN*

In my first years of daffodil hybridizing, I grew my seeds inside. I did this because I had read that the lily people could compress three years of growth into two years. So I thought the same might work to shorten the long development of daffodils from seed.

I started my first batches of seed with about 200 seeds. The trouble with daffodils is their requirements for a cool period and certain light levels. The seeds germinate in the fall with the onset of cool weather. A bulb is formed and a shoot develops in the winter that will sprout in the spring as the first leaf.

I grew the initial sproutings in moist paper towels in baggies in the refrigerator, taking the plants out when green leaf tissue was apparent. This worked well as I could look through several layers of seedlings weekly and pick out what was putting on growth. There was great variation in the shoot initiation. I planted the seedlings just below ground level in seedling soilless mix. Plants grew exceptionally well under lights and I had pea sized bulbs by May the first year.

I grow most things under double concentration shop lights with high efficiency (designer) bulbs with one warm and one cool, as pairs. I also add one full spectrum bulb to each bank of six bulbs. The daffodils and most other plants respond well to this. Daylily seedlings, for instance, get growth of up to 18 inches within the six months they are under these lights. I also use a small fan salvaged from an old computer to keep the air moving in the area.

The second year had some growth, and by the third season late in May the seedlings with two large leaves were planted outside to fend for themselves. Most had long cylindrical bulbs about one inch long and about the diameter of a pencil. I had to initiate a dormant period of 14-16 weeks in the refrigerator after about a month of drying off between successive seasons. Large losses among the 50 bulbs planted out occurred when getting the plants used to garden soil. One reason was that the bulbs had not formed bulb tunics. Another problem was that I also seemed to have planted them too shallowly for both the daffodils and lilies broke immediately into several bulblets. The bulblets that had split grew well and now I am flowering seedlings planted seven years ago with up to five or six flowers per clump of bulbs. I have a total of nine seedlings blooming at this point. The lowest number of bulbs from this experiment is four after seven years. The lilies bloomed their second season outside. The daffodils are now all blooming at seven years. The smallest daffodil, B-2, bloomed last year with seven blooms. It was a

nice 3W-O and is fertile when put onto poets. The others are just now sending up bloom shoots.

I gave up on this process as it took up too much space in the refrigerator. It did shave off about two years of time to bloom from the normal nine years in Minnesota. It will be of some use if one is concerned about rot or has other concerns. The flowers put on considerably more growth outside when given the higher light levels when planted out that second year. The following year the plants seem not to increase in size.

I am now planting about 1,500 daffodil seeds per year and do not have the space or interest to grow all of the seedlings inside. Perhaps I would consider growing special crosses or those not suited to my area inside, but I expect to continue growing standards outside.

This trick works very well for miniature daylilies as one can plant seed in October and be evaluating blooms the following July. The space under the lights is the problem. One can certainly get several generations sorted out for color and bloom shape rather quickly. Other things such as bloom count and rebloom take years to get evaluated.

WHY DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN DAFFODIL SHOWS?

Bill Lee, Journal Editor

I have a basic question for you: Why do you participate in daffodil shows? My guess is that there is a variety of reasons and entering the competition with our flowers is far from the only one. It may not even be the primary one.

As you enter and/or otherwise participate in daffodil shows this year, please think about why you are doing it and send me an email describing your reasons. I'll compile the responses for a future edition of the *Journal*.

Reasons might include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following. Feel free to expand on the subject.

- Win ribbons and awards
- Compare your daffodils in competition with others
- Check out how your seedlings compare with those of others
- See what the newest daffodils look like before ordering them
- Discover which daffodils grow well in your area
- Visit with daffodil friends
- Support the local society
- Get in required judging experience
- Support or help a friend
- Get information about growing daffodils
- Other

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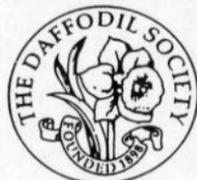
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250 Interlachen RD., Hopkins, MN 55343

THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY



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\$12.60, 3 years £26 or US\$36.40

By surface: 3 years £7 or US\$9.80, 3 years £20 or US\$28.00

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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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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The Daffodil Journal
ISSN 0011 5290
4126 Winfield Road
Columbus, OH 43220-4606
Address Service Requested

Periodicals postage
paid at Columbus, OH

