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SUNSET SKY



Daylilies
1958

MRS. BRIGHT TAYLOR • P. O. BOX 623 • OCALA, FLORIDA



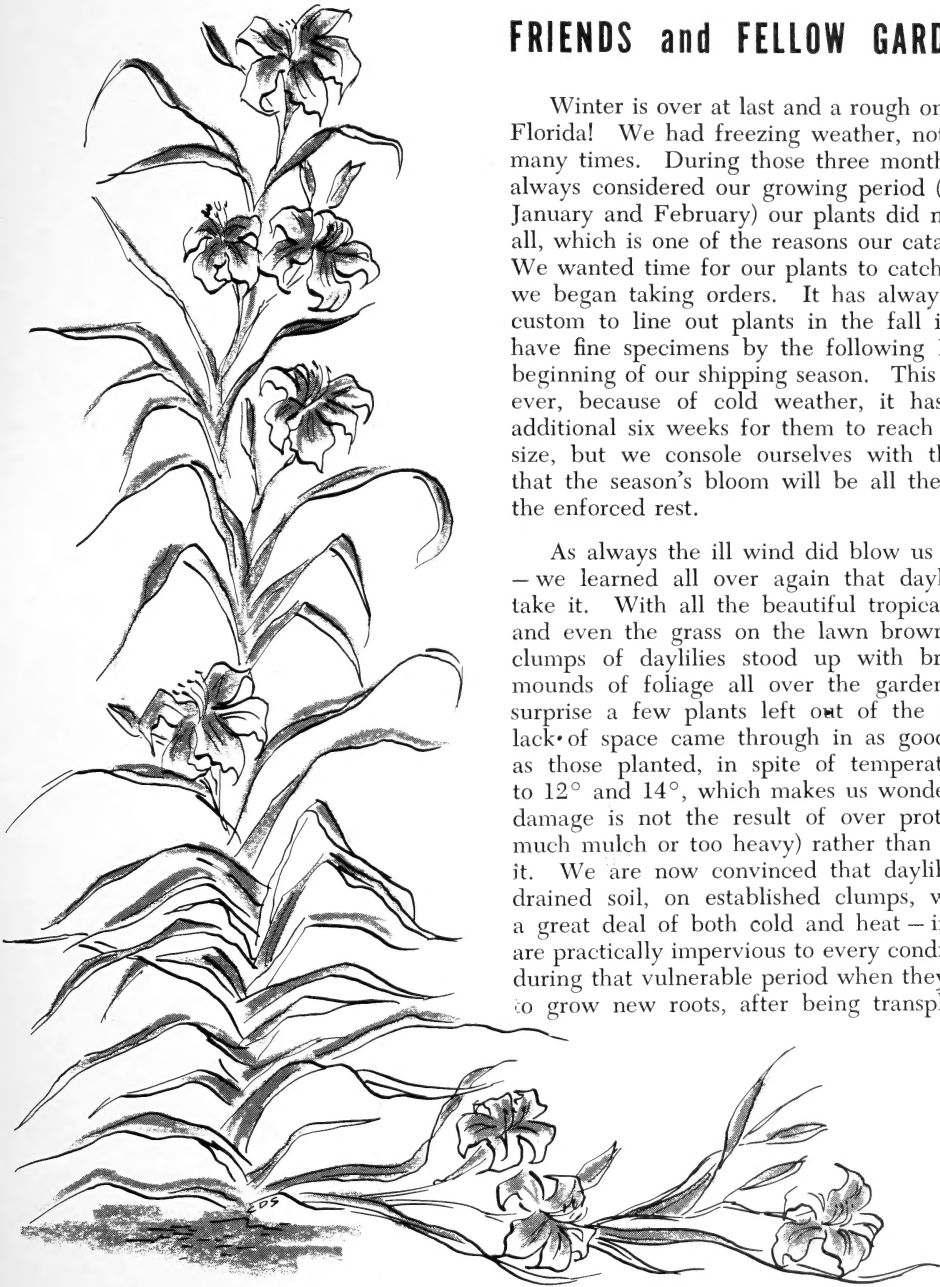
Ocala

Foreword

FRIENDS and FELLOW GARDENERS:

Winter is over at last and a rough one it was in Florida! We had freezing weather, not once, but many times. During those three months we have always considered our growing period (December, January and February) our plants did not grow at all, which is one of the reasons our catalog is late. We wanted time for our plants to catch up before we began taking orders. It has always been our custom to line out plants in the fall in order to have fine specimens by the following March, the beginning of our shipping season. This year, however, because of cold weather, it has taken an additional six weeks for them to reach the proper size, but we console ourselves with the thought that the season's bloom will be all the better for the enforced rest.

As always the ill wind did blow us some good — we learned all over again that daylilies could take it. With all the beautiful tropicals laid low and even the grass on the lawn brown and sere, clumps of daylilies stood up with bright green mounds of foliage all over the garden. To our surprise a few plants left out of the ground for lack of space came through in as good condition as those planted, in spite of temperatures down to 12° and 14°, which makes us wonder if winter damage is not the result of over protection (too much mulch or too heavy) rather than the lack of it. We are now convinced that daylilies in well drained soil, on established clumps, will survive a great deal of both cold and heat — in fact they are practically impervious to every condition except during that vulnerable period when they are trying to grow new roots, after being transplanted. At



that time excessive cold, or heat, or moisture will cause the roots to rot before they have a chance to put out new ones.

We have given the place of honor (inside the front cover) this year to OCALA – a 1955 introduction which in our garden each season puts on a superb performance. Although truly a “Show Flower” this large, wide-petaled lemon yellow with a faint dusting in cool weather or when shade-grown, has also great landscape value as an established clump.

Our new offerings this season have been selected with care and tested for several years before being released. They represent a variety of form, pattern and color that will enhance the beauty of your perennial borders and furnish conversation pieces as well. Although our favorite pastels predominate we respectfully call your attention to the vivid color of **Hilarity**, the unusual pattern of **Golden Heart**, and the distinctive form of **Nathan Mayo**.

The death of our good friend and co-worker, Everett Bass, brought to an untimely end a promising horticultural career. Only last spring he spoke with enthusiasm of his new seedlings – he was much nearer that ‘true red’ than ever before. Perhaps from among those yet unbloomed will come that special one – a monument to his skill and labor. His **May Festival**, a Home Achievement Award Winner, is now being propagated and will be offered to you as soon as available.

And you will be hearing direct from John Armistead of Daytona Beach with a listing of his own. We still are proud to offer his **Golden Moth** and **Jade Crest** but he has so many good ones coming on we both felt it would take a separate “volume” to do them justice.

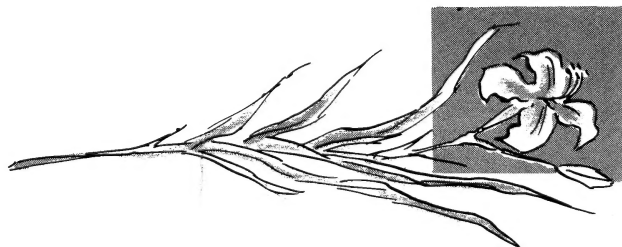
The convention of the American Hemerocallis Society meets at Houston this year. We hope many of you are planning to attend. Everything will be in true Texas style – the biggest, the most and the best. The dates – May 15 through 17. Do plan to go. Each convention is a challenge to meet and an experience to remember.

