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Mrs Bright Taylor  
Ocala, Florida

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



QUINCY  
J.C. 1953 THS

L

AYLILIES

1955



PHOTO BY K. ROGERS

*Bright Taylor (Bass) J.C. 1954*

## Foreword

**G**REETINGS to you, our gardening friends, scattered over the country. While you are waiting for spring (it will arrive here much sooner than it will come to some of you) we hope you will be reading our catalog and planning to try at least one of our new introductions. Don't let the fact that they are evergreen frighten you off, if you live where it is cold. We believe the so-called tender sorts will become acclimated and be at home in your garden if handled right and given time. Plant them in the spring, however, give them the same protection thru the winter that you give your rose bushes and other favored shrubs, and don't let your generous desire to share with your neighbor that "tiny little side shoot you'll never miss", cause you to disturb the plant in the fall. Wait until spring, when it can be safely done.

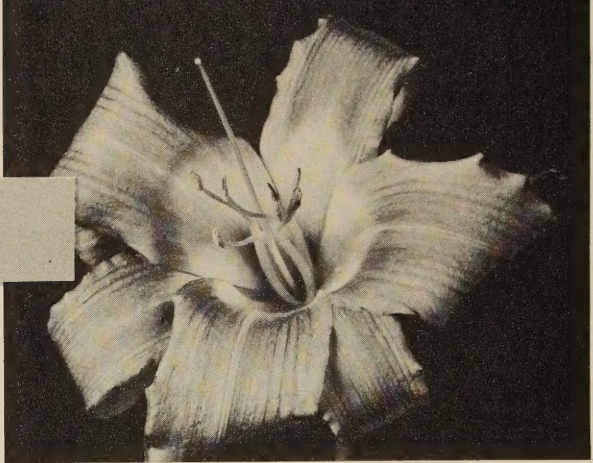
With pride we present to you our season's debutantes—seven from our own garden and one from the Valdosta garden of Mr. Everett Bass. You who attended the 1954 Convention of the Hemerocallis Society were no doubt impressed with the talent, taste, and discriminating selectiveness of this newcomer in the field. His #49A41, top winner for three successive years in the Valdosta Hemerocallis Show, he has named Bright Taylor and given us the privilege of including with our own introductions. That it won a Junior Citation by the largest number of accredited judges' votes this year attests to its wide appeal. A man's flower in every sense of the word, we recommend it for your garden.

We are also proud of our own Junior Citation winners: Crinoline, our pinkest pink; Adelaide Nieland, a near lavender; and Quincy, described by our good friend Harry Tuggle, as "unrivaled for artistic achievement in pattern and coloring".

Celebrity, Honey Mist, Leading Lady, and Sun Down should not be overlooked because too few voting judges saw them in their prime. They, too, are good, in our opinion. But see them in Baton Rouge in May and judge them for yourselves. In the Test Garden at L.S.U. and in private gardens all over the city will be blooming all the fine daylilies you have heard about. Attend the Convention May 17, 18, and 19—but plan to arrive a day ahead of time so you may also attend the Hemerocallis Show. The display of the Connell hybrids alone, the creative work of many years, will repay you for the trip.



## *Introducing*



### *Adelaide Nieland*

**ADELAIDE NIELAND, #14-10.** This evergreen daylily first bloomed in 1950, a medium sized flower of round compact form. The color is near Persian Lilac (51 H 1). The segments are wide and ruffled; the throat, green when first opening, fades into pale yellow as it ages. Sunfast and vigorous, it blooms for long periods of time at frequent intervals during the season, in our garden. With our limited stock we would have preferred waiting until 1956 to offer it, but the many requests have made it so difficult, we are introducing it now. J.C. 1954 THS.

**Each \$25.00**

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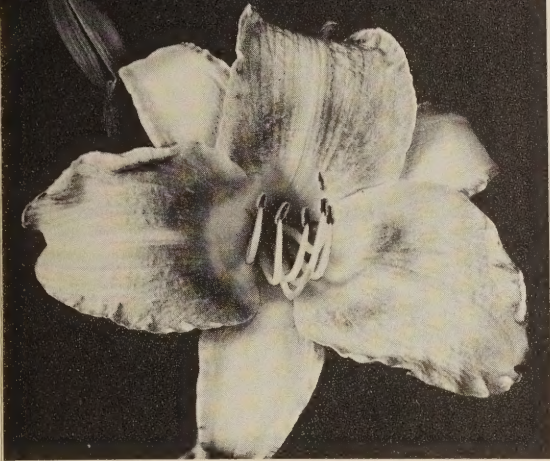
**CRINOLINE, #16-18.** With the blooming of this seedling we felt we were making some small progress in our effort to develop a real pink. It is very near to Pl. 1 I 8 in Maerz & Paul, and remarkably like the color of a pink snapdragon that was blooming in the garden at the same time that day. Not large, with the distinctive form of Royal Ruby (one of its ancestors) it has a small, round, green throat and a vigorous habit of growth. An early bloomer, it is also recurrent. With only a limited number of plants for this season, we can promise no deliveries before June 1, so do not order unless you will wait.

**Each \$25.00**

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**QUINCY,—Peach Beige or Café au Lait—**call it what you will, this spectacular seedling defies description. The green throat blends into yellow which is completely bordered by a wide band of reddish purple. A bold flower, its very carriage on the scape has an audacious character, as if flaunting its beauty for all to admire. From the day of its first bloom in 1950, it has never failed to get the attention of all in the garden. Excellent substance, completely sunfast, with well branched scapes on which several blossoms open at the same time, we consider this daylily perhaps our finest creation. J.C. 1953 THS (see front cover).

