



# *Daffodil Day 2020*

## **Historic Daffodils: GCV 1930 Test Collection**

*With one exception, these historic daffodils were grown by Janet Hickman, GCV Daffodil Committee Chairman, in her Lynchburg garden. N. jonquilla was grown on the grounds of Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg.*

# GCV 1930 Daffodil Test Collection

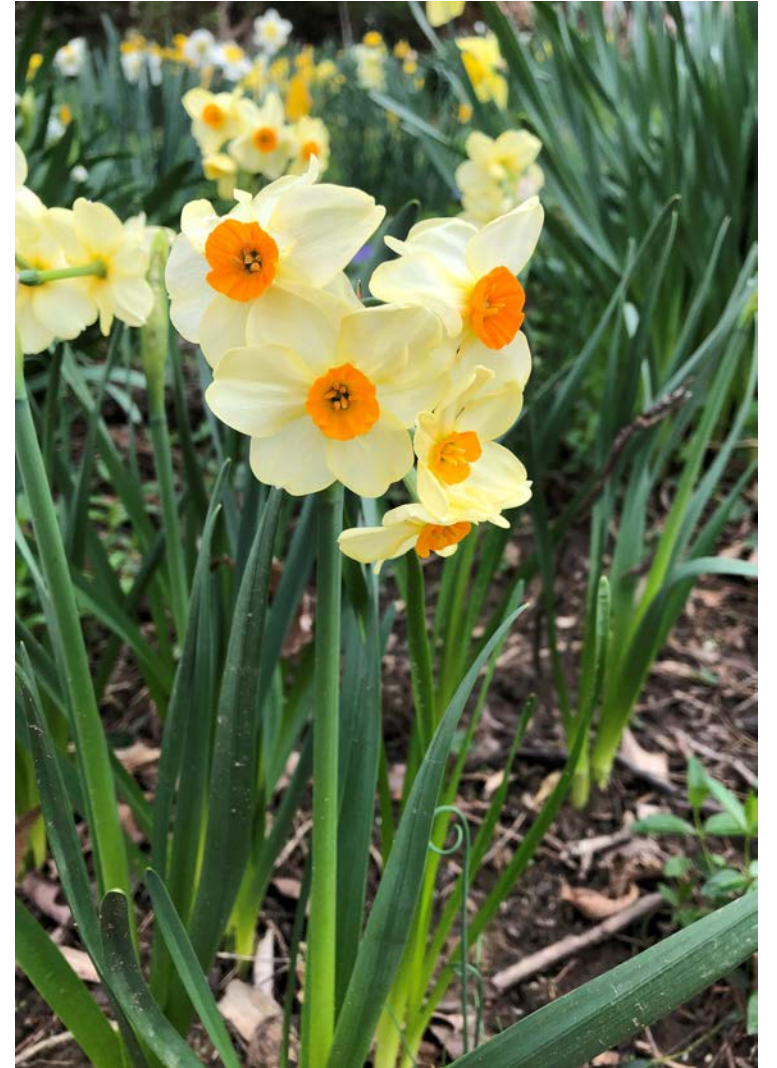
The GCV Daffodil Test Collections began in 1930. The original concept was for each of the club daffodil chairmen to plant a specified set of daffodil varieties and then report on how they fared in their location. Although by 1950 the test collections were limited to 5 cultivars per year, the initial collections were much more varied. The initial 1930 collection included 55 varieties.

Test collections were planted every year, even through the Second World War. In all, 740 daffodils have been included in the test collections over the 90 years of the program.

Now, all members are offered the opportunity to grow the selected varieties each year and to enter them in both individual and club collections at annual GCV daffodil shows.

## 'Admiration' 8 Y-O

Hybridized by Albert Vis of the Netherlands and registered before 1912.





## 'Bath's Flame' 3 Y-YYO

Registered by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart of England. Named because Rev. Engleheart lived near Bath where he discovered this daffodil.



## 'Brilliancy' 3 Y-YYO

Registered by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart of England in 1906. It is scented.