We also extend to you an invitation to visit us in our garden this season. After such a winter spring is bound to be truly wonderful!

With all good wishes

Sincerely

Ophelia Anne Tyler



Before Ordering... Please Read!

Order Early It is wise to order early and costs no more. Shipment will be made at the time you specify – and you can avoid disappointment by getting in your order while stock is available. Our space permits us to grow only a limited number of each variety.

Terms Our terms are cash with order. Plants cannot be reserved except when full amount of purchase price accompanies order.

Prices We endeavor to hold our prices as low as possible to maintain quality and provide dependable service. They 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.

Guarantee We do guarantee healthy stock, freshly dug, true to name, plainly labeled and packed to reach you in good condition. If unforeseen circumstances should cause it to happen otherwise, please notify us promptly, return the shipment and we will replace – or refund the purchase price.

Substitution We will refund rather than substitute when stock is not available, unless you request otherwise and give us second choices. Please state plainly if you wish immediate refund on unavailable item or prefer it placed on back order.

Mail Order We still pay the postage, although all the items involved are advancing in price, but we can accept no order for shipment under \$5.00 and suggest that you add 35 cents to your order for special handling, particularly during hot weather if you live at a distance. Should air mail seem desirable we will pay half of it, except to foreign countries. All shipments made outside of the U. S. must be paid for by the consignee.

Shipment We can ship as a rule throughout the year – but we prefer to limit it to our regular shipping season – March 1st to December 1st – except by special arrangement. (During the three “off months” we do our lining out and plants are smaller.) We suggest northern shipments be made to allow six weeks for plants to become established before cold weather and southern gardeners avoid mid-summer planting since it has been our experience that excessive cold or heat affects adversely, newly set plants.

Catalog Our catalog will be sent free to our customers and those friendly competitors who favor us with one of their own. If you are not on our mailing list and desire a copy send ten cents (10c) in coin or stamps with your address (please print or type) and it will be mailed to you. It will also be a help in keeping our files current if you will notify us of any change in your address.

Gifts Use daylilies for birthdays, anniversaries and important occasions for gardening friends and relatives. They may be had in every price range. We will take pleasure in helping you make the right selection.

Introducing

DAUPHIN—#319—Medium sized Peachblossom Pink (1 C 2) with shallow green throat shading to Popcorn Yellow (9 J 3) The

petals are wide and ruffled with broad band of white at midrib, sepals are plain, both recurve. Of particular interest because of its height, less than 30"; the smooth texture of the flower which takes the sun all day; and its bright evergreen foliage.

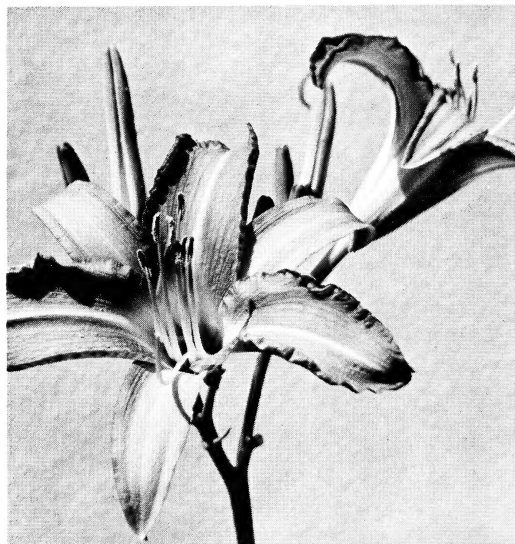
Each \$13.50

GOLDEN HEART — #4223 — At peak bloom during the convention in May 1954 this **LODESTAR** seedling attracted much attention because of its unusual pattern. Both petals and sepals are tipped with brown and the entire center of the flower, extending up from the throat in a heart-shaped pattern, is a soft buff yellow. Large, and opening wide, it is sunfast and a vigorous grower.

Each \$15.50

HILARITY—#3224—A large star-shaped vivid watermelon pink, making such a splash of color in the garden that it attracts much attention. Medium height, mid-season bloomer, color deeper when grown in light shade. Evergreen.

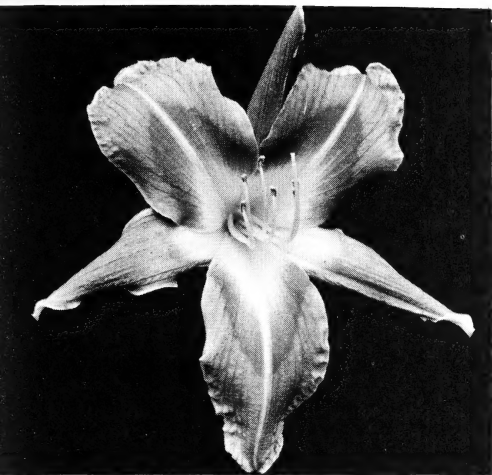
Each \$12.50



HILARITY

NATHAN MAYO — #48-2 — A very large blossom opening flat with wide Primuline Yellow (10 L 5) throat. The petals are ruffled while the sepals roll back and are overlaid with Burnt Sienna (5 F 12) leaving a lighter ruffled margin. Repeats several times with a profusion of bloom.

Each \$11.50



NATHAN MAYO

QUEEN QUALITY—# 129-2—As the name implies it has a long and distinguished lineage including CEL-LINI, NANTAHALA and PINK PRE-LUDE among others. A pastel bi-tone of pink and cream-suffused-with-pink it looks good enough to eat; in fact the crisp segments resemble nothing so much as the glistening bands of spun candy on a wedding cake. Sun-fast and evergreen. Each \$16.50

SELENA BASS



SELENA BASS—# 173-4—Everett Bass selected this one in 1956 as our best pink seedling of the year so we named it for Mrs. Bass who liked it too. It has lavender tones and a rich purple halo at the throat. Sun resistant, the medium sized cup-shaped blossoms are borne on sturdy well branched scapes. The crisp substance insures its garden value not only throughout the day but until late in the evening. Evergreen. Each \$17.50

SUMMER SOLO—# 98-3—Pastel blends are so much our favorites that we force ourselves to be more exacting in rating them. This daylily has been tested for four seasons and finally selected after two companion plants were eliminated. Blooming at midseason it comes into flower when many of the earlier ones are beginning to look ragged. The petals and sepals are very ruffled, the texture crisp and smooth like fine porcelain in a subtle blend of colors—pale pink predominating by afternoon. Each \$14.50

SUNNY WEATHER — #3111 — Another yellow, but what a different one from the run-of-the-mill! The color is pure sunshine — Jasmine (9 K 4) — a blooming clump affects one on sight like a tonic. The large blossoms are triangular in form, petals wide and fluted, sepals closely recurved. The sturdy well branched scapes are 36" and have many buds, insuring a long period of bloom at mid-season. Vigorous and evergreen, we recommend it to all who like bloom in profusion.

Each \$10.50

There is no discount on our new introductions unless you want to try all of them. In that case you may have the eight (8) for \$100.00.



Previous Introductions

Salmon Sheen

ADELAIDE NIELAND (1955) — Medium sized flower of round, compact form, with wide ruffled segments near Persian Lilac (51 H 1). The throat varies from green to pale yellow, depending on the time of day. Completely sunfast. A well branched, vigorous grower, beginning at early mid-season and repeating several times. Evergreen foliage. JC-1954; HM-1955.