**Each \$25.00**



*Sun Down*

**BRIGHT TAYLOR**, (Bass) #49A41. A seedling of Rose Gem and Black Prince, this large clear, velvety red has won more than its share of honors already. A three times Tricolor winner in the Valdosta Hemerocallis Show, this year it polled the largest number of accredited judges' votes for Junior Citation. A midseason bloomer of excellent substance and sunfastness, this first hybrid from the Bass garden is only a forerunner of many fine things to come. Evergreen (see inside front cover).  
**Each \$15.00**

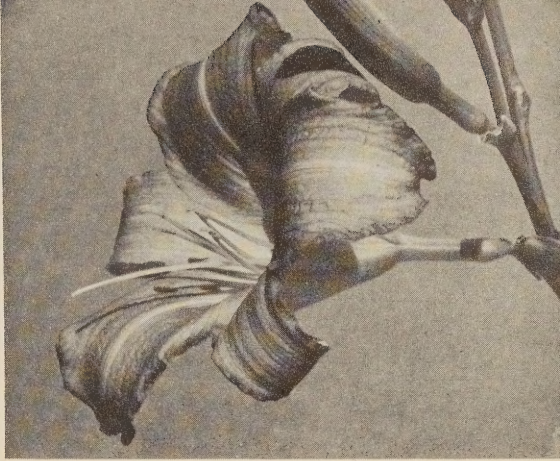


PHOTO BY CORLISS

*Celebrity*

**CELEBRITY**, #354. The most completely baffling blossom we have ever tried to describe. Each season since it first bloomed we have tried to match its color on the color chart, with a different result each time. Basically, between Coralbell and Jasper Red (3 I 10) there is an elusive quality to its texture which causes it to change in shifting lights. A round, compact form, similar to Baronet, but larger, it has a greenish yellow throat which sets off the color of the flower. Scapes, 36" tall and well branched. Early midseason. Evergreen.  
**Each \$15.00**

**HONEY MIST**, #13-30. A very large, wide-petaled, soft, Empire Yellow (9 K 3) deepening slightly at the greenish yellow throat. An early bloomer of multiflora habit, it is a wonderful garden plant. Those who like Dauntless and the Duchess of Windsor will welcome with pleasure this paler, more floriferous member of the trio. Evergreen.  
**Each \$5.00**

**LEADING LADY**, #414. A large flower of Jasper Red (3 K 10) with wide ivory midrib on petals and sepals, giving at a distance the appearance of pink and white stripes. The effect is heightened by a large pale yellow throat so that an established clump is very showy. The 40" scapes have many buds and bloom over a long period. Evergreen and vigorous; it increases fast.  
**Each \$10.00**

**SUN DOWN**, #17-31. A 5" flower of heavy substance with petals wide and ruffled; sepals, recurved. The throat is green, shading to light Chrome Yellow (10 L 4) which is the basic color of the flower, but it is so heavily dusted with Rose Ash (6 J 9) that the basic color is lost sight of. Many flowers are borne on the 36" scape so that there is a continual splash of color from its place in the garden. Evergreen and delightfully fragrant.  
**Each \$5.00**

Dr. Philip G. Corliss, author, lecturer and photographer of note, may be reached at P. O. Box 68, Somerton, Arizona, regarding lecture dates, rental slides or autographed copies of his book - 'Hemerocallis, The Perennial Supreme.'

## Previous Introductions

We have Kodachrome slides of our varieties which we are glad to lend to responsible individuals or groups.

There is no charge but prompt return by air mail is requested.



*Brocade*

PHOTO BY CORLISS

### KEY TO SYMBOLS:

E-M-L—Date of bloom—early, midseason, late. Re. denotes recurrent bloom. Numerals refer to height in inches.—Ev.—S-D refers to foliage—evergreen, semi and dormant. Color reference—Maerz & Paul "A Dictionary of Color."

**AMBROSE** (1953) #244—M. Re. 36" D  
A medium sized blossom of clear tomato red on well branched scapes. **Each \$3.00**

**APHRODITE** (1948)—E. Re. 36" Ev.  
Large cinnamon-red blend with greenish yellow throat. A vigorous grower. **Each \$1.00**

**BRAVO** (1952)—E. Re. 36" Ev.  
Wide, ruffled petals and sepals that recurve, showing a touch of green, all characterize this Brickdust Red (5 L 11) flower, with throat and midrib of Golden Yellow (10 K 7). **Each \$2.50**

**BROCADE** (1949)—M. Re. 36" Ev.  
A Prima Donna seedling with the same smooth texture and large size. Near Amber Rose (12 B 9) with darker veining and eyezone accenting the wide throat of Golden Glow (9 L 6). Good branching. Floriferous. Open evenings. H.M. THS 1953. **Each \$3.00**

**BRULÉE** (1950)—E. Re. 36" Ev.  
A pastel of distinguished form and satin-like substance. Deep cream with a greenish tint in the throat and faintly marked eyezone. H.M. THS 1953. **Each \$10.00**

**CAMELOT** (1947)—M. Re. 42" Ev.  
A 6" blossom with crisp, ruffled petals near Saffron Yellow (10 J 8). The throat shades from Lemon to Golden Yellow, blending into the body of the flower. Sun resistant. Floriferous. **Each \$2.00**

**CITATION** (1952)—M. Re. 36" Ev.  
A glowing Lacquer Red (4 J 11) with small inconspicuous Golden Yellow throat (10 L 7). In shade or sun, an established plant makes a fine garden show. Stock very limited. H.M. THS 1954. **Each \$15.00**



*Cluny Brown*



*Elvenia Slosson*

**CLOVE PINK (1953)**—MLa. Re. 24" Ev.  
Not pink, but light red as the old fashioned clove pink, with a Pyrethrum Yellow throat (11 L 2) shading into green. Multiflora habit. Long blooming season. **Each \$1.50**

**CLUNY BROWN (1946)**—E. Re. 30" Ev.  
A brown and yellow bicolor of fine substance and excellent branching. Opens well in cool weather. Sun resistant. An extended bloomer. It has everything as it grows in our garden, except increase—so our supply is limited. **Each \$15.00**

**COCKADE (1952)**—M. Re. 36" Ev.  
A soft Primuline Yellow (10 L 5) which shows distinct eyezone markings when blossom is single, is frequently double. Excellent substance. Large size. **Each \$3.00**

