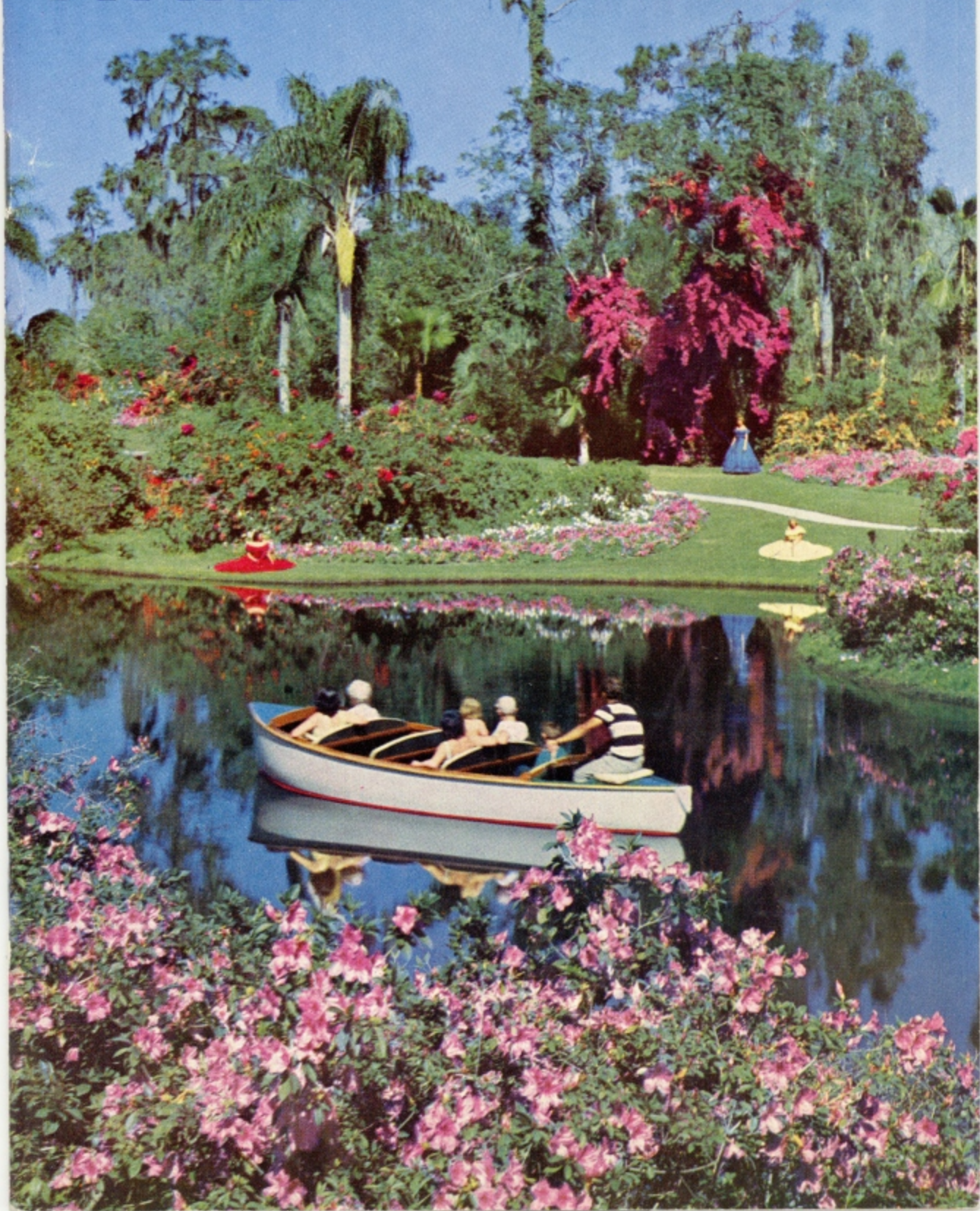


Florida

CYPRESS

GARDENS





AMERICA'S TROPICAL WONDERLAND . . .

When the Spaniards first visited Florida, centuries ago, Cypress trees towering from their fluted bases were growing far out into the waters of Lake Eloise in what is now the Florida Cypress Gardens, famous over the land as "America's Tropical Wonderland."

Here these giant trees, with their moss hung branches and feathery foliage, produce a constant play of flickering sunlight and shadow upon the paths and canals that wind through the Gardens. Fantastic roots may be seen along the water's edge running out from these massive trees. Rising from them are strange and curious growths known as "Cypress Knees" which resemble the grotesque carvings of some prankish water sprite.

