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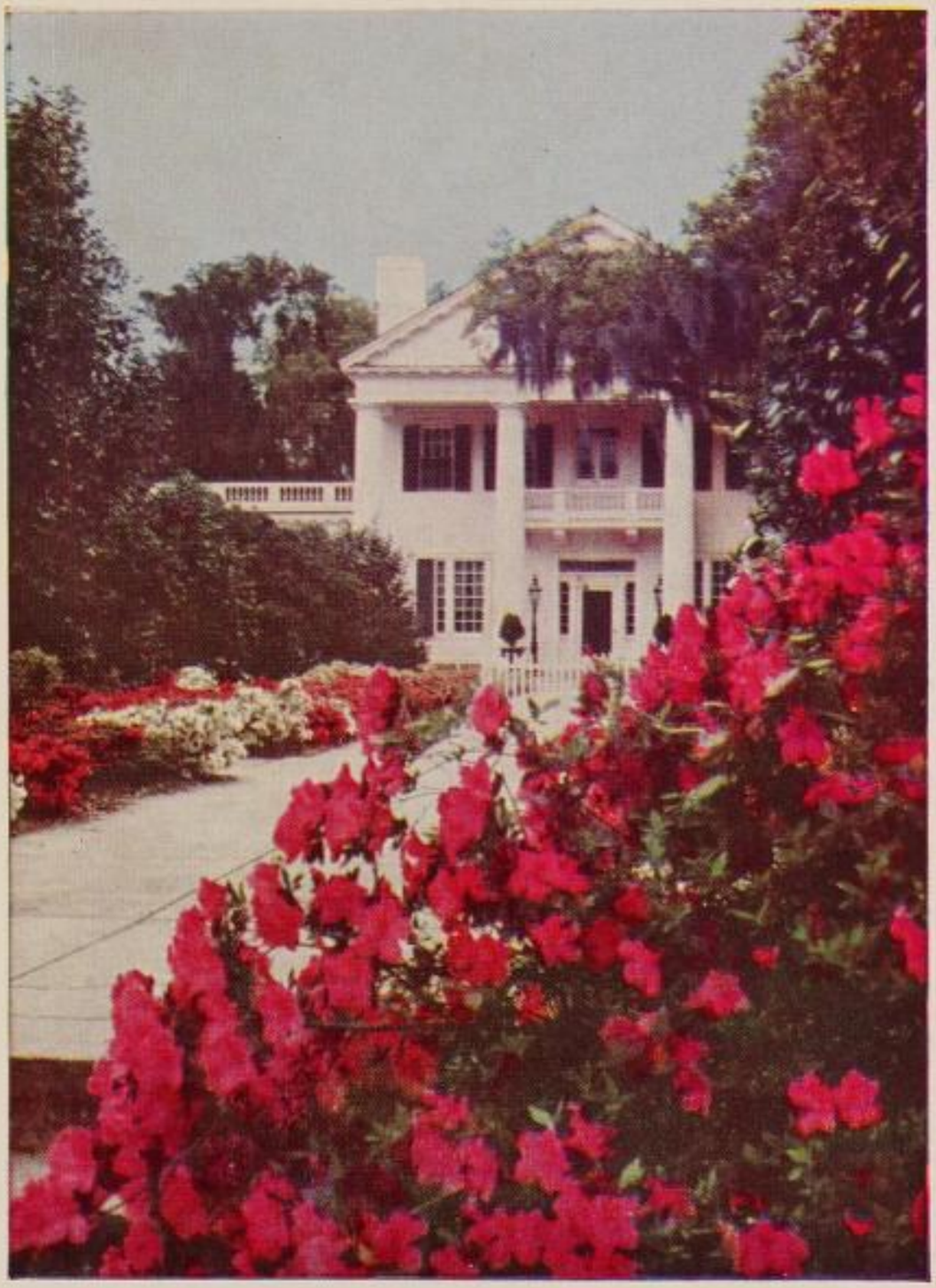
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# Orton Plantation

*"Distinctive Plants"*

CAMELLIA
JAPONICA

INDICA & KURUME
AZALEAS



# NURSERY CATALOG

**R. F. D. WINNABOW, NORTH CAROLINA**

**Located on the River Road Between Wilmington and Southport—13 Miles Off U. S. 17**

# *Orton Plantation Nursery*

Operated in Conjunction With Famous Orton Plantation Gardens

**KENNETH M. SPRUNT, General Manager**

**ONIS D. HYATT, B.S., M.Agr., University of Florida, Nursery Manager**

Post Office—Winnabow, N. C.

Shipping Point—Wilmington, N. C.

Phone—County 5402 (Wilmington Exchange)

## BUSINESS TERMS

Cash or satisfactory reference must accompany order for immediate shipment. Orders booked for future shipment 25% deposit, balance due upon delivery of plants. **No orders accepted to be crated and shipped for less than $5.00.** Crating at cost. Checks made payable to Orton Nursery.

## SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

Customers are requested to give definite instructions for shipping. In the absence of special instructions we will use our own judgment.

## SUBSTITUTIONS

We make no substitutions unless requested. Please state whether we may substitute if out of stock ordered. This often precludes additional correspondence.

## CLAIMS

Our liability ceases upon delivery of nursery stock properly packed and accepted by public carrier. All claims must be made within 10 days after receipt of stock.

## QUALITY STOCK

Our stock is properly grown and dug with a compact root system. It is regularly inspected by North Carolina State Department of Agriculture officials, and is apparently free of injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

See last page.

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## THE NURSERY

Orton Nursery is operated in conjunction with historically famous Orton Plantation and its beautiful gardens, a major feature of the gardens being the camellia and azalea collection which make up one of the finest in the country. It is because of this close association that we can offer for your approval a selection of the choicest varieties in a wide range of sizes, all propagated from the quality specimens which are the pride of our Gardens.

In addition to the large and selected stock of azaleas and camellias in which we specialize, each year we feature some species and varieties of plants which after experimental planting we can either recommend to you as adaptable introductions into this climatic region, or which we wish to emphasize as being found especially noteworthy otherwise. As you well know, display of flower color is but one of the prime qualities of garden value. Interest is further enhanced by significant perfumes, or again brilliant berries give the touch that is desired.

We hope you will visit Orton Nursery to inspect our stock at first hand. You will be thrilled at the sight of thousands of thrifty plants in their slatted sheds or beneath the handsome live-oaks, and with the camellia blooms shown in the newly-built display house. Whether you come as a visitor to the nursery or as a prospective customer you will be most welcome.

## CAMELLIA BLOSSOMS

Camellia Blossoms packed one-half to three dozen in a box and shipped to any Post Office via Parcel Post Special Delivery; Air Mail if requested. Price: 75c and $1.00 per bloom depending on the size, f.o.b. Orton Nursery.

## CHRISTMAS BOXES

Christmas boxes of Long Leaf Pine boughs and cones, Spanish Moss, Southern Smilax, Magnolia Branches, Yaupon, Holly and other red berried decoratives when available shipped anywhere. These boxes make a most acceptable and timely gift at Christmas. Box size: 36 x 15 x 6 inches. Price $3.50 delivered.

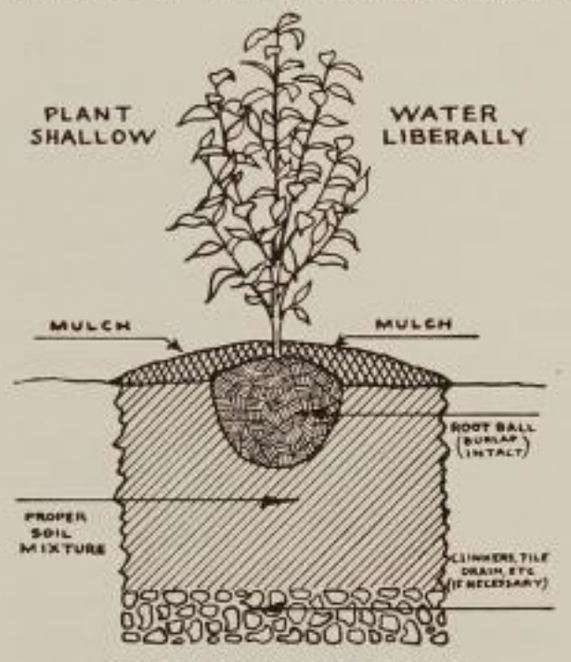
## CULTURE OF AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

Camellias and azaleas are so nearly alike in their soil requirements, water relations and culture, that information regarding their general culture can be combined.