Each \$12.50

ALMA STEWART (1956) — Lavender pink, with star shaped throat of greenish yellow. Well branched scapes 36".

Each \$1.50

AMBROSE (1953) — A medium sized blossom of clear tomato red, blooming at mid-season, on well branched 36" scapes. Dormant.

Each \$1.00 Net

APHRODITE (1948) — Large cinnamon-red blend, shading in the throat to a greenish yellow. Lily form, with slightly darker ruffled margins. Smooth substance, vigorous grower, remains open evenings.

Each \$1.00 Net

BLUSHING BEAUTY (1956) — A clear rose pink of medium size, whose pale primrose throat forms a "trilium-like" pattern on petals and sepals. Medium in height, with

good branching. An early bloomer, repeating several times during the season. Evergreen. Each \$5.00

BRAVO (1952) — Wide, ruffled petals and sepals that recurve, showing a touch of green at the tips, are characteristics of this bright red flower, with throat and midrib of golden yellow. The color, as a whole, is overlaid and highlighted with a bluish pile giving it great depth and striking beauty.

Each \$1.00

BRIGADOON (1956) — A very large outstretched blossom of "copper lustre" with smooth texture and heavy substance. In shifting sunlight it has the appearance of changeable satin. Midseason. Recurrent.

Each \$7.50

BRIGHT TAYLOR (Bass 1955) — A clear velvety red of excellent substance and good branching. Sunfast. Midseason bloomer, repeating at least once. Sturdy 44" scapes. Evergreen foliage. JC-1954; HM-1955.

Each \$10.00 Net

BROCADE (1949) — A PRIMA DONNA seedling with the same smooth texture and large size as its parent. Near Rose Amber (12 B 9) with darker veining and eyezone, accenting

the wide throat of Golden Glow (9 L 6). Good branching. Floriferous. Open evenings. HM-1953; AM-1956.

Each \$1.50

BROWN BUTTERFLY (1957)—A seedling of CLUNY BROWN, opening flat and very early. Petals "Heather Brown", sepals and throat chartreuse.

Each \$4.00

BRULEE (1950)—A pastel of distinguished form and satin-like substance. Deep cream with a greenish tint in the throat, and faintly marked eyezone. Early, recurrent, evergreen. HM-1953.

Each \$5.00

CAMELOT (1947)—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 \$1.00

CELEBRITY (1955)—The most completely baffling blossom we have ever tried to describe. Basically, the color is between Coralbell and Jasper Red (3 I 10) but there is an illusive quality to its texture which causes it to change in shifting light. A round, compact form similar to Baronet but very much larger, it has a greenish yellow throat which heightens the color of the flower. Scapes 36" tall and well branched. Early midseason, evergreen. It was awarded a ribbon as the "best flower" in the 1955 Valdosta show.

Each \$7.50

CITATION (1952)—A glowing Lacquer Red (4 J 11) with small inconspicuous golden throat. In shade or sun, an established plant makes a fine garden show. Early, recurrent, evergreen. HM-1954.

Each \$7.50

CLOVE PINK (1953)—Not pink but light red—the color of an old fashioned clove pink—with a Pyrethrum Yellow throat shading into green. Multiflora habit. Long blooming season.

Each \$1.00

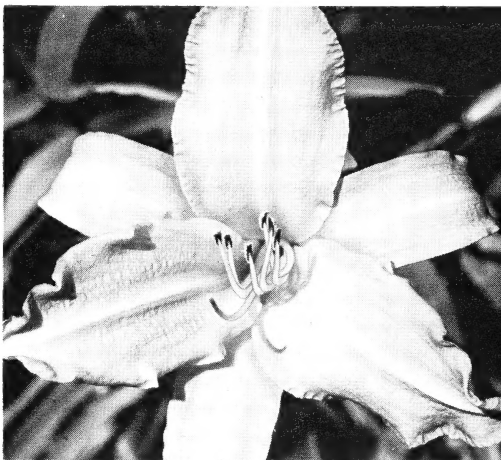
CLUNY BROWN (1946)—A bold bicolor, with a crispness that defies sun, rain, and cool nights. Petals of Castilian Brown (7 J 9) contrast sharply with sepals of deep clear yellow. Perfectly branched, it frequently produces over fifty blossoms to the scape. This is an outstanding performance in the south.

Each \$10.00 Net

Junior Miss



Cluny Brown



Vision

Sun Down

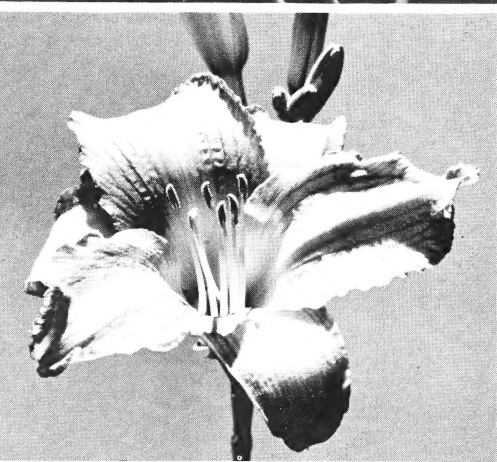




Zezette



Gallantry



Pretty Maid



Decorum

COCKADE (1952)—A soft yellow self with faint eyezone, visible only when flower comes single. Very frequently, in our garden, the stamen form petaloids giving the flower the form of a pompom — from which fact it was named. Floriferous, of heavy substance and large size, it is very desirable — single or double. **Each \$1.00**

CONSTELLATION (1949)—A three-toned pastel of heavy smooth texture, the color of rich cream (Honeysweet — Pl. 11 J 6). The petals are ruffled with slightly raised midrib; sepals, plain and recurved; throat, Apricot Yellow (9 K 5) and marked by an inverted V of Rosewood (5 H 10). Many flowers opening at one time give the garden-effect of a “spray of stars”. **Each \$1.00**

CRINOLINE (1955)—A well formed, medium sized blossom of crisp texture that improves in the sun. More nearly pink than any we have introduced yet, the small round green throat heightens the color effect and lends distinction to the flower whose form resembles **ROYAL RUBY**, one of its ancestors. JC—1954; HM—1955. **Each \$12.50**

DARK VICTORY (1953)—A beautiful, dark “raisin-hued” daylily with a contrasting throat of canary yellow. The substance is heavy and very smooth. Although blooming early, it can be counted on to repeat several times during the season. For good contrast, plant it with pinks or pale yellows. **Each \$1.00**

DECORUM (1957)—A pale cream with heavy, waxy substance that takes the sun all day. The well branched scapes are of medium height. A midseason bloomer, repeating through the season, it has given an impressive performance each year in our garden since 1953. **Each \$10.00**

DUNA (1953)—A round, full Chimney Red (10 L 10) flower with gold median stripe and golden yellow throat. Vigorous in growth and such a profuse bloomer that even a small clump effectively lights up a corner in the garden. Very desirable for landscape use. **Each \$1.00**

ELVENIA SLOSSON (1952)—Grouped with **PENELOPE** and **GUINEVERE** it formed a trio of daylilies, known for several years in

our garden as Pinks 1, 2 and 3. They formed an interesting bit of color gradation, and since one followed the other, prolonged the blooming season. **ELVENIA SLOSSON** is the darkest of the three, near Pompeian Red (4 J 10) and blooms the latest. Well branched, with many buds opening at once, we recommend it as a good landscape variety. **Each \$1.00**