FLORIDA CYPRESS GARDENS

This little book is not a catalogue but is designed to serve as a souvenir of, or an introduction to the Florida Cypress Gardens and its activities. No attempt has been made to list all of the plants and flowers. We have tried however to picture a bit of its beauty, answer a few of the questions most commonly asked and describe briefly some of the outstanding plants. While Florida has a twelve month flower period, each flower has its own particular season for blooming; and in Cypress Gardens one finds an ever-changing array of beauty, no two months alike.

Here in the open are seen rare tropical plants amid surroundings which reproduce their native jungle homes. The Pothos of the Solomon Islands, the Monstera of Mexico, the Philodendrons of South America—all grow as rankly on the cypress at the Gardens as they do on the jungle trees of their own lands. The Tree Ferns of Australia, the Papyrus of Egypt and the Shell Flower of the East Indies are perfectly at home in this maze of tropical verdure.

Native Holly trees with fiery red berries, Sweet Bays with silvery green leaves and tall Gordonias with Magnolia-like bloom are just a few of the Florida trees that form the living background for this fairyland of nature.

Passing over rustic bridges you come to islands of trees clothed in huge jungle-creepers with fantastic leaves. Here and there, giant Elephant Ears grow to heights of fifteen feet or more, taller perhaps than anywhere else in America. These interest the visitor, as do the smaller varieties with brilliant red and green, white or velvety black leaves.

NATIVE TREES

BALD CYPRESS (*Taxodium distichum*) is a member of the pine family with fine, fern-like leaves which are dropped in the winter. The trees become bare in January, but in February renew their green foliage, a sure sign of spring in Florida. Cypress bears small round cones which have a turpentine odor and are favorite food for the squirrels.

Cypress trees grow in shallow water or marshy soil. To support themselves, they have broad buttressed bases and widely spreading horizontal roots, from which, at intervals, anchor roots extend deep into the ground. On the upper side of the horizontal roots grow the "knees." These begin as a small bump, or knob, growing upward and increasing in size with age. In deep swamps they are found as large as six to eight feet in diameter, and as they tend to become hollow with age, the early settlers found they could saw them off, invert them and use them as watering troughs for stock.

DAHOON HOLLY (*Ilex Dahoon*) is a smooth leaf holly whose berries redden in August and last on through the winter. It is protected by law.

WAX MYRTLES (*Myrica cerifera*) are small bushy evergreen trees with tiny berries from which wax candles were made. They grow in wet soil and make a good background.

LIVE OAK (*Quercus virginiana*)—Grows on higher land and is usually hung with Spanish Moss. Has small crisp oval gray green leaves and spreading branches.

WATER OAK (*Quercus nigra*)—softer foliage than the live oak.

LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (*Pinus palustris*)—Tall with long needles. Base of the great southern turpentine industry.

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia grandiflora*)—Large glossy leaves and ten inch fragrant white blossoms in spring.

SWEET BAY (*Magnolia glauca*)—Slender tree, light green leaves silvery beneath. Small sweet white flowers in the spring.

GORDONIA—Tall swamp tree with dark green leaves, starry white flowers all summer.





PALMS

Palms are truly the badge of the tropics, the most tropical looking of all plants. Geologically they are among the few surviving types of ancient plant life. Natives of tropical countries secure from them the three great necessities of life—food, shelter and clothing.

Palms may be divided into two groups, according to their leaves. The "palmate" have a palm or fan-shaped leaf and the "pinnate" have a long feather-like leaf.

SAW PALMETTO (*Serenoa serrulata*)—Native dwarf fan palm. Intensely sweet bloom in the spring.

CHINESE FAN PALM (*Livistona chinensis*)—Attractive large shining green leaves. Grows in deep shade in the gardens.

REED PALM (*Rhapis humilis*)—A dwarf palm from China which forms a clump of reedy stems, each topped with an odd many fingered leaf.

FISH-TAIL PALM (*Caryota urens* and *Caryota mitis*)—Leaflets are fishtail shape. When mature these palms flower and die. Both are from Burma and Malaya.

DATE PALM (*Phoenix* spp.)—Many kinds in this group. The edible date does not fruit in Florida.



CABBAGE PALMS—Native fan leaved palms with round heads. May grow very tall.

CYCADS — Resemble small palms but are the oldest known form of plant life, dating from early pre-historic times. Several species may be seen in the Gardens.

The *Cocos plumosa* palm is hardier than its relative, the Coconut and is much used in Central Florida. The bloom cluster resembles a sheaf of ripe wheat and the seeds look like inch-long coconuts with the same monkey faces at one end.

FLOWERING TREES AND PLANTS

JACARANDA or FERN TREE—From Brazil, looks like a blue-violet cloud when in bloom in the spring. Individual flowers are sweet-pea shape.