**CONSTELLATION (1949)**—L. Re. 42" Ev.  
A pastel of heavy, smooth texture, the color of rich cream—Honeysweet (11 J 6). The petals are ruffled with slightly raised midrib; sepals, plain and recurved. Throat, Apricot Yellow (9 K 5) and marked with an inverted V of Rosewood (5 H 10). **Each \$5.00**

**DARK VICTORY (1953)**—E. Re. 36" Ev.  
A dark "raisin-hued" daylily with a contrasting throat of Canary Yellow, heavy smooth substance and long blooming period. **Each \$4.00**

**DUNA (1953)**—EM. Re. 34" Ev.  
A round, full Chimney Red flower (10 L 10) with gold median stripe and Golden Yellow throat. Vigorous in growth. A profuse bloomer. **Each \$4.00**

**ELVENIA SLOSSON (1952)**—M. Re. 42" Ev.  
A Pompeian Red (4 J 10) blossom with a Primrose Yellow (10 J 2) throat, this rosy flowered daylily increases fast and blooms well. **Each \$3.00**

**EURYDICE (1948)**—L. Re. 36" D.  
Medium sized flowers of Red Banana (5 L 9) borne on slender scapes, this is one of the few dormant daylilies we have named. A late bloomer, it furnishes fresh color to a jaded border. **Each \$1.00**

**FERN IRVING (1949)**—E. Re. 48" Ev.  
A full, rounded flower of Nasturtium Red (4 I 12) with Grapefruit throat (19 L 1). Tall enough for the back of the border. **Each \$1.00**

**FLORIDA GOLD (1947)**—MLa. Re. 42" Ev.  
A 6" flower of velvet-like texture and great depth of color—which varies from Florida Gold (10 L 8) to Chinese Yellow. **Each \$1.00**

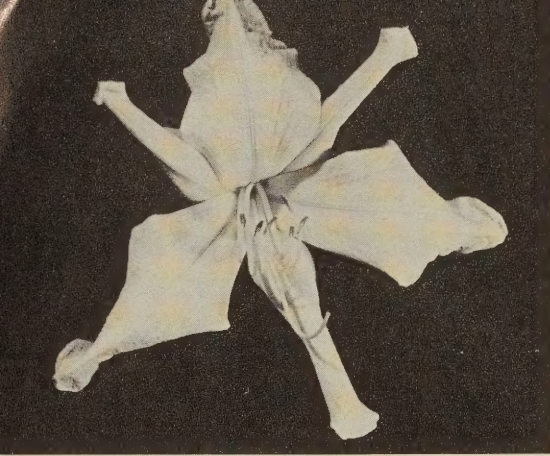
**GARDEN FLAME (1947)**—E. Re. 36" Ev.  
Toten Red (4 J 12) with slightly lighter sepals and throat near Sunkist (9 L 9); flame-like, as the name implies. **Each \$1.50**

**GOLDEN MOTH (Arm. '54)**—M. Re. 40" Ev.  
A pale yellow evening bloomer with crisp texture and unusual form. It branches well, multiplies rapidly and is fragrant—a combination much sought in a daylily. H.M. THS 1954. **Each \$5.00**

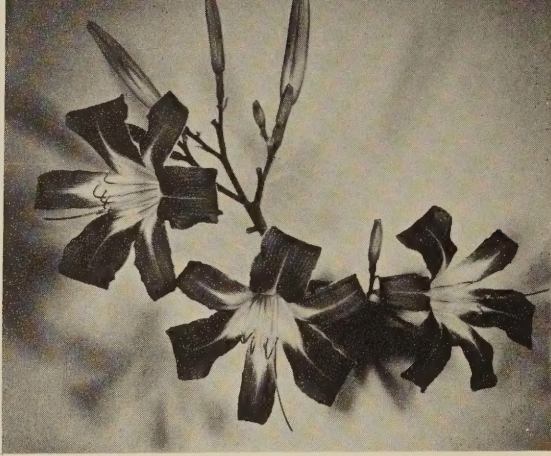
**GUINEVERE (1953)**—M. Re. 42" Ev.  
Jasper Red (3 J 10) with throat of Jonquil Yellow (9 J 5). A vigorous grower. **Each \$3.50**

**GUNGA DIN (1947)**—E. Re. 42" Ev.  
Very dark red, with purple highlights and a conspicuous star-shaped greenish yellow throat. Most effective. **Each \$2.00**

**HALCYON DAYS (1954)**—E. Re. 34" Ev.  
Primrose yellow of heavy substance with full overlapping petals slightly crimped at edges. Different from others blooming at same time. **Each \$2.00**



*Golden Moth*



*Gunga Din*

**HARRIET MANN** (1952)—E.M. Re. 42" Ev. Holly Berry Red (4 L 10) with throat near Mirabelle (10 L 7). Good branching. Sun resistant. **Each \$3.50**

**HELEN FISCHER** (1947)—E. Re. 30" Ev. Medium sized blossom of soft Apricot (10 F 7). The throat, a blend of Lemon and Golden Yellow is banded in Egyptian Red (6 L 11). Persistent Bloomer. **Each \$1.00**

**H. HAROLD HUME** (1953)—E. Re. 36" Ev. Near Cardinal Red (5 L 5), the midrib of ivory is distinct and accents the throat of Canary Yellow. Open Evenings. **Each \$10.00**

**JUNIOR MISS** (1954)—E. Re. 34" Ev. Medium sized blossoms of Attar of Roses (4 H 10) with lighter margins and tips that curl. The wide Jonquil Yellow throat (9 J 5) bordered by a broad band of purple red (55 L 1) is very distinctive. **Each \$10.00**

**KATHARINE TAYLOR** ('54)—M. Re. 36" Ev. A vigorous, floriferous peach pink—near Persian Melon (3 B 10)—with faint halo and ruffled petals. Sun resistant. **Each \$12.50**

