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62117  
Catalog of

# Hybrid Amaryllis

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

## *and species*

*Including strains of the leading hybrid Amaryllis breeders in Europe and America*

Named  
Varieties  
and  
Separate  
Color  
Shades



Special  
Offering  
of  
Ludwig  
Amaryllis

Hayward Photo

*The McCann Double Hybrid Amaryllis, the most sensational Amaryllis novelty of recent years. Described in this price list.*

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## *Dutch Gold Medal Winners*

Presenting the largest list of choice, vegetatively-propagated Named Varieties, grown from single bulbs. A full line of these novelties now offered to American Amaryllis lovers for the first time. Also the new Mignon Half-Dwarf Hybrids. Satisfaction guaranteed, or bulbs replaced.

WYNDHAM HAYWARD, *Proprietor*

# LAKEMONT GARDENS

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, U.S.A.

Season 1949-1950

[ POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL AMARYLLIS BULBS EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN SPECIAL OFFERS ]

## Reports on Ludwig Amaryllis

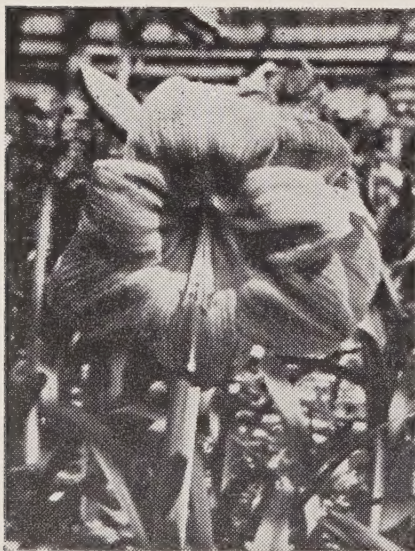
Reports from our Customers who purchased Ludwig Hybrid Amaryllis bulbs last season—

**San Antonio, Texas, May 5**—"I am very proud to own some of these fine bulbs . . . I know you will want to hear how the bulbs turned out . . . the mignon hybrid 'rutila' was beautiful and I was very surprised at how long it remained without wilting or fading. I have been pleased that I have these bulbs to add to my collection. I know it would not have been possible without your help . . . of the Ludwig collection you sent two were particularly outstanding, the orange was a carbon copy of 'Pink Favorite,' perfect form, coloring and size. I am more than satisfied with the bulbs. I trust that you will have many more orders for this fine plant material."

**LaFayette, La., May 23**—"They (the Ludwig bulbs, White Giant and Scarlet Leader) arrived in good condition and all bloomed well. I was quite pleased with their general quality."

**Houston, Texas, April 30**—"I want to commend you on the fine bulbs which I received from you this winter and spring. Mona Lisa is now in bloom with 10 flowers on two scapes. It is a most delightful 'pink' almost a Picardy gladiolus color. I think my Mona Lisa is the first of the Ludwig strain to be shown here."

**Nashville, Tenn., May 9**—"Pink Favorite' was and is about the best Amaryllis I've ever seen . . . see kodachrome enclosed, which please keep . . . It's somewhat darker than I expected, but a perfect, even-toned self. It's a deep rose pink . . . you sent me three Ludwig bulbs under color labels (separate shades stock) . . . taking these with the ones I had from you last year, I am inclined to think that your Ludwig Hybrids under separate color label are probably the best buys currently available. They are not 100% as labeled, but they come nearer to it than other strains I have tried, even other named varieties—and you have a chance of getting one worth much more than you paid for it!"



Hayward Photos

*Hayward Amaryllis, outstanding specimens of Our Own Strain, the result of crossing Mead Strain Amaryllis with the best European hybrids. We took these snapshots in the lath house.*



Tod Swalm Photo

*"Pink Favorite"—Ludwig named variety of Hybrid Amaryllis as shown by us at spring flower show, Orlando, Fla., March, 1949, where it attracted much attention.*

## The Showy Amaryllis

In Amaryllis the world of flower lovers have the most beautiful and spectacular bulb flower of spring. A bulb which can be grown by any amateur or professional horticulturist, trained gardener or hobby plantsman, the tired businessman or the frayed scientist. A glance at our mailing list shows Amaryllis fans living all the way from Route 3, Hominy, Okla., to swanky Long Island and English estates.

There is perhaps no more universal spring bulb flower. It can be grown in every state, every country, in every home, where there is a room maintained above 50 degrees in winter. It has good size, shape and form, and above all, color. It comes into flower in the cold, drab months of spring, before the full awakening of Mother Earth, heralding as it were, the glorious garden show of a few weeks later.

One may be happy with one bulb or many, but the more, the merrier, was never said in a truer sense. We have them from 25c to \$10.00, and hope you will try some of our various strains. Hybrid Amaryllis is a full time job with us at Lakemont Gardens, and we are located in the midst of the largest Amaryllis-growing section in America. During the 30's, Central Florida was the center of Amaryllis enthusiasm of the entire world, and it is fast regaining its former heights.

The long line of Amaryllis hybrids goes back to a watchmaker named Johnson who is credited with crossing *A. reginae* and *A. vittata* to produce the first hybrid Amaryllis, *Johnsonii*, in Lancashire, England, around 1800. This is still a lovely

thing, in the form in which it has come down to us. There are thousands found in the lower South. The story of the development of the Modern Hybrid from Johnsonii to now is the colorful story of plant exploration and horticultural initiative which saw the plant hunters sending back dozens of species to the greenhouse firms of England and the continent back in the middle 1800's.

The introduction of such outstanding species as Amaryllis Leopoldi in the 60's for the House of Veitch by Robert Pearce is stated by historians of the plant as having opened the way to the modern achievements in the breeding of the large-petaled broad-faced types of flowers. Unfortunately A. Leopoldi has been lost to cultivation for many decades. It needs searching out by modern plant explorers, along with other original species now unknown in cultivation. There is room for all kinds of garden study and scientific research in the Amaryllis family. The genus Amaryllis itself is one of the most endearing and attractive and yet least known of all bulb groups.

The renaissance of interest in the modern Amaryllis may be said to have begun with the introduction of new methods of propagating choice varieties under names, and we are proud to be representing the pioneer Holland Amaryllis firm of Ludwig & Co. in the sale of their fine list of vegetatively propagated Hybrid Amaryllis named varieties, from the purest whites to the richest reds, described later in this booklet. This is only the beginning. Look for better things every year from now on in the field of European and American Amaryllis.

We particularly call your attention to the Ludwig pure whites, rose-pinks and salmon-orange shades, both in the named varieties and the separate shades, the latter



Tod Swalm Photo

*This is the prize-winning exhibit of Ludwig Hybrid Amaryllis and other bulbous subjects which won for our Lakemont Gardens the Special Purple Ribbon Award last March at the Winter Park, Fla., Garden Club's annual spring flower show. The Amaryllis were Ludwig Pink shade seedlings, the first time a group of these had been shown at an American flower show.*

available now at reduced prices. This season we are making a special offer of five bulbs of the separate shades at \$10.00 postpaid, including pure white, rose-pink and scarlet, as long as these are available.

**Amaryllis** has been our main business here at Lakemont Gardens in the lake section of Central Florida, for more than 15 years. Our bulb farm is on the east side of Winter Park, a delightful college town, the spiritual and cultural capital of the state, and possessing the finest soil and climate for Hybrid Amaryllis in all the world, bar none. It is also the best year-round climate for flower lovers and other people, and is one of the fastest growing sections of the country. Write the Winter Park chamber of commerce for more information. We have Rollins College in Winter Park and many other attractions.

## What's In A Name?

**Amaryllis**:—"The name of a rustic beauty in the Idylls of Theocritus and in the Eclogues of Virgil," says the Readers Handbook. Even Milton has a line—"to sport with Amaryllis in the shade." Personally we would prefer the half shade of a lath house, which is where we do most of our own sporting with our Amaryllis of various strains.