ROYAL POINCIANA (*Poinciana regia*)—From Madagascar. Famous flame tree or Flamboyant of the tropics. Bears immense clusters of flame red flowers in the spring followed by bean pods two feet long.

SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*)—Large lacy leaves, odd yellow flowers in spring. From Australia.

AUSTRALIAN PINE (*Casuarina* spp.)—Covered with long fine "needles" resembling the fine drooping plumage of the cassowary. Used for windbreaks along Coast and Everglades.

MOUNTAIN EBONY or ORCHID TREE (*Bauhinia* spp.)—Odd folded leaves like rounded butterfly wings. Orchid-like flowers of pink, white and orchid shades bloom in the spring. There is a rare tomato red variety. From India.

CAJEPUT or PUNK TREE (*Melaleuca leucadendron*)—Soft white punk-like bark, white bottle-brush flowers. From Australia.

BANANAS (*Musa* spp.)—A number of kinds may be seen in the Gardens.

LIPSTICK, BUTTER-COLORING TREE or ANNATTO (*Bixa Orellana*). Coloring for lipsticks, cheese, butter and oranges is made from the seed pods of this tree from the East and West Indies.

TRAVELERS' TREE (*Ravenala madagascariensis*). A member of the Banana family whose name means "leaf of the forest." The leaf stalks store water.

CORKSCREW PLANT (*Costus* spp.)—Green stalks with large leaves in spiral arrangement. Large red and green cone at top of stalk.

RED POWDER PUFF (*Calliandra* spp.)—Balls of brilliant red stamens.

ANGEL'S TRUMPET (*Datura arborea*)—Large leaved shrubs whose ten inch fragrant white flowers bloom eight or nine times a year.

ORCHIDS—Native butterfly orchids and pineapple-like "air plants" grow on many trees at Cypress Gardens.

FLAME of the WOODS (*Ixora* spp.)—Heads of brilliant red on dark green bushes. Blooms until cold winter.

SKY FLOWER (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)—Tall vine with large blue flowers, sometimes called Bengal Clock vine. There is a white variety.

PANDORA VINE (*Pandorea Ricasoliana*)—A sun loving vine from South Africa bearing large pink flowers most of the year.

SPANISH MOSS (*Dendropogon usnoides*)—Not a parasite but gets food and moisture from air. Has tiny green bloom in spring followed by inch long seed pods. The wirey part of stems is used for stuffing of furniture and cushions.





AZALEAS

The brilliant Azaleas for which the Florida Cypress Gardens are famous are without doubt the showiest of all flowering shrubs and for many years have been the crowning glory of southern gardens. The magnificent masses of flaming color produce the same reaction as does a superb sunset — "it can't be true," — but nature achieves the impossible. Individual blossoms are

dainty, fragile and fairy-like and range from half an inch to four inches across. Some are clear colors, others have spotted throats, while still others are striped and variegated.

The tallest and largest are the Indian Azaleas, which make the most spectacular displays. The best known of these include the Formosa, Duc de Rohan, Pride of Dorking, Elegans, Glory of Sunninghill, President Clay, and the famous new Orchid Azaleas.

The Japanese, or Kurume Azaleas, are the smallest, with myriads of tiny bell-like flowers which entirely cover the bush. All these have been crossed and cultivated till there is an unlimited variety of size and color to choose from. Early and late, as well as summer blooming types, have been developed, which now extend the blooming season through most of the year.

The Belgian Azaleas have small bushes with large single and double flowers, striped and variegated. They are commonly used as pot plants, but grow out-of-doors at Cypress Gardens. Like other Azaleas, they need half shade, moisture and acid soil.

It is not commonly known that Azaleas are fragrant, for their perfume is very delicate. Early in the morning though, or at sunset, it is quite noticeable, some varieties of course being heavier than others.

The height of the Azalea season is generally in February and March, though the brilliant display at the Garden begins in early December and lasts well into spring.

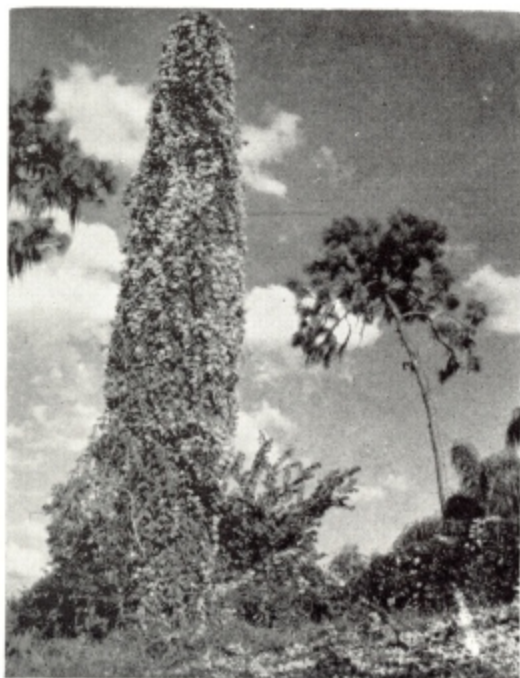




Restful comfort describes a trip thru the Gardens lagoons and canals in one of the electric boats.