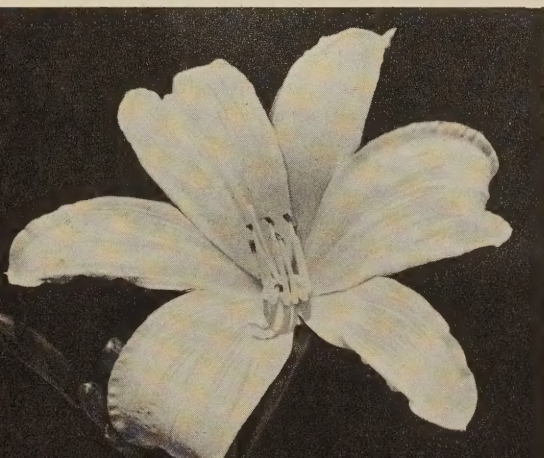
**LOCHINVAR** (1947)—E. Re. 34" Ev. Difficult to describe for the color varies thru shades of Ember, Pepper and Pompeian Red (4/5 J/K 10). The Primuline Yellow throat (10 L 5) is wide and shallow with lighter eyezone. H.M. THS 1952. **Each \$3.00**

**LODESTAR** (1950)—E. Re. 42" Ev. Star shaped. Petals between Saratoga (11 I 8) and Mellowglow (10 I 6) faintly veined in Formosa. Sepals are Chinese Yellow (10 K 6); throat, deep Chrome Yellow (9 L 7) which extends onto the petals and sepals as if embossed. Smooth substance. Well-branched scapes. More colorful in cool weather or when shade grown—but completely different due to throat treatment. Limited supply. **Each \$10.00**

**LORNA DOONE** (1954)—E. Re. 36" Ev. An unusual shade of red—Copper Rose (5 J 5) —with distinctive form of Royal Ruby, one of its ancestors. On sturdy well branched scapes, it is one of the first to bloom in the spring. **Each \$5.00**

PHOTO BY CORLISS

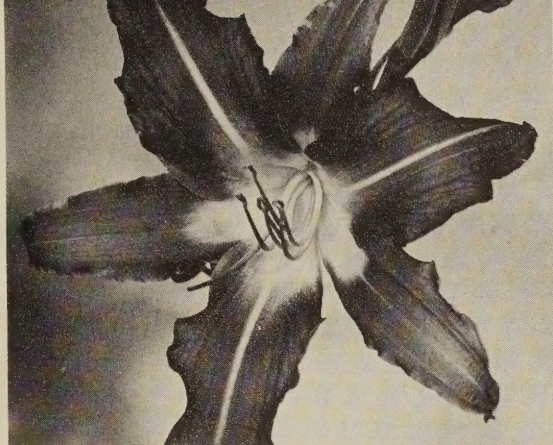
*Moongleam*



*Nantahala*







*H. Harold Hume*



*Junior Miss*

**MAN O' WAR** (1950)—M. Re. 36" Ev.  
A stunning daylily of large size (6½") and striking color, Brazil Red (4 K 12). Both petals and sepals recurve, giving an oblong effect to the Golden Yellow (9 L 6) throat.

Each \$3.50

**MEADOWSWEET** (1953)—MLa. Re. 36" Ev.  
Large, widespread flower of lavender rose with hint of blue—Meadowsweet (4 J 8). Throat is the color of Corn (10 J 5). Smooth texture and heavy substance. Of multiflora habit, it has excellent branching and, when established, is a standout in the garden.

Each \$15.00

**MOONGLEAM** (1953)—EM. Re. 42" Ev.  
A Sunflower Yellow (9 L 4) with the texture of fine porcelain. The broad segmented blossoms sometimes measure 8" and reflect greenish lights from the throat. Fragrant. Open evenings.

Each \$6.00

**NANTAHALA** (1954)—E. Re. 36" Ev.  
A beautiful, pale pastel between Peach Blow and Maize (10 B/G 5) with a throat of greenish yellow completely banded by wedges of

Canna Red (11 J 11). Smooth texture with ruffled petals of heavy substance, it takes the sun well. J.C. THS 1952; H.M. THS 1954. Sold out until 1956.

Each \$25.00

**NORMA BORLAND** (1953)—M. Re. 36" Ev.  
Unusual in form, distinctive in color (like a new penny), this is a daylily for the connoisseur. The broad petals are ruffled and overlap so that the halo of brown forms an unbroken circle. The scapes are well branched, insuring a long blooming period.

Each \$6.00

**OLIVE BALDWIN** (1947)—E. Re. 36" Ev.  
A full flower with wide overlapping petals of Old Copper, highlighted and veined with bluish red. The throat shades from Sulphur Yellow to light Chrome. Crinkled texture.

Each \$1.00

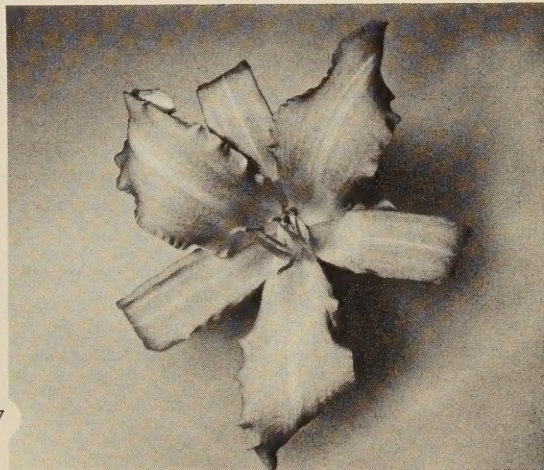
**PENELOPE** (1950)—M. Re. 42" Ev.  
Congo Pink (3 C 10) petals and sepals with a pronounced Cornhusk (10 E 6) midrib and a throat of Chrome Lemon (9 K 2). Definitely pink in the garden.

