

# SUTTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

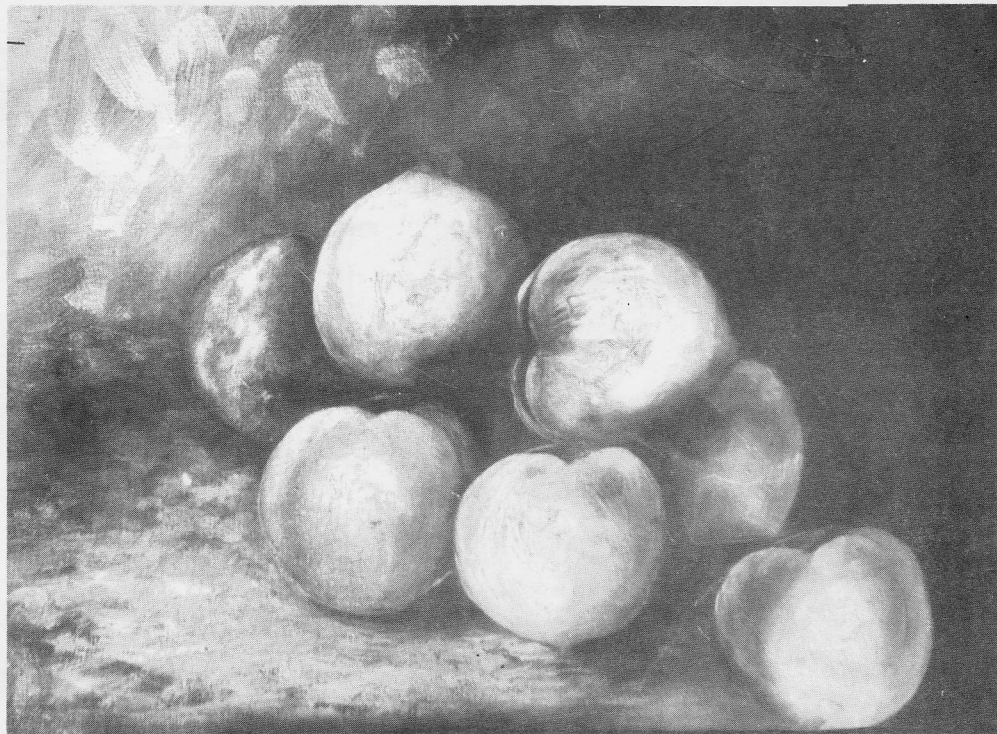
## NEWS BULLETIN

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by Steve Maxey

Di Giorgio Fruit Corp.

Marysville, California

NEWS BULLETIN

## EDITORIAL STAFF

Albert Donald Gray of Yuba City, born December 6, 1883. He was one of the seven children of William J. and Mary Anna (Fortna) Gray, who lived on a farm on Franklin Road near Yuba City. Albert lived on the farm until 1947 when he moved to Yuba City. His first wife, Mattie (Stoker) Gray, died in 1956. His present wife is Ola (Eager) Gray.

SUTTERANA

Captain John A. Sutter

We were much gratified the other day with a visit from this HYPERION of benevolence. . . . How a man of such moral and social sympathies as irradiate the character of John A. Sutter could have immured himself so long in the unsettled valleys of Sacramento is a problem we can only solve upon the ground of an extrancing climate. . . .

But we did not sit down to occupy our time in a useless eulogy upon Capt. Sutter. . . . Now the old gentleman may be found upon his "Hock Farm" retreat revelling in the quiet and congenial enjoyments of the choicest calling on earth -- calm and heaven - inspired agriculture. Once fairly divorced from the whirlpool of speculation. . . . the old Pioneer turned his attention again to the study and beautification of nature. . . . and how could he more quickly accomplish this objective than by making the fertile soil of Hock Farm subservient to the growing of golden grains and precious fruits, decorative trees and luxurious vines, fragrant flowers and ornamental plants?. . . . He has now just received several hundreds of fruit and ornamental trees, a large variety of vines and garden seeds which he long ago ordered from the Grand Duke's Garden of Darmstadt.