Azaleas and camellias should be transplanted during their semi-dormant season—i.e., that period from the time growth hardens off in November until new growth begins in the Spring, usually April. Plants that have been dug and balled and burlapped during the Winter can be kept "heeled in" in sawdust or peat or light soil and planted into their permanent places much later than they can be dug from the soil and replanted. It is not considered a safe practice to have a nurseryman dig and ship plants to you after new growth has begun.

### SOIL

The soil requirements of camellias and azaleas are much alike. The soil should be well drained, fertile, and acid. During dry weather it is very important that a thorough watering be given the plants about twice a week. Camellias and azaleas should never be planted where water will stand for even a short period of time.



CAMELLIA PROPERLY SET

A good soil mixture for camellias and azaleas is composed of one part well rotted cow manure, two parts woods mold and one part sandy loam. In localities where the soil is naturally fertile and heavy, the mixture can be altered accordingly. A commercial fertilizer should be applied each Spring. There are several special azalea and comellia fertilizers on the market. Most of them are excellent.

Camellias and azaleas will not thrive in soil containing free lime, such as is found around the base of a building where plaster and mortar have fallen. Builders and purchasers of new homes should investigate this aspect. If these materials are present the top soil should be replaced.

### PLANTING

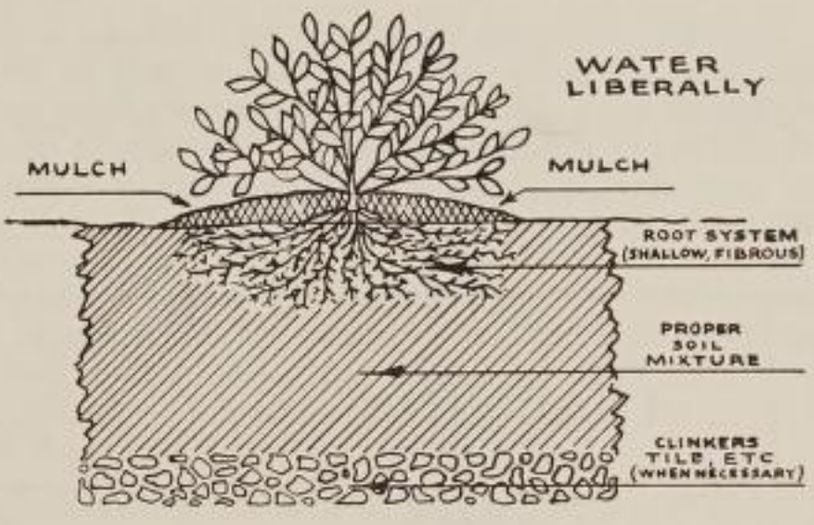
Camellias have been used in all sorts of plantings. They are at their best, however, when used as specimen plants in some pattern of symmetry. Camellias are excellent for portal (or entrance) plantings. They thrive in semi-shade, however, a few varieties do well in full sun. We will be glad to advise you regarding varieties for your locality. A spot that is shaded until 10 a.m. is preferred.

The soil should be prepared in advance of receipt of plants. Upon arrival the plants should be set in the soil as soon as possible. Dig the hole about twice the size of the burlapped ball of roots and soil, and a few inches deeper. Fill with good soil around and under the ball, so as to have the plant set no deeper than it was growing in the nursery. **It is preferable**

**to set camellias slightly above the level at which they were growing.** It is wise to pack soil in bottom of hole to prevent settling lower. After setting, water well and mulch 4 or 5 inches deep with pine straw, peanut hulls, or oak leaves. This will help conserve moisture as well as control weeds. Planting azaleas differs a great deal from camellias in that they are most often used for base plantings, borders and designs. They do make lovely specimens after they attain age, size and fullness. Azaleas are very shallow and fibrous rooted plants, and consequently are very easily transplanted, if a few important steps are followed. The soil should be well prepared in advance. Spade until soil lumps and trash are eliminated. Make soil fertile with manure and/or cottonseed meal. Plant azaleas very shallow. Water thoroughly as soon as planted. Azaleas, like camellias, prefer semi-shade but all do well in full sun. If possible, it is preferable to plant them in a spot that is shaded until 10 a.m.

## INSECTS

Camellia insects are few, but important. Scale insects are probably the most prevalent ones attacking camellias in the South and East. Our plants come to you free of scale, but since there are other host plants for it they are subject to attacks at a later date. Scale can be killed and eliminated by several methods. Those who have only one or two plants can wipe the leaves with a soapy rag or a cloth dipped in a miscible oil. If you have too many plants to be handled by this method they should be sprayed with Volck, Sunoco or other oil on the market. Follow directions on the container. Do not spray new growth. Do not spray when temperature is likely to go below 45° F nor above 90° F. Do not spray in mid-summer.




**AZALEA PROPERLY SET**

Nicotine sulphate sprays can be used to control white fly and aphids on azaleas except when the growth is tender. Azaleas are occasionally attacked by leaf miners, lace bugs and white fly. Lead arsenate is recommended for the leaf miner, and a good oil spray for the white fly and lace bug. Red spider can be controlled with dusting sulphur or lime-sulphur, used according to the manufacturer's directions.

## DISEASES

Camellias are seldom attacked by diseases. The most common disease affecting these plants is DIEBACK. No specific cure is known at this time. Good cultural practices are recommended as a preventative Portions of plants affected by dieback should be cut off below the dead portion and the twigs destroyed. Azaleas are not attacked by diseases in this area, with the exception of a petal blight which can be controlled by a **Dithane** spray, used according to manufacturer's directions.

## SPECIAL ITEMS

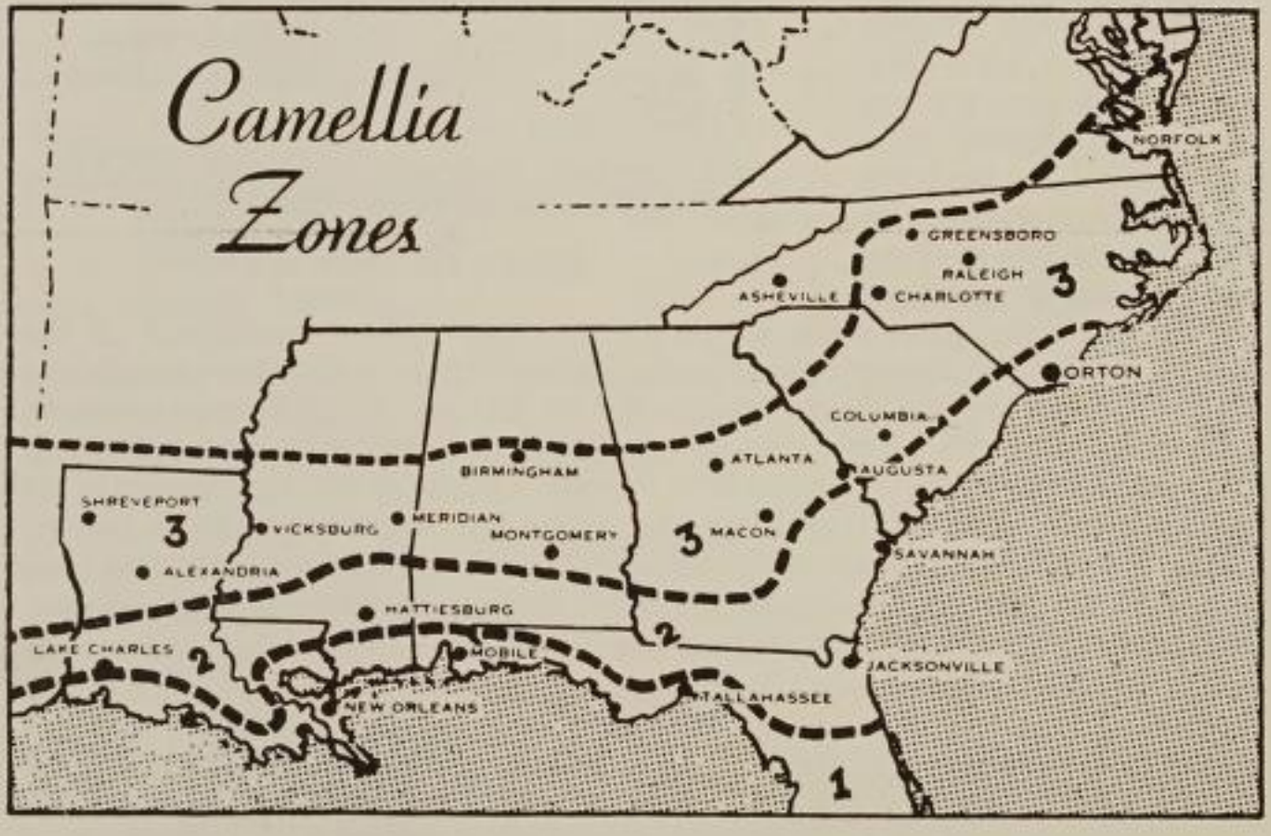
Described at random in this catalog are several outstanding ornamentals which have been found very satisfactory and most desirable. No southern garden is complete without one or more of each of these.