The name **Amaryllis** was given to this great genus of ornamental tropical American bulbs by the master systematist, Linnaeus, in 1753 in his "Species Plantarum," although he had used the name earlier in his Hortus Cliffortianus, a book describing the plants in a certain Lord's garden, published in 1737. The type species or primary species of Amaryllis is Amaryllis belladonna, Linn., and for many years the true identity of this species was obscured by certain unscientific, fantastic imaginings of the worthy Dean William Herbert of Spofforth, England, the greatest annotator on the Amaryllis family to date, and otherwise most sound and interesting in his observations and judgements.

Anyway, **Dean Herbert** seems to have gone off the track in his study of the genus Amaryllis, and rashly invented the new name Hippeastrum for our lovely species of Amaryllis. Dean Herbert was a voluminous and portentous writer, and a formidable foe in the jousts of botanical argument. So it may be from this cause that his Hippeastrum has persisted for many generations in the nomenclature of our lovely Amaryllis.

But the wrong has at long last been righted through the efforts of modern botanical researchers, and anyone interested can check the story in half a dozen publications in the last 20 years. Only just recently Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey and his Bailey Hortorium gave the weight of their official sanction to the restoration of the name Amaryllis for the beautiful American bulbs. The whole story is long and complicated, and while fascinating, is of interest only to the student in plant history and nomenclature. If you are sincerely interested, write to the secretary of the American Plant Life Society, Mr. E. Frederick Smith, Box 2398, Stanford, Calif., sending \$4.00 for a copy of the new Traub and Moldenke monograph on the genus Amaryllis ("Amaryllidaceae: Tribe Amaryllae"), which reviews the whole matter extensively. It is fascinating reading for those somewhat botanically inclined and horticulturists interested in the proper nomenclature of their plants and bulbs. Other minor genera included in this monograph are Lycoris, Griffinia, Worsleya, Placea, Ungernia and Lepidopharynx, besides the valuable review of all known species of Amaryllis. Amaryllis fans are urged to become members of the American



Roger Schall (Paris) Photo

*Amaryllis* against a background of classical antiquity: part of the Dutch national flower exhibition presented at the Louvre in Paris last spring, including Hybrid *Amaryllis* as shown within the white circle at one side. These were *Amaryllis* contributed to the exhibition by Ludwig & Co., but the firm places no special emphasis on this fact as all exhibits were made anonymously, in behalf of the Dutch flower industry for the French people. More than 30,000 saw the show.

Plant Life Society and receive "Herbertia," which is an essential for all growers and hybridizers of *Amaryllis* and related bulbs, plants, etc., who want to keep up with things.

The main published literature of *Amaryllis* and the *Amaryllis* family of plants is skimpy. There is Dean Herbert's remarkable work "Amaryllidaceae," published in England in 1836, and available second hand from old book dealers at fair to stiff prices; then there is Baker's Handbook of the Amaryllaceae, London, 1888, being a catalogue of the genera and species with brief scientific descriptions of same, botanical keys and a minimum comment on habitats. Nothing of a horticultural nature. The new handbook, "Amaryllidaceae: Tribe Amaryllaceae," published in 1949 by Traub and Moldenke, brings the botanical situation up to date with modern American scientific accuracy. Back issues of "Herbertia," the yearbook of the American Plant Life Society, formerly the American *Amaryllis* Society, contain a large fund of important cultural, descriptive and breeding data on the *Amaryllis* and related bulbs, and should be consulted by every dyed-in-the-wool



Amaryllid enthusiast. The difference between the Amaryllis enthusiast and the Amaryllid fan is that the latter is interested in other members of the family in addition to the genus Amaryllis.

It is the hybrids of the genus Amaryllis with which we are mainly concerned in this price list. There are very few species of Amaryllis available today in properly identified forms, and few of these have contributed importantly to the development of the gorgeous modern hybrids of Holland, England and America.

Among recent magazine articles on the Amaryllis are one by the writer of these notes in "Horticulture" for March, 1949, which suggests possible developments of the Hybrid Amaryllis of the future; there are excellent Amaryllis articles in "The Flower Grower" magazine for October and December, 1948, the latter a valuable discussion of Amaryllis strains by S. Y. Caldwell; another in the February issue of "Organic Gardening," and an account of the pink Amaryllis of the Ludwig Strain which we exhibited at the Winter Park (Fla.) Flower Show last March appeared in the April, 1949, number of "Home Gardening" magazine, published at New Orleans, with photograph, which is reproduced elsewhere in this price list.

## Brief Historical Notes

Apparently the oldest known species of Amaryllis is the common "Florida Red," a native of the Caribbean area and the adjacent mainland, *Amaryllis belladonna*, Linn. (*Hippeaster equestre*). It is recorded from the botanical records of the 17th century, and Linnaeus listed citations definitely referring to the American plant which we know as the "Florida Red Amaryllis" under his name "*Amaryllis Belladonna*," in the "*Species Plantarum*" or foundation work of modern botany, 1753. He added the species *Amaryllis reginae* in the second edition a few years later.

As the years passed additional species of Amaryllis were discovered and described and some of them survived for many years in cultivation, particularly in England where the greatest interest in new Amaryllids was maintained for a century. In Dean William Herbert's time of the 1830's, there were known a number of species including *A. belladonna*, Linn, *calyptratum*, *psittacinum*, *solan-driflorum*, *ambiguum*, *breviflorum*, *vittatum*, *reticulatum*, *stylosum*, *reginae*, *rutila*, which Herbert called *bulbulosum*, with many varieties described, (*Vars. sub-barbatum*, *unguiculatum*, *fulgidum*, *pallidum*, *Simisianum*, *equestriforme*, *acuminatum*, *pulverulentum*, *ignescens* and *crocatum*).

Some of these were involved in the earliest hybrid Amaryllis crossings reported, and in the last half of the 19th century came more important new species, which figured significantly in the development of modern hybrids. Actually, if one will consult the illustrations of Amaryllis in horticultural works of 40 and 50 years ago, one will see that excellent results had been obtained in that period and that generally today the best hybrids are only slightly superior to the best stock of the early 1900's. All of which points to the possibilities for vast improvement and variations to be achieved by the hybridizer and breeder of the future with all modern genetic science at his disposal. The wonders of today will be surpassed in the future without fail!

## Various Amaryllis Strains

The Hybrid Amaryllis has been one of our great American show flowers for many years. Whole greenhouses have been devoted to collections of the bulbs, and a large number of strains have come on the market at various times.



Hayward Photo

*Amaryllis rutila* var. *fulgida*—a rare semi-dwarf type of “species” *Amaryllis* as found in nature. It is a robust type of this attractive small-flowered species, the bulb in this picture producing three scapes with a full dozen blooms at Lakemont Gardens last spring.

The culture of Hybrid *Amaryllis* on a serious commercial scale in America may be said to have begun in Florida with the late Henry Nehrling of Gotha and Theodore L. Mead of Oviedo, pioneer horticulturists of the Sunshine State. Dr. Nehrling, whose life and writings are an inspiration to the garden lover in the sub-tropics, imported the finest strains from England and the continent in his time, beginning in the 90's when he first settled in Central Florida.

From his collection came the bulbs which Dr. Mead used in his foundation stock, ultimately becoming the most widely grown strain of hybrid *Amaryllis* in the world. As even today from the carefully hybridized and selected strains only a few of the best flower types will come from seedlings in proportion to the total number grown, so it can be understood that in the Mead strain, produced entirely from seedlings or offsets, and without the care and attention to the parent stock that Mead and Nehrling exercised, the quality became more variable as the years went by and more and more *Amaryllis* were grown in the open field, sometimes by men who cared nothing about the quality of the flower of the bulbs they grew, and whose main ambition was to grow as large a crop of big bulbs as possible.