With such material to work upon, and a gardner who has been for nine years in that vocation in Queen Victoria's garden, there can be little doubt about the quick growing beauty of Hock Farm.

He says he is going to have a place to which the democratic exiles of the Old World can come and see all the beauties of agriculture without feeling the trammels of monarchical rule.

SACRAMENTO UNION, April 18, 1851

NOTE: Here the Captain displays that quaint contradiction characteristic of many Europeans. He condemns royalty but is eager to identify with it.

MEMORIAL PARK and MUSEUM REPORT #8  
as of May 14, 1974

Raining March 7, the official Arbor Day date in California the following day, being sunny, 25 fourth graders from the April Lane School, accompanied by their teacher, Mrs. Betty Forga, and Howard Anthony, school principal, came to the Park to hear a brief talk about the nature of growing trees, and a short biography of horticulturist, Luther Burbank by Howard Harter (since the soil was too wet for actual planting, even as it was last Arbor Day.) He likewise showed them the white lilac bushes contributed by Albert Schuler, to be planted later in the Park. The parent plants were brought here to the Schulers from the Burbank gardens in Santa Rosa by Mrs. John Hess (Ann), who had been private secretary to Burbank. Thus it seems doubly fitting to have them for a gift to the Park, to grow as a living memorial to Burbank as well as to the Schuler and Hess families.

Just such interesting bits of knowledge of origins are what will be making our Park and Museum projects more richly meaningful as time goes on. Thus it behooves us to write life sketches of our families and loved ones whom we wish to be remembered, before it is too late, -- that they may be recorded for all time in our Museum.

Thirty five more trees have been planted since our last report, bringing the number now growing in the Park to 257 -- 2 ash trees, 1 maple, 3 flowering plums, 2 weeping willows, 3 flowering crab apples, 5 flowering cherries, 5 locusts, 5 Bradford evergreen pears, 8 mimosas and 1 very choice redwood (as well as 16 oleander bushes, contributed, planted and watered-in by Betty and Steve Wisner).

The Museum site plot is definitely fixed now, the survey work on Steven Way and Butte House Road authorized and completed, and compaction

tests, the topographical survey soils investigation etc., are progressing. Such multiplicity of detailed work is so time-consuming it becomes evident that the building cannot be completed by July 1st as originally hoped for. Thus an extension of time has been authorized.

However, by the time this Bulletin reaches you the museum building will surely be in the process of being erected at least, barring any unforeseen difficulties.

Will you be one of those who have gifted our fund thus far?

Will you be one of those who can proudly say: "I am helping to build this building!" Your participation is vitally needed now!

\* \* \* \* \*

LIST OF DONORS TO THE PARK, continued from the April Bulletin

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\* \* \* \* \*

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## HISTORY OF CLING PEACH VARIETIES IN CALIFORNIA

by

STEVE MAXEY  
Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation  
Marysville, California

Peach varieties were introduced to California by the Franciscans who brought to their missions in upper California from Mexico all the garden and orchard seeds and plants that would grow.

Fruit trees did very well in the rich soil and favorable climate found in California. Visitors to the missions were quick to notice the adaptability of fruits to this soil and climate. (1)

The following information on early peach growing in California is best summarized by the following excerpts from "Hedrick": (2) One may be sure that peaches were early planted in Spanish mission gardens. According to Butterfield, some of the early Spanish peaches had red flesh, as did those 'Indian peaches' introduced by the Spaniards in Southeastern America. Butterfield tells us further that as early as 1805 Manuel Higuera asked permission to make peach brandy from surplus peaches grown near San Jose. (8) Sir George Simpson, the head of the Hudson's Bay Company, saw peaches in 1841 at missions Santa Barbara, San Gabriel, and San Buenaventura. John Marsh, writing to Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan, in 1842, said that apples, pears and peaches were plentiful in the Mt. Diablo country. (9)

Several authorities say that George Yount planted peaches at Yountville as early as 1841. Probably Yount's peach plantation furnished pits for other orchards; it is on record that in 1851 J. E. Pleasant got peach pits from him to plant in Pleasant Valley.