EURYDICE (1948)—Medium sized flower on slender, graceful scapes. Basic color Red Banana (5 L 9) with darker veining, deepening at the midzone to form a halo. It has a Sunflower Yellow throat (9 L 4) with Wau-Bun twist to petals. A late bloomer, it furnishes fresh color to a jaded border. Dormant. **Each \$1.00**

FAR HORIZON (1956)—Lavender toned pink of the same parentage as **MEADOW-SWEET**. Very vigorous, of good substance and large size, it blooms first at midseason and repeats. Evergreen. **Each \$5.00**

FASHION (1956)—An attractive blend of primrose and coral with throat coming up on the petals in a shamrock pattern. Excellent substance. Good branching. Early, recurrent, evergreen. **Each \$7.50**

FERN IRVING (1949)—A full, rounded flower of *Nasturtium Red* (4 I 12) with Grapefruit throat (19 L 1). Tall enough for the back of the border, its spritely red flowers, borne in profusion, make a spot of gay color all during the season. Tops for landscape. **Each \$1.00**

FLIRTATION PINK (1957)—A pale salmon pink of smooth texture, regular form and good branching. So sunfast that George Gilmer rates it one of our best. JC—1956. **Each \$10.00**

FLORIDA GOLD (1947)—A showy flower of velvet-like texture with great depth of color, 6" in size. Throat and center blades, Florida Gold (10 L 8) shading to Chinese Yellow (10 K 6). Petals have wavy margins and raised midribs. Vigorous. **Each \$1.50 (Net)**

GALLANTRY (1956)—A sister seedling of **CRINOLINE**, larger, more salmon pink—called a "finished flower" by one expert, a "masterpiece" by another, who goes on to say "it has everything—lovely color, full, fine form, excellent substance, does not fade or burn". Evergreen. JC—1954; HM—1956. **Each \$17.50 (Net)**

H. Harold Hume



GARDEN FLAME (1947)—A descriptive name for a very profuse bloomer. Early, recurrent, the Totem Red (4 J 12) petals with slightly lighter sepals and throat near Sun-kist (9 L 9) make the flower an effective landscape plant. **Each \$1.00**

GOLDEN DEWDROP (1957)—A 4" flower of golden yellow with a vague breath of green that becomes definite at very bottom of throat. Heavy, smooth texture, completely sunproof with sturdy scapes about 26" to 28". Clumps quickly and is excellent material for front of the border. JC-1955; HM-1957. Increases so rapidly we are recommending it for wide landscape use and reducing it to — **Each \$7.50**

GOLDEN MOTH (Armistead 1954)—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. HM-1954. **Each \$3.00**

GOLDEN PROMISE (1957)—Tall stately scapes having many large flowers of rich, bright yellow with white midrib. Early, recurrent bloomer, vigorous in growth. **Each \$10.00**

GUINEVERE (1953)—A PRIMA DONNA seedling once called Pink 2 but near Jasper Red (3 J 10) in color with throat of Jonquil Yellow (9 J 5). A vigorous grower it makes a nice planting with ELVENIA SLOSSON and PENELOPE. **Each \$1.00**

GUNGA DIN (1947)—A two-toned purple red, quite recurved, with conspicuous, star-shaped Sulphur Yellow throat shading to Primuline Yellow (10 L 5). A vigorous grower, it soon makes a clump and is a very effective accent among yellow varieties to match the throat. **Each \$1.00**

HALCYON DAYS (1954)—If you think there are too many yellows already, plant this among your early ones and see how different it is! Primrose yellow, of heavy substance with full overlapping petals, slightly crimped at the edges — it is an interesting daylily when it blooms in early spring and at each repeating interval. We have watched it through many seasons and feel we can recommend it heartily for your garden. **Each \$1.00**

HARRIET MANN (1952)—Holly Berry Red (4 L 10) — with throat near Mirabelle (10 L 7). The petals and sepals, though not wide, give the flower a triangular shape.

Lodestar





Gunga Din



Theme Song

H. HAROLD HUME (1953)—Dr. Hume chose his namesake from a large group of seedlings and that is perhaps the best recommendation it could have. Close to Cardinal Red in color (5 L 5), the midrib of ivory is definite, and accents the slightly deeper colored throat. Open in the evening. Early and recurrent. Evergreen. Each \$5.00 (Net)

HONEY MIST (1955)—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 can only be appreciated on an established plant. A well grown clump can be counted on to furnish blooms throughout the season.

Each \$5.00

JADE CREST (Armistead 1957)—Soft yellow tipped with saffron. Petals and sepals recurving, frame the unusual green pattern in the throat. Late midseason, it comes in when fresh flowers are appreciated. A worthy companion to **GOLDEN MOTH**, the first Armistead introduction, both highly recommended. JC—1954.

Each \$17.50

JUANA MARIA (Bass-Kennon 1956)—A rich purple red with pale canary yellow throat. We consider this one of the finest daylilies we know in its color class. Of velvety texture, sunfast, its well branched scapes are 40" tall and hold the flowers, several of which open at once, at an attractive eye level. JC—1955; HM—1956.

Each \$5.00

Sun resistant with well branched scapes, it has a luminous quality that carries across the garden. When planted as a group with **CITATION** and **DUNA** it has much eye appeal.

Each \$1.00

HELEN FISCHER (1947)—One of the most persistent bloomers in our garden, this daylily has medium sized blossoms of soft Apricot (10 F 7). The throat is a blend of lemon and golden yellow, banded in Egyptian Red (6 L 11). Not so large nor striking as some of our later introductions, it has one quality which recommends it highly; it can be counted on for constant bloom in whatever corner of the garden it is grown.

Each \$1.00

JUNIOR MISS (1954)—We named it at once, so full of round-eyed wonder it seemed, as it first bloomed in our seedling patch. The blossom is medium in size, Attar of Roses in color (4 H 10) with lighter margins and sepals that twist. A darker halo surrounds the very wide throat of soft canary yellow. It is an excellent parent for the heavy substance, compact form and bold pattern are all dominant. Blooming early, it repeats several times during the season. Evergreen.

Each \$3.00

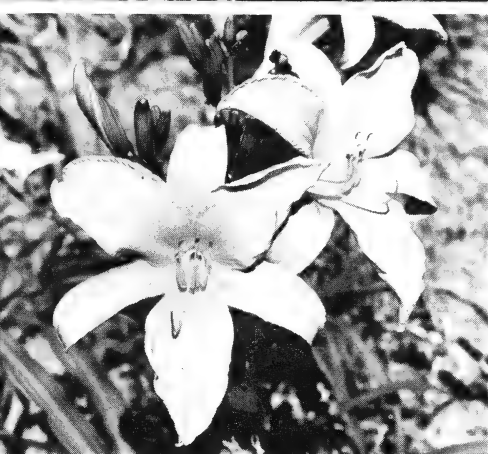
KATHARINE TAYLOR (1954)—A **PRIMA DONNA** seedling in peach pink—near Persian Melon (3 B 10)—with faint halo and ruffled petals. Planted in full sun it can be



Golden Dewdrop

counted on to make a great show, for many large blossoms open at once and last in fine form throughout the day. HM-1955.