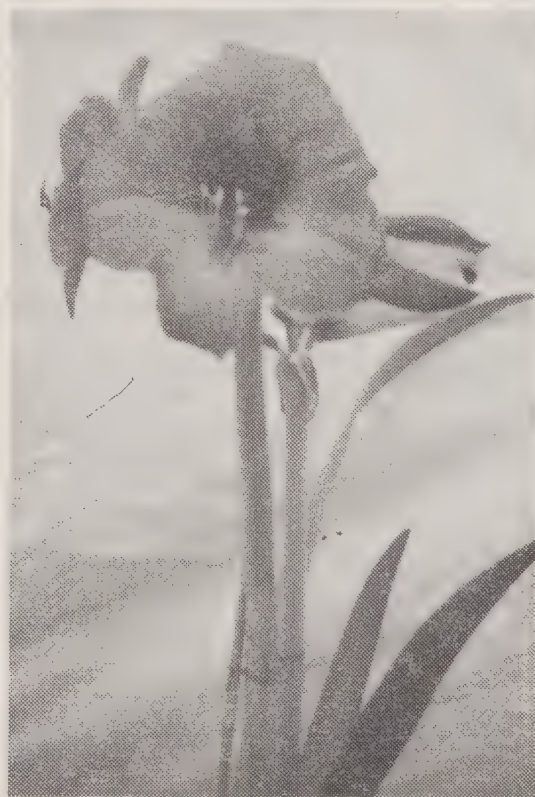
**The Mead strain** became the backbone of the Amaryllis trade in America. It supplies the bulbs for the dime stores, the department stores and the counter trade in seed stores, florists shops, etc. But only a few of the Mead strain as grown today are of exhibition quality. Maybe one or two bulbs in a hundred, or one or two in a thousand of the field run of the Mead strain will have the quality suitable for exhibition at flower shows where top quality flowers are wanted.

**Another good strain** of quality Amaryllis in America, is the Howard & Smith strain which we have been selling for many years, and was originated more than 45 years ago by the late Fred H. Howard of California. He imported his breeding stock from European growers and maintained a greenhouse collection of his choice parent bulbs which helped to keep the bloom quality of the seedling stock very high. A short account of his breeding work and strain was published in "Herbertia" 1937, Vol. 4, Pages 189-90, with Plate 71.

There are also many accounts of the Mead strain in early volumes of "Herbertia," and an interesting autobiography of T. L. Mead himself in the 1935 "Herbertia." The initial "Herbertia," 1934, has a short biography of Dr. Nehrling, who was the author, incidentally of a short monograph, "Die Amaryllis," a reprint of articles published in a German horticultural magazine in the early 1900's. The writer has a copy of this fascinating little work which has excellent illustrations and has never been published in English translation.

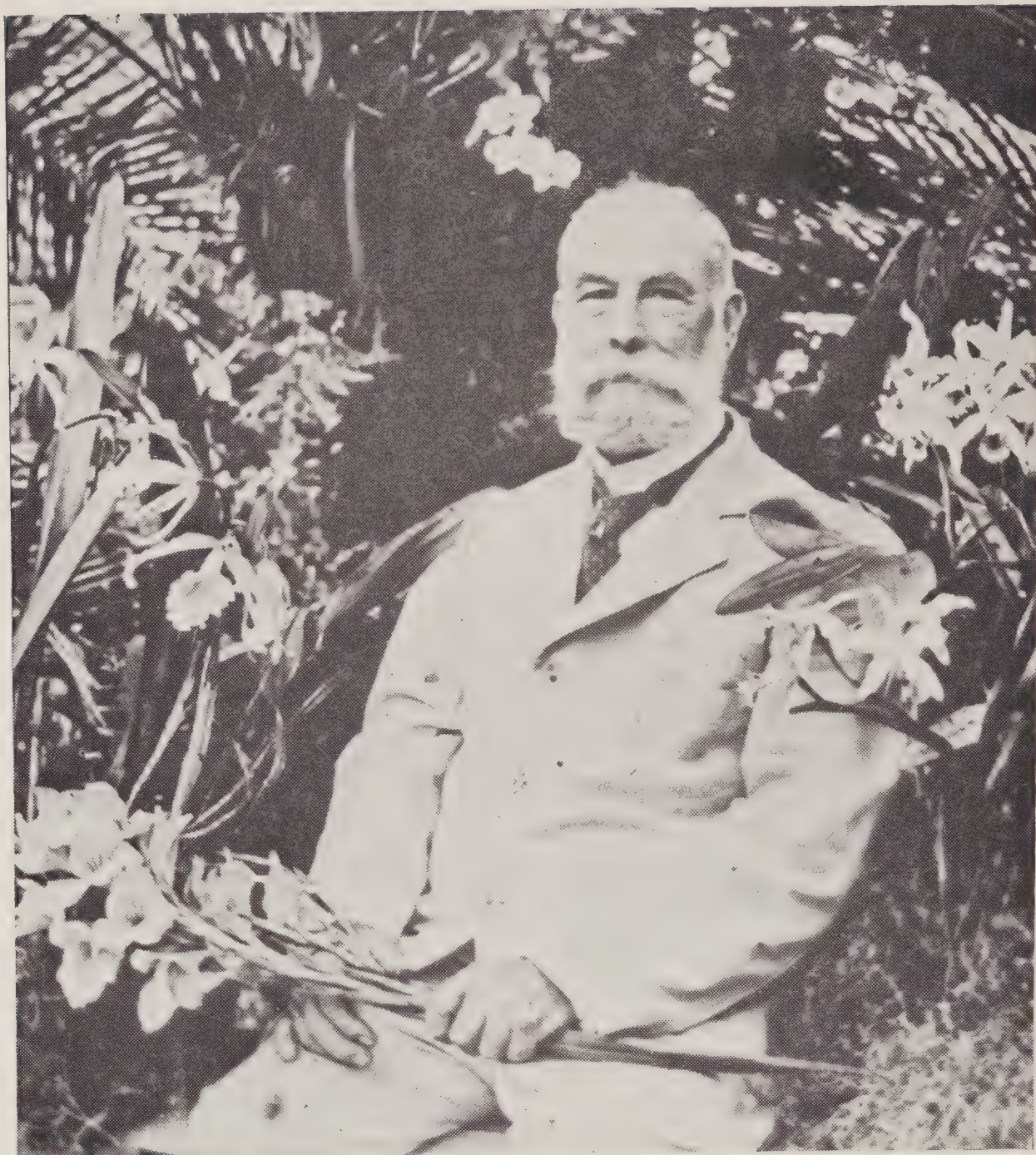
**In England**, where the development of the modern hybrid Amaryllis began with the introduction of new species and hybrids in the mid-1800's, principal development in the Hybrid Amaryllis is ascribed to the firms of Veitch and Ker, known to every student of the history of 19th century English horticulture.

**Our own interest** in the hybrid Amaryllis began in the late 20's and our



Ludwig Photos

*Two of the most popular and outstanding named varieties of the Ludwig vegetatively propagated Hybrid Amaryllis. On the left, "White Giant," and right, "Salmon Joy," both of them among the world's most beautiful Amaryllis. These bulbs are available in limited numbers.*



*The late Theodore L. Mead of Oviedo, Fla., 1852-1936, father of the Mead strain of Hybrid Amaryllis, the most widely grown American strain. This was one of his favorite portraits, taken with some of his flowers and plants around him. He was a pioneer horticulturist of Florida and actively interested in many other beautiful plants, orchids, palms, Bromeliads, etc.*

show record as reported in the 30's in early issues of "Herbertia," when the old American Amaryllis Society shows were held in Orlando, Fla., sometimes with an attendance of 25,000 persons, speaks for itself. Amaryllis culture took a bad beating in America during the war, but now the popularity of these glorious flowers is growing by leaps and bounds beyond all hopes of before-the-war days.