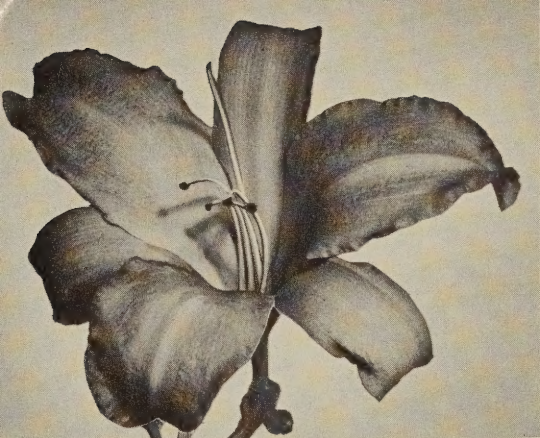
Each \$5.00

*Norma Borland*

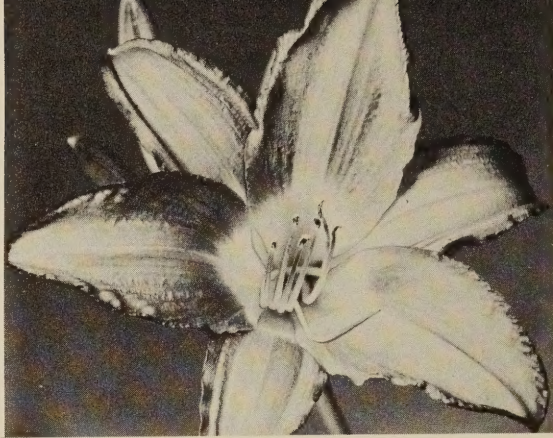


*Pink Bowknot*





*Prima Donna*



*Rising Star*

**PINK BOWKNOT** (1948)—M. Re. 42" Ev.  
Salmon Pink (10 B 7) with heavy ivory midrib and Daffodil (10 J 6) throat. The triangular form and heavy substance are distinctive characteristics. H.M. THS 1952. Each \$5.00

**POCAHONTAS** (1950)—E. Re. 19" S.  
Semi-dwarf, Pomegranate (6 L 3) with small, almost invisible throat. Good in Florida but must be shade-grown, as it fades in full sun. Each \$1.00

**PRIMA DONNA** (1946)—M. Re. 36" Ev.  
A pastel blend producing peach tones in subtle variations. Our first introduction and after nine years, still one of our best. H.M. THS 1950; A.M. THS 1952. Each \$7.50

**REBEL RED** (1954)—M. Re. 36" Ev.  
Bright clear red—near Tomato Red (3 H 11) deepening at throat which is small, almost invisible. Well branched, with distinctive form, we recommend it where strong color mass is needed in the garden. Each \$3.00

**RHAPSODY** (1948)—E. Re. 30" Ev.  
A good garden pink—Satsuma (3 F 11) veined with red. Star shaped throat of Primuline Yellow. An excellent performer as an established clump. Each \$1.00

**RISING STAR** (1954)—E. Re. 34" Ev.  
A floriferous lavender pink—Rose Petal (5 I 4) shading to (5 I 3) at outside edges. The star shaped throat is Jonquil (9 J 5), the petals quilled and slightly veined, the sepals smooth. Fine garden variety. Each \$5.00

**ROYAL BEAUTY** (1947)—M. Re. 36" D.  
A 5" blossom of rose purple on well branched scapes. A better performer in northern gardens than in our own except when we have a cold winter. Each \$1.00

**RUBAIYAT** (1947)—E. Re. 38" Ev.  
A fine red with no orange or brown overtones. The flower is large with star shaped throat of Daffodil (10 J 6). An "early bird." Each \$1.00

**SALLY O'NEAL** (1948)—E. Re. 38" Ev.  
A large pale yellow with interesting habit of growth. The buds twist upward to open, in the manner of a tulip. Excellent substance. Each \$2.00

**SALMON SHEEN** (1950)—E. Re. 34" Ev.  
The basic color is near Rufous (10 B 10) with a veining of Canna Red—in short an elusive salmon pink. Distinctive form, well branched scapes, sun resistant substance, extended blooming. H.M. THS 1953. Each \$5.00

**SAN FRANCISCO** (1949)—E. Re. 30" Ev.  
A large, bold-patterned flower, with petals of Chinese Gold (12 K 10) veined with Cordova Brown which is also the color of the halo bordering the Primuline Yellow throat (10 L 5). Each \$4.00

**SANIBEL** (1954)—E. Re. 36" Ev.  
Named for Florida's famous Sanibel Isle because it resembles in color the lining of a seashell (Muskmelon (11 A 8) brightened by red veining). The throat is Brass (11 L 6) extending onto the petals, creating a faintly visible lighter eyezone. Each \$7.50

**SHALIMAR** (1947)—E. Re. 48" Ev.  
A 5" flower in a blend of Salmon and Saffron. Petals are wavy and faintly veined which causes them to appear slightly deeper than the sepals. Jonquil throat (9 J 5). Each \$4.00

**SPICE** (1949)—M. Re. 36" Ev.  
A blend, hard to describe, but full of life.



*Salmon Sheen*



*Zezette*

Basic color, Canna Red (4 J 11), overlaid with bluish purple, making the blossom a dusky, rosy tan. The Wau-Ban like twist to the petals adds interest. Small Golden Yellow throat. H.M. THS 1952. Each \$2.00

**SPRING DAWN** (1949)—E. Re. 42" Ev. A medium sized blossom, near Colonial Rose (4 H 8), with Jonquil (9 J 5) throat. Texture and carriage typical of Prima Donna seedlings. Each \$5.00

**SUGAR CANE** (1954)—M. Re. 36" Ev. Named for its color—Sugar Cane (10 B 6)—we have been proud to claim it from its performance since first observed. Exceptionally fine for Southern and Gulf coast areas. H.M. THS 1954. Withdrawn to build up stock.