Tropical foliage in seemingly endless variety of shape and shade blends in lovely vistas.



PILLAR OF FIRE



AZALEAS AND MODELS

FLAME VINE (*Pyrostegia venusta*)—Loosely translated, the botanical name means "beautiful roof of fire," and there could be no better description of Florida's most spectacular vine. In January when in full bloom, fences and trees appear to have been frosted with flaming orange, poured from some giant kettle. At Cypress Gardens the pines look like pillars of fire and long strands of flowers hang from the highest branches. A member of the Bignonia family, it is a tender native of Brazil.



CAMELLIA JAPONICAS

The lovely Camellias at Cypress Gardens are a picture of real southern beauty against a background of moss-hung live oaks. "Aristocrats of the southern garden," these flowers are as dignified, yet as graciously beautiful as the traditional full-skirted belle of antebellum days. In early winter the tall dark green bushes are full of these glorious large and almost artificial appearing flowers and visitors enjoy "window shopping" from bush to bush trying to select their favorites from among the wide range of colors and shapes.

Camellia japonica, a native of China and Japan, was first introduced in the seventeenth century and in the early eighteenth century was rated above all other flowers. It is a member of the Tea family as is also our tall native tree, *Gordonia*, and like them is odorless. Its petals are easily browned and blighted by handling.

The colors range from deepest red to soft blush pink, clear colors and in endless combinations. Some forms are fully double, some are peony flowered and others are semi-double or single.

Camellia Sasanqua is a less formal species, with small leaves, open bushes, and single and double flowers much like a wild rose. It blooms in late fall.

Throughout the early 19th century other Camellias were brought from the East, and nursery men in England, Italy, France and Belgium developed many new varieties. Among the oldest are Lady Hume's Blush, brought from China; *Chandlerii elegans*, originated by Alfred Chandler; and the rarer *Doncklaerij*, also from China. Among the American varieties are found the names of Wilder, Chalmers and Harrison.

Pink Perfection is probably the favorite of delicate pinks. Among the whites *Alba plena* is usually granted first place, while *Candidissima* is a bit softer in form and *Elizabeth* sometimes shows a touch of pink. Jarvis Red, the huge *Mathotiana rubra* and Professor Sargent are among the well known reds. Sarah Frost and Dixie are well liked among the pinks. The variegated camellias are lovely; *Herme*, *Feastii*, *Fanny Bollis*, *Monarch*—all are names well known to Camellia lovers.

Today Camellias are again enjoying a well deserved popularity and "Camellia Lane" is one of the most enjoyable portions of a trip through Cypress Gardens.

The next two pages in color are reproduced through the kindness of the author of *Palms and Flowers of Florida*, Frances Wyley Hall of Jacksonville.





FRINGED
HIBISCUS



DWARF
POINCIANA



GAILLARDIA



PASSION
FLOWER



CREPE
MYRTLE



BIRD
OF
PARADISE



SPIDER -
WORT



OLEANDER



CYPRESS
VINE



PITCHER
PLANT



SHRIMP
PLANT



Hibiscus

HIBISCUS—"theme flower of the tropics"—is as typical of the romances of the tropics as palms and coconuts are of desert islands and adventure. It is featured proudly at the Gardens in a representative collection of the newest kinds. There are also to be seen the old varieties, long loved by Floridians—the single scarlet, tiny pink La France and the bright Florida salmon.

Hibiscus is a member of the mallow family, which includes not only a beautiful array of flowers (Hollyhocks, Althea, Rose Mallow and the tropical Hibiscus) but also the cotton plant and two southern food plants, okra and roselle, locally known as the Florida cranberry.

The ornamental hibiscus, now widely grown in all tropical countries, originated in China and came to America by way of Hawaii, of which it is now the official flower. The cultivation and development of new varieties became one of the most popular hobbies of Hawaiian gardeners, and thousands of new types were produced. Today, still more varieties are being grown in the United States.

All colors but blue may be seen in these blossoms and the combinations are endless. Flower forms include singles, semi-doubles and doubles with petals of various shapes and sizes.