Fortunately, fundamental stocks of Amaryllis hybrids were maintained and developed during the war in Holland, by leading specialists in the bulbs, including Ludwig & Co., Van Tubergen, Van Meuwen, Van Waveren, Van Grieken, and others. With the coming of peace, came a relaxing of the federal quarantine regulations

against the importation of Amaryllis, and larger quantities are now admitted under strict inspection.

**Our own breeding** efforts at Lakemont Gardens both before and after World War II have been aimed to produce a more vigorous strain of hybrid Amaryllis with the thrifty growth and good habits of the Mead strain, combined with the improved flower, texture and color characteristics of the Dutch and English strains. We are now growing our third postwar season of these crosses, besides seedlings of selected types of both American and Dutch strains, and in a few years hope to have the Amaryllis plantings at Lakemont Gardens restored to the full glory of pre-war years, when we had 50,000 bulbs growing in beds, and a thousand Amaryllis bulbs in flower in our lath house was not an uncommon sight in March and April.

**With the coming seasons** we are planning to increase our stock of the best European types and strains for the Amaryllis growers wanting something better than the ordinary bulbs available in the usual American outlets.

## **Ludwig Bulbs**

**It is with particular pleasure** that we are able to announce that for the second year we will serve as a retail sales representative for the fine named varieties of Hybrid Amaryllis and bulbs in "separate shades" of Ludwig & Co., the leading Dutch Amaryllis hybridizers, with a record of horticultural achievement going back for two generations.

**Ludwig & Co.** was mentioned in the 1938 issue of "Herbertia," by E. H. Krelage, noted Dutch bulb authority, in the course of an article on Dutch Amaryllis culture, as having a "superior strain of pure whites." The two Ludwigs, Caspar and Ernst, were long important figures in the Dutch Amaryllis picture. Caspar Ludwig died some years ago, and since the retirement of Ernst Ludwig 10 years ago, the firm has been in younger hands. Their special attention has been paid in recent years to the development of outstanding named variety stocks, including such remarkable bulbs as "Pink Favorite," "White Giant," "Nivalis," "Early Queen," "Scarlet Leader," "Red Guard," "Orange King," "Fantasy," "Liberator," "Salmon Joy," "Mona Lisa," etc. Prices range upward to \$10 and \$12 each.

**These are expensive bulbs,** and not intended for amateurs growing their first bulbs, unless they have the courage and ambition to start their introduction to Amaryllis culture with the most beautiful bulbs available. There is a less expensive group of Ludwig's named varieties, including Bridesmaid, pure white, Ernst Ludwig, dark red, Dutch Gold, copper colored, Mother's Day, salmon and violet, Fidelity, rose; Roselinde, rose-pink with light green throat; and Satan, bright red. These sell for \$5.00 each, retail. These are excellent varieties of outstanding merit but not as spectacular and exciting, from the exhibition or breeding point of view for the professional grower.

**Most of the Ludwig strain** is grown for the professional florist trade, thousands of the bulbs being exported to Sweden and other parts of the continent as forcing stock and for breeding purposes. We are the first Amaryllis firm in the United States to our knowledge offering the Ludwig bulbs at retail. We regret the necessity of placing high prices on the choice named varieties, which have to be propagated vegetatively by the Luyten cuttage method, a slow and costly proceeding, as all Amaryllis growers know. In future years as stock increases, it is our hope to bring these fine Dutch Amaryllis within the price range of the ordinary Amaryllis lover in the United States.



Hayward Photo

*This is the colorful and graceful Amaryllis Belladonna, Linn, formerly known as Hippeastrum equestre. It is the "Florida Red Amaryllis," found in gardens over the Sunshine state, and is the most abundant natural type available in the United States. This is the bulb which caused all the botanical furore in the Amaryllis nomenclature controversy.*

It should be remembered that these bulbs are the highest achievement of the hybridizer's art. Well grown they have won many awards in European horticultural circles, and will be a lasting addition, under proper cultural care and attention, to any Amaryllis collection or seed stock of America. They are more delicate in constitution than the common Amaryllis usually found on seed store counters for a few cents everywhere. They are also the best exhibition Amaryllis available, on the whole, in our opinion, and we are acquainted with several of the Dutch strains, and can supply bulbs of at least two others this season, on request, for purposes of comparison, if the idea appeals to our customers. (Van Tubergen and Van Meuwen strains.)

The Ludwig "separate shade" bulbs are our special interest this season, and to customers placing their orders before March 1st, we offer as long as the supply is available five Ludwig imported bulbs in separate shades, including scarlet, pure white and rose-pink, @ \$10.00 for the collection, postpaid. These bulbs are regularly priced @ \$3.00 each, and pure white and pink are sold only in combinations with other shades, which include salmon, orange, dark red, striped, and mixed.

These lower priced bulbs in separate shades are seedlings, and hence are subject to all the variations in form and color of the seedling strains of Amaryllis, but by generations of selective breeding the Ludwig Amaryllis has been brought to a high stage of perfection far beyond anything found in the form and coloring of most American Amaryllis. They are greenhouse grown and should be handled

in pots or gallon cans in the north or beds under lath house conditions in the lower South where the ground does not freeze.

In our experience there will be found bulbs among these "separate shade" Amaryllis which are the equal or superior of the best Amaryllis in the trade not even excluding Ludwig's own named varieties, but there will also be occasional off-color types and "rogues" which have been missed in the Dutch plantings. There is always the chance for an error in packing or labeling which will upset all calculations. For this reason we do not guarantee the color shades, but will do the best possible to deliver the bulbs as marked in Holland and shipped to us, and will replace any bulb which proves unsatisfactory to the customer for any reason. Last season we had very few mistakes reported, and in every case but one, the customer was more than pleased to keep the bulb he or she had originally received as it was an outstanding beauty, no matter the shade.

Colors are a difficult thing to settle in regard to the varying opinions of different people. There will occasionally be found "scarlet" bulbs tending toward dark red, and salmon bulbs that are more orange than otherwise. The pure whites of the Ludwig strain have come very true to color in our experience, although pink dots and lines sometimes appear in the "pure whites" of other growers. The "pinks," which are really more rose-pink in color, are not self colored flowers, nor do we guarantee this self-colored character in any of the "separate shade" bulbs. It may and often will be found in them. Some have lighter throats with slight light keeling at times. Most of them are of excellent exhibition quality and suitable for use as superior breeding stock, in our experience. These "separate shade" bulbs offer the beginning Amaryllis enthusiast or the flower fan with the modest purse a chance to gain an introduction at moderate expense to some of the better Amaryllis which are being produced in Holland today.

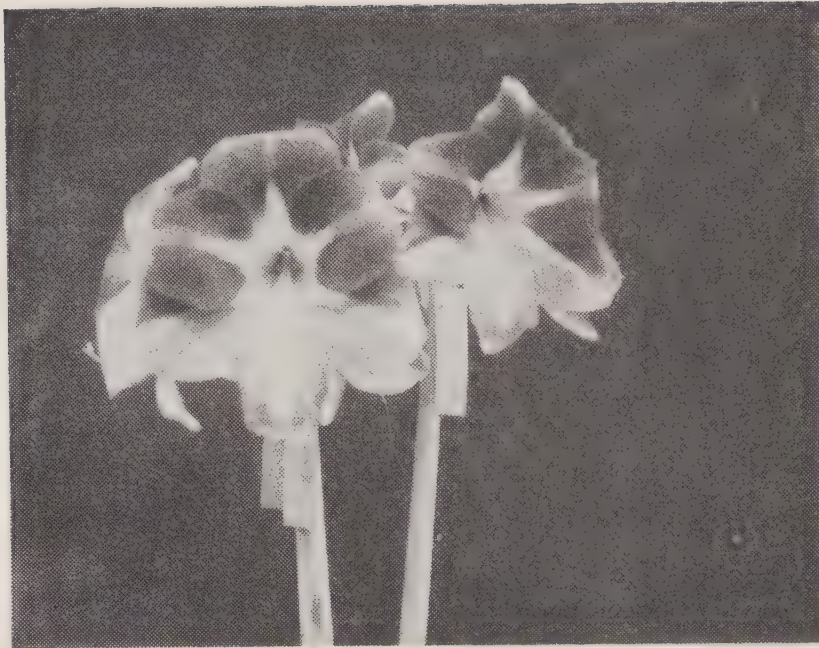
### **Named Varieties Short**

Naturally the stocks of the named varieties are short and will remain so for some years to come. The slow and costly vegetative propagation assures this. If you are interested in the finer Amaryllis, we invite you to try our imported bulbs of the Ludwig named variety list, which we know are outstanding, and we have grown them or seen photographs and kodachromes of them to substantiate that statement.