**SUN QUEEN** (1947)—E. Re. 30" Ev. Large, deep Chrome Yellow self with frilly petals and narrower sepals that twist into a curl when planted in full sun. Hint of green in throat. Definitely tender. Each \$1.00

**SUNSET GLOW** (1947)—M. Re. 34" Ev. Large, round, well shaped blossom of Samurai (4 H 11)—which is a blend of pink and orange. Each \$1.00

**SUNSET SKY** (1952)—E. Re. 36" Ev. A blend in which the wide Dandelion Yellow (9 L 4) throat is overlaid with pink deepening to rose on the margins. The segments are wide and the blossom opens flat. Darkening, as it ages, it resembles—hence its name—a sunset sky. H.M. THS 1954. Each \$15.00

**SWEET ALICE** (1947)—MLa. Re. 34" Ev. Medium sized, cup-shaped blossoms of smoky lavender rose adorn the well branched scapes in great profusion during the blooming season. A garden flower of great value for a sunny spot. Each \$1.00

**ZEZETTE** (1948)—M. Re. 36" Ev. An unusual flower, near Marsh Rose (4 I 9), with wide heavy midrib and margins of Primuline Yellow shading into Citronelle in the throat. Exceptionally well branched. Each \$1.00

*Excerpt from a letter written by Mr. Robert Taylor of Auckland, New Zealand, to us a few months ago:*

"Yes, Salmon Sheen, Brocade and Gunga Din were planted at Government House, together with many other items from our nursery. Most plants were in flower during the Queen's residence and Salmon Sheen and Gunga Din did their utmost to earn a good name for the U.S.A. Brocade commenced to flower the day of the Queen's departure. I was very sorry that the beautiful Brocade was not a few days earlier because she is a pet of mine; however, Salmon Sheen was a very worthy representative of your pastels. One stalk had 63 buds. This Salmon Sheen is prolific in its flowering habit, and provides two periods of flowering in the 12 months, the two periods aggregating 7 months. Brocade and Gunga Din also perform nearly as well with Penelope very close."

# Collections

We grow many good daylilies which for want of space we cannot list, but we are offering some of them in collections listed below.

\* Indicates dormant types.

## THE "GET ACQUAINTED WITH DAYLILIES" COLLECTION

12 for \$8.10  
(\$12.15 catalog value)

Morocco Red—red	*Autumn Red—deep red; gold midstripe
Manchu-eyed	Aladdin-eyed
Baronet—brickdust	Caballero—bicolor
Helen Fischer—Apricot	*Hiawatha—small orange
Susanna—orange	Painted Lady—large cinnamon blend
Aphrodite—blend	
*Margaret Perry—orange red; star shaped	

## THE "ALL-SEASONS" COLLECTION

12 for \$11.30  
(\$16.95 catalog value)

### Early

Victory Montevideo—red  
Hidden Glow—pale yellow  
Rising Star—lavender  
\*Gold Dust—yellow

### Midseason

Zezette—Marsh Rose  
Clove Pink—light red  
Clarinda—yellow  
\*Bright Star—blend

### Late

\*Boutonniere—bicolor  
Dorothy McDade—yellow  
\*Eurydice—red  
Yeldrin—yellow

## CONNOISSEUR'S SPECIAL

6 for \$29.00  
(Catalog value \$43.50)

Salmon Sheen  
Sanibel  
Katharine Taylor  
Lorna Doone  
Honey Mist  
Norma Borland

## COLLECTION FOR THE "COLOR CONSCIOUS"

12 for \$15.00  
(Catalog value \$24.00)

### Exciting Reds

Man o' War  
Ming Toy  
Bess Vestal  
\*Purple Finch

### Refreshing Yellows

Halcyon Days  
Capistrano  
Golden Moth  
Garden Gold

### Soft Pinks

\*Amulet  
\*Helen Wheeler  
Salmon Rose  
Guinevere

## *Taylor Maids*



PHOTO BY CORLISS

Each year from our current crop of seedlings we select about fifty that show promise. These we bring to our Test Plot to observe critically and evaluate. The very best of these are named and registered. From the rest we select our Taylor Maids. They have many of the characteristics of the selected ones, but frequently are too similar to others on the market to be offered as individual types. Too good for the compost heap, they have value for those who are interested particularly in landscape effect. We offer them (by color, if you like) at **fifty cents each, five dollars a dozen, or forty dollars per hundred.** If you are one of those who never keeps his labels any way, these may be just what you are looking for.

# Daylilies



## WHY

1. It is a plant of easy culture.
2. It has a long period of bloom in the summertime, when most gardens need color.
3. It can take care of itself—having roots that are small reservoirs of food and water.
4. It is almost immune to disease and insect pests.
5. Its wide range of color, form and size lends great variety.
6. It is so easy to grow from seed, it lends itself to hybridizing, which is a fascinating pastime.



## WHERE

1. In the herbaceous border with the phlox, lupine, etc. as complements.
2. In shrubbery bays for color mass. (A quantity of the same variety will give best effect.)
3. In foundation plantings—for color accent.
4. On dry slopes—to prevent erosion.
5. On the margins of pools or streams—in a naturalistic manner. In fact, everywhere except—
  - a. in dense shade;
  - b. in poorly drained marshy soil;
  - c. in locations full of tree or hedge roots.



## WHEN

Whenever garden conditions permit. They are equipped by nature with stored up food in their reservoir like roots to stand the shock of being transplanted successfully at any time. However when transplanted during blooming season, that crop of current bloom is lost. In the north, southern varieties should be set in the spring so that they may become established before cold weather. In the south, northern varieties thrive better if planted in the fall which gives them time to become established before the long hot summer.

The newest book about daylilies—  
Daylilies and How to Grow Them.  
The Author—Mr. Ben Arthur Davis  
The publisher—Tupper & Love, Atlanta, Georgia  
The price—\$3.50



## HOW

1. Dig bed deeply. Any type of soil will do, the pH is unimportant since they thrive equally well in alkaline or acid soil, but if it is sandy add humus to hold the moisture—compost, peat, cowpen manure.
2. Mix in a complete fertilizer (4-8-8 or 5-10-10) about a pound to 10 square feet. (In Florida be sure the tracer elements are included.)
3. Allow 2 square feet of growing space.
4. Spread out roots, first pruning them severely to encourage immediate growth. (The daylily is lazy and will live off “its fat” if not required to get busy.) If plants have dried out—soak for a half hour before planting. (Transplantone may be added to the water if the plant is small and a very scarce variety.)
5. Avoid deep planting—it is far better that they be too shallow for the strong roots have a tendency to draw the plant downward. Too deep planting is often the explanation of no bloom and little increase.
6. Firm in soil well—trampling with feet is one method (all gardeners should wear boots).
7. Water thoroughly—then give them **t i m e**.
8. Young plants may be mulched to advantage, but established clumps furnish their own mulch.
9. Fertilize twice a year, in spring and fall.
10. Water generously during blooming season if weather is dry.
11. Divide and replant only when the size of bloom or sparseness of flowering indicates the roots are crowded and lacking food. In Florida maximum performance is achieved by more frequent resetting than is necessary in the north. (August and early fall is the best time to divide and replant.)
12. Do not judge your bloom or number of blooms on a one year plant. Color, size, height of scape—none are typical until plant has become established. Nor should you judge the bloom during unusual weather. Remember that the daylily is a summer flowering plant. It never attains perfection of bloom until the weather is warm—particularly the nights.