## OUR CAMELLIAS

From the many varieties we have gathered from camellia growers and collectors, which have been added to the fine old camellias in the garden, we are propagating only those of the best strains and superior characteristics. It is a well-known fact that certain plants will produce finer flowers than similar ones having the same origin, and it has been through the continual observation of the flowering and growth habits of camellia plants that we have built up our stock to its present high standard. When you see our thrifty camellia plants we feel sure that you will agree that Orton camellias are distinctive.

### GRAFTED CAMELLIAS

Camellia varieties which are very difficult to root or are very slow growers, usually reach blooming size in two or three years if grafted. The rootstock used is a fast growing variety such as Sarah Frost or one of the varieties of Camellia sasanqua. Very scarce and rare camellias are usually grafted. Our price list indicates those varieties available in one and two year grafts. Prices vary according to age and size of rootstock.




In order to help our customers in choosing camellia varieties suited to their localities, the above sketch has been prepared. The numbers given at the end of the description of each variety indicate the zones in which flowering can usually be expected out of doors.

## CAMELLIA GEORGE B. BARRETT

This seedling is a large, pure white, loose semi-double, which blooms early (along with ARAJISHI and DAIKAGURA), and has a few golden stamens scattered among the petals and petaloids. Its early blooming habit, which assures successful flowering, makes this variety unique. This together with its beauty as a cut flower will produce a large demand for this variety. It will be available in grafts in Autumn 1949 for the first time.

## RARE VARIETIES

**Alba Superba**—White, semi-double to loose peoniform, midseason to late, one of the hardiest of the whites, compact growth, upright and bushy. This variety shows attractive golden stamens and is one of the best semi-doubles in its season. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Annie Gray** (Orton No. 50)—Cherry red, semi-double with the petals standing out, midseason, very hardy, upright growth. A very spectacular variety, contrasting the showy, upright flowers with large smooth petals against drooping foliage. Profuse bloomer. The parent plant was introduced into Orton Gardens about 45 years ago, and its origin is unknown. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Arajishi** (Aloha)—Bright red, full peoniform, very early, hardy, large showy flowers. This fine variety starts blooming with us in September; we recommend it for the northern limits of the camellia belt. Arajishi and Daikagura are in a class by themselves by reason of their extremely early blooming season, in addition to their very handsome bloom. Although these two varieties have been on the market for a number of years, the supply of them has not yet caught up with the demand. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Arajishi Variegated**—Same as above, but flecked with white. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Aspacia** (Great Eastern, Emperor of Russia Vg.)—Variegated red with white splashes, full peoniform, midseason, hardy. These large, spectacular flowers show golden anthers interspersed among the petaloids. A sport of Emperor of Russia. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Bessie MacArthur**—Clear pink, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Rapid grower, good foliage. Flowers 4-5 in. with large individual petals. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Captain Ike Davis**—Rose red, loose peoniform, late, very hardy. The large parent plant of this variety is 50 or 60 years old, and its origin is obscure. Its large ruffled petaloids and sprinkling of golden yellow stamens together with its immense blooms make this variety truly outstanding. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Catherine Cathcart**—Soft pink with white spots, full double imbricated, midseason to late, hardy. Highly veined leathery foliage, upright compact symmetrical growth habit. The occasional pink sport is one of the loveliest and finest of all camellias. Zones 1, 2.

**Chandleri Elegans**—see Elegans.

**Christine Lee**—Pink, semi-double, late, very hardy. Compact bush with

small foliage, large showy flowers with prominent yellow stamens. Sometimes throws a variegated sport. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Christine Lee, Variegated**—Pink with white spots—variegated sport of Christine Lee, described above. These two varieties are recommended for the northern limits of the Camellia Belt. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Colletti** (Colletti Maculata)—Variegated red and white, peoniform, midseason, very hardy. Slow, compact, spreading growth, very dark foliage. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Cup of Beauty**—Pink, semi-double, midseason to late, very hardy. As the bloom opens the center remains compact; the flower thus resembles a cup and saucer. The center petals unfold later showing a cluster of yellow stamens. A compact grower. Zones 1, 2.

**Daikagura**—Variegated red marked with white, full double peoniform, very early. The primary virtue of this superior variety is that the large showy flowers bloom before frost. Excellent for cut flowers; a must for every camellia collection and garden. See Arajishi for additional information. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Dante**—White, full double, symmetrical flowers with serrated petals, midseason to late, hardy. Graceful open growth. A very choice white. Zones 1, 2.

**Debutante** (Sara C. Hastie)—Delicate pale pink, peoniform, early, handsome compact foliage. This rapid growing exquisite pink peoniform makes an excellent cut flower. Follows closely behind Arajishi and Daikagura; usually in full bloom at Christmas. Zones 1, 2.

**Donckelari** (Eastern "Tea Garden")—Variegated, semi-double, midseason, hardy. The color of this camellia varies from brilliant red flecked with white spots to pure white with red markings; it shows a tight central formation of golden stamens. **One of the finest of all the varieties.** Particularly outstanding. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Duchess of Sutherland**—White usually showing one streak or fleck of pink, immense semi-double blooms showing central cluster of golden stamens, late, hardy. Compact, vigorous growth. This is one of the finest of all the white camellias. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Eleanor Franchetti**—White, with a few tiny rose markings, peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Outstanding. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Eleanor Hagood**—Delicate, pale pink, full double imbricated, late, medium sized blooms, shell pink when opening; as the flowers unfold the petals become lighter. Very desirable blossoms. Zones 1, 2.

**Elegans** (Chandleri Elegans)—Variegated pink and white, semi-double to peoniform, with loose pompon center, midseason, very hardy. Slow grower. This large flowered variety—one of the finest—is an old favorite, and is still taking first prizes at shows. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Elizabeth Arden**—Variegated white with rose-red penciling and deep rose with white splashes, semi-double, late, hardy. The blooms open with perfect rosebud centers and are very showy. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Emperor of Russia**—Red, peoniform showing stamens among twisted petals, midseason to late, very hardy. Very attractive dark green foliage, rather slow compact habit of growth. A very handsome large flower which gives the impression of having several centers. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Eugene Lize** (Lady Jane Gray)—Variegated cherry red marbled and splashed with white, open peoniform, midseason. Foliage and growth resemble Donckelari. Choice. Zones 1, 2.

**Fimbriata** (Alba Fimbriata, Fimbriata Plena)—White, full double imbricated, early to midseason, not hardy in our locality. This is a sport of Alba Plena with outer edge of petals serrated. Fine greenhouse flower; a very choice variety. Not available this season. Zones 1, 2.

