

No Longer in Business

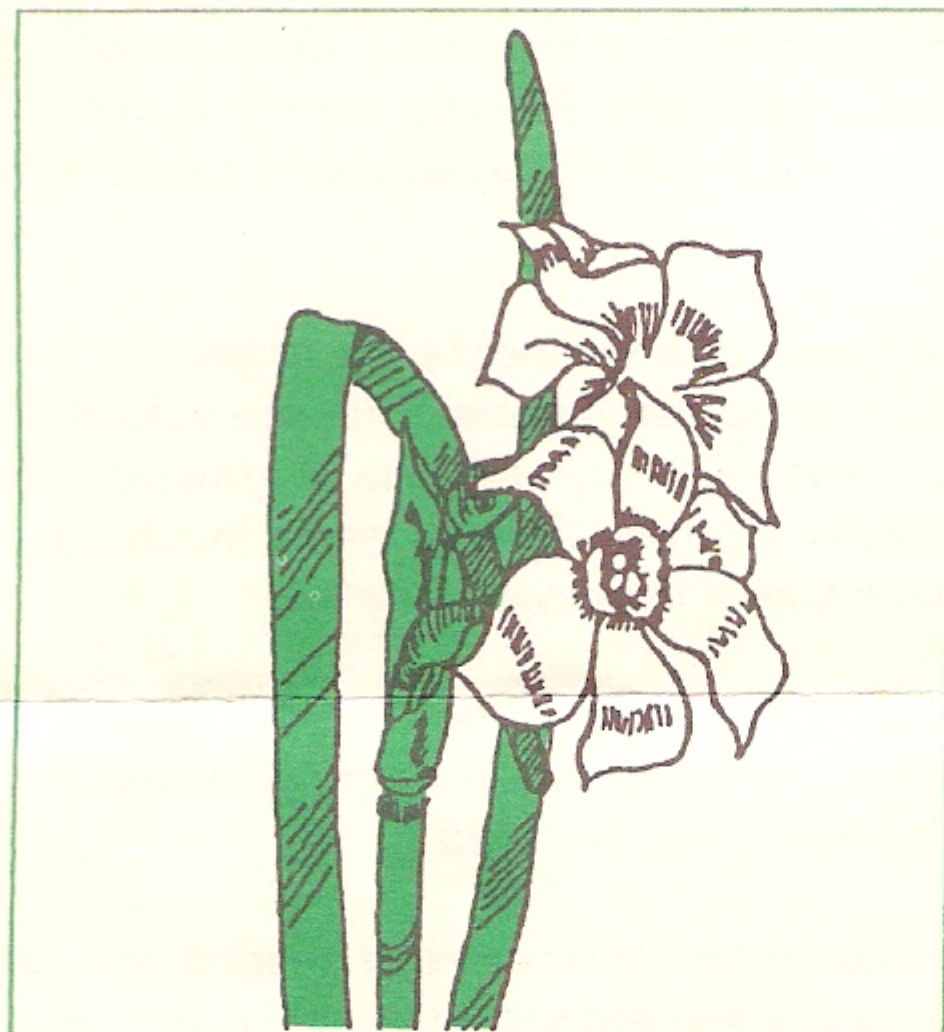
"Louisiana Grown"