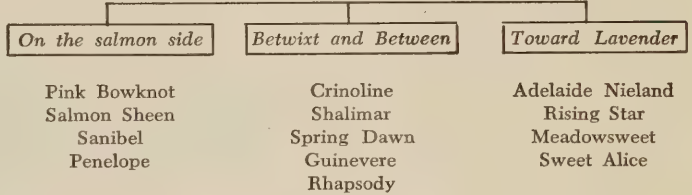
# Color Groupings

Since many gardeners are color conscious and like to blend and harmonize the varieties they buy without waiting to see them bloom, we will try to group our listing very roughly by color—but please bear in mind that no two people see a blossom as quite the same, and that the blossoms themselves vary in different soils and under different climatic conditions.

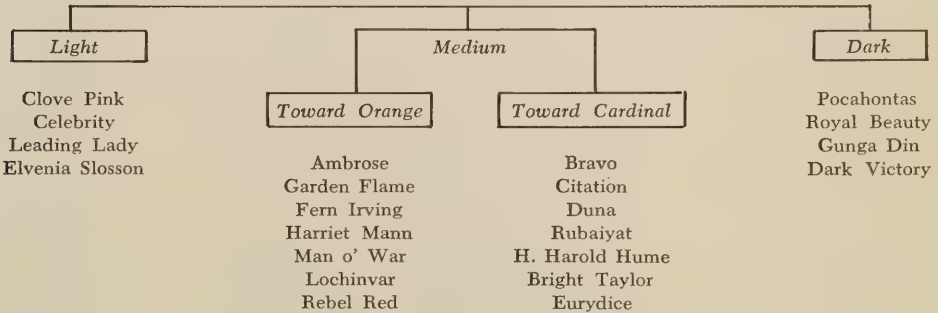
## YELLOW to ORANGE

Honey Mist  
Cockade  
Halcyon Days  
Moongleam  
Golden Moth  
Florida Gold  
Sun Queen

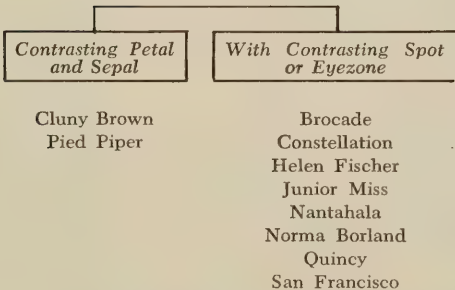
## PINKS—at least to some extent.



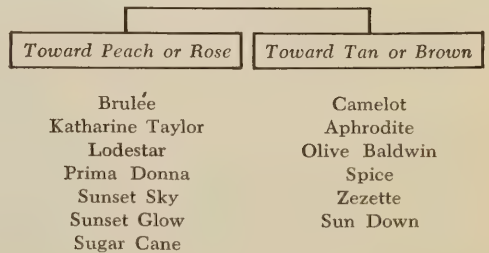
## REDS



## BICOLORS



## BLENDS





# Evaluation

Evaluation has always interested us—in fact it was our first project. Through growing and checking the performance of daylilies in central Florida we came to notice how variable they are, how much more garden value some varieties have than others.

The questions listed below we use as a sort of yardstick and we have found that good daylilies, whether old favorites or brand new “Junior Citations” will rate between 85% and 95% depending on the growing season and the severity with which one grades.

## I. VIGOR—

- Hardiness—Does it winter well? (Of no interest in the south)
- Stamina—Does it thrive and grow stronger as it becomes established? (This is a southern problem since many dormant varieties lose vigor due to inability to thrive without a period of rest.)
- Increase—Does it multiply under good growing conditions? (Proliferations are a form of increase.)
- Invasiveness—Is it easily contained or does it invade adjacent territory by underground stolons? (This is not a desirable quality and should be penalized when present.)

## II. FLORIFEROUSNESS—

- Is the scape well branched so that flowers appear at different levels?
- Are there many buds, insuring long season of bloom?
- Is it a recurrent bloomer—sending up new scapes at frequent intervals?  
Note: Again the behavior north and south differs. The same variety will produce more buds per scape in the north, while in the south it will bloom several different times.

## III. DURABILITY—

- Does it open well—even in foggy cool weather?
- Has it substance, so that it withstands wind and rain at least moderately well?
- Is it sunfast, not bleaching out in the sun, or if fading, does the color remain attractive? (Many pinks and pastels do)
- Do faded blossoms quickly dry up and fall?
- Does it stay open in the evening, extending the period of enjoyment and adding greatly to its value as a cut flower?

## IV. DISTINCTION—

- Is the color pure—no dull or muddy tones?
- Is the form distinctive, not blowsy or characterless?
- Is the size of the blossom in proportion to the height and thickness of the scape. (Small flowers on heavy scapes are incongruous, and vice versa.)
- Is the scape adequate to hold up the blossom? (Flowers held at ground level have no garden value. They must be staked which is worth while only for an otherwise exceptional plant. Such selections should be discouraged.)
- Is the pattern unusual, different or rare?
- Is it outstanding—one you don't forget after seeing it once—or must it be pointed out again and again?