**Flame**—Brilliant red, semi-double, midseason to late, very hardy. Large dark green leaves noticeably serrated, vigorous upright growth. These gorgeous flowers average 5" across, have a creped texture to their petals and have short central stamen clusters. Free bloomer, recommended for the northern limit of the Camellia Belt. Outstanding variety. We obtained this from California and have been unable fully to supply the demand for it. **Flame, Variegated**—Outstanding brilliant red and white sport Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Gigantea** (Magnolia King, Kellingtonia)—Variegated deep red mottled with white, semi-double, late, hardy. Immense blooms averaging 6" showing central cluster of stamens; the foliage large, leathery, deep green. Rapid upright and spreading growth. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Gigantea Red**—Solid red sport of Gigantea. The immense blossom makes this variety very popular. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Governor Mouton**—Variegated deep red mottled with white, peoniform, loose pompon center with guard petals, late, hardy. Upright open growth. A very desirable plant. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**H. A. Downing**—Cherry red, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Large handsome flower showing cluster of yellow stamens in center. One of the finest semi-double reds. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Herme, Pink**—Lovely shade of pink, open peoniform, midseason to late, very hardy. Rapid columnar growth. Beautiful and most dependable. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Imura** (Imura White)—White, large semi-double water lily type flower, midseason to late, hardy. One of the finest semi-double whites; rapid willowy habit of growth with attractive elongated leaves. Zones 1, 2.

**Kumasaka** (Beni Korko, Lady Marion)—Deep pink, sometimes variegated, loose peoniform, late, very hardy. Compact growth. A very satisfactory camellia for colder regions. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Lady Clare** (Empress, Grandiflora Rosea)—Deep pink, semi-double, long golden central stamens, midseason, very hardy. This excellent variety has immense flowers with broad petals of a creped texture. Growth compact, spreading, vigorous; luxuriant dark green foliage. Resists extreme cold. Highly recommended. **Lady Clare, Variegated**—Deep pink with white spots. Very outstanding. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Lady Hume's Blush**—Very pale pink, full double imbricated, midseason to late, recommended for regions south of this locality. A very choice exquisite, rare camellia.

**Lady of the Lake**—Pure white, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Fluted petals, unusual construction, outstanding flower. Zones 1, 2.

**Lady Vansittart**—Variegated white striped with shades of red, sometimes solid red, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Very dark shiny narrow leaves with wavy margin. An excellent and popular variety. Very spectacular when in full bloom.

**Lallarook** (Il Tramonto, Laurel Leaf, Countesse Lavania Maggi)—Variegated light pink with white spots, full double imbricated, midseason. Blossom opens flat with petal edges turned backward. Beautiful rare camellia. **Lallarook Pink**—Solid pink sport of Lallarook with petal edges curved up toward center. Zones 1, 2.

**Lindsay Neill**—Variegated deep red flecked and marbled with white, semi-double with short stamens intermingled with petaloids, midseason, hardy. Dark green foliage. Slow compact growth. Zones 1, 2.

**Look Away**—This is another sport of Herme. It has the many fine qualities of its parent, and the same formation, but has an entirely different color scheme. The petals are deep pink at the base and pure white on the edges. It is most unusual and particularly outstanding. Available Autumn 1949. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Magnoliaeflora**—Delicate shell pink, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Upright compact grower. Flowers with petals fluted and small short stamen cluster. Exquisite. This variety is very much in demand. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Marchioness of Exeter**—Variegated light pink with white spots, peoniform, midseason, not hardy north of this locality. A beautiful large peoniform making an excellent cut flower. Frequently throws solid pink sport. Zones 1, 2.

**Margaret Higdon** (Elizabeth Grandy, Nash Magnolia)—Salmon rose, open peoniform, midseason to late, very hardy. Upright compact very symmetrical growth habit. The large handsome blooms have a creped texture combined with a luster of unusual merit. A handsome cut flower. This is an outstanding camellia. Highly recommended. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Mary Bell Glennan**—Variegated cherry red and white, semi-double to loose peoniform, midseason to late, very hardy. This superior strain of Gigantea has enormous spectacular flowers and is perfectly hardy in the extreme portions of the Camellia Belt. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Mathotiana** (Mathotiana Rubra, Purple Dawn, William S. Hastie, Julia Drayton)—Deep red, full double rose form, midseason to late, hardy. This is one of the finest of all the cemellias; exceptionally large flowers. A choice cut flower. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Matsukasa**—Variegated deep pink blotched with white, pine cone formation, midseason. Its high center and tiered petals cause this variety to resemble a pine cone. A very striking camellia. **Matsukasa Pink**—The solid pink sport. Zones 1, 2.

**Mikenjaku** (Candida Elegantissima)—Variegated deep pink to red marked with spashes of white, semi-double, midseason to later, hardy. A superior camellia with very large showy flowers and handsome foliage. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Monjisu**—Deep velvety red, semi-double, midseason to late, very hardy. The golden anthers and pink filaments stand out beautifully against the dark petals. Rather slow and compact growth; flowers when young.

**Monjisu Variegated**—Same as Monjisu, but with large white splashes on petals. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Mrs. Abby Wilder**—Variegated white with pencil markings of rose red, double imbricated to loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Compact growth habit. Desirable. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Mrs. Charles Simons**—White, semi-double, midseason, hardy, light green foliage with heavily veined leaves. Large flowers varying from single to semi-double or loose peoniform. Growth upright and symmetrical. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Peoniflora**—Variegated white with pink splashes and flecks, full double peoniform, late, hardy. Good foliage, compact upright growth. Handsome large showy flowers. Very satisfactory. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Pink Star**—Deep pink, semi-double, peoniform, late, very hardy. Very rapid compact growth, unusual foliage. Very choice, large flower with outside petals pointed. Satisfactory in the northern limits of the camellia belt. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Purity** (Neige Doree)—White, full double imbricated, midseason to late, one of the best whites. Rapid open growth. Free bloomer, a very popular variety. Zones 1, 2.

**Queen Bessie**—White with faint blush around center, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Upright compact vigorous growth. Unusual petal arrangement with central stamen ring. Very satisfactory. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Reine Des Beautes** (Brilliant)—Bright red, full double imbricated, many petals, midseason to late, very hardy. This very handsome flower is the solid form of Mrs. Abby Wilder. It resembles Rosea Superba in color and formation but is smaller. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Rev. John Bennett** (Eastern)—Salmon pink, semi-double showing stamens in center, late, hardy. Large blossoms with beautifully veined petals, good bloomer. Graceful open growth. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Rev. John G. Drayton**—Clear pink, loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. One of the most beautiful of all pink camellias in both form and color. Zones 1, 2.

**Rosea Superba** (Has been erroneously called Mathotiana Rosea)—This magnificent sport of Mathotiana is the same as the parent in formation; the color is an exquisite rose, and the blossoms are late and hardy. This is undoubtedly one of the very finest of all the camellias. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Superba Nobilissima** (Quincy White)—Ivory white, peoniform, late, hardy. Large flowers, very showy. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Te Deum** (Firegold, Dr. Shepherd)—Dark rich velvety red, semi-double, late, hardy. Vigorous upright open growth, good foliage. The large multipetaled blossom opens with rose center which it holds until almost fully matured. Very choice. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Vedrine** (Margaret Lawrence)—Deep red, semi-double with central petaloids, midseason to late, very hardy. Graceful pendant, distinctive foliage, open growth. Large, spectacular flowers, very desirable. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Victor Emmanuel** (Blood of China)—Blood red, loose peoniform, very late, very hardy. This is one of the most strikingly beautiful of all camellias, having many clusters of upright yellow stamens interspersed among the velvet textured petals of a dazzling red. Particularly outstanding, recommended for the northernmost limits of the camellia belt. Zones 1, 2, 3.

# Historic Orton

Orton Plantation was established in 1725 by Roger Moore, a gentlemar of distinguished lineage from Goose Creek, South Carolina. His brother Colonel Maurice Moore, had attained such fame in North and South Carolina as an Indian fighter and treaty maker that large grants were given him along the Cape Fear River by the Lords Proprietors, who, at that time, ruled both the Carolinas.