Sisters' Bulb Farm

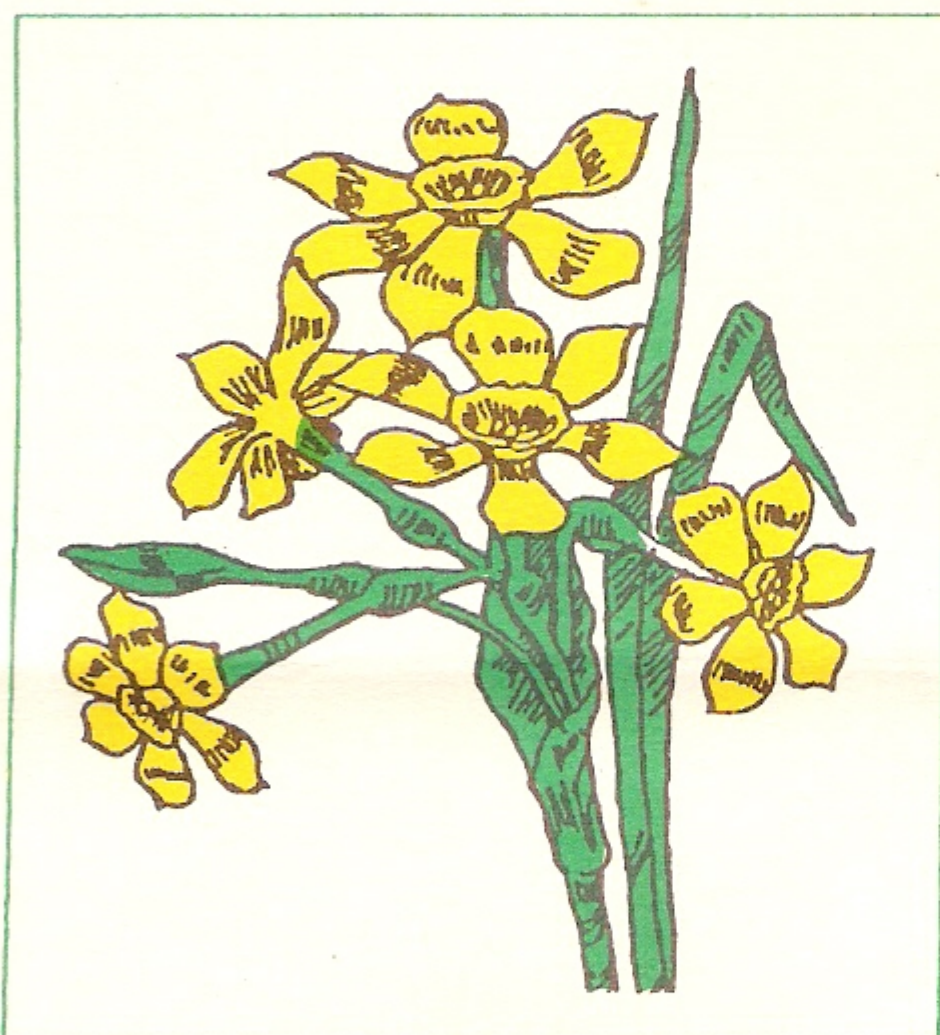
CELIA ANNE JONES

• RT. 2, BOX 170 •
GIBSLAND, LA 71028

JAN JONES GRIGSBY



APRIL BEAUTY (*Narcissus biflorus*) Blooms in April when all the others have faded. White, two blooms per stem. Also called Twin Sister. 14"
\$2 each \$180 / 100



SINGLE JONQUIL (*Narcissus jonquilla*) Sweetest smelling flower your grandmother had in her garden. Several petite yellow blooms to each stem. Early. 10-12"
\$1 each \$90 / 100