Each \$5.00



Golden Promise

KENGLAW (Kennell 1957)—An indescribable color—as if pink and yellow were blended perfectly by a master craftsman. It has two distinct periods of bloom which is profuse and completely covers the plant. Though taller when grown under northern conditions it is a wonderful front-of-the-border plant in the south. Each \$10.00

LALLA ROOKH (1955)—A bicolor with extra wide petals in a veined pattern of Woodland Rose (4 A 10) including pronounced midribs which match the sepals of pale yellow flecked with gold. All of these colors contrast with a deep yellow gold throat, appearing large on rather short but sturdy scapes. Its greatest distinction, however, is the earliness of its bloom, frequently leading BLANCHE HOOKER. Each \$1.50



Bright Taylor

LEADING LADY (1955)—A large flower of Jasper Red (3 K 10) with wide ivory midrib on petals and sepals in a striped effect, which is heightened by the pale yellow throat. An established clump is very showy. The 40" scapes have many buds and bloom over a long period. Evergreen. Each \$1.50

LOCHINVAR (1947)—Difficult to describe for the color varies through shades of Ember, Pepper and Pompeian Red (4/5 J/K 10). The Cadmium Yellow throat (9 L 8) is broad and shallow with lighter eyezone faintly visible. Completely sunfast. Vigorous. Evergreen. HM-1952. Each \$1.00



Leading Lady

LODESTAR (1950)—Star-shaped blossoms with petals between Saratoga (11 I 8) and Mellowglow (10 I 6) faintly veined in Formosa. Sepals are Chinese Yellow (10 K 6); the throat Deep Chrome (9 L 7) which extends onto the petals and sepals as if embossed. Smooth substance. Well branched scapes. The color is deeper in cool weather or when shade-grown, but the unusual throat pattern makes it a completely different day-lily under all conditions. Each \$5.00

LORNA DOONE (1954)—An unusual shade of red—Copper Rose (5 J 5)—with PRIMA DONNA and ROYAL RUBY both in its



Norma Borland

ancestry. An early midseason bloomer it repeats several times during the season. The well branched scapes are sturdy and hold the blossoms at an effective level. It has great garden value and interest to breeders as well. **Each \$1.00 (Net)**

MAN o' WAR (1950)—One of the most effective red daylilies that we grow. Its large size — 6½" — and striking color — Brazil Red (4 K 12) — catch the eye from any place in the garden. Petals and sepals recurve slightly and the Golden Yellow throat (9 L 6) is wide and extends along the midrib of the petals in an oblong effect. Vigorous and evergreen. **Each \$1.00**

MEADOWSWEET (1953)—Large, wide-spread flower of lavender rose with hint of blue — Meadowsweet (4 J 8). The throat is Corn (10 J 5). Smooth texture and heavy substance. Of multiflora habit, it has excellent branching. When established is a standout in the garden. **Each \$7.50**

MOONGLEAM (1953)—A Sunflower Yellow (9 L 4) self with the texture of fine porcelain. When well grown, the broad segmented blossoms measure 8" and reflect greenish lights

from the throat. Fragrant and showy, it remains open evenings and is an excellent addition to any collection of yellows.

Each \$5.00 (Net)

NANTAHALA (1954)—From the first day it bloomed — April 15, 1948 — this daylily has held our interest. A study in contrasts, the blossom is pale, 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). The texture is smooth and the ruffled segments are of heavy substance that take the sun well. It has four distinct periods of bloom per season in our garden. JC—1953; HM—1954; AM—1956.

Each \$17.50 (Net)

NORMA BORLAND (1953)—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 \$2.00**

OICALA (1956)—A pale crome yellow lightly flecked with gold. Large and regular in form with sepals and petals of equal width.



Nantahala

In 1950, as an unnamed seedling, it attracted so much attention at the Hemerocallis show held in Winter Park, that we decided to give it the distinguished name of our city. Each year it puts on a superb performance at mid-season. JC-1955. **Each \$10.00 (Net)**

OLIVE BALDWIN (1947)—A full flower with wide overlapping petals of Terra Cotta (4 D12) highlighted and veined with bluish red. The throat shades from Sulphur Yellow (10 J 1) to light Chrome (10 I 1). Crinkled texture and good substance.

Each \$1.00

PENELOPE (1950)—Ruffled petals of Congo Pink (3 C 10) and recurved sepals in the same tone, with a definite midrib of Cornhusk (10 E 6) which deepens to Chrome Lemon (9 K 2) at the throat. Of medium size and smooth texture this is our "Pink 1" which we recommend as a companion plant to GUINEVERE and ELVENIA SLOSSON.

Each \$1.00

PIED PIPER (1948)—Sprightly bicolor in red and yellow. Petals crisp and crimped, sepals plain and recurved. In Florida the scapes are 24" since it is dormant. Very early.

Each \$1.00

PINK BOWKNOT (1948)—A luscious Salmon Pink (10 B 7) with heavy ivory midrib and Daffodil (10 J 6) throat. The triangular form and heavy substance are distinctive characteristics. HM-1952; AM-1955. **Each \$2.00**

POCAHONTAS (1950)—Semi-dwarf, Pomegranate Red (6 L 3) with small, almost invisible throat. Stays low in Florida, and when well grown will take the sun. Good for the front-of-the-border. **Each \$1.00**

PRETTY MAID (1957)—In form like OLIVE BALDWIN with round, ruffled segments but the color is old rose with a silvery sheen. Early midseason, recurrent and evergreen.

Each \$4.00

PRIMA DONNA (1946)—A pastel blend producing peach tones in subtle variations. Our first introduction and after ten years still one of our favorites. HM-1950; AM-1952; SM-1955. **Each \$5.00**

QUINCY (1955)—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 is audacious. Excellent substance, sunfast, it has well branched scapes with several blossoms opening at the same time. One of our best selections. JC-1953; HM-1955.

Each \$17.50 (Net)

REBEL RED (1954)—Bright clear red — near Tomato Red (3 H 11) — deepening at the throat, which is small, almost invisible. Well branched, with distinctive form, we recommend it where strong color mass is desirable.

Each \$1.00

RENDEZVOUS (1956)—Medium sized blossom in subtle eyed pattern of cream and lavender with pale green throat. Of heavy substance, sunfast and a profuse bloomer, it is one of the most interesting daylilies in our garden. JC-1955; HM-1957.

Each \$17.50 (Net)

ROYAL ENVOY (1956)—A very early wide petaled, dark maroon, with deeper eyezone. The well branched scapes are of medium height. It is a vigorous and persistent bloomer. Excellent foil for pinks, such as CRINOLINE and GALLANTRY, or for the bright flowers of GOLDEN DEWDROP, which match the throat.

Each \$2.00

RUBAIYAT (1947)—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", so much admired it is still scarce in our garden.

Each \$1.00 (Net)

SALLY O'NEAL (1948)—A large pale yellow with interesting habit of growth. The buds twist upward to open, in the manner of a tulip. Excellent substance. Good branching. Vigorous growth. Evergreen.