## 1954 POPULARITY POLL

### of the American Hemerocallis Society

#### VARIETY

*Potentate	*Ming
*Caballero	Black Prince
*Naranja	The Doctor
*Garnet Robe	Golden Hours
*Prima Donna	Jack Frost
*Cathedral Towers	Maid Marian
*Athlone	*Mikado
*High Noon	*Cellini
Orange Beauty	*Show Girl
Dorothea	North Star
Evelyn Claar	*Nantahala
*Amberst	Linda
Picture	*Duch. of Windsor
Pink Prelude	Display
Pink Damask	Golden Orchid
*Brocade	Lady Bountiful
Mabel Fuller	Queen Esther
*Painted Lady	*Golden Triangle
Pink Dream	*Midwest Majesty
Colonial Dame	Glowing Gold
Valiant	*Swan
*Purple Waters	*Gene Wild
*Ruffled Pinafore	Hesperus
*Georgia	Mission Bells
Colonel Joe	Sprong Fantasy
Cibola	*Taruga
Friar Tuck	Chloe
Marie Wood	*Citation
Howdy	Flamboyant
Su-Lin	*Madam Butterfly
Windsor Tan	*Mamie Lake
Jean	*Royal Toga
*Pink Bowknot	Margarite Fuller
*Party Gown	*Sugar Cane
Mrs. Hugh Johnson	Mrs. David Hall
Baggette	Crimson Star
Nashville	Purple Mist
Canyon Purple	Purple Sage
*Pink Charm	Convoy
Gay Troubadour	Copper Colonel
Revolute	*Easter Morn
*Dauntless	Gold Cargo
*Raven	*Ruby Supreme
*Queen of Gonzales	*Lochinvar
*Salmon Sheen	Dainty Deb
Royal Ruby	*Patricia
Crimson Glory	Crimson Pirate
*Mrs. B. F. Bonner	Ruth Lehman
Bold Courtier	Persian Princess
Marionette	*Gay Lark

\* indicates evergreen varieties.

*Order Early.* Shipment will be made at your convenience. Since our stock is limited and orders are filled in sequence received, avoid disappointment by ordering early.

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*Prices* are based on strong single divisions that should bloom the first year, but since garden conditions and gardening skills vary widely, we can make no guarantee.

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- (1). Allow a cash discount of 10%; or
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*Substitution.* We will refund rather than substitute when stock is not available, un-

less you request otherwise and give us second choices. On very scarce items, however, we are glad to accept reservations and are often able to make delivery much sooner than we expected.

*Shipments.* Regular season from March 1st to December 1st. Interim orders by special arrangement. We recommend only spring and early summer shipments to northern gardens. For Florida and the Gulf Coast, fall planting is perhaps preferable, but we have found from experience that daylilies may be planted successfully at any time except mid-summer.

*Replacements.* We are glad to replace any plant received from us that is not satisfactory provided we are notified promptly and postage is enclosed.

*Gifts.* Daylilies make fine gifts for they are continual reminders of your thoughtfulness. Consult with us and we will be glad to carry out any commission entrusted to us.

*Our Catalog* is free. We send it each year to our regular customers, to members of the American Hemerocallis Society, and to dealers and hybridizers in exchange for their own. If you wish to be put on our mailing list send us a card with your name and address plainly typed, (illegible writing results only in expense to us and disappointment to you), and help us keep our files current by notifying us of a changed address.

*Acknowledgment.* We thank you who have been our faithful friends during the years; it is through you and your good will that our business continues to grow.

A happy 1955 to you and your garden.

We are a member of the American Hemerocallis Society, an accredited judge, and this year we begin our term as a member of the Board of Directors.

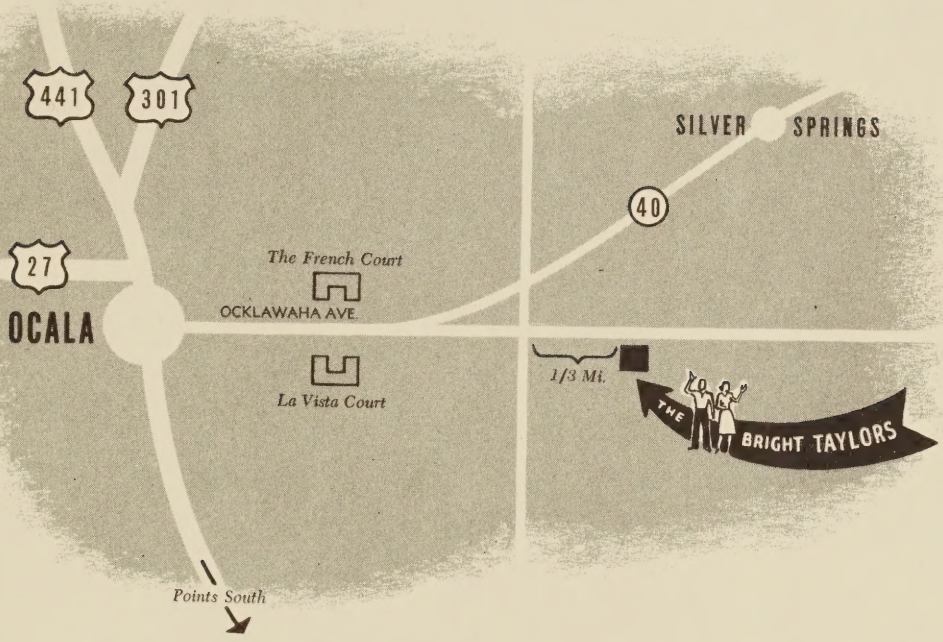
We feel the Society has done a great deal for all of us, amateurs and professionals alike, and on its record ask your support. The dues are \$3.50, payable annually, and entitle you to the current Year Book, the quarterly Newsletters, as well as other services of the Society.

The highlight of each year is the annual meeting, which will take place this year in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on May 17, 18 and 19. Plan to attend and schedule your arrival a day early so you can also see the Hemerocallis Show presented by the Hemerocallis Garden Club of Baton Rouge.

Send dues (check or money order) to:

Mrs. Daisy L. Ferrick  
416 Arter Avenue  
Topeka, Kansas

or, if you prefer to include them with an order to us we will remit for you and add a daylily worth \$3.00 to your order.



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