## 'Firebrand' 3 WWY-R

Hybridized by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart of England and registered in 1897.



## 'King Alfred' 1 Y-Y

Hybridized by John Kendall of England and registered by 1899. 'King Alfred' has many imitators; this one has the irregular petals and widely expanded cup rim of an authentic 'King Alfred'.





## 'Laurens Koster' 8 W-Y

Hybridized by Albert Vis of the Netherlands and registered by 1906. It is named after Laurens Janszoon Koster, a dutch rival of Johannes Gutenberg as the alleged inventor of printing.





## *N. jonquilla* Division 13

This is a species daffodil rather than a hybridized cultivar. These are the true "jonquils", also called "sweeties" in the South.





## *N. x odorus* Division 13

This is a naturally occurring (not man-made) hybrid between two species daffodils. They are also called "Camperneli".





## 'Queen of the North' 3 W-Y

Registered by Barr and Sons of England by 1908. Can be difficult to distinguish from the similar 'White Lady'.



## 'Southern Gem' 2 W-W

Hybridized by Percival D. Williams of England and registered by 1913. The cup is yellow when it first opens and gradually fades to white.





## 'Spring Glory' 1 W-Y

Hybridized by J. de Groot and Sons of the Netherlands, 'Spring Glory' was registered by 1914.



## 'Mrs. Ernst H. Krelage' 1 W-W

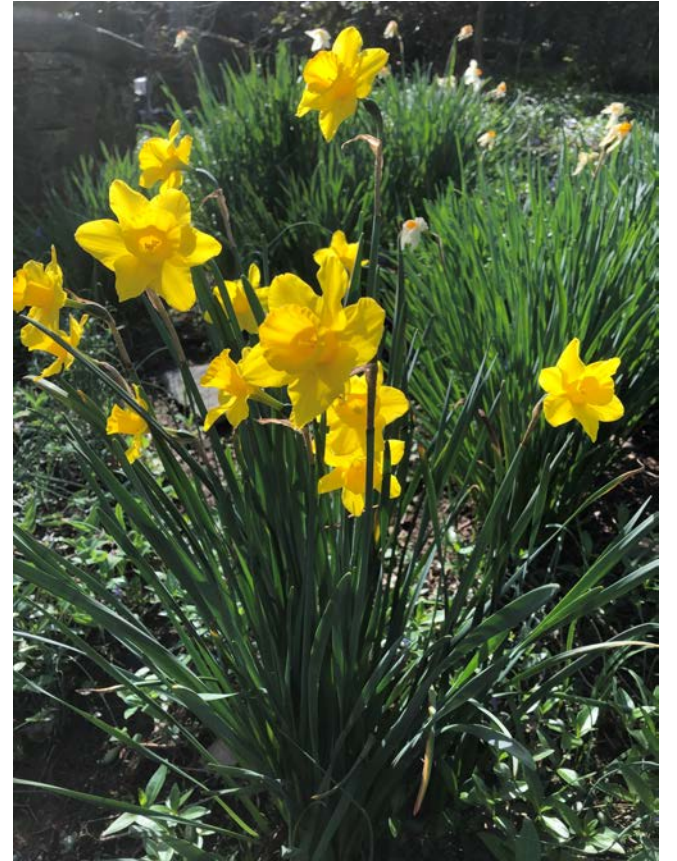
Hybridized by E. H. Krelage and Son of the Netherlands and named for the hybridizer's wife. Registered by 1912. The cup opens creamy yellow and gradually fades to white.





## 'Golden Sceptre' 7 Y-Y

Hybridized by the de Graaff Bros. of the Netherlands and registered by 1914.