Colonel Moore had spent the last nine years of his career just before reaching the Cape Fear, in Albemarle County, North Carolina, and brought with him a number of prominent friends, who together with a party from South Carolina, led by Roger Moore and Nathaniel Moore, divided the Cape Fear from its mouth to beyond Wilmington. Many fine plantations were then established, but Orton is one of the few that remains intact. The Moores established the town of Brunswick, now within the boundaries of Orton, where several of the prominent settlers took up their abode, and in a few years it became the chief business center of the State. All that remains of it today are the impressive walls of St. Philip's Church and a number of interesting old graves.

In 1749 Brunswick was captured by a Spanish expedition, but in three days the Cape Fear men drove them out and sank one of the three Spanish ships. An oil-painting taken from this ship still hangs in the vestry of St. James Church, Wilmington.

Still within the boundaries of Orton is the site of Governor Tryon's Palace. Here the Colonial Dames of North Carolina have erected a stone marker which commemorates the fact that on February 10, 1766, a body of armed patriots led by George Moore of Orton and Cornelius Harnett of Wilmington demanded that none of the odious requirements of the "Stamp Act" be enforced in this Province.

Lord Cornwallis with eighteen ships sailed up the Cape Fear River in 1781 and landed a raiding party to punish the Moores and other patriots for their active leadership in fomenting the Revolution in these parts. The Cape Fear Minute Men met this party and after a lively skirmish just behind St. Philip's Church drove them off and took a few prisoners. This action took place on the shores of a shallow pond that is still known as "Liberty Pond."

During the Civil War, the abondoned town of Brunswick was used as a secondary fort to Fort Fisher. When the latter fell in 1865, and with it the last hope of the Confederacy, the Federal fleet sailed into the river and for two days bombarded Fort Anderson so heavily that the Confederates were forced to abandon it. Orton Plantation was then over-run with Federal troops, who spared the house because they needed it for a hospital.

The Cape Fear section is the northernmost extreme of the "Low Country," the great rice producing area from Colonial times to the end of the Nineteenth Century. It was the staple crop that built the fortunes of scores of famous plantations that line the banks of the Cape Fear, Santee and other famous Carolina rivers.

## FINE STANDARD VARIETIES

**Akebono** (Valentine, Chiffon)—Clear salmon pink, semi-double, mid-season, very hardy. Fast vigorous upright compact grower, profuse bloomer. This graceful variety is very popular. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Akebono Variegated** (Queen of Hearts)—White with pink stripes. A sport of Akebono. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Alba Plena**—White, full double imbricated, early to midseason, not hardy. One of the best and most popular whites. Slow grower, does not bloom when young. Excellent cut flower. Zones 1, 2.

**Amabilis**—White, single with stamens forming a broad ring, mid-season, very hardy. Rapid open grower. The flower resembles a Cherokee Rose, though larger, is greatly admired and is very popular. With us the most dependable white. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Anna Zucchini**—White (often throws a pink fleck, sometimes a solid pink sport), full double showing stamens when fully open, midseason to late. Fast vigorous upright grower. Makes a desirable shrub. Zones 1, 2.

**Anne Lindberg**—Deep pink, semi-double to irregular loose peoniform, midseason to late. Rapid, compact grower, large flowers. Zones 1, 2.

**Bella Romana** (Archduke Maximillian)—Variegated light pink with deep pink stripes, full double rose form, late, hardy. Good compact grower, prolific bloomer. Flowers persist on the plant. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Big Red No. 1**—Deep red, full double imbricated, early to midseason, very hardy. This is a very satisfactory red with dark green foliage. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Big Red Single**—Midseason to late, hardy. This seedling which has not yet been named is very striking with its large petals of heavily veined texture and prominent stamen cluster. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Bolen's Late Tricolor**—Variegated white with deep pink stripes, semi-double, late, very hardy. Heavy bloomer, very showy; has larger flowers than Tricolor. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Brooklyana**—Variegated pink with white blotches, full double imbricated, midseason to late, very hardy. This is a variegated form of Orton Pink. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Brown's Red**—Dark red, semi-double, loosely formed, midseason, hardy. Very striking variety with small, dark green foliage. Its profuse blossoms present an attractive color mass. Zones 1, 2.

**Calico**—Variegated white with dark pink stripes, full double imbricated, late, hardy. Dark green foliage, compact symmetrical growth. Open blossom; good late variety. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**California No. 671**—Variegated white with pink markings, semi-double to loose peoniform, midseason, hardy, dark green wavy foliage. This very desirable camellia shows variety in its markings from striations to one or more solid pink petals, and sometimes throws a solid pink sport. Zones 1, 2.

**Cameo Pink**—Light clear pink, full double, showing stamens when fully open, midseason to late, very hardy in milder climates. The pink sport of Anna Zucchini, occasionally reverts to white parent. Zones 1, 2.

**Campbell** (Covina)—Deep pink, irregular double showing stamens when fully open, midseason to late, hardy. Low compact growth, profuse bloomer. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Caprice**—White, loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Beautiful, heavily veined dark green foliage. This large flower is most desirable. Zones 1, 2.

**Cheerful**—Light red, full double rose form, midseason, very hardy. This variety has a tall compact columnar growth habit, small shiny green leaves and is a prolific bloomer. It is one of the handsomest of all evergreens. Zones 1, 2.

**Cliviana**—Clear pink, one row of guard petals with tight pompon center, midseason to late, hardy. This variety has vigorous, broad, columnar growth with rounded, dark green foliage. Medium sized flower. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**C. M. Hovey** (Colonel Firy, Mississippi Hastie, William S. Hastie)—Brilliant red, full double imbricated, late, hardy. Loose open growth; dark green, long, drooping foliage. Very fine large flowers. Excellent for corsages. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Comte de Paris**—Beautiful clear pink sport of Duchesse d'Orleans, loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Rapid well branched growth. One of the best standard varieties. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Concordia** (Special Herme, Fine Duke, Prince Albert)—Variegated light pink with darker pink stripes, full double peoniform, midseason, hardy. Rapid pyramidal growth; a very handsome shrub. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Countess of Orkney**—Variegated red striped on white background, full double rose form, midseason to late. Very shiny green leaves, slow compact grower. Good cut flowers. Zones 1, 2.

**Derbyana**—Red (sometimes throws a variegated sport), rose bud opening to loose peoniform, late, hardy. Very fast grower. A desirable camellia. Large flowers. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Duchesse d'Orleans** (Duc of Orleans)—Variegated light pink with streaks and blotches of deep rose, loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Rapid growth. A very satisfactory camellia. (See Comte de Paris.) Zones 1, 2 ,3.

**Enchantress**—Red, semi-double, late, hardy. Very dark green foliage, compact growth. Large showy flowers, free bloomer. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Elena Nobile**—Brilliant red, full double, very symmetrical, late, very hardy. Rapid columnar growth. A very popular dependable red. Very similar to C. M. Hovey but with smaller blooms. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Enrico Bettoni**—Light translucent pink, semi-double to open peoniform showing interspersed petals, late, hardy. Very vigorous grower. Does not bloom heavily when young. Zones 1, 2.

**Banksia Rose** (Rosa Banksiae)—This is the lovely Lady Bank's Rose which is well known for its beauty throughout the South. These rapid growing plants are covered in their season with vast numbers of double white or yellow flowers of rich fragrance.

**Farris Red**—Deep red, rose form, midseason to late, hardy. Very dark green foliage, vigorous compact growth. Good cut flower. Very desirable. We obtained the parent plant from a well-known dealer in specimen plants. As he could not identify it, we named it for him. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Feasti**—White with occasional pink markings, full double imbricated, midseason to late, not hardy north of this locality. A good greenhouse flower. Zones 1, 2.

**Frau Minna Seidel** (Pink Perfection)—Shell pink, full double imbricated, midseason, hardy. One of the most popular of all the camellias; exquisite blooms medium sizes, very symmetrical. **Perfect for cut flowers.** Zones 1, 2.

