BEST IN SHOW

They weren’t all yellow—dispatches from a competitive Southern daffodil exhibition

The author, Jane Borden, whose grandmother was a talented daffodil competitor and judge, tries to carry the family torch.
Daffodils by the Numbers

7,000,000 Flower bulbs blooming annually at Keukenhof, an 800-acre display garden located in Lisse, Netherlands.

1,713 Stems submitted for judging at the 2017 Garden Club of Virginia Daffodil Show.

35,000 Number of dollars that the Louise Morris Goodwin Bowl, one of the GCV Daffodil Show trophies, is rumored to be insured for.

25,000 Minimum number of registered selections (cultivars) of daffodils.

4,000 Minimum number of daffodils grown by show exhibitor Richard Ezell.

300 The year, BC, when daffodils are thought to have been introduced into gardens for the first time by the Greeks.

10 The marriage anniversary marked with daffodils.

250 Average number of pennies you’ll pay for a bulb of a prize-winning daffodil selection.

25 Percentage of total trophies won by Karen Coogar, who was 1 of 91 exhibitors.

13 Divisions of daffodil species.

2 4 to 24 Number of hours the symptoms of daffodil poisoning can last (so don’t eat them).

Unknown Years a daffodil bulb can live (definitely longer than you will).

Imagine a test tube standing up inside a little wooden block and containing one cut daffodil stem. Now, picture 1713 of these, all placed on long black risers in groupings based on (generally) shape, size, and color. At the start of competition, everyone must leave the room, save for judges—six teams of three each—who wander around with clipboards in hand, inspecting every stem by pulling their eyeglasses up or down, depending on the prescription. That’s the simplest explanation. But, as I learned, the real event happens behind the scenes.

Ribbons are more economical, which is good because daffodil judges award many of them. ‘The point is to give out ribbons,’ says Anne Donnell Smith, an ADS horticultural judge from Stevenson, Maryland. ‘It’s a good class, every entry gets a white ribbon [as honorable mention].’ Several of the competitors I interviewed told me they won ribbons at their first show, and then they ‘got hooked.’ Daffodil societies need to retain as many participants as possible.

‘It’s a shrinking world, an old-fashioned thing,’ notes Mitch Carney, another ADS judge, of Boonsboro, Maryland. ‘If you ever want to feel young in your mid-fifties, join a plant society.’ He mentors gardeners in his area, and the ADS sponsors youth-outreach programs as well.

Still, even if ribbons are the hook, it’s the community that keeps everyone coming. ‘People start because they like the flower,’ says Ted Hickman, the GCV’s daffodil chairman. \( \text{\textcopyright 2017 SOUTHERNLIVING.COM} \)
“It was harder to become a daffodil judge than it was to get my master’s degree,” says Karen Cogar of Alexandria, Virginia, only half joking. The process requires holding a membership with the ADS and passing three schools—each composed of classes, written tests, and an identification test. Then you must student-judge three shows, pass an evaluation by accredited judges, and grow at least 100 different selections of daffodils on your own. You must also exhibit daffodils in ADS-approved shows for at least three years and win at least five blue ribbons. All of these requirements need to be completed within a five-year period. Read on for the winning points.

**Diagram of a Winner**

“Sometimes you choose a flower, even though it isn’t in perfect form or condition, but because it’s just so beautiful.”
—ELISE HAVENS

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**SUBSTANCE AND TEXTURE**
A fresh flower has a heavy substance and a smooth texture. Flowers are called “crepey” when they pass their prime and become thin, wrinkled, and translucent. “More often than not,” explains Elise Havens, “the judging comes down to which flower is more alive.”

**PLATONIC IDEAL**
A specimen must be a good representation of its selection in color, size, and form.

**CLEAN EDGES**
The daffodil’s petals and cup are free of any nicks, tears, burns, and misshapen growths. (Burns, when a microarea dries and turns brown, are caused by heat—either from the sun or a too-hot car trunk.)

**POSE**
The bloom faces the viewer at a right angle from the stem.

**PLANE**
The petals appear as if they’re flat against a sheet of paper (exceptions: if the specimen is from a selection with petals that are supposed to flex away from the cup or with petal edges that are meant to curve in or ripple).

**STEM**
A daffodil stem should be straight, neither bowed nor twisted.

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**The Key Players**

Growers, showers, and judges: all united by serious enthusiasm for these flowers.

**Nina Mustard**

**THE FIREBRAND**

ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS Mustard, of Williamsburg, Virginia, did in her role as GCV president was institute change. To save money and engage the public, the GCV will now host the daffodil show in Richmond each year (it has traditionally traveled to different cities in the state). This and other changes to the rose and lily shows “really made waves,” she says. “I’m still recovering from it.”

**Tory Willis**

**THE YOUNGBLOOD**

THE CHAIR OF THE JUDGES for the Daffodil Show (and a Virginia court judge by trade), Willis describes the GCV as a big family. “We’ve watched each other’s children grow up,” she says. She appreciates the chance to befriend women of all ages. When asked if she wins often, Spence was silent for a moment before saying, with typical Virginia humility, “I’ve had lots of good luck.”

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**Dianne Spence**

Spence, who’s a four-generation member of the GCV from Williamsburg, Virginia, took home the top prize for her specimen of ‘Cape Point,’ a gorgeous Division 2 daffodil with a pink cup and white petals. When hybridized by northern Ireland.
Coates Clark, Jane Vaughan, & Lucy Wilson
THE LEGACIES

These sisters—Clark (Stuart, Virginia), Vaughan (Lynchburg, Virginia), and Wilson (Martinsville, Virginia)—are nieces of the late William Pannill, who was a president of the ADS, an honorary member of GCV, and a foremost authority on daffodils. He also hybridized 210 new selections.

A special class of competition, and its associated award, is given annually in his name. “We have several of his bulbs,” Wilson says. Some of his hybrids are only now coming into bloom. Vaughan’s husband, David (pictured above), caught the daffodil bug too. He’s become such an expert that the Hillside Garden Club invited him to be an honorary member.

David Vaughan
THE MAN TO BEAT

While I chatted with a Norfolk woman, David Vaughan walked by. She leaned toward me and said, “That awful man.” Seeing my shock, she clarified: “No, no, honey, I love him. It’s just that he always wins.” This year, he won two awards and was one of the few men on the makeshift dais.

Lina Huesmann
THE MISTRESS OF MINIS

Huesmann prefers to work specifically with miniatures (they are exactly what you think they are), which is how she earned her nickname. “I’m from the Philippines, where we don’t have daffodils because they require winterizing. I didn’t know anything about the flowers before I came here,” she says. “And now? I’m crazy about them,” admits Huesmann. To see her mini daffodils better, she is scheduling LASIK eye surgery.

Anne Donnell Smith
THE GRANDE DAME

“She is quite possibly the best judge of all of us,” says Richard Ezell of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Smith comes by her status honestly. She is a member of the Maryland Daffodil Society, the oldest one in the country (founded in 1923), and is the daughter of a charter member of the American Daffodil Society (founded in 1954). Still, Smith is down-to-earth. “Daffodil people are not fussy,” she says.