"White Giant," "Scarlet Leader" and "Pink Favorite" are among the most popular bulbs in the Ludwig named variety list. They will probably be sold out before the rest, so we urgently request customers to give more than one choice in ordering. We will not send substitutes without permission. After January 1st or earlier, depending on how long our initial shipments of the bulbs last, we will be obliged to re-order for named variety bulbs direct from Holland, which may cause a delay of two or three weeks in the shipment of the bulbs, but in all cases we will make shipment the soonest possible under the circumstances. Last season the bulbs came through in two weeks in several instances. We hope to have our first shipments in hand by late November or early December, so naturally we would like to have all possible orders before December 1st. However, all orders through December, January and February will have our best attention, although certain varieties may become unavailable early in the season.

All bulbs will be offered in the 22/24 cm. size, or in some cases, as with the named varieties, at least 24/26 cm., which runs around 3 to 3½ inches diameter.

We expect to have Mead strain Amaryllis bulbs available for all comers in whatever quantity desired. They are relatively cheap and can be used for mass



Ludwig Photos

*Two of the most attractive of the Ludwig named varieties of Hybrid Amaryllis—on the left our personal favorite for novel and unusual coloring, Fantasy, rose and white, and right, another of the fine pure whites, "Snow Queen."*

planting. For hybridizers they are the strain to use for vigor and thrifty growth, to combine with the fancy quality of the imported types. We also recommend the Howard & Smith strain of Amaryllis, the leading California strain, which has many beautiful and unusual shades and some interesting large flower types. No strain of Amaryllis can be judged by a single bulb, and even a dozen will give only a limited idea of its possibilities. So do not be too harsh in judging the qualities of an Amaryllis strain by the results obtained from just one or two bulbs. Something may have gone wrong with them, or maybe they were rogues or off-color bulbs which never were intended to be sold.

The Ludwig Amaryllis received a Gold Medal for quality of the strain last December 28th at Lisse, Holland, at the great Dutch Winterflora Show, some sixty pots being shown in full bloom, some of them with two and three scapes. The Van Meuwen exhibit of cut blooms of Amaryllis received a similar award for display at the same show.

As far back as 1929, the Ludwig Co. won a gold cup at the major Dutch winter flower show with their exhibit of pure white Amaryllis. In 1935, the firm received the Gold Medal of Merit at the International Flora Show at Heemstede, near Haarlem, Holland, this show being staged only once in ten years. In Europe the Ludwig record as Amaryllis breeders and exhibitors is outstanding. We invite comparison with any other strain in this regard.

The Ludwig strain originated more than 40 years ago from bulb stock purchased from the firm of Robert P. Ker & Son of Liverpool, one of the two great 19th century hybridizer-dealers in Amaryllis, along with the famous firm of Veitch. The highest artistic and horticultural efforts have gone into the development of this strain. The Ludwig hybridizing program is aimed to make the "separate shades" Amaryllis show a general improvement from generation to generation (a generation in Amaryllis is of course three or four years), with higher quality of shape and texture of flowers and fewer rogues or off-color bulbs in the different shades.

At the same time Ludwig & Co. is striving toward ever better show quality in



their large flowered Amaryllis, the company has also pioneered with their new "Mignon Strain" of dwarf Amaryllis rutila hybrids. These are small Amaryllis, with flowers of near miniature size on shorter stems, but with the good characters of the large-flowered hybrids. These will be outstanding for use as cut flowers and for table decorations. We will be able to offer a few of these Mignon Hybrids in mixture only this season @ \$5.00 each. They are in a purely experimental stage as yet, but the dwarf strains are likely to become the most sensational novelty in Hybrid Amaryllis history when the color range is enlarged and the quality of flowers improved.

## Dwarf Species

The Amaryllis rutila is a dwarf species of great charm but distinct in its form from the large flowered hybrids with which Ludwig & Co. has crossed it. Therefore the first few crosses have proved of somewhat variable form, but each year improvement has been made in the latest seedlings of this miniature type. Actually the bulbs are nearly as large as those of the big hybrids, growing to 2 and 2¼ inch diameters.

This may be explained by the fact that one variety of A. rutila, namely the variety fulgida, which we have found in some quantity in old Florida gardens, makes bulbs three to four inches in diameter at maturity, although it will bloom from a 2-inch bulb. One bulb of this interesting dwarf type bloomed with three scapes and 12 flowers this past spring at Lakemont Gardens, and a photograph of the plant in flower will be shown elsewhere in this catalogue. Undoubtedly, some strains of the species A. rutila have the natural capacity to make a large bulb while the flowers remain medium size to small. One strain of A. rutila variety crocata, which we have, will bloom a little two inch flower from a tiny bulb the size of a hickory nut, only 1½ inch in diameter. We offer the rare A. rutila var. fulgida @ \$3.00 each.

The Florida "red Amaryllis" now called Amaryllis belladonna, Linn., which used to be Hippeastrum equestre, is the only natural form of botanical species available in abundant supply. It is not an easy bulb to make set seed, but with care a few seeds can be set on it, with its own pollen or by crossing it with hybrid Amaryllis. First generation crosses of this with the large flowered hybrids, retain considerable of the characteristic form of the "equestre" which has a sharp angle between the flower and the pedicel.

## Ease of Culture

Amaryllis are one of the easiest bulbs to grow and keep in good condition year after year. Unlike orchids, one may almost forget them for days or weeks at a time, except during the blooming season in spring, of course. They may be propagated from seed, offsets or by cuttage, the first being the general method with all growers and the way new hybrids are made. Offsets formed on the mature bulbs may be potted up separately and grown on to blooming size. Until the cuttage methods for Amaryllis were worked out in the last 25 years, offsets were the only way to increase stock of a variety, and this made the development of named varieties a long and tedious affair.

As soon as Miss Ida Luyten's researches were made public in the late 20's and early 30's and gained world wide publicity, amateurs and professionals began cutting up their bulbs for propagation vegetatively. Unfortunately it was found that all



Hayward Photos



*At left, the double Amaryllis Alberti, known for nearly 100 years, a weak-growing form of A. belladonna, Linn., or maybe of A. rutila or A. reginae. It is an attractive cut flower, bright orange-red in color, but difficult of culture. Right, another view of "Pink Favorite" showing the blooming scape from a different angle.*

bulbs did not respond the same. There were also certain factors which delayed the growth of this process in America, mainly the war. Before the war, at Lakemont Gardens we offered small propagated bulbs of several dozen types of the finest Amaryllis, which were lost in the war-time conditions of labor scarcity. Now we are starting again and in a few years will have a line of our own varieties grown from cuttage.

One Florida Amaryllis firm, the Lake Hope Flower Farm, operated by William and Ralph S. Cammack, has produced a selection of outstanding types from the Mead strain as vegetatively propagated named varieties. These are all interesting and attractive hybrid Amaryllis, typical of the better types of blooms found in the Mead strain and are available at reasonable prices.