Each \$1.00 (Net)

SALMON SHEEN (1950)—The basic color of this daylily is near Rufous (10 B 10) with veining of Canna Red (4 J 11). The throat of Golden Yellow (10 L 7) blends into and is diffused throughout the whole flower. The form is quite distinctive with heavy raised midrib on petals causing them to fold back in a flat effect. Margins are slightly ruffled, sepals plain and recurved. Scapes very well branched. Sun resistant with long blooming period. HM-1953; AM-1956. Each \$1.50

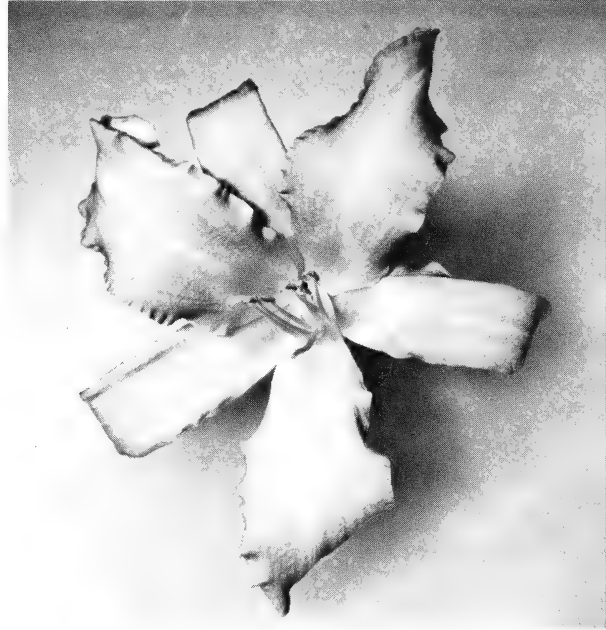
RHAPSODY (1948)—Definitely pink in garden effect and very floriferous, this daylily gives an excellent performance on an established clump. Color near Satsuma (3 F 11) veined with red, with star-shaped throat of Primuline Yellow (10 L 5). Petals and sepals both gracefully recurve. Each \$1.00

RISING STAR (1954)—A floriferous lavender pink — Rose Petal (5 I 4) shading to (5 I 3) at margin. The star-shaped throat is Jonquil (9 J 5), petals quilled and slightly veined, the sepals smooth. Fine garden variety.

Each \$1.00

ROYAL BEAUTY (1947)—A 5" blossom of rose purple on well branched scapes. Of excellent texture, sun resistant. A better performer in the north than in our garden. Dormant.

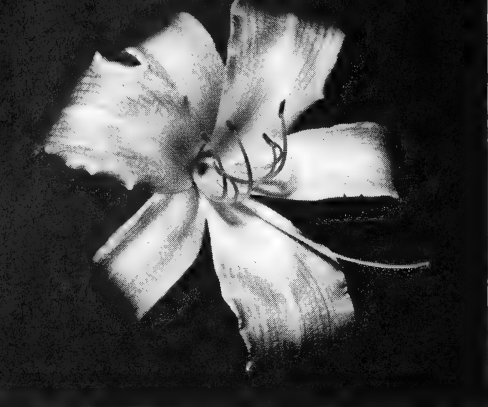
Each \$1.00



Pink Bowknot

SAN FRANCISCO (1949)—A large, bold-patterned flower, with petals of Chinese Gold (12 K 10) veined with Cordova Brown (7 J 11) which is also the color of the halo bordering the Primuline Yellow throat (10 L 5). Evergreen. Each \$1.00

SANIBEL (1954)—Named for Florida's famous Sanibel Isle because it resembles in



Brocade



Brulee

color the lining of a seashell — Muskmelon (11 A 8). The throat is Brass (11 L 6) extending onto the petals, creating a faintly visible lighter eyezone. Very early.

Each \$2.00

SHALIMAR (1947)—A 5" flower in a blend of Salmon (10 A 7) and Conch Shell (1 E 10).

Springtime Cavalier



Petals are wavy and faintly veined, giving them a slightly deeper appearance than the sepals. Jonquil Yellow throat (9 J 5). Early.

Each \$1.00

SHALLOON (1956)—Vigorous, well branched soft Apricot (10 F 7) of medium size and heavy substance. The 30" scapes are well branched with several blossoms opening at once. It has two distinct periods of bloom and is recommended heartily for mass planting.

Each \$1.50

SHOSHONE (1957)—A coral and cream blend in a large ruffled flower that blooms and reblooms several times during the season. Very vigorous, it multiplies well, making a showy clump in record breaking time. JC—1956; HM—1957.

Each \$10.00

SPICE (1949)—A blend hard to describe, but full of life. Basic color, Canna Red (4 J 11), overlaid with bluish purple, making the blossom a dusky, rosy tan. The Wau-Bun like twist to the petals adds interest. Small Golden Yellow (10 L 7) throat. HM—1952.

Each \$1.00

SPRINGTIME CAVALIER (1957)—A very early scarlet red. The form and habit of growth are similar to SALMON SHEEN. Its well branched scapes, it is sun resistant and recurrent periods of bloom make it very desirable.

Each \$4.00

SPRING DAWN (1949)—A medium sized blossom of lavender pink, with smokey overtones — (near Colonial Rose — 4 H 8) — and Jonquil throat (9 J 5). With smooth texture, well branched scapes, it is sun resistant and a vigorous grower.

Each \$1.00

SUGAR CANE (1954)—Named for its color — Sugar Cane (10 B 6) — we have been proud to claim it because of its fine performance, particularly in southern and gulf coast areas. The blossom is large, borne on well branched scapes. A midseason bloomer, we can recommend it. Evergreen. HM—1954.

Each \$7.50

SUN DOWN (1955)—A 5" flower of heavy substance with wide ruffled petals and recurved sepals. 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" scapes at midseason and again later. Remains open evenings and is fragrant. **Each \$2.00**

SUN QUEEN (1947)—Large, deep Chrome Yellow self (10 L 4) with fluted petals and narrower sepals that twist into a curl. Sunfast. Hint of green in the throat. Recommended for southern gardens only. **Each \$1.00 (Net)**

SUNSET GLOW (1947)—Large, round, well shaped flower of good substance. The Samurai (4 H 11) petals are ruffled at edges, with midzone of Capucine Buff (9 E 5). The sepals are near Pheasant (4 C 11) with throat of Golden Yellow (10 C 7). It stays open evenings, blooms at midseason and is recurrent. **Each \$1.00**

SUNSET SKY (1952)—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. The color deepens as it ages so that it resembles — as its name implies — a sunset sky. Early, recurrent and evergreen. HM—1954. (See cover.) **Each \$7.50**

THEME SONG (1957)—The unusual form (rather flat and triangular) and the vibrant rose color of the blossoms have set this daylily apart from the first. The wide throat of greenish yellow heightens its color and makes the clump quite spectacular in the garden. Midseason and recurrent. JC—1956; HM—1957. **Each \$15.00 (Net)**

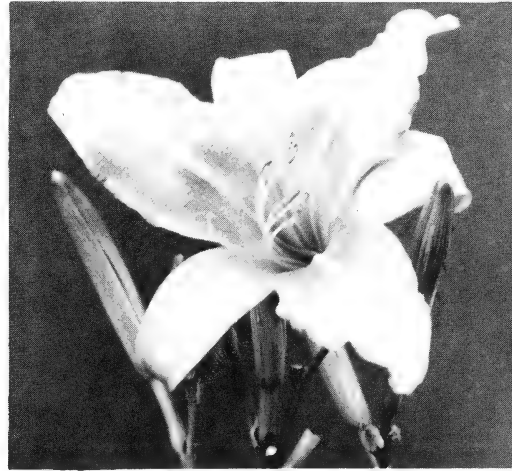
VISION (1956)—A cross between PRIMA DONNA and PINK BOWKNOT in a blend of primrose and pink with wide ruffled segments, ivory midrib and pale yellow throat. This is a daylily we are proud of. A vigorous grower with sturdy well branched scapes, completely sunfast. JC—1954! HM—1956. **Each \$17.50**