Crossings with the African species (*Hibiscus schizopetalus*), known as "fringed hibiscus" from the intricately cut petals or "fuschia hibiscus" because of its small pendant blossoms, have produced cut, scalloped and ruffled edges in some of the present popular kinds.

Hibiscus blossoms usually last but one day, but in spite of that, they are popular for flower arrangements, because the flower's life is short and they do not need to be put in water. For use in the evening, they are picked very early and kept in the refrigerator until time for use.

Other close relatives of the hibiscus to be seen at the Gardens include the following:

TURKS CAP (*Malvaviscus aboreus*) is much used in hedges. Its flaming red flowers look like hibiscus buds, hence the popular name, "Sleeping Hibiscus," tho some call it "Scotchman's Purse" because it never opens. There is also a pink variety.

THE CONFEDERATE OR COTTON ROSE (*Hibiscus mutabilis*) is a large shrub or small tree with hibiscus-like flowers which open white in the morning, turn pink by noon and red by nightfall.

MOUNTAIN MAHOE (*Hibiscus elatus*) grows to thirty feet or more. It is an attractive tree with shiny heart-shaped leaves and typical hibiscus flowers which open orange and turn dark red.

Princess Tree

In full bloom the **PRINCESS TREE** (*Tebouchina granulosa*) is a magnificent sight. The long narrow leaves are a rich clear green. The clematis-like flowers are about two inches across, opening a deep purple and shading to red purple with age. They are produced several times a year in large clusters which cover the bush with masses of bloom.

This is a very recent introduction. Reports from Brazil say it grows to 40 feet or more, but the tallest in the Gardens are so far only half that height. However, these trees are outstanding and arrest the attention of every visitor. Visiting botanists say they are the largest in North America.



1. **ALOE**—Remember the bitter stuff (Bitter Aloes) your mother used, to make you stop sucking your thumb? The spikes of orange-red flowers are beautiful in the fall.

2. **ANGEL'S TRUMPET (Datura)**—A strong narcotic is obtained from these plants. The flowers are six to nine inches long. There are single and double as well as white, yellow and purple forms growing in Cypress Gardens.

3. **PURPLE ALLAMANDA (Allamanda violacea)**—Resembles the Golden Yellow, except for the unusual purple color. From Brazil.

4. **MONSTERA DELICIOSA**—Have your picture snapped in front of one of these strange vines and prove you've been to Mexico. Fruit tastes like a ready-mixed fruit salad.

5. **MARANTAS**—Tender foliage plants, marked, spotted and striped in greens, reds, yellows and white. Arrowroot is made from one species.

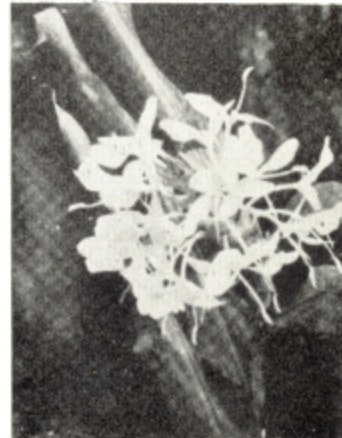
6. **BRAZILIAN PLUME (Jacobinia spp.)**—The rosy pink flowers bloom many times during the year.

7. **PINEAPPLES (Ananas sativus)**—The plant itself resembles a large air plant, the fruit being borne on a stalk rising from the center of the plant. From the American tropics.

8. **PANDORA VINE (Pandorea Ricasoli-ana)**—The large soft pink flowers bloom in the sunshine most of the year.

9. **SENSITIVE PLANT (Mimosa pudica)**—When touched, the leaves of this plant close tightly, reopening within a few minutes. It is one of the most popular in the Garden, and so far has never refused to work overtime.

10. **BUTTERFLY LILY (Hedychium coronarium)**—White Ginger of Hawaii. These snowy white flowers whose fragrance rivals the gardenia bloom in the summer. Other gingers, red, yellow and orange, also grow here.





GARDENIAS



Gardenias have long been known as the perfect flower. Their symmetrically placed, snow-white petals like waxy marble, their charming fragrance and lasting qualities make them indeed the flower of elegance and sophistication. They have long been favorites for corsages and boutonnières.

At Cypress Gardens they are the show flower of spring, and last on through the summer. The regular florist varieties, Belmonte, California, Hadley and Mystery, grow six to eight feet tall in the rich muck along the pathways and canals.

Gardenia Veitchii is a favorite. Though a trifle smaller, it has a perfect shape, lasts remarkably well and blooms throughout the summer.

Gardenia radiance is a creeping form with small white flowers which, combined with "sweetheart" roses, make the daintiest corsages or wreaths imaginable.