About 1851, General Bidwell started a nursery at Chico, in which he grew all the tree fruits, no doubt getting peach pits from Yount. At about the same time, 1851, Captain Sutter, of gold fame, planted an orchard of 3000 trees, among which were peaches and nectarines. It is a matter of common record the Russians planted an orchard of tree fruits and vines near Fort Ross between the years 1814 and 1848, getting the trees from mission gardens to the south. In 1851, Seth Lewelling brought peach trees from Oregon to California.

The peach was the fruit of fruits to the miners in early California. A peach tree or peach orchard seems to have been a veritable gold mine. Wickson tells of trees in early days in which the peach and gold were closely related. According to him, there was in old Coloma, where gold was discovered, a peach tree which bore four hundred and fifty peaches in 1854 which sold for \$3.00 each, or \$1350 for the crop of one tree, and in 1855, six trees bore one thousand one hundred peaches, which sold for \$1.00 each. These trees are said to be still living and bearing fruit  
(10)  
(1891).

As early as 1857, when California had but lately entered the Union, there was an article in THE HORTICULTURIST entitled "The Way They Talk in California", which gives a good picture of fruit growing in California at this time.

At Marysville, according to this article, Beach and Shephard had 40,000 peach trees, 5000 apples, 5000 pears, 3000 cherries, 2000 plums, and 40,000 grapes. G. G. Briggs had nearly 200,000 peaches, 20,000 nectarines, and apricots. Mr. Delman had 80 varieties of grapes, 24,000 vines in all. We are told that peach trees, budded the previous year on small seedling, in 12 months were 18 inches in circumference at

6 inches above the ground; that fruit of four old pear trees grafted with Bartletts 18 months had sold for \$160. Mr. Lewellyn (Lewelling), it was said, has 25,000 apple trees, and grew three apples upon grafts inserted the previous winter; that Messrs. McMurtie were offered \$10,000 for the produce of 1000 acres of potatoes; that Messrs. Thompson have 18,000 trees, and a vineyard of 8000 vines; their orchard which the previous year looked from a distance like rows of half-grown corn, was the next, a forest in which a man may hide himself.

It may be thought that the horticultural industries of the Pacific Coast began with the coming of Easterners in the Gold Rush of '49. This is not quite true, however, for while the gold fever lasted other ways of making money were ignored. The buckskin bag was the symbol of gold-mining. Then a second era followed in which grain culture -- its symbol, the grain bag -- was the leading industry from Canada to Lower California. It was not until the 1880's that products of the soil, other than grain and cattle, assumed national importance commercially.

In the pioneer years of the Pacific states, well into the 'eighties' and 'nineties', urban and rural dwellers alike were so poorly supplied with ornamentals that California homes were supreme in desolation. The country in these years of gold mining and wheat growing was a barren waste over which sheep and cattle ranged, eating grass, flowers, and shrubs. Nowhere in America could desolation have been more marked. No garden, tree, or shrub relieved the hot, dry, brown earth in summer. On wheat ranches, the grain was in season beautiful to look at, but about the dingy little cabin, with few exceptions, there was nothing in the way of a garden for food and beauty.

The old order changed when fruit growing became an industry. Good

fruit land is valuable. The vast ranges for cattle and the square miles in wheat farms were divided into much smaller tracts, which orchardists kept clean, orderly, and well planted with ornamentals. The slovenly homes of cattle ranceros and wheat growers became as beautiful as any rural homes in the world. By the end of the century, gardening in country and city began to approach the greater perfection of the East. Of modern gardens, in this region of plants and trees, everything that can be grown is now to be found. Those who knew California only when cattle, sheep and grain were at their peak in production could not have dreamed of the beauties of California gardens half a century later.