WHITFIELD PALMER (1956)—A very large smooth glistening golden yellow with green throat. Stock limited. JC—1954; HM—1956. **Each \$20.00 (Net)**

YELLOW WINGS (1956)—A very pale yellow self of most interesting form. The petals are wide, the sepals curl under and roll in a quill-like manner. A profuse bloomer, it opens in late afternoon and lasts thru the next day so that during its blooming period the plant is seldom without blossoms. Early, evergreen, fragrant. **Each \$3.00**

ZEZETTE (1948)—Height 30". Midseason. Evergreen. Hardy, wonderfully branched giving maximum garden effect during bloom period. Medium sized flower with throat near Citronelle (18 L 2) shading to Primuline yellow (10 L 5) on midrib and margins. Petals and sepals are slightly recurved, near Marsh Rose (4 I 9). The midrib is wide, heavy and prominent which gives the flower a "gold encrusted" look. **Each \$1.00**

Sugar Cane



Please Note—

As a gesture of good will we will allow you to select from among our previous introductions (other than those market "net" in this catalog) plants to the value of 25% of your order. These selections will be included without charge.

Taylor Maids

Our TAYLOR MAIDS are something special. They are not culls – not the cast-offs from a seedling patch, but carefully chosen types from those left in our Test Plot after we have decided upon the few to be named each year.

We are offering them this year:

Single ones, labeled by number (you may order by color) @ \$ 2.00

In groups of three, selected as a group to complement each other. @ \$ 5.00

By the dozen, unlabeled (12 of a kind or each one different.) @ \$15.00

Or if you can visit our garden during the blooming season you may make your own selections.



MAKE YOUR OWN *Collections*

Collection No. 1

Martha Washington
Camelot
Chanticleer
Bobolink
Elvenia Slosson
Eurydice
Fern Irving
Fond Caress
Gunga Din
Helen Fischer
Ming Toy
Man o' War
The Sultan
Rebel Red
Myonne

Any 8 for \$5.00

Collection No. 2

Alma Stewart
Brocade
Junior Miss
Leading Lady
Norma Borland
Pink Bowknot
Royal Envoy
Salmon Sheen
Sanibel
Shalloon
Sun Down
Canyon Purple
Show Girl
Madam Butterfly
June Maid

Any 5 for \$6.50

Collection No. 3

Blushing Beauty
Far Horizon
Katharine Taylor
Lodestar
Sunset Sky
Juana Maria
Lilac Time
Golden Dewdrop
Blue Horizon
Sweet Mystery
Hawthorne Rose
Yellow Orchid
Kitty Dee
Ruffled Pinafore
Delta Girl

Any 3 for \$10.00

Collection No. 4

Select

2 from Column #1
2 from Column #2
1 from Column #3

5 Plants for \$7.50

Collection No. 5

Select

1 from Column #1
2 from Column #2
2 from Column #3

5 Plants for \$10.00

Special Collection

Adelaide Nieland or Crinoline
Meadowsweet or Celebrity
Decorum or Kenglow
Jade Crest or Vision

4 Plants for \$32.50

At these reduced prices no discount nor extra gift plant can be allowed.

Daylilies

HOW TO CHOOSE THEM

CHOOSE them by sight, if possible – which means visiting gardens and nurseries during the blooming season.

CHOOSE them by hearsay if necessary – catalogs of reputable dealers can be depended upon as a rule. Hybridizers, in particular, cannot afford to give out the wrong information since their reputation is at stake.

CHOOSE them according to the use you intend to make of them. One who is interested only in the landscape value, for instance, would select varieties old enough to be available at a reasonable price, since he needs quantity. The hybridist, on the other hand, would seek the newest, most unusual to combine with his strain. The flower arranger wants varieties that stay open until late; the collector, the “most-talked-about” varieties that no one else has.

CHOOSE for location. For a sunny garden, only sunfast types. If your area is small, select with great restraint. A few well grown clumps are more effective than a scattered ill-assorted group.

CHOOSE for harmony. If your garden has strong competing plants select colors that harmonize (yellows are the safest), or that bloom at a different time from that of the more aggressive elements.

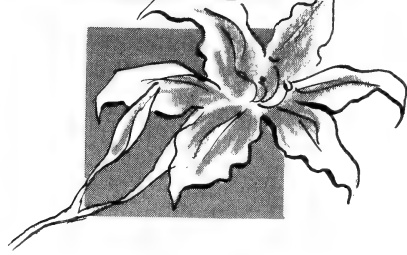
CHOOSE according to bloom season. Have your daylilies when you are at home to enjoy them, or when not distracted by conflicting interests. Early daylilies are lost as a rule on the iris enthusiast, midseason ones never seen if you take your vacation early.

CHOOSE for performance in your own garden. Daylilies do not behave the same in all parts of the country, in fact they frequently vary from season to season. So try them out for yourself. Discard the unsatisfactory and build a collection of the varieties that you know and like.

These are desirable characteristics to keep in mind. Look for them when making your selection:

1. Profuse bloom over a long period. (The clump with repeating scapes insures that.)
2. Good foliage – an asset in itself when there is no bloom, i. e. evergreens in the south.
3. Vigorous growth – weak growers are soon crowded out by competing plants and lost.
4. Erect scapes – blossoms lying on the ground have no garden value.
5. Quick shedding – blooms that hang on are unsightly.
6. Roots easily contained – invasive stolons disturb the landscape pattern and cause confusion.
7. Good substance – it should hold color and form throughout the day.
8. Good branching – blooms held at different levels, not bunched and crowded together.
9. Clear, “carrying” colors – not muddy or dull.

HOW TO USE THEM



USE daylilies in quantity — only by planting many of the same variety do you get an effect.

USE daylilies with companion plants that furnish contrast — snap-dragons, lupin, gladiolus, any “spiky” blossom.

USE daylilies in every location.

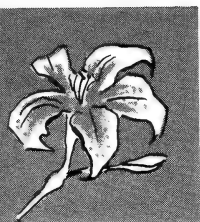
1. In drifts in the perennial border as the stabilizing element.
2. In bays of the shrubbery to tie it down and furnish color.
3. In foundation plantings for accent.
4. On dry slopes to prevent erosion.
5. On the margins of pools and streams in a naturalistic manner.
6. Near the patio or open terrace to be enjoyed at the end of the day (evening bloomers, these).
7. In full sun (only sunfast ones, here).
8. In high shade. (This is where you put the ones you like that fade a little).

USE daylilies on the table when you have dinner guests. They will serve as a conversation piece as well as a centerpiece. Select for this purpose those that stay open in the evening.

USE daylilies to win blue ribbons in flower shows. Take your biggest ones, for size seems to count above everything else with judges. And take your strongest colors — subtle tints are lost indoors under artificial light.