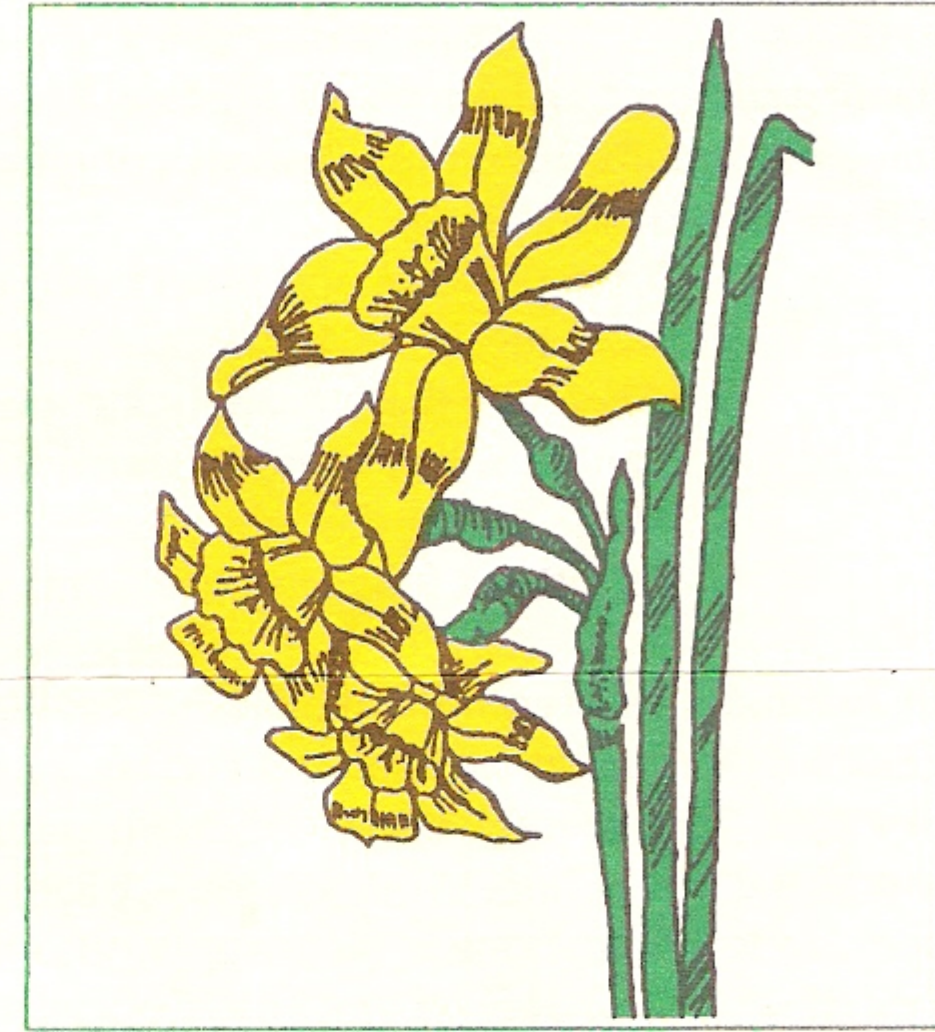
Our grandmother, Annie Lou Holstun Jones, started cultivating these bulbs in the early 1920's. Her love and dedication to the daffodils became well known in the South.

It was a common sight to see Grannie and Old Jake bent over planting, digging or weeding. The old farm house and Jake's cabin remain surrounded by acres of blooming daffodils.

We spent the springtimes of our youth learning to love the flowers as she did and now proudly continue the tradition Grannie started.

LIMITED QUANTITIES
All excellent for naturalizing

- **EMPEROR** Soft yellow trumpet and perianth. Introduced 1865. \$5.00 each
- **EMPRESS** White perianth, yellow trumpet. Introduced 1865. \$5.00 each
- **FRANCISCUS DRAKE** Beautiful orange cup against silvery white perianth. Introduced 1927. \$3.00 each
- **GERANIUM** Several blooms per stem. Yellow cup, white perianth. Introduced 1930. \$1.00 each
- **SIR WATKIN** Broad primrose petals, yellow cup. Introduced 1884. \$4.00 each
- **THALIA** Pendant white blooms, sweet scented, several blooms per stem. Introduced 1916. \$1.00 each
- **TREVITHIAN** Sweet scented, lemon colored, several blooms per stem. Introduced 1927. \$1.00 each
- **WHITE LADY** White perianth, yellow cup. Very ladylike, dainty. Introduced 1898. \$1.00 each
- **OLD PHEASANT'S EYE**, (*Narcissus recurvus*). True, old bulb. Small, perfect with red eye. \$4.00 each
- **QUEEN ANN**, (*N. jonquilla flore pleno*). Double of N. Jonquilla. Very precious, especially sweet scented. \$6.00 each
- **SPRING SNOWFLAKE**, (*Leucojum aestivum*). Dainty white bell-shaped flowers touched on tips with green. Blooms with Narcissus. 2 for \$1.00
- **JACOB'S LADDER**, (*Gladiolus byzantinus*). Pink to purple shades. Blooms in April in South. Good for back of border. \$1.00 each
- **RED SPIDER LILY**, (*Lycoris radiata*). Autumn blooming. Tetraploid, old "Guernsey Lily". Nice winter foliage. 2 for \$1.00