Toward the end of the period covered by this history there were perhaps a dozen flourishing nurseries in California, which greatly forwarded every branch of horticulture. Three of these establishments, in particular, enriched the Pacific Coast with fruits, trees, shrubs, and flowers. All Californians would at once select as the leaders the nurseries of John Rock at Niles; Frederick Christian Roeding, of the Fancher Creek nursery near Fresno; and James Shinn at Niles. Of the three, only the nursery of Shinn founded in 1855, was of importance until after the Civil War, and the introduction of cultivated species and varieties that make the work of all three men remarkable was done from 1870 to 1890.

According to Butterfield, Warren and Sons Garden and Nursery of Sacramento was in all probability the first nursery to print a catalogue in California.

Warren, who later became editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, sent out a catalogue listing 53 varieties of pears, 16 cherries, 37 apples, 20  
(18)  
peaches, 6 figs and 18 plums. In the 1850's nurseries in the East

began to sell fruit trees to Pacific states. In particular, Prince of Long Island and Elwanger and Barry of Rochester made large shipments to California nurseries, sending them around Cape Horn, across Panama, and overland. Nearly every nursery on the Pacific Coast advertised trees from some eastern nursery.

In the 1850's there are records of importations of several lots of trees besides those of Lewelling. Possibly the most notable of these was the one by G. G. Briggs, who had made a fortune out of watermelons. An account of the melon venture in a report of the California Agricultural Society (19) states that Briggs planted 25 acres of watermelons at Marysville in 1851, from which he realized \$17,000. With this money he sent to New York for his family, who brought with them 50 peach and a few apple and pear trees. The next year the peaches and pears bore fruit so fine that he ordered 1400 peach trees from western New York, of which only 400 came safely around the Horn; these were planted in December 1853. The next year they bore a crop that sold at the rate of \$1.50 per dozen fruits, realizing \$2800 from 50 trees.

This phenomenal success stimulated Mr. Briggs to go into fruit growing on a large scale. In 1858 he had 1000 acres in orchards and nurseries, the trees consisting of peaches, pears, nectarines, apples, apricots, cherries, and plums. In 1858, the yield of the several fruits was 587,628 pounds of fruit, which sold at an average of 16 cents a pound, and after expenses were paid, left him a net profit of \$58,762. That year Mr. Briggs was awarded a medal by the state agricultural society for a first class orchard.

One of the curiosities of early horticulture in California was an orchard laid out by General Sutter on the west bank of the Feather

River, eight miles from its juncture with the Yuba. The orchard of several acres was to present all the features of a landscape garden of ornamentals. The arrangement of the fruit trees is peculiar, a large portion of them being set on either side of the broad avenues opening through the extensive grounds in various directions, imparting to the whole an air of picturesque beauty seldom seen. (23) But General Sutter's landscape-garden plan for orchards did not appeal to commercial growers of fruit, nor, with the wealth of native trees, shortly augmented by exotics, did it seem to please planters of ornamentals.

Peaches are divided into two distinct types, freestone peaches and cling stone or cling peaches. The difference being freestone (the flesh comes away readily from the pit) and cling stone (the flesh adheres to the pit).

The freestone varieties are used primarily for fresh consumption or drying, but are also canned. The freestone varieties of peaches when canned yield a soft flavorful product. The main objection to freestones from canners is the difficulty in handling the raw product. The cling stone is the peach most desired by the canners. This is due to the durability of the raw product. The cling peach is a firm fleshed peach that presents an attractive product when canned. The early producers of cling peaches found that they were readily adapted to the soil and climate of the Yuba-Sutter area. Around the 1880's to 1890's the cling peach industry had its beginnings. The growing and canning industries, out of necessity began together.