"Cape Jasmine" is really **Gardenia florida**, and in spite of its name did not originate at the Cape of Good Hope and is not a Jasmine. The flowers are large and floppy and do not hold up; they have a short season and the large bushes lose many of their leaves just before blooming.







AZALEA TIME





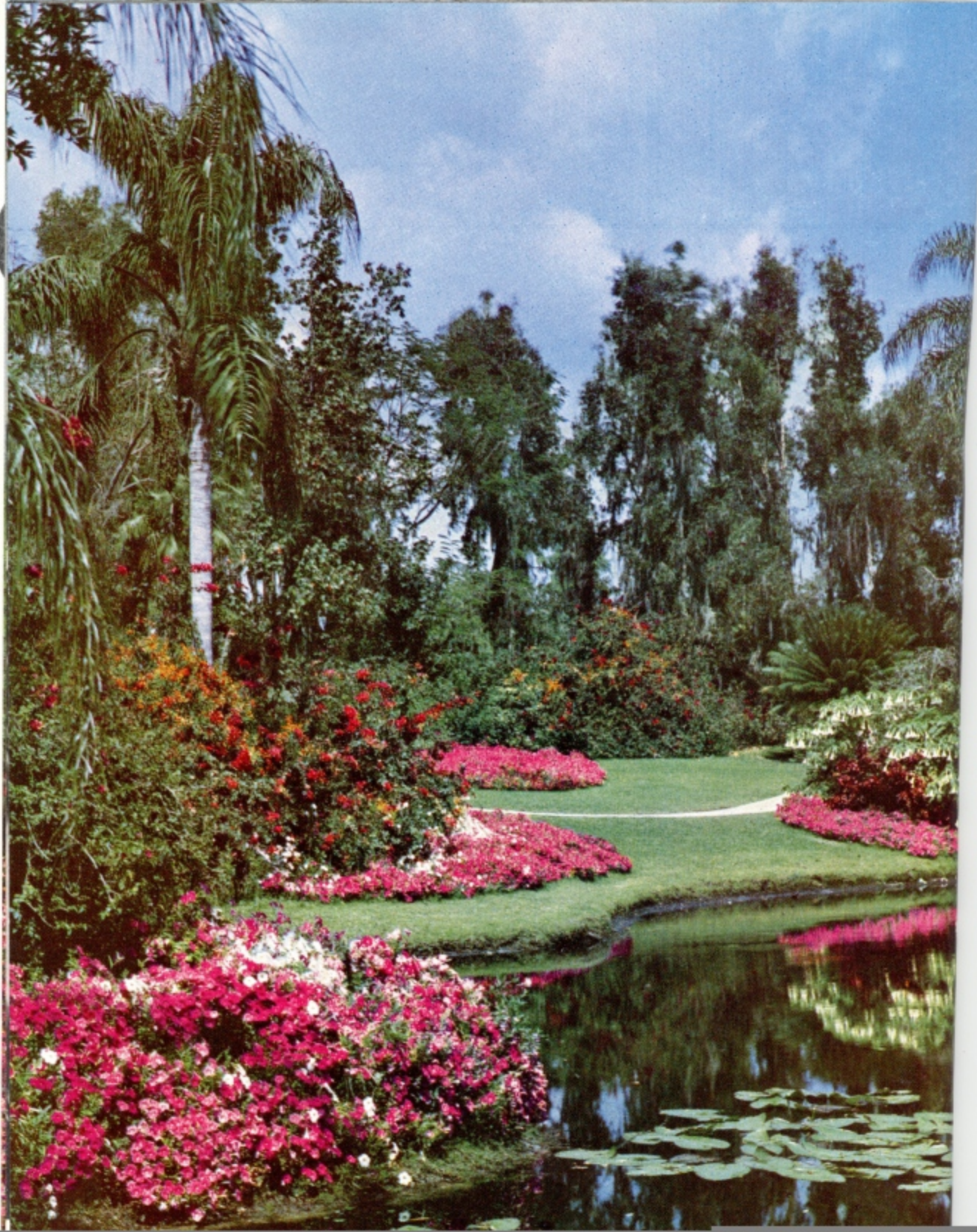
PAPYRUS

PAPYRUS or **MOSES BULRUSH** (*Cyperus papyrus*) — From the stems of these Bulrushes was made the earliest known form of paper, examples of which are found in ancient Egyptian tombs. Papyrus grows along the shores of the Nile and other African rivers, and it was among its reeds that the basket containing the baby Moses was found by Pharaoh's daughter.