### **Seeds Available**

Seeds of Amaryllis are available in season, May through September in most years, in both imported packets direct from Ludwig and from our own crosses, mostly Dutch-Mead stock, to bring the good qualities of the two strains in closer harmony. Ultimately from this may come a super strain of hybrid Amaryllis with beauty of form combined with common garden vigor such as marks the Mead strain at this time.

Seed from Holland is available in separate shades, but there is no guarantee that

the seedlings will come entirely true to color. There is still too much hybrid quality in them. Further selection and inbreeding, with future hybrid crossing, such as has been done with snapdragons and corn, may produce the great race of Amaryllis we are all waiting for, the Amaryllis of the future. There is the greatest chance for every amateur and professional plant scientist in this. The results of inbreeding in Amaryllis are not well understood. It has been said that it encourages weaknesses in the strain.

## Amaryllis Breeding

Every Amaryllis grower can become a plant hybridizer and a plant scientist of modest attainments in a few years by using the best stock available and exercising his best intelligence in the genetical and horticultural problems which he or she will meet in the breeding of new Amaryllis hybrids.

All this is besides the fun and fame that can come to a grower of fine Hybrid Amaryllis in any community of America, where the cult of the Amaryllis and other Amaryllids is growing apace, and soon may become the next great plant enthusiasm of the nation's flower lovers.

Amaryllis seed can be grown in sterilized sandy loam, leaf mold and sand, or in vermiculite. We make seedbeds of sandy loam in our lath houses, and fertilize now and then with some good soluble fertilizer like Hy-Gro. In six months to a year the seedlings will be large enough to transplant to their permanent beds under lath shade or in the open garden if conditions are favorable, as in the lower South. In the North, they can be transplanted into 4 inch pots or into flats spaced 4 inches apart, and later moved to five or six inch pots to bloom. With continuous good culture, the bulbs may be brought into bloom in three years or four, occasionally in two. Some bulbs will be slower than others, and may not bloom in three or four years. It is better to discard these seedlings if they have had every advantage otherwise, as the Amaryllis trade needs quick-growing stock. Plant seeds flat or vertical,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in soil.

Amaryllis bulbs as purchased from the grower or dealer may or may not have roots attached. Some of the bulbs received from European firms have the roots removed or dried up. The same with most bulbs sold by American growers. There is a difference of opinion when to pot up the bulbs, but they are usually recommended to be potted immediately on receipt. This will permit the bulb to make a new root system and become established before blooming, if conditions are favorable and if it is that kind of bulb.

### Slow Rooting

Some bulbs refuse to make new root systems until growth starts in the spring at the time the bloom scape appears. The English and Holland growers recommend starting the pots over a brisk bottom heat, about 75-77 degrees, as a hot-bed of tanbark or horse manure in a warm atmosphere. Possibly a heating coil arrangement would be satisfactory, buried in the medium in which the pots are sunk to the rims. In the ground, far South, newly transplanted bulbs soon make new root systems and bloom well the same season. In fact, at Lakemont Gardens we have had little trouble transplanting bulbs at any time of year provided the root systems are not seriously disturbed.

But in shipping Amaryllis bulbs to the consumer, the bulbs are usually sold



Ludwig Photo



Hayward Photo

*Left, "Orange King," choice Named Variety of the Ludwig "Big Ten." Fine form and color. The young lady is the daughter of one of the Ludwig staff. On right, bulb of dark red in Ludwig's separate Shades Amaryllis, as it bloomed for us last season. Note perfect, smooth round form as found in this less expensive grade.*

with few or no roots for various reasons. Once the bulbs are dug or placed in storage the roots start to shrivel and dry off. The ideal arrangement would be to sell all bulbs direct from the grower to the customer and ship bare-root, packed in damp sphagnum moss, the same as Hemerocallis plants. But in practice this has not proved feasible except at great added expense, and it is impossible in the case of imported bulbs, which are on the way from Holland in cases packed in dry sawdust or peat for two or three weeks or more.

### **Soil for Amaryllis**

A good Amaryllis soil is a sandy loam garden soil, with near neutral reaction, having one-quarter well rotted manure added, and a little sifted compost if it still needs body, also some sand added if it requires better drainage capacity. Bulbs should be planted one half of their size in the soil, in pots, and completely underground when in the open or under lath house conditions. They cannot stand severe frosts, so good judgement should be used as to the exposure of the bulbs to cold weather. Here in Central Florida we occasionally have frosts which cut the leaves to the ground in winter, which is no disadvantage, as a sharp cold spell will bring on a more concerted bloom of better proportions in a large planting. If the ground were to freeze more than a crust, the bulbs would probably be severely damaged, although we understand they grow Amaryllis planted deeply in the open ground in protected locations as far North as Atlanta, Ga., and Norfolk, Va., on the Atlantic coast. My friend Cecil Houdyshel has a strain which has been reported hardy into Oklahoma. But we warn our customers to consider the highly bred Dutch bulbs as greenhouse stock and tender to frost. In fact, temperatures below 50 degrees are not favorable to the best blooming results. In years before the war we have suffered

severe losses at Lakemont Gardens from the freezing of Amaryllis bulbs in pots left outside on cold nights when temperatures took a rare dip down to the middle 20's or so.

There should be an inch of broken crocks or pebbles in the bottoms of pots to assure Amaryllis of good drainage. We use a crock piece over the hole and a wad of Spanish Moss, which is fibrous and lasts a long time, as big as one's fist, under the potting soil. Sunk to the rim in some medium which can be warmed, the bulbs will root faster and produce a better bloom in the spring. Without some warmth underneath to assure a soil temperature of at least 75 degrees, the bulbs may bloom without new roots at all, and may lose a year of their blooming life as a result. Sometimes they will be so badly retarded by blooming without new roots, that it takes two or three seasons to restore them to a healthy, robust condition again. Sometimes bulbs die when mistreated this way.

### Long-Lived Bulbs

Of course, if you don't care, it's all right with us, but we would rather have our bulbs live long and do well for you. There is no limit to Amaryllis bulb's life. Under proper culture it renews itself annually and with no major pests, barring accident it might live a thousand years. Dr. Henry Nehrling wrote of growing the same bulb 25 years in the same tub.

Actually, it is the worst possible treatment to bloom a bulb with no new root system, not re-established, that is, in its new pot, and then to set seed on it. The tax on the bulb's resources may be fatal. Of course some bulbs can "take it" and perform well every year, reviving themselves completely during the subsequent summer and fall growing season. There are vigorous bulbs which will "come back" like this in all strains, imported and domestic, so it is no particular character of one. After the first season it is no burden on the well-established bulb to send up two or three scapes and set a reasonable quantity of seed. It will usually recover without difficulty. But with no or few roots, the drain on the bulb's strength is severe.



Hayward Photos

*Left: Bulb of Hayward Strain, pleasing cherry-red flaring trumpet-shaped type. We may introduce this as a named variety.*

*Right: Informal type pure white Dutch Hybrid Amaryllis.*



Ludwig Photos

*Two of Ludwig's Named Varieties in the Red division, on the left the splendid exhibition type, "Red Guard," and on the right a less expensive variety, "Satan," which has excellent quality and possibilities. Red Guard is one of the world's leading deep red Amaryllis, and with Scarlet Leader tops the Ludwig list in its color range.*

The only pests and troubles of Amaryllis bulbs are mealy bug, scale, thrips and red spider, along with too acid soil conditions, too wet soil conditions, poor drainage, too much sun, too little sun, frost or freezing temperatures, (any temperature below 50 is dangerous, as in Florida the ground temperature remains above 50 all winter). Also in Florida we have the huge lubber grasshopper and the convict caterpillar. These last two are best picked off by hand during the daytime. Mealybug, scale, thrips and red spider can be controlled by such sprays as Red Arrow and Florida Volck, or just by wiping the leaves of the bulb occasionally with a damp cloth. The so-called "red rust" of Amaryllis is believed to be merely an after-affect of some injury, representing the discoloration caused by oxidation of damaged tissues of the bulb or leaves, especially after cold or insect damage, or "wet feet," due to poor drainage or sour soil conditions. Amaryllis will take a lot of "sweetness" in the soil, doing well in soils well over neutral.