The early growers were interested primarily in two basic requirements of a cling peach. Number one, a cling peach variety must yield or produce well. Insect and disease problems plagued the early growers as they do the modern day grower. The Phillips cling was a well-adapted

variety for this period. The Phillips yielded a good canned product and was a good producer for the grower. The second requirement occurred as more and more acreage of Phillips clings were planted, processing facilities became taxed to capacity. This over supply of peaches at the canning time led to the search for varieties to spread the canning season. After the initial spreading of the harvest and canning season, varieties were sought to fill the gaps in the season.

The cling peach varieties of the period 1880 to the early 1900's were as follows:

EXTRA EARLY

Alexander  
Tuskena (Tuscan)  
Early Crawfords  
Foster

NORMAL RIPENING DATES

May 29 to June 18  
July 15 to August 5  
June 30 to July 22  
July 4 to July 24

EARLY

Late Crawfords  
Hauss  
Johnson  
Walton

July 30  
August 1 to August 15  
August 1 to August 15  
August 1 to August 15

LATES

Albright Cling  
Runyon (Runyon Orange Cling)  
Nichols  
Sellers

August 10 to August 20  
August 15 to August 30  
August 15 to August 30  
August 15 to August 30

EXTRA LATE

Levy (Levi)  
Phillips

September 10 to September 25  
September 1 to September 15

Some interesting information on this period of cling peach variety history was found by Mr. Earl Ramey in back issues of the early Marysville newspapers.

Marysville Appeal, June 20, 1905, p. 8

Joe Phillips at Hospital -

Joe Phillips one of the best known men in this county is now at the county hospital, where he meets his friends who call upon him with a great deal of pleasure. Phillips is now 85 years of age and he came to California around the horn at a very early date. He gained much prominence by originating the Phillips cling which is one of the best peaches of which California orchardists can boast today.

Marysville Appeal, October 25, 1906

Death of Pioneer Horticulturist  
Joseph Phillips who Originated Famous Fruit Varieties  
Passes to the Beyond.

Joseph Phillips who for many years was one of the best known orchardists of this section of the country, died yesterday morning in this city.

The deceased was a native of Scotland and age 86 years. As far back as 1883 Mr. Phillips entered into partnership with A. F. Abbott and they planted 60 acres of peaches in Sutter County, ten miles below Yuba City near the Feather River. When those trees were two years old, they bore a crop which paid \$25 per acre, at three years the 60 acres produced 200 tons of peaches that were sold at \$80 a ton which amounted to \$16,000.

Their small orchard of 60 acres increased until they had 400 acres under cultivation. As the acreage increased they added several varieties of fruit to their orchard.

The famous Phillips Cling peaches take their name from the old gentleman who has passed away. Messrs. Abbott and Phillips were in partnership for many years and finally dissolved. After that we find Mr. Phillips laying out an orchard for FERD HAUSS at Oswald and later he came to Yuba County and laid out an orchard for Charles J. Hastings and one for Mrs. Bolles in Linda township, Yuba County.

All the fruit men in the state knew Mr. Phillips if not personally at least by reputation. He devoted many years of the best part of his life to the cultivation of fruit and at last his efforts were crowned with success when he got those famous peaches known as Phillips Clings. They found a ready market for their product and were sold at the highest price. At one time Joseph Phillips was in fairly good circumstances and might have died a rich man if his law suits had been successful, but he was nonsuited in a famous case that he commenced in Sutter County and the latter years of his life were not as happy or as prosperous as his friends hoped they would be.

In private life Mr. Phillips was one of the most genial men who was at all times willing and glad to be able to give information to those who were new beginners in the fruit business. At the time he commenced the cultivation of fruit in Sutter County there were very few persons who had the temerity to engage in that line of business. The pioneer orchardist, George Briggs after planting orchards in several different countries from Yuba to Santa Barbara, said shortly before his death: "The lands on the Yuba and Feather rivers are the finest fruit land in the state." Thus thought Mr. Phillips when he spent many years at work in fertile Sutter.