**Gaiety** (Leslie Howard)—Variegated pink and white, semi-double, late, very hardy. Its very compact rounded habit of growth and dark green foliage make this one of the handsomest of the evergreens; will stand full sun. Blossoms not large but profuse. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Gloire de Nantes**—Bright red sport of Latifolia, midseason to late, very hardy. Magnificent foliage, compact growth, large showy flowers. Its profuse and reliable blooming habit make it most desirable. Recommended for the northern limits of the camellia belt. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Grandiflora Alba**—White, semi-double, midseason to late, large, open flower showing central ring of stamens. Dark green foliage, rapid growth, Very desirable in localities south of us. One of the most spectacular whites as its name implies. Zones 1, 2.

**Harlequin**—Pink, double imbricated to peoniform, midseason, a good variety for greenhouse culture. As the name implies, this camellia shows variation in formation. Zones 1, 2.

**Herme**—Variegated white to light pink with occasional deeper pink stripes, open peoniform, midseason to late, extremely hardy. Rapid columnar growth. One of the varieties that thrives in the northern part of the camellia belt. One of the most dependable. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Hoshi-Garuma**—Deep velvety red, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy large, handsome flower showing bright golden spreading stamen cluster. Zones 1, 2.

**Imbricata Rubraplena** (Prince Eugene Napoleon)—Bright red, full double imbricated, midseason to late, very hardy. Its large handsome flowers remain intact for a longer period than most varieties—a characteristic which makes it a very desirable cut flower. Beautiful, compact, rapid growth. An old variety, but immensely popular. Most dependable. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Imperator**—Brilliant blood red, peoniform, midseason. A very satisfactory camellia, making a desirable cut flower. Zones 1, 2.

**Jarvis Red**—Dark red, semi-double, midseason to late, very hardy, profuse bloomer; a good, tough, late variety. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Kellingtonia**—Variegated red mottled with white, semi-double with loose pompon center, midseason to late. Dark green foliage, slow spreading growth. Distinctively vivid. Zones 1, 2.

**Lady de Saumerez**—Cherry red with white splashes, occasionally solid red, semi-double, early to midseason. Flowers medium to large, a very

tree bloomer. Its glossy green leaves are slightly twisted and sharply pointed. This is an earlier blooming sport of Tricolor. Zones 1, 2.

**Latifolia** (Althea Flora Variegated, Fanny Bolis, Leeana Superba)—Variegated bright red with pure white splotches, semi-double to loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Magnificent foliage, compact growth, large showy flowers. Its profuse and reliable blooming habit makes it most desirable. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Leucantha** (White Tricolor)—White, semi-double, late, very hardy, compact grower. This large solid white is a very good strain of Tricolor, thriving in the northern limits of the camellia belt. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Louise Centurioni** (Candidissima)—White, full double imbricated, late, very hardy. Compact, symmetrical, upright growth. One of the most satisfactory whites for northern camellia belt. Very good for cut flowers. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Marie Morren** (Climax)—Red, full double rose form, late, hardy. This is similar to Mathotiana, but smaller. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Mrs. Charles Cobb**—Very dark red, semi-double to peoniform, midseason to late, very hardy. Large, rounded, light green foliage; symmetrical, upright, compact grower. Its large blossom is unusual and distinctive because of its very dark color. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Monarch** (Gunelli)—Variegated deep pink to red, often spotted with white, peoniform, late, hardy. Fairly compact, spreading growth. Rather large, handsome flowers; one of the most handsome of the late camellias. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Mother's Red**—Light red, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Rapid, compact growth, handsome dark green foliage. Large, showy flowers, prolific bloomer. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Orton Pink**—Rose pink, full double imbricated, midseason and late, very hardy. Very symmetrical flowers, deep pink shading to lighter pink in the center; sometimes assumes a star-shaped petal arrangement. Has one of the longest blooming seasons of any camellia of which we know. Upright compact symmetrical growth. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Pink Ball**—Delicate pink, peoniform, midseason, not recommended for colder climates. Good greenhouse flower. Similar to Debutante but blooms later. Zones 1, 2.

**Pink Perfection**—See Frau Minna Seidel.

**Princess Baciocchi**—Dark red, loose peoniform, midseason to later, hardy. Excellent foliage, low, compact growth, medium to large flowers. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Professor C. S. Sargent**—Blood red, outside guard petals with tight pompon center, midseason to late, very hardy. Upright growth, very satisfactory bloomer. One of the dependable varieties. Well known and in great demand. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Cherokee Rose** (Rosa Laevigata)—This is the old favorite White Cherokee Rose which has possessed the roadside fences in many southern states, making a beautiful show of color in early Spring.

**Rainy Sun**—Deep pink, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Large flower showing stamens—resembles Rev. John Bennett in form. Good grower with small, shiny green leaves. Zones 1, 2.

**Red Eagle**—Light red, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Fine foliage, vigorous growth. Large flower showing stamens, prolific bloomer. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Roi Leopold** (Romany, Belgian Red)—Clear red, full double imbricated, midseason, hardy. Very compact growth, dark green foliage, a good red.

**Sarah Frost**—Deep pink to red, full double imbricated, midseason to late, very hardy and very prolific. This is probably the most widely planted of all camellias. Its compact symmetrical growth and shiny green foliage make it an outstanding evergreen. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Sara-sa**—Pale pink with darker pink stripes, occasionally solid pink, immense semi-double, midseason, very hardy. Very spectacular flower showing central stamen cluster, profuse bloomer. Vigorous, compact growth. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Semi-Double Blush** (Celtic Rosea, Lady Derby)—Palest blush pink, semi-double with cluster of golden stamens, midseason. Flower of medium size, branches rather pendant, a free bloomer. A very dainty camellia. Zones 1, 2.

**Snowball**—White, large double tufted center, midseason, not hardy. Good greenhouse flower, large and very ruffled blossom. Light green foliage, vigorous compact growth. Zone 1.

**Snow Maiden**—White, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Medium sized flowers, a profuse bloomer. A very lovely camellia. Zones 1, 2.

**Speciosa**—A variegated crimson and white, peoniform, midseason, hardy. Resembles the variegated form of Prof. C. S. Sargent. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Sweeti vera** (Sweetiana)—Variegated white with numerous markings of delicate pink, semi-double, peoniform, midseason, hardy. Handsome flowers. Zones 1, 2.

**T. K. Variegated**—Variegated white to light pink with deeper pink stripes and blotches on the petals, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Gives spectacular color mass effect when in bloom. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Tricolor** (Tricolor Sieboldi, Wakanoura)—Variegated pink and white in combination, ofttimes of solid color, semi-double, midseason to late, very hardy. Compact growth, handsome green recurved wavy foliage. Profuse bloomer. Extremely satisfactory. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Triphosa** (Mrs. Fred Saunders)—White, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Compact grower with dark green foliage. Large white petals fold back from stamen ring; a free bloomer and very choice. Zones 1, 2, 3.

**Valtevareda**—Clear pink, outer petals shading to lighter pink, full double with inner petals multitudinous, midseason. Compact, vigorous growth. Choice cut flower, excellent for indoor culture. Zones 1, 2.

**Waterloo** (Etherington White)—Pure white, semi-double, midseason, not hardy. Very large, graceful blossom showing stamens intermingled with few central petaloids. Recommended for greenhouse culture. Free bloomer. Zone 1.

**Daphne Odora Marginata**—Pink Daphne—A native of China, this handsome plant can be grown in full sun or partial shade, its habit of growth being generally globular. It begins to bloom in December, is in full bloom in early January when it presents a spectacle of rare beauty. In addition it is the most fragrant plant of which we know. We feel confident that it is destined to become one of the most popular introductions in the East. ALSO AVAILABLE IN WHITE.

## THE GARDEN AT ORTON

Within the past thirty-five years the unique gardens at Orton Plantation have been developed increasingly. The ancient Live Oaks still enframe the gleaming portico of the mansion which, from the bluff still looks outward over rice fields to the river. Such is the setting for the year 'round glory of the garden.

The approach reveals the evergreen charm of the Low Country, its pines and wide-spread oaks, its black waters and thickets of bays and hollies, its smother of grape and smilax, jessamine and trumpet creeper, and, frequently, the silvery gray of Spanish moss. After crossing the causeway one glimpses the dark lake ringed with dogwood and Indian azaleas, the white chapel in its camphor grove and finally the garden itself with its vistas.