CAMPERNELLI (*Narcissus odorus*) Bright yellow. Several blooms to stem. Larger than single jonquil and almost as fragrant. Early to mid-season. 14"
\$1 each \$90 / 100



HOOP PETTICOAT (*Narcissus bulbocodium bulbocodium*) Small, delightful yellow blooms. Perfect for rock gardens or front of perennial borders. 5-7"
\$1 each \$90 / 100

All bulbs listed are the tried and true 'old friends'—species, natural hybrids and pre-1940 varieties—which will reproduce quickly to naturalize a hillside, field or open woods. They will bloom faithfully year after year with very little care.

A WORD ABOUT PLANTING ...

The bulbs we sell have been growing on our farm for more than 60 years. These tried and true old friends - the species bulbs, natural hybrids and old varieties - are wonderful for naturalizing. Unlike many imported bulbs, they will return year after year. Most of these, however, do not like to be disturbed. So do not be disappointed if all your bulbs do not bloom the first season. Let them get acclimated. The second season, you should have more bulbs blooming than you originally planted. We guarantee it if you do the following:

1. Open package and plant bulbs immediately upon receipt.
2. Work the soil 8-12" deep.
3. Make sure there is adequate drainage.
4. Plant in sunny (6 hours daily) location.
5. Water during drought.
6. Do not cut foliage until it is no longer green.

In the South, we recommend planting at a depth one and a half times the width of the bulb at the shoulder and far enough apart so crowding will not occur for several years. Northern gardeners should plant bulbs below the freeze line. When planting, dig deep enough so that you can sprinkle fertilizer, bone meal or super phosphate and cover it with soil. FERTILIZER SHOULD NEVER TOUCH THE BULB. Some recommendations call for 5-10-10 fertilizer. We use 8-8-8 because that's what Grannie did.

Some people have a problem with the foliage as it turns brown. Do not braid, tie or bundle it. Either plant your bulbs where the foliage will not be noticeable or do as we do - plant wildflowers on top of or around

them. You might prefer the earlier blooming wildflowers such as Blue-eyed grass, Coreopsis, Prunella and Phlox. These have time to seed before you are able to mow over the bulb foliage. In addition to these, we have Indian Blanket and Rudbekia which seed later, but volunteered here so we wait just a little longer to mow. There seems to be no detrimental effect on the bulbs by having the wildflower/grass cover. After all, that's the original growing condition for most of the species and natural hybrid bulbs.

We want to emphasize that these bulbs will not be the largest nor will they produce the most striking specimen blooms. They are valued for their place in plant history, their simplicity and ease of growing. We might mention that the perfume of these flowers seems much more powerful and enchanting than that of the newer varieties.

We do not gather from the wild, nor do we import or buy bulbs from anyone else to sell. All of the bulbs on our price list are grown on our farm and most have been growing here since the 1920's.

We love this planet Earth and endeavor to be ecology minded. We use as few plastic products as possible and recycle boxes and paper bags.

Your thoughts and comments are important to us. If you are unhappy with your order in any way, we want to know it. If you follow the recommended procedure and are not satisfied with the results after the second bloom season, we will refund your money or send you more bulbs, whichever you prefer.

Lila Jones

Jan Jones Grissby

Sisters' Bulb Farm
Rt. 2, Box 170
Gibbsland, LA 71028