The Phillips is now and has been the fruit for lusciousness and delicacy in Sutter County as well as over the entire State, and has made for itself a reputation that will survive the old gentleman's death.

A great change has taken place in the matter of fruit raising in Sutter and Yuba Counties since the days that Messrs Abbott and Phillips made their first venture. Prices have varied according to the good and bad seasons, but the Phillips Cling peaches have always found



a market from San Francisco to New York. Peach growing nowadays is no experiment, for the matter has been closely studied by Mr. Phillips and some other well known growers in this section. His life's work is now ended but as long as the Phillips Clings are grown, the name of Joe Phillips will live in the memory of those who have known of his efforts and appreciate them. We remember only his good faults and his many good traits of character and are willing to cast a veil around his faults remembering that no man is perfect. Joe was always considered to be an honest man as well as a practical fruit grower, and it is as such that we shall always be pleased to remember him.

The remains have been taken charge of by Undertaker R. E. Bevan and the announcement of the funeral will appear later.

Marysville Appeal, July 29, 1914, p. 4

#### Hauss Clings Are Now on Display

There is on exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce window on Second Street a sample of the "Hauss Cling Peaches", which is attracting considerable attention. The Hauss Cling peach was propagated eighteen years ago by F. Hauss in a nursery at Oswald. The peach has already become desirable by the cannery men, and this year the price for the fruit was \$2.50 per ton more than the Tuscan Cling was sold for.

Mr. Hauss after discovering that his propagation was successful immediately budded all the young nursery stock possible to obtain buds from the parent tree and planted all the trees raised on his orchard at Oswald, and as a result he now has five acres of seven year old trees which will bear their first heavy crop next year.

The principal features of the Hauss cling peach are that it is a midsummer cling and ripens immediately after the Tuscan clings are

gathered; that it is a firm canner, does not discolor the syrup, being a yellow peach to the pit; that it has an excellent and distinct flavor which can be distinguished readily from any other peach. An important feature is that it has a very small pit. It has already proved to be a very heavy and almost certain bearer.

Marysville Democrat, February 23, 1915

#### Planting Peach Trees

John Hale is planting 80 acres on the old Spangler place three miles south of Yuba City along the Feather. . . Among the trees are Tuscan, Phillips, Hauss and Johnson. . .

\* \* \* \* \*

Cling Peach Varieties from the early 1900's to present day are many. Through the years the trend has been both grower and producer orientated. The grower desiring a high yielding peach and the canner seeking a peach that fits the time of ripening and will process well and efficiently. Cling peach variety research is now adding a third dimension, the consumer. Cling peach varieties developed for the future must keep the consumer in mind if the industry is to flourish.

LIST OF CLING PEACH VARIETIES  
IN HISTORICAL ORDER

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Date Introduced</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Alexander	Civil War time in Illinois	
2. Early Crawfords	?	
3. Fosters	?	
4. Tuskena (Tuscan)	?	Very early historical cling peach variety
5. Shamel	1935 by the Fancher Ranch (C.P.C.) Merced, Ca.	
6. Farida	1938 by W. F. Wight Palo Alto, Ca.	
7. Fortuna	1941 by W. F. Wight Palo Alto, Ca.	
8. Shasta	1941 by W. F. Wight Palo Alto, Ca.	
9. Moffett	1942 by John Moffett Ceres, Ca.	
10. Carson	1943 by W. F. Wight Palo Alto, Ca.	
11. Vivian	1950 by W. F. Wight Palo Alto, Ca.	
12. Loadel	1950 by Howard Harter Yuba City, Ca.	Named after Mr. & Mrs. Howard Harter's daughter
13. Frye	1953 by Lloyd Frye Yuba City, Ca.	
14. Dixon #1	1956 by F. A. Dixon Linden, Ca.	
15. Dixon #2	1956 by F. A. Dixon Linden, Ca.	
16. Sweeney	1971 by U. C. Davis Davis, Ca.	
17. Tufts	1971 by U. C. Davis Davis, Ca.	Named for Dr. Tufts Dept. of Pomology UCD