MONSTERA

MONSTERA DELICIOSA—This vine from Mexico has three sets of roots; giant three to four foot leaves like cutwork embroidery; a stem that increases in size as it climbs; a flower like a giant hooded Calla; a fruit which looks like a green shillelagh and ripens an inch each day, shells off like corn and smells and tastes like a combination of pineapple, banana and cantaloupe. It may sometimes be found in the northern markets under the name of "Ceriman" or "Mexican Salad Fruit."





LIFE Magazine Called It . . .

"A Photographer's Paradise"



Cypress Gardens is proud of the title bestowed upon it by famous photographers—"The World's Finest Outdoor Color Studio." Here movie companies from Hollywood with their giant technicolor cameras vie with amateur camera fans in producing everything from epic productions down to glorious close-ups of a single brilliant blossom. Unusual scenic effects may be shot along the paths, canals, and lakeside, while the electric boat tour along the palm-fringed lagoons, provides a duplicate of Hollywood's million dollar dollies for the motion picture amateur.

Photographic models in old-fashioned costumes of ante-bellum days are always glad to pose and smile or pick a flower and put it in their hair so that the colorful occasion can be preserved for posterity in the camera of the visitor. They are the same girls who have been featured on the covers of LIFE, COLLIERS, LOOK, LIBERTY and many other magazines.

During the daily water skiing exhibitions all visitors with cameras have a chance to shoot close-ups of the Aqua-Maids in action from the photographers' pier, and then are given the place of honor on the lake front where they can get the best angle for pictures of the high jump.

Few days go by in the year when there are no photographers for magazines or motion picture cameramen shooting at the Gardens, and this adds a zest to your visit, for many times the visitors appear in the picture.

The eighty-eight magazine covers shown on the opposite page and which appeared originally in full color, are a tribute to the Cypress Gardens publicity staff, its Camera Models, Aqua-Maids and Champions and to its "know how" and "know who."

Many manufacturers, advertising agencies and public relations firms in other states send their new products to Cypress Gardens for pictorial publicity and advertising pictures. This includes, movies, news reels, magazine color shots and newspaper black and whites of everything from automobiles to bathing suits.

Possibly two-thirds of the pictures of Florida citrus are made by the Gardens staff; and maps of Florida or seasonal designs made of oranges and grapefruit sometimes decorate the Garden lawn.



The Photographers' Bleachers for Action Pictures





TOPSIDE TANDEM

Water skiing and Cypress Gardens are nearly synonymous, for four water ski shows are given daily by the Aqua-Maids and champions, and visitors by the hundreds of thousands have made thrilling action pictures as the skiers speed over the water on their slender slivers of wood.

First in the show you see the Aqua-Maids perform a water ballet at 30 miles per hour. It's precision plus as they give the skier's salute and go through a regular routine of ballet poses. Then the champions go out and at fast speeds they skim up and over the inclined platform, cutting back and forth, under the jumpers who seem to fly through the air.

The "helicopter spin" is an amazing and difficult thing. The performer speeds up the ramp as in a regular jump, but as he leaves the edge he makes a complete turn in mid-air, his skis appearing to be the blades of a helicopter, and then flies on to land on the water forty or fifty feet from the ramp. This has been done by two and even three skiers simultaneously.

Skiers from all over the world have performed on the Cypress Gardens course and the last International Water Ski Tournament for the World Championship was held here with entries from nine foreign countries. This was actually the outstanding achievement as far as water skiing competition is concerned. The All-American Championship is always a December feature starting off Florida's sport season.

The Dixie Open Tournament is an annual affair held at the Gardens each spring with entries from all over the United States, Canada and Mexico. Competitors are divided into five groups: Senior Men (over 35), Men, Women, Junior Boys and Girls (under 17). Each group competes in three events: Stalom, High Jumping and Trick Riding. Many of the champion skiers have been trained here.

"Shoe Skiing" is no mean feat. Instead of the six-foot regulation skis, the rider wears tennis shoes which are attached to small boards 11 inches long and 4 to 5 inches wide. Not being able to take off on the water with such small skis, the skier starts off on a single regular ski and when he gets up the proper speed steps off first with one foot and then the other. The small supporting surface causes him to sink somewhat, throwing a tremendous spray, and when the skier lifts one foot, he is hardly visible and one seems to see only a cloud streaking over the water.

"Barefoot skiing" so far seems to be the ultimate. The performer takes off as in the previous stunt but his feet are completely bare of shoes or boards. So far no one has been able to ski on one bare foot. The strain on the skier in both of these stunts is tremendous and he is further hampered by the stinging, blinding spray. Sometimes the old saying "Seeing is believing" almost misses, for even after you witness this phenomenal feat, you can hardly believe it.

Double riding events are many and varied. The girl may step from her skis to the boy's, riding in front of him, and then ride on his shoulders while he kicks off one ski and weaves back and forth around the course—two people on one ski.