### **Hybridizing Amaryllis**

Hybridizing Amaryllis is an easy matter, simply the transferring of pollen from the anthers of one flower to the pistil of another flower. It is a fascinating plant hobby, and it is said of the late Dr. T. L. Mead who originated the Mead strain, "that he could not see two flowers in bloom at the same time without wanting to cross them!" After the transfer, when the plants are in full bloom, the flower which has been fertilized will fade in a day or so, and soon a pod of seed will form, ripening in about six weeks, depending on the weather. Occasionally among certain

types, as the pure white, sterilities will be found, which are not well understood. These will make setting of seed difficult, always a problem in the case of pure whites.

When the pods dry slightly and crack open,, they are ready to pick and the seed can be removed in a few days and planted. Or it will retain a fair germination for several months. Usually a year brings no results.

If there is any question about the soil you are using being too acid, have it tested by your county agent or fertilizer research man. You can add ground dolomite or limestone, or hardwood ashes to sweeten it in moderate proportions. There is great difficulty on new Florida land over the peninsula from over-acid conditions, especially on flatwoods areas, where the pH may be down to 4.5. By and large the range should be 6.0 to 8.0 or better 6.5 to 7.5. But we have seen them make fine bulbs on 4.0 muck and grow equally as well in a limestone soil 1/3 calcium carbonate or shell, so there you are.

### **The Appeal of Amaryllis**

And so we hope you have found our discussion of the Hybrid Amaryllis interesting. Once you have grown them there will be nothing more for us to say. You will be growing more and more of them until, perhaps as one of our customers in a New York apartment writes, they will soon have to move out to make room for the Amaryllis! They have so many of them.

It is a bulb that will stand the air of the ordinary home, but does better in a sun room, or little greenhouse. Even a light and sunny room in the cellar where the temperature does not go below 50 will do well for them. There you can dry off your pots in winter, and bring them up to the light and water them or repot them in January and February as the buds begin to show. We wish that we could sell them to you already established in pots. That would make it easier for you to grow and bloom them. The care and attention given the bulbs for the first few months after planting will determine their future. Almost any Amaryllis bulb of size will bloom somehow on the shelf or in a pot, but to get the maximum out of fine bulbs requires considerable care and love and labor. But it's all so worthwhile.



Hayward Photos

*Left, Dutch rutila type; right, side view of a Ludwig pink Amaryllis in the "separate shades."*

In this price list we have tried to give a little more than the usual run of information about Amaryllis, including some of the historical facts and the botanical situation of this wonderful genus of bulbs. Perhaps we should explain that the South African bulb long known (since Herbert's time) as Amaryllis Belladonna, a pink, perfumed flower, blooming leafless in mid to late summer, and found only in California in quantity at this time, is now known as Brunsvigia rosea. This last is the bulb that has been involved in the confusion with the "Florida Red Amaryllis" for years. We hope that we have cleared up a little of the mystery and confusion regarding various aspects of Amaryllis lore.

### **Amaryllis Study Needed**

The Amaryllis has its fans and followers, but needs conscientious students in the manner of Dean William Herbert of a hundred years ago. After all, Herbert died only a century ago (1847) and the world of literature and science has been reverting to the famous figures of the mid-1800's for several years ago, and the man Herbert deserves a special "life" and appreciation all his own. The best treatment of his period and career is to be found in the 1937 "Herbertia," which was dedicated to his memory.

If we can arouse just a slight stimulation of interest for the beauties, differences, problems, etc., of the Amaryllis, and bring a few more garden lovers to study the species and hybrids of this bulb flower unsurpassed, undisputed queen of the greenhouse bulbs, in all her many glorious forms and colors, if we can attract just a few tourists, plant explorers, missionaries to go out of their way to find original types of the species in their Latin-American habitats and help to return them to cultivation, that will be more than enough.

## **McCann Double Amaryllis**

(See Cover photograph)

The McCann double hybrid Amaryllis is an outstanding and worthwhile horticultural novelty which we present to the flower loving public this season with the authorization of E. J. McCann, proprietor of the McCann Nursery, and son of Capt. J. J. McCann, originator of the sensational new double strain.



Hayward Photos

*Pure white types found in Dutch seedling types of Hybrid Amaryllis.*





The McCann nursery is releasing a strain of mixed double types which is striking and remarkable, and the named variety HELEN HULL this season and we feel that Lakemont Gardens is deeply privileged to be one of the first bulb specialists to offer these notable Florida creations of the Amaryllis hybridizer's art, which were originally described by the late Capt. McCann in the 1937 *Herbertia*, Vol. IV, page 185, with Plate No. 65.

At that time, Capt. McCann wrote that the McCann double hybrid Amaryllis originated with him at his nursery on the lower Florida West Coast as the result of crossing the small double flowered form of Amaryllis Alberti (usually considered a double form of Amaryllis Belladonna, Linn., the former *Hippeastrum equestre*) with the Nehrling strain of Hybrid Amaryllis.

The double Amaryllis Alberti is an interesting orange-colored variety, found occasionally in gardens over South Florida, but not of vigorous constitution in cultivation. Capt McCann's hybrids have brought the double form of flower to the vigorous large flowered hybrids with a bewildering variety of forms and color variations in the mixture.

The double Amaryllis Alberti produces a few stamens with anthers and this pollen is used on single types to produce the double hybrids. E. J. McCann, the present proprietor of the McCann Nursery, has given his careful attention to development of the strain since his father's death in 1944. He has produced marvelous new shapes and color forms of the McCann doubles as we can vouch for personally, having seen both the bulbs in bloom and Kodachromes of the latest novelties.

McCANN DOUBLE AMARYLLIS—blooming size bulbs in choice assortment, at \$1.25 each.

NAMED VARIETY—HELEN HULL—attractive ruffled orange and white, full petalage, very unusual and an excellent introduction to the new double Amaryllis—\$2.00 each.



Leon Page Photo

*Panel of close-ups of three of the Ludwig "separate shades" Amaryllis in rose-pink, as we bloomed them at Lakemont Gardens last season.*

# Prices of Amaryllis

**MEAD STRAIN**, Florida's standard outdoor-grown strain of Hybrid Amaryllis, in nice mixture of types and colors, bulbs 2½ to 3 inches diameter, blooming size, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

**HAYWARD STRAIN**, our own strain of Dutch-Mead crosses, in a wide variety of colors and types. All seedlings grown from selected stock, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz., blooming size.

**HOWARD & SMITH STRAIN**, the leading California strain of high quality Amaryllis, in a choice mixture, 75c each, \$7.50 per doz. Size 2½ inches up.

**LUDWIG MIGNON AMARYLLIS**, the new semi-dwarf strain raised by crossing Amaryllis rutila on the large flowered hybrids, an interesting and novel innovation which may be an important step toward the Amaryllis of the future, assorted colors only, \$5.00 each, blooming size, imported bulbs.

**LUDWIG STRAIN**, selected seedlings in separate shades, scarlet, rose-pink, pure white, dark red, orange, salmon, striped and mixed. Imported bulbs 22/24 centimeters and up as available, \$3.00 each; special offer of five assorted shades for \$10.00. We are allowed only 20% of our total order in pure whites and the same quantity of 'pinks,' (really rose-pink) therefore these colors are sold only in combinations with separate shade bulbs of other colors in the same order.