- |             |                                   |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 18. Bowen   | 1971 by U. C. Davis<br>Davis, Ca. |
| 19. Beardon | ?                                 |
| 20.         | ?                                 |

EARLY VARIETIES

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Date Introduced</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Late Crawford	?	Very early historical variety
2. Walton	1900 by the Walton Family in Yuba City, Ca.	
3. Hauss	1907 by Fred Hauss Yuba City, Ca.	
4. Johnson	1911 by the Johnson Family in Yuba City, Ca.	This family lived on what is now the Boyd Ranch
5. Paloro	1912 by F. A. Dixon Gridley, Ca.	Discovered as a back-yard tree. Name means "Tree of Gold"
6. Harter #2	Approximately 1915 by Harter Packing Corp. Yuba City, Ca.	
7. Peak	1916 by J. A. Peak Selma, Ca.	
8. Pomeroy	1934 by C.P.C. Merced, Ca.	
9. Andora	1941 by W. F. Wight Palo Alto, Ca.	
10. Cortez	1944 by W. F. Wight Palo Alto, Ca.	
11. Alton (Johnson #2)	1946 by Carl Johnson Yuba City, Ca.	
12. Howard	1949 by C.P.C. Merced, Ca.	
13. Alcorn	1950 by T. M. Alcorn Modesto, Ca.	
14. Golden Promise	1954 by G. C. Banta Chico, Ca.	

15. Sierra	1955 by Cart T. Miller Escalon, Ca.	
16. Ford	1957 by C.P.C. Merced, Ca.	
17. Jungerman	1964 by L. D. Davis Davis, Ca.	Named for Farm Advisor Stanislaus County
18. Klamt	1964 by L. D. Davis Davis, Ca.	Named for Sutter County Farm Advisor Bob Klamt
19. Selma	?	
20. Garmano	?	

LATE VARIETIES

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Date Introduced</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Albright	1890 by the Albright Family, Placerville, Ca.	
2. Runyon (Runyon Orange Cling)	? Developed in the Walnut Grove area	
3. Nichols	?	
4. Sellers	?	
5. Lemon Cling	?	
6. Guame	Approximately 1911 by Louie Guame, Yuba City, Ca.	
7. Sims	1911	
8. Libbee	1917 Developed in the Selma area	
9. McKnight (Halford #1)	1921 by John Halford Modesto, Ca.	
10. Halford #2	1921 by John Halford Modesto, Ca.	
11. Halford #3	1921 by John Halford Modesto, Ca.	
12. Stanford	1935 by W. F. Wight Palo Alto, Ca.	
13. Sullivan #1	1936 by C. E. Sullivan Tudor, Ca.	
14. Williams	1936 by C.P.C. Merced, Ca.	