SUMMING UP---

1. Plant them shallow (it is better not to plant them at all than too deep).
2. Plant in soil to which you have added compost or humus or cow-pen manure.
3. Plant in time for the roots to get established before excessive heat or cold or a prolonged rainy season begins.
4. Feed regularly — not too often (twice a year is enough) — not too much (a big handful to a clump). Use fertilizer not too high in nitrogen.
5. Water copiously at blooming time.
6. Spray in late fall or early spring, before the scapes appear, with any good clean-up mixture to discourage thrip and red spider.
7. Keep free of seed pods if you are not using them — plants will bloom more.
8. Divide only when clump shows crowding and poor bloom.
9. **Do not plant** in dense shade.
10. **Do not plant in** poorly drained soil.
11. **Do not plant** where the greedy roots of hedges or trees take all the nourishment.

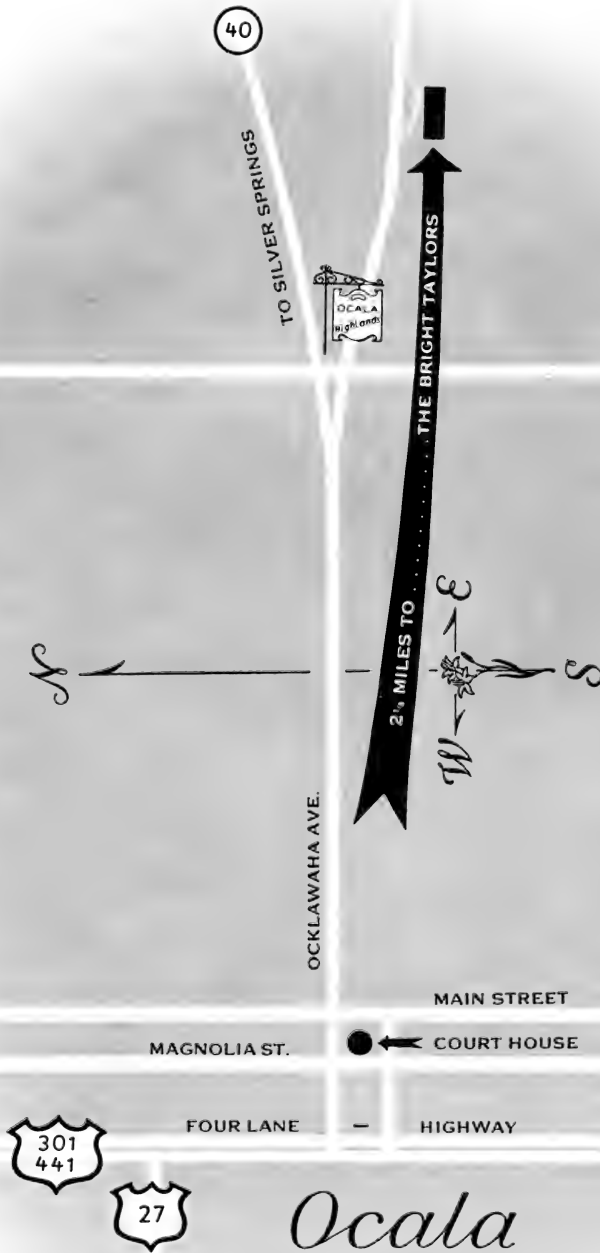


1957 Popularity Poll

OF THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

1. EVELYN CLAAR
2. SALMON SHEEN
3. HIGH NOON
4. PAINTED LADY
5. PINK DAMASK
6. JACK FROST
7. RUFFLED PINAFORE
8. FAIRY WINGS
9. PRIMA DONNA
10. COLONIAL DAME
11. CIBOLA
12. NARANJA
13. PINK DREAM
14. GARNET ROBE
15. COSETTE
16. PINK PRELUDE
17. SHOW GIRL
18. RINGLETS
19. MIDWEST STAR
20. PICTURE
21. CRADLE SONG
22. NASHVILLE
23. ATLAS
24. CRIMSON GLORY
25. DAUNTLESS
26. HOWDY
27. MABEL FULLER
28. BESS ROSS
29. CAPRI
30. SUMMER LOVE
31. CATHEDRAL TOWERS
32. CABALLERO
33. MIDWEST MAJESTY
34. GEORGIA
35. RUTH LEHMAN
36. QUINCY
37. POTENTATE
38. JEWELL RUSSELL
39. NEYRON ROSE
40. MRS. B. F. BONNER
41. SKY LARK
42. REVOLUTE
43. SIDESHOW
44. COLONEL JOE
45. SHOOTING STAR
46. ATHLONE
47. MARGUERITE FULLER
48. CORAL MIST
49. GENE WILD
50. MARIE WOOD
51. BROCADE
52. GOLDEN TRIANGLE
53. LADY BOUNTIFUL
54. NANTAHALA
55. THE DOCTOR
56. PLAYBOY
57. GAY LARK
58. PINK BOWKNOT
59. KINDLY LIGHT
60. MING
61. NORTH STAR
62. FOND CARESS
63. LITTLE CHERUB
64. HYPERION
65. HEARTS AFIRE
66. HESPERUS
67. SUNSET SKY
68. WINDSOR TAN
69. PINK ORCHID
70. PRIMULA
71. RAVEN
72. CRIMSON PIRATE
73. MARSE CONNELL
74. TARUGA
75. GOLDEN MOTH
76. ORANGE BEAUTY
77. DOROTHEA
78. GOLDEN SONG
79. GRISELLE
80. LOCHINVAR
81. DUCHESS OF WINDSOR
82. MAID MARIAN
83. CELLINI
84. BAGGETTE
85. BAILEY WALKER
86. WAR EAGLE
87. CHLOE
88. MISSION BELLS
89. SWANSDOWN
90. EASTER MORN
91. GOLDEN HOURS
92. ROYAL RUBY
93. GOLDEN GALLEON
94. MARIONETTE
95. BLACK PRINCE
96. QUEEN OF GONZALES
97. SPLENDOR
98. DEVON CREAM
99. MRS. DAVID HALL
100. PINK CHARM

PLEASE USE THIS MAP TO FIND US



To reach our garden and nursery from Ocala: Take Silver Springs Boulevard (Road 40) east to city limit where the four lane width ends. Leave Road 40 (which bears to the left to Silver Springs) and take the road which bears slightly to the right for three tenths of a mile to our place – the first house on the right.

Slides Slides of our own varieties are available to prospective customers for \$1.00, which may be deducted from your order. Please state in your letter requesting them:

1. When you want them and for how long.
2. What varieties in particular you wish to see.
3. The type of your projector, and if equipped with slide changer, whether it will handle Airequipt Magazine Model P.

Your prompt return of them by air mail at the specified time will be greatly appreciated.

Programs For programs of general interest we suggest contacting Dr. Roy L. Mayhew, Slide Custodian of AHS. His address — Box 8482 University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He has many sets of slides containing a wide selection of varieties from hybridizers all over the country which may be had for a modest rental fee.

Visitors We are always delighted to have you visit us. During the blooming season we try to keep our garden open from 8 A.M. until 4 P.M., Monday through Friday. If you find it more convenient to come at other times, please telephone — MARion 2-3664 — for an appointment, or if time permits drop us a line.



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

IF you have liked our catalog, please use it. *
Only the cooperation of our customers has made it possible.
If you have no use for it, kindly oblige us by handing it on to a gardening friend. Thank you.



Prima Donna