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## Ludwig Named Varieties

We believe this is the best list of outstanding NAMED VARIETIES, vegetatively propagated from single original bulbs, offered by any Amaryllis dealer in the world.

**WHITE GIANT**—pure white, large flowered form, with flat, spreading flower, pointed petals. \$12.00 each.

**EARLY WHITE**—pure white, early flowering, medium trumpet shaped.

**SNOW QUEEN**—pure white, rich texture, free flowering, medium compact type, rounded petals.

**NIVALIS**—pure white with flat, rather pansy-shaped flower.

The above three pure white varieties are priced at \$10.00 each, per blooming size bulb, imported to order.

**KASPAR LUDWIG**—a strong pure white, semi-trumpet-shaped, with full flower of excellent texture, \$8.00 each.

**BRIDESMAID**—a standard type pure white of semi-compact form, good quality, \$5.00 each.

## Other Shades

**SCARLET LEADER**—large deep scarlet, almost crimson, strong grower, full form, semi-trumpet shaped. \$12.00 each.

**RED GUARD**—sparkling rich red, especially fine color, semi-compact self type, wide flaring petals. \$8.00 each.

**PRES. ROOSEVELT**—(new variety) dark carmine shade, trumpet-flaring type. \$8.00 each.

**ORANGE KING**—shapely orange-red flower, full flaring petals. \$8.00 each.

**PINK FAVORITE.** One of the most beautiful Amaryllis in the world, and most popular with our customers last year; wide open, full flower, rich, warm, "vivid" watermelon pink, deeper in throat, self-colored. \$12.00 each.

**FANTASY**—this is our favorite of all the Ludwig Amaryllis for something unusual and striking, rose-pink base color and beautiful velvety broad petal texture, with white throat and lighter coloring on three lower petals. Very attractive. Strong grower, flat face type. \$8.00 each.

**LIBERATOR**—large salmon rose, light striping, round petal form. \$7.50 each.

**SALMON JOY**—One of the top-notch Amaryllis in the world today, a sprightly salmon-orange shade with flat wide-petaled flower, utterly lovely. \$10.00.

**MONA LISA**—a soft salmon colored flower, delicate shade and full, flat type flower form. Popular with our customers last year. \$10.00 each.

**LUDWIG SCARLET**—clear bright scarlet, slightly fringed; good color and form. \$8.00 each.

**ERNST LUDWIG**—dark red, semi-trumpet-shaped. \$5.00 each.

**DUTCH GOLD**—attractive copper colored type, flat form. \$5.00 each.

**MOTHER'S DAY**—salmon red to violet tints, with lighter striping verging to white; semi-compact type. \$5.00 each.

**ROSELINDE**—rose-pink, with apple green throat, semi-trumpet shaped flower with rounded petals. \$5.00 each.

**FIDELITY**—bright rose, small trumpet-shaped flower. \$5.00 each.

**SATAN**—bright red, full, deep self color, pointed petals, wide and spreading. \$5.00 each.

## Mead Strain Varieties

Mead Strain Named Varieties, grown by Lake Hope Flower Farm, and comprising attractive and interesting types of superior quality found in the Mead strain with selective breeding:

**Dark Red Bonnet**, brilliant dark red type, \$1.25 each.

**Princess Elizabeth**—red and white striped flower, with white edging on petals, attracts much attention. Medium size. \$1.25 each.

**Margaret Rose**—large flower full flat face form, rose red and white, good substance and vigorous grower, \$1.25 each.

**Salmon Queen**—new this year, large 7½" salmon pink self-colored flower, Leopoldi type, good form. \$1.25 each.

The following at \$1.00 each:

**Tartan**—white and pink with a Scotch effect.

**Red Glory**—glowing dark red, large flower, vigorous grower.

**Ruffled White**—white with light pink lines. Nice variety.

**Sunrise**—large light orange and white.

**Orangeade**—orange and white mixed pattern.

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## Amaryllis Species and Varieties

**AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA, LINN.**, (Am equestris) the Florida Red Amaryllis, found in old gardens and country dooryards, orange red with creamy yellow to greenish throat, very distinct form, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., for blooming size bulbs.

**AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII**—oldest type of hybrid Amaryllis, a favorite for many years in old plantations over the mid-South, 50c each for blooming size bulbs. It is slow growing and takes some time to establish itself.

**AMARYLLIS RUTILA**—a light red to scarlet form of the dwarf species offered by Dutch greenhouse growers. Imported bulbs, \$2.00 each.

**AMARYLLIS RUTILA VAR. FULGIDA**, one of the finest pot bulbs in all the Amaryllis family, and a jewel for the hybridizer or the Amaryllis fan who wants something smaller than the large hybrids. Found in old Florida gardens but becoming very scarce. Light rose-salmon color, with creamy throat. Illustrated elsewhere in this catalogue. Small seedling bulbs, \$1.00 and \$2.00. Largest available bulbs, blooming size, \$3.00 and \$5.00. We believe we have the only stock of this item available commercially, and hope to offer them at lower prices as soon as we can increase supplies. They seed abundantly and are good prospects for breeding dwarf type Amaryllis.

**AMARYLLIS ALBERTI**—the double form of Amaryllis belladonna, Linn, or it may be forms of *A. reginae* or *A. rutila*. It is a weak grower, difficult to handle in pots or in the garden, requiring constant attention to see that good drainage is maintained. The flower is full double with 25 or 30 or more petaloid fringes, bright orange scarlet, and makes an attractive cut flower. It is slow growing, tender and delicately constituted but there is always a demand for this item. Small bulbs, \$1.00, larger \$2.00.

We are expecting a selection of collected bulbs of Amaryllis species from Brazil some time in 1949-50, including *A. rutila*, which is a variable form in nature, *A. procera*, the "Blue" Amaryllis, *A. Vittata* and *A. ambigua*.

### **Dwarf Amaryllis**

**AMARYLLIS ADVENA**—this is a small type of Amaryllis from Chile, half hardy, with bulbs up to 2 inches in diameter having long necks. The flowers are elegant, several tiny deep red blooms on a one-foot stem. They are thrifty, and make their foliage in winter, blooming without leaves in late summer. 50c each, \$3.50 per doz. Rose-lavender pink variety of same species or possibly *Am. rosea*, 75c each. Not more than three of the latter to a customer. Both these miniature types make excellent cut flowers, and will survive years of neglect in Southern gardens where the soil does not freeze hard. They like good drainage but some moisture during the growing season.

### **Amaryllis Seed**

**FRESH HYBRID AMARYLLIS SEED** in season, Ludwig seed, mixed, \$1.00 for 25 seed; Hayward strain, selected types, 50 for \$1.00; best mixed, \$5.00 per 100. Ludwig Strain, separate colors, \$8.00 per 100, imported to order.



Howard & Smith Photo

*Greenhouse bench of Howard & Smith Hybrid Amaryllis parent seed stock at their California nurseries.*



On left, *Amaryllis advena*, dwarf Chilean species which is half hardy where winter is not severe; Flowers are rich red, and the bulbs go deeply in the ground. Right is the fabulous *Amaryllis procera*, now known as *Worsleya Rayneri*, the "blue *Amaryllis*" of Brazil. We are expecting a shipment of these bulbs from a collector in Brazil this coming season. Photo taken at Mead Botanical Garden, Winter Park, several years ago. If interested, write for further information and prices.



Hayward Photos

Three of the better types of the Hayward strain of Hybrid *Amaryllis* in the progress of development at Lakemont Gardens through crosses of the Mead strain with choice Dutch types. These are large white striped *Amaryllis* with broad recurved petals. These bulbs from our breeding stock and not for sale.

WYNDHAM HAYWARD, Proprietor LAKEMONT GARDENS  
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, U.S.A.