- |     |                      |  |   |
|-----|----------------------|--|---|
| 15. | Presnell             | 1938 by Earl Presnell<br>Modesto, Ca.                  |   |
| 16. | Hudelson             | 1938 by Warren E. Hudelson<br>Hughson, Ca.             |   |
| 17. | Sullivan #2          | 1939 by C. E. Sullivan<br>Yuba City, Ca.               |   |
| 18. | Fontana              | 1939 by George P. Weldon<br>Ontario, Ca.               |   |
| 19. | Sullivan #3          | 1939 by C. E. Sullivan<br>Tudor, Ca.                   |   |
| 20. | Tudor                | 1941 by W. F. Wight<br>Palo Alto, Ca.                  |   |
| 21. | Carolyn              | 1942 by W. F. Wight<br>Palo Alto, Ca.                  | Named for Carolyn Mock<br>Daughter of M.E. Mock<br>& the late Irma Mock |
| 22. | Monaco               | 1948 by James Monaco<br>Modesto, Ca.                   |   |
| 23. | Zolezzi              | 1952 by Zolezzi Bros.<br>Linden, Ca.                   |   |
| 24. | Elliot (Edna Elliot) | 1952 by Lawrence Elliot<br>Modesto, Ca.                |   |
| 25. | Ellis                | 1953 by W. F. Wight<br>Palo Alto, Ca.                  |   |
| 26. | Nuevo                | 1961 by J. W. Lesley &<br>M. Winslow<br>Riverside, Ca. |   |
| 27. | Everts               | 1962 by L. D. Davis<br>Davis, Ca.                      | Named for Cap Everts<br>of the Ca. Canners<br>League                    |
| 28. | McKune               | 1964 by L. D. Davis<br>Davis, Ca.                      |   |
| 29. | Marion               | 1964 Sierra Gold Nursery<br>Yuba City, Ca.             |   |
| 30. | Herrington           | 1961 by U. C. Davis<br>Davis, Ca.                      |   |
| 31. | Munson               | ?  |   |
| 32. | Sutter               | ?  |   |

EXTRA LATE VARIETIES

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Date Introduced</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Levy (Levi)	?	
2. Phillips	1890	
3. Giblin	1920 by Thomas Giblin Yuba City, Ca.	
4. Stuart	1927 by J. F. Stuart French Camp, Ca.	
5. Plantz	1935 by William Plantz Marysville, Ca.	
6. Taylor	1936 by E. G. Taylor Placer County, Ca.	
7. Gomes	1936 by Felix Gomes Modesto, Ca.	
8. Pederson	1937 by L. E. Pederson Modesto, Ca.	
9. Sowell	1938 by W. J. Sowell Modesto, Ca.	
10. Shannon	1939 by Hume Cannery Modesto, Ca.	
11. Sullivan #4	1940 by Sierra Gold Nursery Yuba City, Ca.	Originated by C. E. Sullivan
12. Swetzer (Late Bess)	1940 by Peter H. Swetzer Wheatland, Ca.	
13. Rand	1940 by O. B. Rand Marysville, Ca.	
14. Corona	1942 by W. F. Wight Palo Alto, Ca.	
15. Wiser (Lovall Cling)	1943 by Ray Wiser Gridley, Ca.	
16. Ramona	1943 by J. W. Lesley Riverside, Ca.	
17. Dow (Dow Special)	1950 by Neil Dow Modesto, Ca.	

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|--------------------|--|--|
| 18. Terry          | 1950 by D. M. Terry<br>Strathmore, Ca.     |  |
| 19. Starn          | 1950 by J. E. Starn<br>Hughson, Ca.        |  |
| 20. Chandler       | 1953 by W. Ray Chandler<br>Yuba City, Ca.  |  |
| 21. New Covenant   | 1954 by G. C. Banta<br>Chico, Ca.          |  |
| 22. Royal Cocktail | 1957 by Edwin M. Wagner<br>Sacramento, Ca. |  |
| 23. Merriam        | 1971 by U. C. Davis<br>Davis, Ca.          |  |
| 24. Faith          | ?  |  |
| 25. Barton         | ?  |  |
| 26. Dahling        | ?  | Named for L. E. Dahling<br>Sutter County                       |
| 27. Hagler         | ?  |  |
| 28. Haskell        | ?  |  |
| 29. Stabler        | ?  | Named for H. P. Stabler<br>Horticulture Comm.<br>Sutter County |



FOOTNOTES

1. Hedrick, A History of Horticulture in America to 1860, p. 369.
2. Ibid.
8. Butterfield, pp. 14, 15.
9. Ibid.
10. Wickson, California Fruits, p. 293.
18. Butterfield, pp. 4-21.
19. California Ag. Soc. Report, 1858, p. 169
23. California Ag. Soc. Report, 1857, pp. 42, 49.

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