Camellias in their hundreds sparkle with color from late autumn to early spring when the Japanese azaleas bring them brilliant carpets. The specialist will come from afar to see one of the finest collections in the country but the casual visitor will follow the lure of new pictures, new flowered or berried shrubs. Then comes the flood of Indian azalea and dogwood, wisteria, rose, and redbud to be followed by the true Southerners, mimosa, bay, crape myrtle, and gardenia. Each season is marked by its peculiar fragrance: loquat, tea olive, osmanthus, and "japan allspice" precede the long winter of the heavy scented daphne and roses and jessamine carry on to the gardenias and sweet bay of high summer.

Each separate garden about the broad sweep of verdant lawns has its own charm; the quarter mile of camellia bordered path, the formality of the house terrace, the neat garden scroll of interwoven azaleas and dark yew, the reflections of quince and wisteria, rose and holly in the long lagoon, the festoons of moss in the old graveyard, the cathedral arch of oaks above the green circle, all appeal and each in its season holds its sway. In rich greens or blaze of bloom Orton embodies the romance of the South.

(Garden design under the supervision of Robert Swan Sturtevant, M.L.A.)

## AID TO GARDENERS

We will be glad to help you with your azalea and camellia problems. Send us a portion of diseased plants together with any information which you think might be helpful. We will attempt to diagnose the trouble and suggest corrective treatment. Include a self-addressed envelope for our reply. If you are in doubt about your soil, send a sample of about two pounds to your State College of Agrciulture for a soil test, and send their findings to us. Their report will enable us to understand your problems better.

**Podocarpus Maki** (Japanese Yew)—A beautiful evergreen with upright branching limbs, the plants can be pruned so that they take some desired shape, or they may be allowed to grow into small trees. The narrow leaves are about 2½ inches long, bright green when young and darker when older. An excellent plant for hedges, screens or specimen.

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA

This species of camellia should be in all collections and gardens. A majority of its buds open before the advent of frost and present a display of color when few other shrubs are in bloom. The blossoms give a showy, lacy effect. All varieties are hardy rapid growers and are adapted for the northern or southern limits of the camellia belt.

**Apple Blossom**—Blush pink with white, single. Growth habit upright and open. Though larger, the flowers resemble those of the well-known Apple Tree.

**Briar Rose**—Soft clear pink, single. Foliage dark and rounded; compact growth habit. Can be pruned into an excellent hedge effect.

**Cleopatra**—Rose pink, semi-double. Long dark green twisted foliage; loose, upright growth.

**Fugi-No-Mine**—Pure white, semi-double, with loose pompon center, large blossoms. Growth habit low and spreading. One of the most popular of the Sasanquas.

**Hebe**—Deep rose, single. Growth upright and spreading. Profuse bloomer.

**Hugh Evans**—Light rose, single. Foliage and growth habit similar to Fugi-No-Mine.

**Tanya**—Deep rose, single. Willowy growth habit; foliage a dark green which pleasingly sets off the fragile blossoms.

**Pyracantha Formosana**—We believe this to be the finest of all the Pyracanthas for growing in the Coastal Regions. For several years we have grown it at Orton, and it has proven desirable in every respect. In the autumn and winter the shrubs are heavily laden with large clusters of brilliant red berries. It does not seem to be affected by insect and scale damage as do the other species or varieties.

## AZALEAS

We are pleased to offer many varieties of Indica and Kurume azaleas. Generally speaking the Indica azaleas are less hardy, have larger flowers and the plants reach greater proportions in size than do the Kurumes. The Kurumes are noted for their low, compact growth and free flowering habits. They make excellent border plants, and the larger varieties can be satisfactorily used for background and foundation plantings. They are very hardy and if properly cared for will withstand heavy freezes.

## INDICA AZALEAS

**Coccinea Major**—Deep orange-red, single, late. Low spreading growth habit, small narrow pointed green foliage. Recommended for borders and base plantings.

**Countess of Nieuport**—Deep salmon Rose, single. Low, willowy, trailing growth habit. Foliage light green.

**Elegans**—Clear pink, single, fast open grower, foliage light green. One of the earliest blooming of the Indicas. Not hardy in extreme north portion of North Carolina.

**Formosa**—Large magenta or rose-purple flowers, single. Fast, tall, bushy growth. Large, dull green leaves, the hardiest of the Indian azaleas. Very satisfactory.

**Fielder's White**—Pure white, single, petal edges ruffed. Bushy growth habit, dull green foliage. Most popular of the white Indicas.

**Indica Alba**—White, single, delicate, large flowers. Tall, open growth. Hardiest of the white Indicas.

**Iveryana**—Variegated faint rose stripes with deep rose throat and edges white, single. Compact, low, spreading growth habit, small pointed light green foliage.

**Phoenicea**—Like Formosa, but blooms are brighter and produced later; foliage smaller and dark glossy green; compact spreading growth habit.

**President Clay**—Salmon red, single; fast, compact growth, light green foliage. One of the most satisfactory reds and very must in demand.

**Pride of Dorking**—Brilliant carmine red, single, late. Compact, spreading growth habit, foliage long, pointed, of medium green. Very spectacular variety.

**Prince of Orange**—Dark orange-red flowers. Large, dark green foliage; low, compact spreading growth habit. Good for low border planting, very showy.

**Vittata Fortunei**—Variegated white with pale lavender stripes and occasional solid lavender-pink or white blooms, very early. Open upright growth, light green twisted foliage.

**Osmanthus Aqulifolium** (Sweet Holly)—This plant with its holly-like leaves is quite often mistaken for real holly. It is a profuse bloomer in late fall and the flowers are very fragrant. It can be used as a specimen or as a hedge plant.

**Michelia Fuscata**—Known quite widely as the "banana shrub" since its small magnolia-like blossoms smell very much like ripe bananas. It is a "must" for every southern garden.

## KURUME AZALEAS

**Apple Blossom**—White tinged with blush pink, hose in hose, blooms late. Dark green, compact growth and glossy green foliage. Blooms resemble those of the Apple, though double. Very popular.

**Carmen**—Light salmon red, single. Tall, upright growth. Partially deciduous with good foliage in summer. Taller than most dwarf azaleas. This variety blends beautifully with the azalea, Countess of Nieuport.

**Christmas Cheer**—Brilliant red, hose in hose; extremely compact, low growth; tiny, dark green foliage. Early bloomer.

**Coral Bells**—Coral pink shading to deep pink in center, hose in hose, profuse bloomer producing a solid mass of color. Shiny green leaves; upright, compact growth.

**Flame**—Very early, coppery red, single, rapid, tall growth, dark green foliage. A fine Kurume for background planting.

**Hexe**—Crimson red, hose in hose, very large flower for the Kurume group. Small, very dark green foliage; low, dense compact growth.

**Hinodegiri**—Bright crimson, single; profuse bloomer, very popular. One of the hardiest of all the azaleas.

**Mauve Queen**—Delicate lavender shade, single, long rounded light green leaves; compact growth. Often planted with Coral Bell and Hinodegiri, with which it beautifully harmonizes.

**Pink Pearl**—Pale pink fading to faint blush pink in center, hose in hose, tall, fast growth; large, deep green foliage. Exceptionally popular.

**Salmon Beauty**—Deep salmon pink, hose in hose, large blossoms; foliage light green. Growth similar to Pink Pearl.

**Salmon Pink**—Light salmon, single, very large blooms. Small pointed green foliage; low, open growth. Blooms later than Salmon Beauty.