## 'Orange Cup' 8 Y-YYR

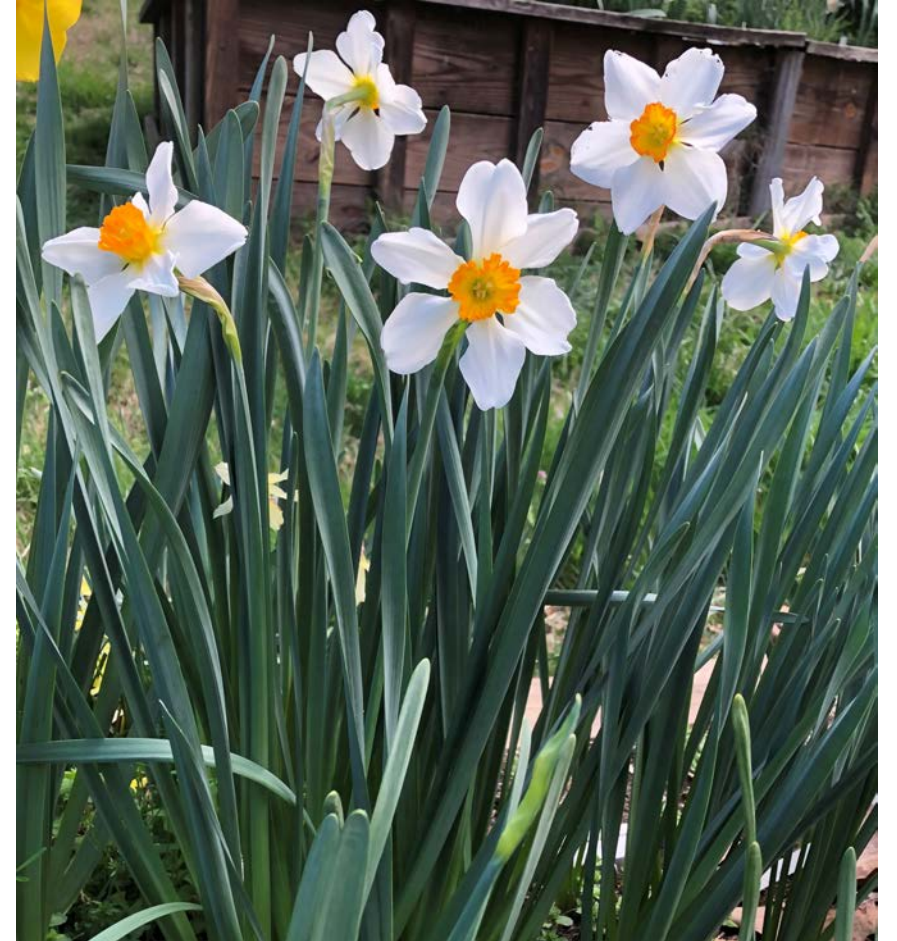
Hybridized by the Tromp Bros. of the Netherlands and registered by 1881.





## 'Albatross' 3 W-YYO

Hybridized by the Rev. G. H.  
Engleheart of England and registered  
by 1891.



# The Frances Moreland Lewis Centennial Daffodil Award

This award is in loving memory by the family of Frances Bray Moreland Lewis (Mrs. Raymond W. Lewis).

Frances Lewis became interested in daffodil shows in 1960 and for the next 40 years won many, many awards at regional daffodil show, including the Garden Club of Virginia shows.

Frances Lewis was an active member of the Garden Club of Gloucester and the American Daffodil Society. She and her husband, Raymond, were ADS Accredited Daffodil Judges and were recognized as accomplished exhibitors. They hybridized daffodils as well; the best known of which are 'North River', a bi-color trumpet (1 W-Y) registered in 1983 and 'Mobjack Bay' (1 Y-Y) in 1989.

She, herself, lived to be a centenarian so it is fitting that the GCV Centennial Daffodil Award be named in her honor.



The trophy for the Frances Moreland Lewis Centennial Daffodil Award will be awarded to the person staging the best entry of daffodils from the original 1930 Test Collection.

It is judged on both the quality of the blooms and the number of qualified different varieties included in the entry.

Many of those varieties have long ago been lost to commerce but a number are still available from catalogs, specialty growers, and older gardens.

They all (except the wild species daffodils *N. jonquilla* and *N. x odorus*) qualify as American Daffodil Society Historic Daffodils, defined as those registered or known to be in gardens before 1940.