GIRLS' SKIING ROUTINE



Skiers Salute



Look Mom! No Hands



Forward Swan



Heel Trick

Pyramid



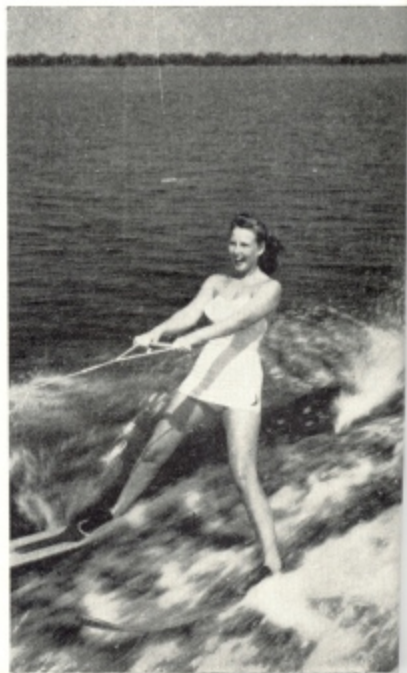
"BACKWARD SWAN"

Willa Worthington McGuire, woman's world champion, is shown doing one of the many tricks which won her title.



The splendid photography in this book is largely due to the fine efforts of Trammel Pickett.

Pretty Girl Having Fun





Aqua Ballerina



Ballet



Akwa-Klown



Topside Tandem — Tom Moore
of "Florida Calling," Mutual Network



Three High
"Timber"!! The Totem Pole Jump

BAREFOOT SKIING

Just a few years ago a near miracle was shown to the world in newsreels and magazines when Dick Pope, Jr., skied over the water on his bare feet. It was termed "unbelievable." Since that time this aquatic star has won three consecutive U. S. National Water Ski Championships—the Canadian National title and climaxed all this with winning the "world's championship" at the International Water Ski Tournament against the champions from nine countries.



Takeoff



One Foot on the Water



Barefoot



THIS IS CINERAMA

The scene above of the outboard boats jumping is from the most famous of all movies, "THIS IS CINERAMA," in which Cypress Gardens was honored by the producers, Lowell Thomas and Merian C. Cooper, and Director Bob Bendick, with a 25-minute beautiful and thrilling sequence telling the story of an hour in the life of the Aquamaids and Champions at Cypress Gardens. This spectacular movie, running for three years on Broadway, is showing all over the world and is credited with revolutionizing the film industry of Hollywood.

More than a thousand newsreels, many television pictures and over 125 movie shorts have been filmed in Cypress Gardens, called America's finest outdoor color studio. Several larger studios are taking advantage of the tropical, colorful scenery in their pictures.

You will remember much of the exotic South Pacific scenery in M. G. M.'s technicolor movie, "ON AN ISLAND WITH YOU," starring Esther Williams, Peter Lawford and Ricardo Montalban, under the direction of Dick Thorpe. It was actually the same settings you see at this tropical wonderland.

Twentieth Century Fox used the Gardens in the picture, "MOON OVER MIAMI," starring Betty Grable, Don Ameche and Robert Cummings.

Then came the story of Cypress Gardens, M. G. M.'s technicolor movie, "EASY TO LOVE," with Esther Williams, Van Johnson and Tony Martin. Here Joe Pasternak produced a great picture and Busby Berkley and Bob Eastman staged one of the most thrilling scenes in motion picture history with 48 Aquamaids and Champions skiing behind eight powerful Correct Craft boats. LOOK Magazine said, "There never was seen such a spectacle under the Florida sun."

Beach still pictures as well as television commercials shot by many leading advertising agencies make elaborate set-ups with the beauty of the Gardens for backgrounds. Nearly all of the famous Jantzen bathing suits publicity pictures going out to the covers of magazines, and roto sections and to newspaper releases are made here. Jumping boats with high-powered Mercury Motors thrill spectators with their special performances for movies and television.

A complete fashion wall and large beach sets are used constantly by the photographers at the Gardens and illustrative photographers from over the nation.

Lovely Esther Williams, in a scene from "EASY TO LOVE," typifies the Old South with her hoop-skirted dress in the loveliness of flower-filled Cypress Gardens.



SOME OF THE MOTION PICTURES FILMED AT THE GARDENS



"ON AN ISLAND WITH YOU"
Metro Goldwyn Mayer



"NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS"
Twentieth Century Fox



"WATER BABIES"
Warner Brothers



"EASY TO LOVE"
Starring Esther Williams



"MOON OVER MIAMI"
Twentieth Century Fox



"EASY TO LOVE"
Metro Goldwyn Mayer