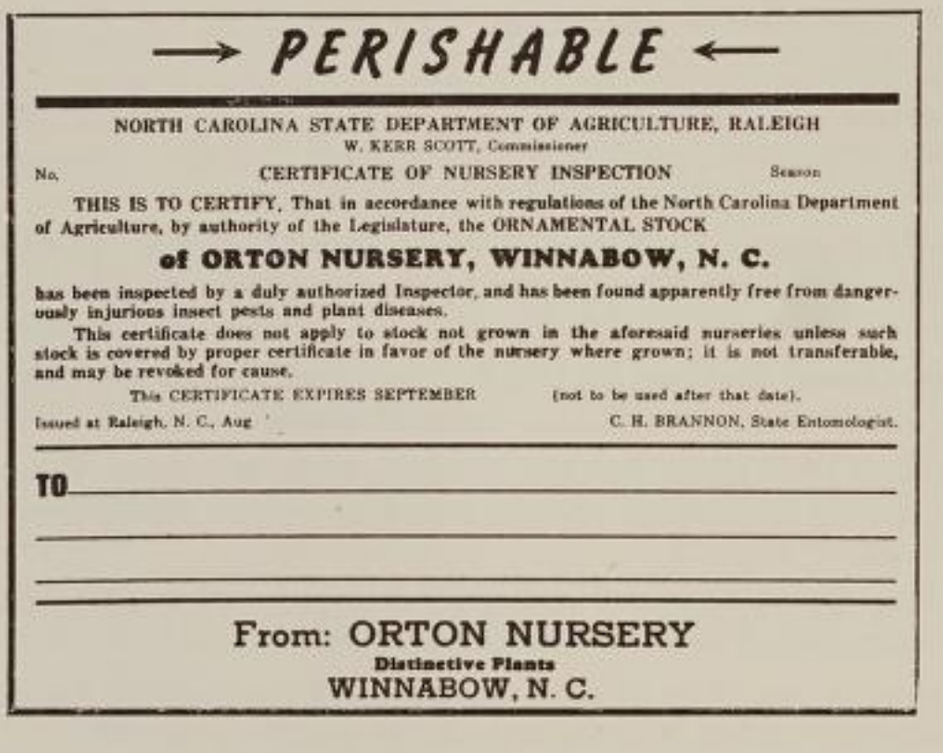
**Salmon Queen**—Slightly deeper shade than Salmon Pink, single; growth rapid and bushy. Blossoms open between Salmon Beauty and Salmon Pink.

**Snow**—Pure white, hose in hose, large glossy foliage, profuse bloomer and dense compact grower.

**Vesuvius**—Brilliant salmon red with darker center, single, tall upright growth, late. This free-flowering variety is very similar to Flame, but blooms much later.

**Osmanthus Fragrans** (Tea Olive)—Similar to Osmanthus Aquifolium but with slightly toothed or smooth foliage. The tiny flowers have a delicious scent and bloom intermittently during the Fall and Winter.

## LOOK FOR THIS CERTIFICATE ON ALL PURCHASES OF NURSERY STOCK



→ PERISHABLE ←

NORTH CAROLINA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RALEIGH
W. KERR SCOTT, Commissioner

No. CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION Season

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in accordance with regulations of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, by authority of the Legislature, the ORNAMENTAL STOCK

**of ORTON NURSERY, WINNABOW, N. C.**

has been inspected by a duly authorized Inspector, and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This certificate does not apply to stock not grown in the aforesaid nurseries unless such stock is covered by proper certificate in favor of the nursery where grown; it is not transferable, and may be revoked for cause.

This CERTIFICATE EXPIRES SEPTEMBER (not to be used after that date).

Issued at Raleigh, N. C., Aug C. H. BRANNON, State Entomologist.

TO_____

From: ORTON NURSERY
Distinctive Plants
WINNABOW, N. C.

## IT IS YOUR GUARANTEE

That the stock you receive has been inspected by our competent State officials and found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. All our nursery stock is inspected by the trained personnel of our State Department of Agriculture, and we are issued this certificate only after it has been determined that our stock meets their standards of pest freedom.

We attach copy of our certificate on all our shipments. Look for it. It is your guarantee backed by our State Department of Agriculture.

We are members of:

American Camellia Society

American Association of Nurserymen

North Carolina Association of Nurserymen

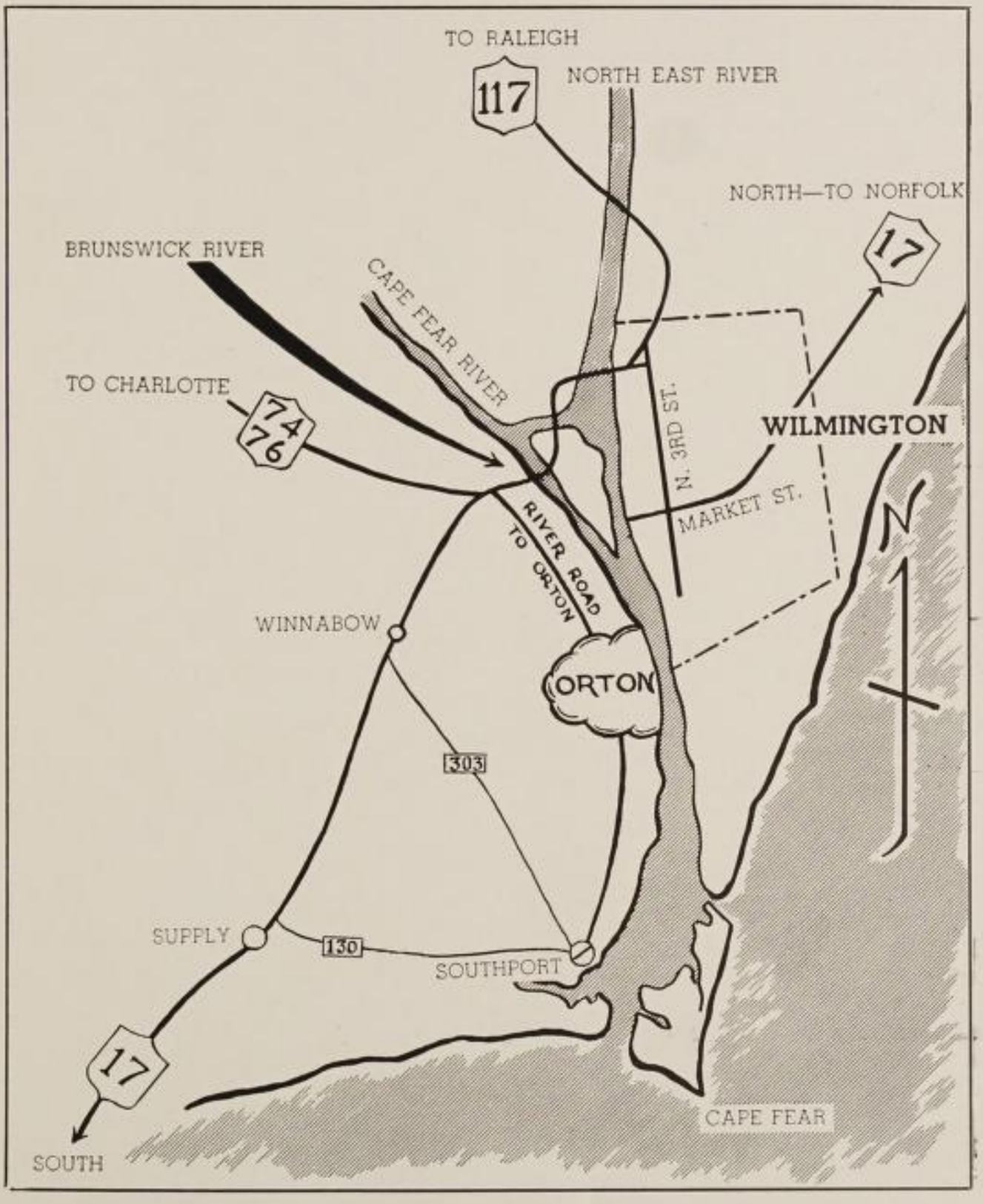
Society of American Florists

Southern Association of Nurserymen

## HOW TO REACH ORTON

**Road Now Hard-Surfaced**

Orton Plantation is located on the River Road in Brunswick County, North Carolina, 17 miles south of Wilmington and 9 miles north of Southport. It is best reached by northbound traffic by turning right from U. S. Route 17 at Supply, North Carolina, and thence entering the River Road at Southport. Cars traveling South should turn left at the Brunswick River Bridge from U. S. Route 17 and continue down the River Road 13 miles to the Plantation gates.





*Camellia Flame*